CRESTWOOD LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PORTAGE COUNTY

SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

CRESTWOOD LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PORTAGE COUNTY
JUNE 30, 2019

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

101 Central Plaza South
700 Chase Tower
Canton, Ohio 44702-1509
(330) 438-0617 or (800) 443-9272
EastRegion@ohioauditor.gov

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Crestwood Local School District
Portage County
11260 Bowen Road
Mantua, Ohio 44255

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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 Crestwood Local School District, Portage County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General and Classroom Facilities Maintenance Funds thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary and Other Information

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

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 9, 2020, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 9, 2020

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- Net position increased $3,391,501, which represents a 42 percent increase from 2018.
- Capital assets decreased $699,071 during fiscal year 2019.
- During the fiscal year, outstanding debt decreased from $4,337,123 to $3,640,690.

Using this Annual Report

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

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

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

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

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Reporting the School District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

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

The School District as a Whole

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

Table 1
Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2019	2018	Change
Assets			
Current Assets	$ 18,130,898	$ 17,165,717	965,181
Net OPEB Asset	1,199,712	0	1,199,712
Capital Assets	14,728,863	15,427,934	(699,071)
Total Assets	34,059,473	32,593,651	1,465,822
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Deferred Charges on Refunding	49,513	59,935	(10,422)
Pension & OPEB	5,745,870	7,239,627	(1,493,757)
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	5,795,383	7,299,562	(1,504,179)
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	2,501,143	2,441,405	59,738
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	858,982	851,732	7,250
Due in More Than One Year			
Pension & OPEB	25,213,083	29,822,292	(4,609,209)
Other Amounts	4,251,574	5,000,153	(748,579)
Total Liabilities	32,824,782	38,115,582	(5,290,800)
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes and Other	6,716,385	6,336,874	379,511
Pension & OPEB	4,980,283	3,409,852	1,570,431
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	11,696,668	9,746,726	1,949,942
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	11,395,185	11,317,046	78,139
Restricted	3,741,003	3,790,887	(49,884)
Unrestricted	(19,802,782)	(23,077,028)	3,274,246
Total Net Position	$ (4,666,594)	$ (7,969,095)	$ 3,302,501

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

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

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

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

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

The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension/OPEB plan *as against the public employer.* State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. For STRS, the plan's fiduciary net OPEB position was sufficient to cover the plan's total OPEB liability resulting in a net OPEB asset for fiscal year 2019 that is allocated to each school based on its proportionate share. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

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

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

At year end, capital assets represented 43 percent of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets was $11,395,185 at June 30, 2019. These capital assets are used to provide services to students and are not available for future spending. Although the School District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the School District's net position, $3,830,003 or 84 percent, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The balance of government-wide unrestricted net position is a deficit of $19,802,782.

There was a decrease in other long-term liabilities due to a decrease in long-term debt as a result of principal payments during fiscal year 2019.

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

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

Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	2019	2018	Change
Revenues			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services	$ 1,190,460	$ 2,284,079	$ (1,093,619)
Operating Grants	1,656,059	1,536,432	119,627
Capital Grants	27,310	0	27,310
Total Program Revenues	2,873,829	3,820,511	(946,682)
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	8,120,553	7,698,342	422,211
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted	11,323,000	11,512,700	(189,700)
Other	891,038	383,603	507,435
Total General Revenues	20,334,591	19,594,645	739,946
Total Revenues	23,208,420	23,415,156	(206,736)
Program Expenses			
Instruction:			
Regular	6,824,382	3,058,686	3,765,696
Special	3,034,985	1,688,580	1,346,405
Vocational	116,451	38,799	77,652
Student Intervention Services	444,015	510,490	(66,475)
Other	1,240,494	717,900	522,594
Support Services:			
Pupils	832,873	466,792	366,081
Instructional Staff	104,752	353,531	(248,779)
Board of Education	26,660	20,693	5,967
Administration	1,365,315	937,016	428,299
Fiscal	707,791	595,346	112,445
Business	74,464	102,143	(27,679)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,059,974	1,766,589	293,385
Pupil Transportation	1,426,487	1,362,553	63,934
Central	340,019	337,958	2,061
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:			
Food Service Operations	571,012	587,188	(16,176)
Community Services	106,472	79,608	26,864
Extracurricular Activities	466,241	357,247	108,994
Debt Service:			
Interest and Fiscal Charges	163,532	174,202	(10,670)
Total Expenses	19,905,919	13,155,321	6,750,598
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	3,302,501	10,259,835	(6,957,334)
Net Position at Beginning of Year	(7,969,095)	(18,228,930)	10,259,835
Net Position at End of Year	$ (4,666,594)	$ (7,969,095)	$ 3,302,501

During fiscal year, there was a decrease in charges for services revenue due to reduced funding through state foundation. The increase in other revenue can be attributed to investment earnings as a result of fluctuations in the market, as well as a refund received by the School District for Real Estate appraisal fees.

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

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

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Service		Net Cost of Service	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Instruction:				
Regular	$ 6,824,382	$ 3,058,686	$ 6,146,572	$ 2,023,065
Special	3,034,985	1,688,580	1,872,717	250,645
Vocational	116,451	38,799	54,147	38,799
Student Intervention Services	444,015	510,490	444,015	510,490
Other	1,240,494	717,900	1,240,494	717,900
Support Services:				
Pupils	832,873	466,792	814,022	453,792
Instructional Staff	104,752	353,531	104,383	353,116
Board of Education	26,660	20,693	26,660	20,693
Administration	1,365,315	937,016	1,364,362	937,016
Fiscal	707,791	595,346	706,220	595,346
Business	74,464	102,143	74,464	102,143
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,059,974	1,766,589	1,992,132	1,660,390
Pupil Transportation	1,426,487	1,362,553	1,331,053	1,292,460
Central	340,019	337,958	332,819	330,758
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Service Operations	571,012	587,188	(4,823)	20,511
Community Services	106,472	79,608	(10,777)	79,608
Extracurricular Activities	466,241	357,247	380,098	(226,124)
Debt Service:				
Interest and Fiscal Charges	163,532	174,202	163,532	174,202
Total Expenses	$ 19,905,919	$ 13,155,321	$ 17,032,090	$ 9,334,810

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent. Over 85 percent of governmental activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues; such revenues are 88 percent of total governmental revenues. The community, as a whole, is by far the primary support for the School District students.

Governmental Funds

The School District's funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of $23,459,026 and expenditures of $22,595,827 for fiscal year 2019.

The general fund's net change in fund balance for fiscal year 2019 was an increase of $728,931. There were no individually significant events that led to this change.

The fund balance of the classroom facilities maintenance fund increased $132,098. This was caused by the timing of the collection of property taxes as compared to maintenance projects completed.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

Original Budget Compared to Final Budget

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

For the general fund, actual budget basis revenue and other financing sources was higher than the final budget basis revenue and other financing sources mainly due to an underestimation of intergovernmental and other revenue. There was no significant variance between original expenditure appropriations and final expenditure appropriations in the general fund.

Final Budget Compared to Actual Results

For the general fund, there was no significant variance between the actual budget basis revenue and other financing sources to the final budget. Final expenditure appropriations were higher than the actual expenditures and other financing uses as cost savings were recognized for instruction and support services throughout the year.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

Table 4 shows fiscal year 2019 balances compared with 2018.

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

	Governmental Activities	
	2019	2018
Land	$ 801,286	$ 801,286
Land Improvements	1,218,573	1,367,997
Buildings and Improvements	11,515,628	12,008,869
Furniture and Equipment	722,778	750,531
Vehicles	470,598	499,251
Totals	$ 14,728,863	$ 15,427,934

The $699,071 decrease in capital assets was attributable to current year depreciation and disposals exceeding additional purchases. See Note 8 for more information about the capital assets of the School District.

Debt

Table 5 summarizes debt outstanding. See Note 9 for additional details.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt at Year End

	Governmental Activities	
	2019	2018
General Obligation Bonds	$ 2,796,990	$ 3,266,323
Lease Purchase	843,700	1,070,800
Total	$ 3,640,690	$ 4,337,123

Current Issues

The Board of Education and administration closely monitor revenues and expenditures in accordance with the financial forecast. The financial future of the School District is not without its challenges though. These challenges stem from issues locally and at the State level. The local challenges will continue to exist, as the School District must rely heavily on property taxes to fund its operations. State level challenges continue to evolve as the State of Ohio determines the outcome of the Ohio Supreme Court case dealing with the unconstitutionality of the State's educational funding system.

Due to the unsettled issues in school funding, management is required to plan carefully and prudently to provide the resources to meet student needs over the next several years.

In conclusion, the School District's system of budgeting and internal controls is well regarded. All of the School District's financial abilities will be needed to meet the challenges of the future.

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Ms. Sarah Palm, Treasurer/CFO of Crestwood Local School District, 11260 Bowen Road, Mantua, Ohio 44255.

Crestwood Local School District
Portage County, Ohio
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2019

		Governmental Activities
Assets		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	$	9,220,762
Receivables:		
Intergovernmental		296,515
Property Taxes		8,613,621
Net OPEB Asset		1,199,712
Nondepreciable Capital Assets		801,286
Depreciable Capital Assets (Net)		13,927,577
Total Assets		34,059,473
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Deferred Charges on Refunding		49,513
Pension		5,454,776
OPEB		291,094
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		5,795,383
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		5,907
Accrued Wages and Benefits		1,828,180
Contracts Payable		89,000
Intergovernmental Payable		509,946
Matured Compensated Absences Payable		59,301
Accrued Interest Payable		8,809
Long Term Liabilities:		
Due Within One Year		858,982
Due In More Than One Year:		
Net Pension Liability		22,319,403
Net OPEB Liability		2,893,680
Other Amonts Due in More Than One Year		4,251,574
Total Liabilities		32,824,782
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year		6,716,385
Pension		2,624,481
OPEB		2,355,802
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		11,696,668
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets		11,395,185
Restricted For:		
Capital Outlay		400,539
Debt Service		626,685
Classroom Facilities		2,553,573
State Funded Programs		7,659
Federally Funded Programs		42,087
Other Purposes		110,460
Unrestricted		(19,802,782)
Total Net Position	$	(4,666,594)

See accompanying notes and accountant's compilation report

Crestwood Local School District
Portage County, Ohio
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services and Sales	Program Revenues: Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities					
Instruction:					
Regular	$ 6,824,382	$ 604,902	$ 45,598	$ 27,310	$ (6,146,572)
Special	3,034,985	132,787	1,029,481	0	(1,872,717)
Vocational	116,451	0	62,304	0	(54,147)
Student Intervention Services	444,015	0	0	0	(444,015)
Other	1,240,494	0	0	0	(1,240,494)
Support Services:					
Pupils	832,873	0	18,851	0	(814,022)
Instructional Staff	104,752	369	0	0	(104,383)
Board of Education	26,660	0	0	0	(26,660)
Administration	1,365,315	953	0	0	(1,364,362)
Fiscal	707,791	0	1,571	0	(706,220)
Business	74,464	0	0	0	(74,464)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,059,974	0	67,842	0	(1,992,132)
Pupil Transportation	1,426,487	0	95,434	0	(1,331,053)
Central	340,019	0	7,200	0	(332,819)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:					
Food Service Operations	571,012	250,400	325,435	0	4,823
Community Services	106,472	117,249	0	0	10,777
Extracurricular Activities	466,241	83,800	2,343	0	(380,098)
Debt Service:					
Interest and Fiscal Charges	163,532	0	0	0	(163,532)
Total	$ 19,905,919	$ 1,190,460	$ 1,656,059	$ 27,310	(17,032,090)

General Revenues	
Property Taxes Levied for:	
General Purposes	7,103,816
Debt Service	518,647
Capital Outlay	336,967
Classroom Facilitiy Maintenance	161,123
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted to Specific Programs	11,323,000
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	984
Investment Earnings	103,207
Miscellaneous	786,847
Total General Revenues	20,334,591
Change in Net Position	3,302,501
Net Position Beginning of Year	(7,969,095)
Net Position End of Year	$ (4,666,594)

See accompanying notes and accountant's compilation report.

Crestwood Local School District
Portage County, Ohio
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2019

	General	Classroom Facilities Maintenance	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	$ 5,512,856	$ 2,616,380	$ 1,091,526	$ 9,220,762
Receivables:				
Interfund	180,049	0	0	180,049
Intergovernmental	110,572	0	185,943	296,515
Property Taxes	7,541,252	117,168	955,201	8,613,621
Total Assets	$ 13,344,729	$ 2,733,548	$ 2,232,670	$ 18,310,947
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	$ 2,819	$ 0	$ 3,088	$ 5,907
Accrued Wages and Benefits	1,708,136	0	120,044	1,828,180
Contracts Payable	0	89,000	0	89,000
Intergovernmental Payable	490,563	0	19,383	509,946
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	59,301	0	0	59,301
Interfund Payable	0	0	180,049	180,049
Total Liabilities	2,260,819	89,000	322,564	2,672,383
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	5,880,758	90,975	744,652	6,716,385
Unavailable Revenue	350,005	3,372	109,323	462,700
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	6,230,763	94,347	853,975	7,179,085
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable	4,608	0	0	4,608
Restricted	0	2,550,201	1,159,511	3,709,712
Committed	11,000	0	0	11,000
Assigned	263,379	0	0	263,379
Unassigned	4,574,160	0	(103,380)	4,470,780
Total Fund Balances	4,853,147	2,550,201	1,056,131	8,459,479
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	$ 13,344,729	$ 2,733,548	$ 2,232,670	$ 18,310,947

See accompanying notes and accountant's compilation report.

Crestwood Local School District
Portage County, Ohio
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
Net Position of Governmental Activities
June 30, 2019

Total Governmental Fund Balances		$ 8,459,479
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.		14,728,863
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		
Intergovernmental	$ 79,639	
Excess Costs	110,572	
Delinquent Property Taxes	272,489	462,700
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in the governmental funds, an interest expenditure is not reported.		(8,809)
In the statement of activities, a gain/loss on refunding is amortized over the term of the bonds, whereas in governmental funds a refunding gain/loss is reported when bonds are issued.		49,513
The net pension and OPEB assets/liabilities are not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the assets/liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the funds.		
Net OPEB Asset	$ 1,199,712	
Deferred Outflows - Pension	5,454,776	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	291,094	
Net Pension Liability	(22,319,403)	
Net OPEB Liability	(2,893,680)	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(2,624,481)	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(2,355,802)	(23,247,784)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.		
General Obligation Bonds	(2,450,000)	
Capital Appreciation Bonds	(39,978)	
Accretion of Interest - Capital Appreciation Bonds	(216,105)	
Bond Premium	(90,907)	
Lease Purchase	(843,700)	
Early Retirement Incentive	(40,000)	
Compensated Absences	(1,429,866)	(5,110,556)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ (4,666,594)

Crestwood Local School District
Portage County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	General	Classroom Facilities Maintenance	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues				
Property and Other Local Taxes	$ 7,094,493	$ 161,186	$ 855,520	$ 8,111,199
Intergovernmental	11,746,058	51,316	1,164,434	12,961,808
Investment Income	103,207	0	0	103,207
Tuition and Fees	901,159	0	0	901,159
Extracurricular Activities	91,754	0	78,264	170,018
Rentals	6,196	0	0	6,196
Charges for Services	117,372	0	250,400	367,772
Contributions and Donations	9,292	8,464	33,064	50,820
Miscellaneous	777,209	0	9,638	786,847
Total Revenues	20,846,740	220,966	2,391,320	23,459,026
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	7,709,732	0	77,567	7,787,299
Special	2,805,638	0	657,035	3,462,673
Vocational	143,769	0	0	143,769
Student Intervention Services	444,015	0	0	444,015
Other	1,386,231	0	0	1,386,231
Support Services:				
Pupils	996,940	0	14,708	1,011,648
Instructional Staff	67,462	0	0	67,462
Board of Education	26,660	0	0	26,660
Administration	1,658,683	0	0	1,658,683
Fiscal	691,001	2,095	16,948	710,044
Business	74,464	0	0	74,464
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,744,147	144,673	45,383	1,934,203
Pupil Transportation	1,315,515	0	118,212	1,433,727
Central	384,642	0	0	384,642
Extracurricular Activities	387,870	0	97,883	485,753
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Service Operations	3,073	0	553,671	556,744
Community Services	106,151	0	0	106,151
Capital Outlay	0	31,100	127,677	158,777
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	112,800	0	614,300	727,100
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	0	124,782	124,782
Total Expenditures	20,058,793	177,868	2,448,166	22,684,827
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	787,947	43,098	(56,846)	774,199
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	984	0	0	984
Transfers In	0	0	60,000	60,000
Transfers Out	(60,000)	0	0	(60,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(59,016)	0	60,000	984
Net Change in Fund Balance	728,931	43,098	3,154	775,183
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	4,124,216	2,507,103	1,052,977	7,684,296
Fund Balances End of Year	$ 4,853,147	$ 2,550,201	$ 1,056,131	$ 8,459,479

See accompanying notes and accountant's compilation report.

Crestwood Local School District
Portage County, Ohio
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		$ 775,183
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.		
Capital Asset Additions	$ 315,356	
Current Year Depreciation	(1,014,427)	(699,071)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property Taxes	9,354	
Excess Costs	(254,685)	
Intergovernmental	(6,259)	(251,590)
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		
General Obligation Bonds	500,000	
Capital Leases	227,100	727,100
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds; and bond premium and gain/loss on refunding are amortized over the term of the bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when bonds are issued.		
Accrued Interest Payable	2,339	
Amortization of Premium on Bonds	19,138	
Amortization of Refunding Loss/Gain	(10,422)	11,055
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		
Pension	1,567,243	
OPEB	58,721	1,625,964
Except for amount reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension and OPEB liabilities are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		
Pension	(1,449,241)	
OPEB	2,568,010	1,118,769
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of the current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Compensated Absences	41,896	
Early Retirement Incentive	3,000	44,896
Accretion on capital appreciation bonds is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but is allocated as an expense over the life of the bonds in the statement of activities.		(49,805)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 3,302,501

See accompanying notes and accountant's ccompilation report.

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

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues and Other Financing Sources	$ 20,151,686	$ 20,609,457	$ 20,741,483	$ 132,026
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	19,889,044	20,294,608	20,168,830	125,778
Net Change in Fund Balance	262,642	314,849	572,653	257,804
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	4,545,820	4,545,820	4,545,820	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	82,434	82,434	82,434	0
Fund Balance End of Year	$ 4,890,896	$ 4,943,103	$ 5,200,907	$ 257,804

See accompanying notes and accountant's compilation report.

Crestwood Local School District
Portage County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance -
Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
Classroom Facilities Maintenance Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues and Other Financing Sources	$ 214,027	$ 188,730	$ 223,581	$ 34,851
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	146,484	250,048	206,238	43,810
Net Change in Fund Balance	67,543	(61,318)	17,343	78,661
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	2,475,163	2,475,163	2,475,163	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	26,414	26,414	26,414	0
Fund Balance End of Year	$ 2,569,120	$ 2,440,259	$ 2,518,920	$ 78,661

See accompanying notes and accountant's compilation report.

Crestwood Local School District
Portage County, Ohio
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
June 30, 2019

	Private Purpose Trust	Agency
Assets		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	$ 1,280	$ 118,230
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	42,691	0
Total Assets	43,971	$ 118,230
Liabilities		
Due to Students	0	$ 118,230
Total Liabilities	0	$ 118,230
Net Position		
Held in Trust for Scholarships	$ 43,971	

See accompanying notes and accountant's compilation report.

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

	Private Purpose Trust
Additions	
Interest	$ 1,835
Investment Earnings	189
Total Additions	2,024
Deductions	
Payments in Accordance with Trust Agreements	1,915
Change in Net Position	109
Net Position Beginning of Year	43,862
Net Position End of Year	$ 43,971

See accompanying notes and accountant's compilation report.

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Crestwood Local School District (the "School District") was formed in 1956 from a consolidation of the Mantua and Shalersville Township Schools. In 1964, the Hiram Township Schools joined the School District which currently covers seventy-five square miles.

The School District operates under a locally elected five-member Board form of government and provides educational services as mandated by State and/or federal agencies. The Board controls the School District's four instructional/support facilities staffed by non-certified employees and certified full time teaching and support personnel who provide services to students and other community members.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

The reporting entity has been defined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity* as amended by GASB Statement No. 61, *Omnibus-An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and 34*. The reporting entity is composed of the primary government and component units. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. For the School District, this includes general operations, food service and student related activities of the School District.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the School District is financially accountable. The School District is financially accountable for an organization if the School District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the School District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the School District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; (3) 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 (4) 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 for the organization. Certain organizations are also included as component units if the nature and significance of the relationship between the primary government and the organization is such that exclusion by the primary government would render the primary government's financial statements incomplete or misleading. Based upon the application of these criteria, the School District has no component units. The basic financial statements of the reporting entity include only those of the School District (the primary government).

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Stark-Portage Area Computer Consortium (SPARCC)
The School District is a member of SPARCC. SPARCC is the computer service organization or Data Acquisition Site (DAS) used by the School District. SPARCC is an association of public school districts in a geographic area determined by the Ohio Department of Education. The Stark County Educational Service Center acts as the fiscal agent for the consortium. The purpose of the consortium is to develop and employ a computer system efficiently and effectively for the needs of the member Boards of Education. All school districts in the consortium are required to pay fees, charges and assessments as charged. A Board made up of superintendents from all of the participating school districts governs SPARCC. An elected Executive Board consisting of five members of the governing board is the managerial body of the consortium and meets on a monthly basis. The School District does not maintain an ongoing financial interest or an ongoing financial responsibility. Payments to SPARCC are made from the general fund. During the fiscal year, the School District paid $77,184 to SPARCC.

Portage County School Consortium (the "Consortium")
The School District is a member of the Portage County School Consortium, an insurance group - purchasing consortium made up of thirteen districts in Portage County. All member districts pay an insurance premium directly to the Consortium. The School District paid $3,255,238 in the form of insurance premiums to the Consortium during the fiscal year.

Maplewood Career Center (the "Center")
The Maplewood Career Center is located in Portage County and offers vocational training to the School District's students in the 11th and 12th grades. Although the School District is represented on the Board of Education of the Center by appointing a member to a three-year term, any financial support of the Center is generated directly by the Center through a county-wide tax levy and state-supported pupil basic aid. The School District does not maintain an ongoing financial interest or an ongoing financial responsibility.

Ohio Schools Council

The School District participates in the Ohio Schools Council (OCS) Everyday Essentials Cafeteria Items food purchasing program and Natural Gas Program, which provides competitive pricing and rebate incentives by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the program.

B. Fund Accounting

The School District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self balancing set of accounts. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. The School District has no proprietary funds.

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

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

Classroom Facilities Maintenance Fund The classroom facilities maintenance special revenue fund accounts for monies received from a special levy for maintenance of facilities.

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

Fiduciary Funds Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the School District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the School District's own programs. The School District’s only trust fund is a private-purpose trust which accounts for scholarship programs for students. The agency fund is custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and does not involve measurement of results of operations. The agency funds are used to account for student managed activities and OHSAA tournaments.

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for deferred charges on refunding, for pension and OPEB. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 12 and 13.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2019, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue may include delinquent property taxes, grants and entitlements and miscellaneous revenue. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 12 and 13)

E. Budgets

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The primary level of budgetary control is at the fund level for all funds. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education.

The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with legal restriction and appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. The amounts reported as the original budgeted revenue in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the certificate when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted revenue amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the final amended certificate of estimated resources issued during fiscal year 2019. The amounts reported as the original budgeted expenditure amounts reflect the first appropriation for that fund that covered the entire fiscal year, including amounts automatically carried over from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted expenditure amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Board during the year.

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

F. Cash and Investments

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

During fiscal year 2019, the School District invested in STAR Ohio. STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, ***Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants.*** The School District measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

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

Under existing Ohio statutes, all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund except for those specifically related to the building capital projects fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), or certain trust funds individually authorized by board resolution. Investment earnings credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to $103,207 which includes $44,549 assigned from other School District funds.

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

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

G. Capital Assets

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

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

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	40 - 50 Years
Buildings	30 - 50 Years
Furniture and Equipment	5 - 20 Years
Vehicles	5 - 20 Years

H. Interfund Balances

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

I. Compensated Absences

GASB No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences* specifies the method used to accrue liabilities for leave benefits. Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The School District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

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

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

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

On the governmental fund statements, compensated absences are recognized as a liability and expenditure to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements.

J. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

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

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

L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

M. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the School District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. At June 30, 2019, there was no net position restricted by enabling legislation.

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

N. Estimates

The preparation of the basic 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.

O. Interfund Activity

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

P. Implementation of New Accounting Policies

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

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

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

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTABILITY

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

	Deficit Fund Balance
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:	
Food Service	$ 55,698
IDEA Part B	22,728
Title I	18,531
IDEA Preschool	1,281
Title VI-R	5,142

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

NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

Interim monies may be invested in the following obligations provided they mature or are redeemable within five years from the date of settlement:

1. United States Treasury bills, notes, bonds, or any other obligations 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 other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least 2% and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed 30 days;
4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in item (1) or (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
7. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim moneys available for investment at any one time; and
8. Under limited circumstances, corporate note interests rated in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within 5 years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

Cash on Hand - At June 30, 2019 the School District had $3,570 in undeposited cash on hand, which is included as part of “Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments.”

Deposits - At year-end, $5,621,545 of the School District’s bank balance of $6,371,545 was exposed to custodial credit risk. Although the securities were held by the pledging financial institutions’ trust department in the School District’s name and all statutory requirements for the investment of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the School District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

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

The School District has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by:

- Eligible securities pledged to the School District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured; or
- Participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS required the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

C. Investments

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

S&P Credit Rating	Investment	Measurement Amount	Investment Maturities in Months 0-12	13-36	Over 36	% of Investments
	Net Asset Value (NAV):					
AAAm	STAR Ohio	$ 24,667	$ 24,667	$ 0	$ 0	0.76%
Aaa	Money Market Funds	4,836	4,836	0	0	0.16%
	Fair Value:					
AA+	Federal National Mortgage Associa	148,996	0	148,996	0	4.61%
AA+	Federal Home Loan Mortgage	473,498	0	473,498	0	14.64%
N/A	Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	1,913,632	239,833	1,004,661	669,138	59.17%
AA+	US Treasury Notes	668,253	668,253	0	0	20.66%
	Total	$ 3,233,882	$ 937,589	$1,627,155	$669,138	100.00%

The School District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above table identifies the School District's recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2017. The School District's investments measured at fair value are valued using methodologies that incorporate market inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and reference data including market research publications. Market indicators and industry and economic events are also monitored which could require the need to acquire further market data (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk: As a means of limiting exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to State law, the School District's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk: The School District's investments credit ratings are summarized in the table above.

STAR Ohio is an investment pool operated by the Ohio State Treasurer. It is unclassified since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. Ohio law requires STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The weighted average of maturity of the portfolio held by STAR Ohio as of June 30, 2019, is 53 days and carries a rating of AAAm by S&P Global Ratings.

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

NOTE 5 – INTERFUND ACTIVITY

A. Interfund Balances

As of June 30, 2019 receivables and payables that resulted from cash advances from the general fund to other funds were as follows:

	Interfund Receivable	Interfund Payable
Fund:		
General	$ 180,049	$ 0
Other Governmental		
Other Grants	0	1,830
Special Education	0	25,373
IDEA Preschool	0	1,868
Title I	0	141,465
Title II-D	0	5,027
Title II-A	0	4,486
Total	$ 180,049	$ 180,049

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

Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements; therefore, no internal balances at June 30, 2019 are reported on the statement of net position.

B. Interfund Transfers

During fiscal year 2019, the General Fund transferred $33,000 and $27,000 to the Food Service Fund and the Athletics Fund, respectively, to cover expenditures.

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expand them and to use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements; therefore, no transfers are reported on the statement of activities.

NOTE 6 – PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the School District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar year 2019 represents collections of calendar year 2018 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2019 were levied after April 1, 2018, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2018, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax revenue received in calendar year 2019 represents collections of calendar year 2018 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2019 became a lien December 31, 2017, were levied after April 1, 2018, and are collected in 2019 with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The School District receives property taxes from Portage County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

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

	2018 Second Half		2019 First-Half	
	Amount	**Percent**	**Amount**	**Percent**
Real Estate	$ 290,665,940	94.84%	$311,912,550	94.93%
Public Utility Personal Property	15,825,170	5.16%	16,642,560	5.07%
Total	$ 306,491,110	100.00%	$328,555,110	100.00%
Full Tax Rate per $1,000 of assessed valuation	$ 51.65		$ 51.12	

NOTE 7 – RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of property taxes, interfund, intergovernmental grants and entitlements. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of state programs, and the current fiscal year guarantee of federal funds. All receivables are expected to be collected within the subsequent year.

NOTE 8 – CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance 6/30/2018	Additions	Reductions	Balance 6/30/2019
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 801,286	$ 0	$ 0	$ 801,286
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	5,758,112	81,040	0	5,839,152
Buildings	23,627,333	16,000	0	23,643,333
Furniture and equipment	4,764,402	132,801	(17,237)	4,879,966
Vehicles	2,567,329	85,515	(117,096)	2,535,748
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated	36,717,176	315,356	(134,333)	36,898,199
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Land improvements	(4,390,115)	(230,464)	0	(4,620,579)
Buildings	(11,618,464)	(509,241)	0	(12,127,705)
Furniture and equipment	(4,013,871)	(160,554)	17,237	(4,157,188)
Vehicles	(2,068,078)	(114,168)	117,096	(2,065,150)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(22,090,528)	(1,014,427)	134,333	(22,970,622)
Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net	14,626,648	(699,071)	0	13,927,577
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$15,427,934	$ (699,071)	$ 0	$ 14,728,863

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	$ 703,570
Support Services:	
Instructional Staff	39,779
Administration	1,708
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	94,548
Pupil Transportation	119,184
Central	4,010
Extracurricular Activities	35,679
Food Service Operations	15,949
	$ 1,014,427

NOTE 9 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Balance 6/30/2018	Additions	Deductions	Outstanding Balance 6/30/2019	Amount Due in One Year
General Obligation Bonds:					
2011 Refunding Bonds	$ 2,950,000	$ 0	$ (500,000)	$ 2,450,000	$ 235,000
Capital Appreciation Bonds	39,978	0	0	39,978	39,978
Accreted Interest	166,300	49,805	0	216,105	216,105
Unamortized Premium	110,045	0	(19,138)	90,907	0
Total General Obligations Bonds	3,266,323	49,805	(519,138)	2,796,990	491,083
Direct Borrowing:					
Lease Purchase	1,070,800	0	(227,100)	843,700	233,200
Net Pension Liability:					
Pension	24,106,587	0	(1,787,184)	22,319,403	0
OPEB	5,715,705	0	(2,822,025)	2,893,680	0
Total Net Pension Liability	29,822,292	0	(4,609,209)	25,213,083	0
Other Long-Term Obligations:					
Compensated Absences	1,471,762	39,736	(81,632)	1,429,866	94,699
Early Retirement Incentive	43,000	40,000	(43,000)	40,000	40,000
Total Other Long Term Obligations	1,514,762	79,736	(124,632)	1,469,866	134,699
Total	$ 35,674,177	$ 129,541	$(5,480,079)	$ 30,323,639	$ 858,982

On March 30, 2011, the School District issued $5,799,978 in voted general obligation bonds, which included serial and capital appreciation (deep discount) bonds in the amount of $5,760,000 and $39,978, respectively. The bonds advance refunded $5,660,000 of outstanding 2001 Classroom Facilities General Obligation Bonds and $140,000 of outstanding 2001 Site Acquisition General Obligation Bonds. The bonds were issued for a nineteen year period with final maturities at December 31, 2023. The bonds are being repaid from the bond retirement fund.

At the date of refunding, $5,799,978 (including premium and after underwriting fees and other issuance costs) was received to pay off old debt. The advance refunding reduced cash flows required for debt service by $639,976 over the next thirteen years and resulted in an economic gain of $461,609. As a result, $5,800,000 of the 2001 Series Bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the financial statements.

The bonds were issued with a premium of $248,795, which is reported as an increase to bonds payable. The amounts are being amortized to interest expense over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. The refunding resulted in a difference between the net carrying amount of the debt and the acquisition price of $132,903. This difference, reported in the accompanying financial statements as a deferred outflow of resources, is being amortized to interest expense over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method.

The bond issue consists of serial and capital appreciation bonds. The serial bonds were issued with an interest rate of 2.0-4.0 percent.

The current interest bonds maturing on or after December 1, 2019 are subject to prior redemption, by and at the sole option of the School District, in whole or in part as selected by the School District (in whole multiples of $5,000) or any date on or after December 1, 2018, at a redemption price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount redeemed, plus interest accrued to the redemption date.

The capital appreciation bonds will mature December 1, 2019. These bonds were purchased at a discount at the time of issuance and at maturity all compounded interest is paid and the bond holder collects the face value. However, since interest is technically earned and compounded semi-annually, the value of the bond increases. Therefore, as the value increases, the accretion is booked as interest expense. The maturity amount of the bonds is $280,000.

In fiscal year 2013, the School District entered into a lease purchase agreement with Huntington Public Capital Corporation to finance the energy conservation project in the amount of $2,123,500. The lease agreement required the School District to establish an escrow account while construction was being completed. The proceeds were used to make various upgrades throughout the high school, middle school, bus garage and the field house. The lease issued for a nineteen year period with final maturities at December 1, 2022. The lease is being paid from the general fund and the permanent improvement fund.

In the event of default, as defined by the lease agreement, the amounts payable by the School District may become due. If payments are not made, the lessor may retake possession of the secured asset, consisting of equipment as defined by the lease agreement. Additionally, the lessor has the option to sublease the project facilities, holding the School District liable for all lease payments and other payments due prior to the effective date of the sublease and for the difference between the rental and other amounts paid by the subleases pursuant to such sublease and the amounts payable by the District pursuant to the lease during the then current lease term.

There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are primarily made from the General Fund. For additional information related to the net pension liability and net OPEB liability see Notes 12 and 13.

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the person is paid. In prior years, this has primarily been the general fund. The early retirement incentive will also be paid from the general fund. The School District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

The School District provided an early retirement incentive plan for employees through June 30, 2012. Employees who enrolled in the early retirement incentive plan must have declared their intention to retire before each year end. Certified employees will receive a $30,000 incentive. The incentive plus severance pay will be paid in three, five or eight equal annual installments. Payments will begin after second month of retirement.

Classified employees received a $15,000 incentive plus severance, which will be paid in five equal annual payments. A liability for the early retirement incentive payments has been recorded in the statement of net position.

The School District provides a contractual notification incentive plan for employees beginning in fiscal year 2013. Employees who enroll in the contractual notification incentive plan must declare their intention to retire before the end of the first semester. Certified employees will receive a $10,000 incentive. Classified employees will receive a $3,000 incentive. 50 percent of the contractual notification incentive plan is paid in one year with the remaining 50 percent paid in the next calendar year. A liability for the contractual notification incentive plan has been included in the early retirement incentive plan liability in the statement of net position.

The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the long-term debt:

Fiscal Year Ending	Current Interest Bonds		Lease Purchase		Capital Appreciation Bond		Total	
June 30	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	$ 235,000	$ 86,875	$ 233,200	$ 20,824	$ 39,978	$ 240,022	$ 508,178	$ 347,721
2021	525,000	75,475	239,400	14,603	0	0	764,400	90,078
2022	545,000	56,700	245,800	8,216	0	0	790,800	64,916
2023	560,000	34,600	125,300	1,660	0	0	685,300	36,260
2024	585,000	11,700	0	0	0	0	585,000	11,700
Total	$2,450,000	$265,350	$ 843,700	$ 45,303	$ 39,978	$ 240,022	$ 3,333,678	$ 550,675

NOTE 10 – OPERATING LEASES

The School District leases 53 printers and copier machines under a non-cancelable lease. The School District disbursed $50,436 to pay lease costs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. Future lease payments are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2020	50,436
	$ 50,436

NOTE 11 – 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. These risks are covered by commercial insurance purchased from independent third parties.

A. Property and Liability

The School District is a member of the Portage County School Consortium (the "Consortium") for health insurance for the School District's employees. The Consortium was established in 1983 so that thirteen educational-service providers in Portage County could manage risk exposures and purchase necessary insurance coverage as a group. The Consortium is organized into two distinct entities to facilitate its risk management operations. The Property and Casualty Insurance Pool function is to manage the member districts' physical property and liability risks. The Health and Welfare Trust is to facilitate the management of risks associated with providing employee benefits and coverage, such as health and accident insurance and life insurance. The School District participates both in the Health and Welfare Trust and Property and Casualty Insurance Pool of the Consortium. The Consortium retains a third-party administrator to facilitate the operation of the Health and Welfare Trust.

The School District pays all insurance premiums directly to the Consortium. Although the School District does not participate in the day-to-day management of the Consortium, one of its administrators serves as a trustee of the Consortium's governing board as provided in the Consortium's enabling authority. Although the School District recognizes that it retains a contingent liability to provide insurance coverage should the assets of the Consortium become depleted, it is the opinion of management that the assets of the Consortium are sufficient to meet its claims. Settlements for the past three fiscal years have not exceeded the insurance coverage; and insurance coverage has not been significantly reduced since the prior year.

As part of the Property and Casualty Insurance Pool, the School District contracted with Ohio Casualty Insurance for property, employee bonding, and for general liability insurance during fiscal year 2019.

B. Workers' Compensation

The School District is a member of the Ohio School Boards Association (OSBA) Worker's Compensation Group Rating Program established in April 1991. The program was created by the OSBA as a result of the Worker's Compensation group rating plan as defined in Section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code.

The group ratings program allows districts to group together to potentially achieve a lower premium rate than they may otherwise be able to acquire as individual employers.

The School District pays the State Worker's Compensation System a premium based on a rate per $100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

NOTE 12 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to Retire before 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 30 years of service and 2.5 percent for years of service credit over 30. Final average salary is the average of the highest three years of salary.

An individual whose benefit effective date is before April 1, 2018, is eligible for a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) on the first anniversary date of the benefit. Beginning April 1, 2018, new benefit recipients must wait until the fourth anniversary 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. SERS allocated 0.5 percent of employer contributions to the Health Care Fund for fiscal year 2019.

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was $451,463 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, $31,420 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. For the DB Plan, from August 1, 2015–July 1, 2017, any member could retire with reduced benefits who had (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 26 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Effective August 1, 2017–July 1, 2019, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 27 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Eligibility changes will continue to be phased in through August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60. Retirement eligibility for reduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit regardless of age.

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

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2 percent is applied to the DB Plan. In the Combined Plan, member contributions are allocated among investment choices by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund a defined benefit payment. A member's defined benefit is determined by multiplying one percent of the member's final average salary by the member's years of service credit. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The DC portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age 50 and termination of employment.

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

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The School

District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2019 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was $1,115,780 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, $169,393 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.10307540%	0.07466012%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.10061900%	0.07617201%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00245640%	-0.00151189%	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 5,903,319	$ 16,416,084	$ 22,319,403
Pension Expense	$ 434,514	$ 1,014,727	$ 1,449,241

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

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

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$	323,761	$	378,932	$	702,693
Changes of Assumptions		133,311		2,909,239		3,042,550
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School District Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions		142,290		0		142,290
School District Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date		451,463		1,115,780		1,567,243
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$	1,050,825	$	4,403,951	$	5,454,776
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$	0	$	107,206	$	107,206
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments		163,562		995,454		1,159,016
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School District Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions		203,650		1,154,609		1,358,259
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$	367,212	$	2,257,269	$	2,624,481

$1,567,243 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2020	$	428,888	$	867,554	$	1,296,442
2021		47,156		570,514		617,670
2022		(193,731)		(135,940)		(329,671)
2023		(50,163)		(271,226)		(321,389)
	$	232,150	$	1,030,902	$	1,263,052

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 8,315,270	$ 5,903,319	$ 3,881,060

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 23,973,530	$ 16,416,084	$ 10,019,732

NOTE 13 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was $21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.0 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the School District's surcharge obligation was $42,000.

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 $58,721 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount $43,164 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset:			
Current Measurement Date	0.10430420%	0.07466012%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.10223630%	0.07617201%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00206790%	-0.00151189%	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	$ 2,893,680	$ (1,199,712)	$ 1,693,968
OPEB Expense	$ 65,586	$ (2,633,596)	$ (2,568,010)

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	$ 47,235	$ 140,128	$ 187,363
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School District Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	45,010	0	45,010
School District Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	58,721	0	58,721
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 150,966	$ 140,128	$ 291,094
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 0	$ 69,899	$ 69,899
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	4,342	137,056	141,398
Changes of Assumptions	259,976	1,634,703	1,894,679
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School District Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	83,591	166,235	249,826
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 347,909	$ 2,007,893	$ 2,355,802

$58,721 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	$ (144,978)	$ (336,088)	$ (481,066)
2021	(110,484)	(336,088)	(446,572)
2022	(1,240)	(336,086)	(337,326)
2023	606	(304,962)	(304,356)
2024	307	(294,048)	(293,741)
Thereafter	125	(260,493)	(260,368)
	$ (255,664)	$ (1,867,765)	$ (2,123,429)

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 3,511,254	$ 2,893,680	$ 2,404,678

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 2,334,669	$ 2,893,680	$ 3,633,911

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	$ (1,028,265)	$ (1,199,712)	$ (1,343,805)

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	$ (1,335,670)	$ (1,199,712)	$ (1,061,636)

NOTE 14 – BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

(a) Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);

(b) Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).

(c) In order to determine compliance with Ohio law, and to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, total outstanding encumbrances (budget basis) are recorded as the equivalent of an expenditure, as opposed to an assignment of fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis); and,

(d) Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP), but have separate legally adopted budgets. The adjustments necessary to convert the results of operations for the year on the budget basis to the GAAP basis for the general and classroom facilities maintenance funds are as follows:

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General	Classroom Facilities Maintenance
GAAP Basis	$ 728,931	$ 132,098
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	146,204	2,615
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	(147,574)	(19,906)
Funds Budgeted Elsewhere**	(40,321)	0
Adjustment for Encumbrances	(114,587)	(97,464)
Budget Basis	$ 572,653	$ 17,343

** As part of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting*, certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes public school support, uniform school supplies, underground storage tank, surround care and vending machine funds.

NOTE 15 – CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

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

C. School District Funding

School district Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, ODE has finalized the impact of enrollment adjustments to the June 30, 2019 foundation funding for the School District. These adjustments were not significant to the School District for fiscal year 2019.

NOTE 16 – STATUTORY RESERVES

The School District is required by State law to set-aside certain general fund revenue amounts, as defined by statute, into various reserves. These reserves are calculated and presented on a cash basis. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the reserve activity was as follows:

	Capital Acquisition
Set Aside Reserve Balance June 30, 2018	$ 0
Current Year Set Aside Requirement	310,414
Current year offsets	(576,224)
Total	$ (265,810)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	$ 0
Set Aside Restricted Balance as of June 30, 2019	$ 0

The School District had enough current year offsets to reduce the set-aside amount below zero for the capital acquisition reserve; however, this amount may not be carried forward to future years.

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NOTE 17 – FUND BALANCE

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

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

	General	Classroom Facilities Maintenance	Other Governmental	Total
Nonspendable for:				
Unclaimed Funds	$ 4,608	$ 0	$ 0	$ 4,608
Restricted for:				
Debt Service	0	0	660,188	660,188
Capital Outlay	0	0	385,692	385,692
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	0	2,550,201	0	2,550,201
Other Purposes	0	0	113,631	113,631
Total Restricted	0	2,550,201	1,159,511	3,709,712
Committed for:				
Underground Storage Tanks	11,000	0	0	11,000
Assigned for:				
Encumbrances				
Instruction	15,351	0	0	15,351
Support Services	96,417	0	0	96,417
Uniform Supplies	87,535	0	0	87,535
Public School Support	33,926	0	0	33,926
Latchkey Program	30,150	0	0	30,150
Total Assigned	263,379	0	0	263,379
Unassigned	4,574,160	0	(103,380)	4,470,780
Total Fund Balance	$ 4,853,147	$ 2,550,201	$ 1,056,131	$ 8,459,479

NOTE 18 – COMMITMENTS

A. Encumbrances

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

Fund	Amount
General Fund	$ 114,068
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	97,464
Other Governmental	47,170
Total Governmental Funds	$ 258,702

B. Contractual Commitments

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

	Contractual Commitment	Expended	Balance 6/30/2019
Heat Exchangers	$ 89,000	$ 0	$ 89,000

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

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

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)						
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.10307540%	0.10061900%	0.10751910%	0.10258050%	0.10577100%	0.10577100%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 5,903,319	$ 6,011,763	$ 7,869,406	$ 5,853,343	$ 5,353,010	$ 6,289,862
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 3,335,978	$ 3,352,786	$ 3,529,407	$ 4,011,965	$ 3,443,153	$ 3,307,269
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	176.96%	179.31%	222.97%	145.90%	155.47%	190.18%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)						
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.07466012%	0.07617201%	0.07911329%	0.08103184%	0.08390501%	0.08390501%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 16,416,084	$ 18,094,824	$ 26,481,603	$22,394,830	$20,408,602	$ 24,310,593
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 8,487,957	$ 8,370,686	$ 8,039,021	$ 7,971,093	$ 8,883,946	$ 8,814,854
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	193.40%	216.17%	329.41%	280.95%	229.72%	275.79%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.31%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Crestwood School District
Portage County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of School District Contributions
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 451,463	$ 450,357	$ 469,390	$ 494,117
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(451,463)	(450,357)	(469,390)	(494,117)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 3,344,170	$ 3,335,978	$ 3,352,786	$ 3,529,407
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 1,115,780	$ 1,188,314	$ 1,171,896	$ 1,125,463
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(1,115,780)	(1,188,314)	(1,171,896)	(1,125,463)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 7,969,857	$ 8,487,957	$ 8,370,686	$ 8,039,021
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
$ 528,777	$ 477,221	$ 457,726	$ 452,986	$ 404,312	$ 585,209
(528,777)	(477,221)	(457,726)	(452,986)	(404,312)	(585,209)
$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
$ 4,011,965	$ 3,443,153	$ 3,307,269	$ 3,367,926	$ 3,216,484	$ 4,322,075
13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%
$ 1,115,953	$ 1,154,913	$ 1,145,931	$ 1,241,353	$ 1,221,931	$ 1,243,322
(1,115,953)	(1,154,913)	(1,145,931)	(1,241,353)	(1,221,931)	(1,243,322)
$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
$ 7,971,093	$ 8,883,946	$ 8,814,854	$ 9,548,869	$ 9,399,469	$ 9,564,015
14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

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

	2019	2018	2017
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)			
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.10430420%	0.10223630%	0.10876768%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 2,893,680	$ 2,743,754	$ 3,100,281
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 3,335,978	$ 3,352,786	$ 3,529,407
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	86.74%	81.84%	87.84%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	13.57%	12.46%	11.49%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)			
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	0.07466012%	0.07617201%	0.07911329%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	$ (1,199,712)	$ 2,971,951	$ 4,230,999
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 8,487,957	$ 8,370,686	$ 8,039,021
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-14.13%	35.50%	52.63%
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.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Crestwood School District
Portage, County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of School District Contributions
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 58,721	$ 58,695	$ 56,328	$ 54,217
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(58,721)	(58,695)	(56,328)	(54,217)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 3,344,170	$ 3,335,979	$ 3,352,786	$ 3,529,407
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	1.76%	1.76%	1.68%	1.54%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	0	0	0	0
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 7,969,857	$ 8,487,957	$ 8,370,686	$ 8,039,021
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
$ 85,850	$ 56,230	$ 55,142	$ 68,443	$ 45,996	$ 19,202
(85,850)	(56,230)	(55,142)	(68,443)	(45,996)	(19,202)
$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
$ 4,011,965	$ 3,443,153	$ 3,307,269	$ 3,367,926	$ 3,216,484	$ 4,322,075
2.14%	1.63%	1.67%	2.03%	1.43%	0.44%
$ 0	$ 88,839	$ 88,149	$ 95,489	$ 93,995	$ 95,640
0	(88,839)	(88,149)	(95,489)	(93,995)	(95,640)
$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
$ 7,971,093	$ 8,883,946	$ 8,814,854	$ 9,548,869	$ 9,399,469	$ 9,564,015
0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

Note 1 - Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

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

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

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

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

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

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

Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

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

Note 2 - Net OPEB Asset/Liability

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2019 incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability. The Municipal Bond Index Rate increased from 3.56 percent to 3.62 percent. Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation, increased from 3.63 percent to 3.70 percent. The health care cost trend assumptions changed as follows:

Pre-Medicare		
	Fiscal year 2018	7.50 percent initially, decreasing to 4.00 percent
	Fiscal year 2019	7.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Medicare		
	Fiscal year 2018	5.50 percent initially, decreasing to 5.00 percent
	Fiscal year 2019	5.375 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent

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

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

There have been no changes to the benefit provisions.

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

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

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

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

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

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

CRESTWOOD LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PORTAGE COUNTY

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR ***Pass Through Grantor*** **Program / Cluster Title**	**Federal CFDA Number**	**Pass Through Entity Identifying Number**	**Total Federal Revenues**	**Total Federal Expenditures**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education				
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	049189-3M00-2018	$ 49,094	$ 50,660
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies - Delinquent	84.010	049189-3M00-2019	41,846	41,846
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	049189-3M00-2019	138,249	214,684
Total Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies			229,189	307,190
Special Education_Grants to States	84.027	049189-3M20-2018	66,224	65,132
Special Education_Grants to States	84.027	049189-3M20-2019	299,503	297,353
Special Education_Preschool Grants	84.173	049189-3C50-2018	1,013	1,131
Special Education_Preschool Grants	84.173	049189-3C50-2019	6,722	6,834
Total Special Education Cluster			373,462	370,450
Improving Teacher Quality Grants	84.367	049189-3Y60-2018	652	994
Improving Teacher Quality Grants	84.367	049189-3Y60-2019	37,992	38,239
Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants			38,644	39,233
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	049189-3HI0-2018	13,824	14,692
Passed Through Cuyahoga County ESC				
English Language Acquisition Grant	84.365	N/A	166	166
Total U.S. Department of Education			**655,285**	**731,731**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education				
Child Nutrition Cluster:				
Non-Cash Assistance:				
National School Lunch Program	10.555	N/A	37,952	37,952
Cash Assistance:				
School Breakfast Program	10.553	049189-3L70-2018	69,646	69,646
National School Lunch Program	10.555	049189-3L60-2018	212,741	212,741
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			320,339	320,339
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			**320,339**	**320,339**
Total Receipts and Expenditures of Federal Awards			**$ 975,624**	**$ 1,052,070**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

CRESTWOOD LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PORTAGE COUNTY

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

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE

The District has elected to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE E – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

NOTE F - TRANSFERS BETWEEN PROGRAM YEARS

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

Program Title	CFDA Number	Amount Transferred
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	$ 439

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

101 Central Plaza South
700 Chase Tower
Canton, Ohio 44702-1509
(330) 438-0617 or (800) 443-9272
EastRegion@ohioauditor.gov

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

Crestwood Local School District
Portage County
11260 Bowen Road
Mantua, Ohio 44255

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Crestwood Local School District, Portage County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 9, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses. However, unidentified material weaknesses may exist.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber
Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 9, 2020

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

101 Central Plaza South
700 Chase Tower
Canton, Ohio 44702-1509
(330) 438-0617 or (800) 443-9272
EastRegion@ohioauditor.gov

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

Crestwood Local School District
Portage County
11260 Bowen Road
Mantua, Ohio 44255

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

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

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Keith Faber
Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 9, 2020

CRESTWOOD LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PORTAGE COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
2 CFR § 200.515
JUNE 30, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

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

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

CRESTWOOD LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

PORTAGE COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED
MARCH 26, 2020

88 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370
www.ohioauditor.gov