

Certified Public Accountants, A.C.

JEFFERSON LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT MADISON COUNTY Single Audit For the Year Ended June 30, 2019



88 East Broad Street Columbus, Ohio 43215 IPAReport@ohioauditor.gov (800) 282-0370

Board of Education Jefferson Local School District 906 West Main Street West Jefferson, OH 43162

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

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

December 19, 2019



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Certified Public Accountants, A.C.

313 Second St. Marietta, Oh 45750 740.373.0056

1907 Grand Central Ave. Vienna, WV 26105 304.422.2203

150 West Main St. St. Clairsville, OH 43950 740.695.1569

1310 Market St., Suite 300 Wheeling, WV 26003 304.232.1358

749 Wheeling Ave., Suite 300 Cambridge, OH 43725 740.435.3417

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

November 22, 2019

Jefferson Local School District Madison County 906 West Main Street West Jefferson, Ohio 43162

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 **Jefferson Local School District**, Madison 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.

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Jefferson Local School District Madison County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Jefferson Local School District, Madison County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund 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 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 the schedule to the auditing procedures we applied to the basic financial statements. We also applied certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling the schedule 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

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In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 22, 2019, 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.

Perry and Associates

Certified Public Accountants, A.C.

Marietta, Ohio

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities decreased \$108,652 which represents a 1.35% decrease from 2018's net position.
- ➤ General revenues accounted for \$13,872,805 in revenue or 84.33% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales and grants and contributions accounted for \$2,578,596 or 15.67% of total revenues of \$16,451,401.
- The District had \$16,560,053 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$2,578,596 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$13,872,805 were not adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and debt service fund. The general fund had \$14,116,280 in revenues and \$15,101,409 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2019, the general fund's fund balance decreased \$985,129 from a fund balance of \$6,114,065 to \$5,128,936.
- The debt service fund, had \$989,104 in revenues and \$949,944 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the debt service fund's fund balance increased \$39,160 from \$2,076,687 to \$2,115,847.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

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

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

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

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

The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 17-18 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 13. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and the debt service fund.

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other *financial assets* that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed *short-term* view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you to determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 19-23 of this report.

Proprietary Funds

The District maintains a proprietary fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the District's various functions. The District's internal service fund, accounts for medical, vision, dental and prescription benefits self-insurance. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 24-26 of this report.

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

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its scholarship programs. This activity is presented as a private-purpose trust fund. The District also acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in agency funds. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements of fiduciary net position and changes in fiduciary net position on pages 27 and 28. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 29-74 of this report.

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 75 through 90 of this report.

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

The District as a Whole

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the District as a whole.

The table below provides a summary of the District's net position at June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018.

	Net Position		
	Governmental	Governmental	
	Activities	Activities	
	2019	2018	
<u>Assets</u>			
Current and other assets	\$ 14,334,166	\$ 14,555,678	
Capital assets, net	24,959,065	25,580,771	
Total assets	39,293,231	40,136,449	
Deferred outflows			
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	535,264	607,259	
Pension	4,674,524	5,466,591	
OPEB	317,976	168,387	
Total deferred outflows	5,527,764	6,242,237	
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	2,103,182	1,968,596	
Long-term liabilities:	2,103,102	1,700,370	
Due within one year	765,591	877,085	
Due in more that one year:	703,371	077,003	
Net pension liability	16,228,153	16,859,820	
Net OPEB liability	1,747,901	3,765,998	
Other amounts	9,707,576	9,942,914	
Other amounts	9,707,370	9,942,914	
Total liabilities	30,552,403	33,414,413	
Deferred inflows			
Property taxes and PILOT's levied for the next year	3,658,697	3,691,701	
Pension	1,060,724	740,537	
OPEB	1,633,637	507,849	
Total deferred inflows	6,353,058	4,940,087	
N. D. W.			
Net investment in capital assets	17,528,246	17,323,569	
Restricted	1,357,813	1,834,083	
Unrestricted (deficit)	(10,970,525)	(11,133,466)	
Omestreted (deficit)	(10,770,323)	(11,133,400)	
Total net position	\$ 7,915,534	\$ 8,024,186	

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

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the District at June 30, 2019 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." For fiscal year 2019, the School District adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

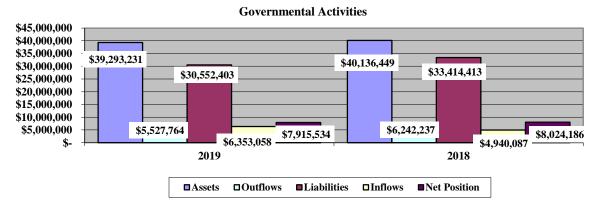
In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the District's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's *change* in net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively, not accounted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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2019, the District's assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$7,915,534.

At year end, capital assets represented 63.52% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019, was \$17,528,246. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the 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 District's net assets, \$1,357,813, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is (\$10,970,525).

The graph below shows the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position at June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018.



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

The table below shows the change in net position for fiscal year 2019 and 2018.

Change in Net Position

	8		
	Governmental Activities	Governmental Activities	
_	2019	2018	
Revenues			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,330,532	\$ 1,344,210	
Operating grants and contributions	1,248,064	1,155,049	
General revenues:			
Property taxes	6,014,541	5,942,391	
School District income tax	1,694,401	1,583,319	
Grants and entitlements	5,051,622	5,193,114	
Payment in lieu of taxes	825,806	789,337	
Investment earnings	132,309	56,466	
Other	<u>154,126</u>	137,102	
Total revenues	\$ 16,451,401	\$ 16,200,988	

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

Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities2019	Governmental Activities 2018	
Expenses			
Program expenses:			
Instruction:			
Regular	\$ 6,377,599	\$ 3,326,593	
Special	2,615,632	1,617,939	
Support services:			
Pupil	912,507	533,855	
Instructional staff	384,690	245,311	
Board of education	87,864	83,068	
Administration	1,202,323	629,405	
Fiscal	516,523	354,268	
Business	38,281	35,594	
Operations and maintenance	1,388,043	1,128,123	
Pupil transportation	736,657	371,032	
Central	564,532	327,996	
Operations of non-instructional services:			
Other non-instructional services	108,083	78,959	
Food service operations	657,119	480,616	
Extracurricular activities	611,957	356,008	
Interest and fiscal charges	358,243	338,522	
Total expenses	16,560,053	9,907,289	
Change in net position	(108,652)	6,293,699	
Net position at beginning of year	8,024,186	1,730,487	
Net position at end of year	\$ 7,915,534	\$ 8,024,186	

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

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities decreased \$108,652. Total governmental expenses of \$16,560,053 were offset by program revenues of \$2,578,596 and general revenues of \$13,872,805. Program revenues supported 15.57% of the total governmental expenses.

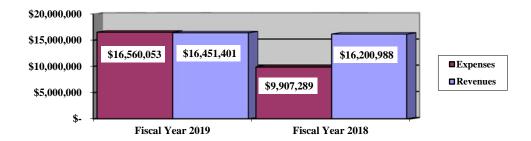
Expenses of the governmental activities increased \$6,652,764 or 67.15%. This increase is primarily the result of the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50% in fiscal year 2018. The expenses of the governmental activities are comparable to fiscal year 2017 expenses before the STRS and SERS COLA adjustments.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, school district income taxes and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 82.58% of total governmental revenue.

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$8,993,231 or 54.31% of total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2019.

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

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



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

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State grants and entitlements. The following is a comparison of 2019 and 2018.

Governmental Activities

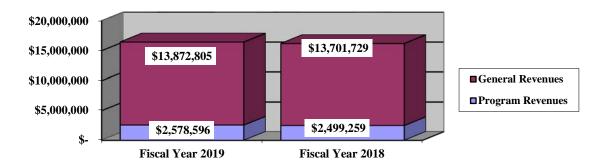
	T	otal Cost of Services 2019	 Vet Cost of Services 2019	Te	otal Cost of Services 2018	N	let Cost of Services 2018
Program expenses							
Instruction:							
Regular	\$	6,377,599	\$ 5,510,480	\$	3,326,593	\$	2,456,752
Special		2,615,632	1,958,104		1,617,939		1,058,664
Support services:							
Pupil		912,507	692,126		533,855		330,408
Instructional staff		384,690	373,136		245,311		240,604
Board of education		87,864	87,864		83,068		83,068
Administration		1,202,323	1,142,323		629,405		569,017
Fiscal		516,523	516,523		354,268		354,268
Business		38,281	38,281		35,594		35,594
Operations and maintenance		1,388,043	1,386,700		1,128,123		1,126,128
Pupil transportation		736,657	721,543		371,032		357,575
Central		564,532	559,132		327,996		322,596
Operations of non-instructional services:							
Other non-instructional services		108,083	108,083		78,959		78,959
Food service operations		657,119	68,917		480,616		(100, 154)
Extracurricular activities		611,957	460,002		356,008		156,029
Interest and fiscal charges		358,243	 358,243		338,522		338,522
Total expenses	\$	16,560,053	\$ 13,981,457	\$	9,907,289	\$	7,408,030

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, as 83.05% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 84.43%. The District's taxpayers, and grants and entitlements received from the State of Ohio, as a whole, are the primary support for District's students.

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

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$7,412,623, which is lower than last year's balance of \$8,645,507. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2019	Fund Balance June 30, 2018	Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
General Debt Service Other Governmental	\$ 5,128,936 2,115,847 167,840	\$ 6,114,065 2,076,687 454,755	\$ (985,129) 39,160 (286,915)	(16.11) % 1.89 % (63.09) %
Total	\$ 7,412,623	\$ 8,645,507	\$ (1,232,884)	(14.26) %

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

General Fund

The District's general fund balance decreased \$985,129. The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activities of the general fund.

		2019		2018]	Increase	Percentage
	_	Amount	_	Amount	<u>(I</u>	Decrease)	Change
Revenues							
Taxes	\$	7,631,116	\$	7,498,551	\$	132,565	1.77 %
Tuition		814,283		786,772		27,511	3.50 %
Earnings on investments		120,094		50,071		70,023	139.85 %
Intergovernmental		5,318,949		5,409,294		(90,345)	(1.67) %
Other revenues		231,838		216,298		15,540	7.18 %
		<u>.</u>		_	· <u> </u>		
Total	\$	14,116,280	\$	13,960,986	\$	155,294	1.11 %
				<u> </u>			
Expenditures							
Instruction	\$	8,969,748	\$	8,804,303	\$	165,445	1.88 %
Support services		5,458,235		5,143,022		315,213	6.13 %
Non-instructional services		105,342		87,698		17,644	20.12 %
Extracurricular activities		454,034		401,842		52,192	12.99 %
Facilities acquisition and construction		19,461		39,982		(20,521)	(51.33) %
Debt service		27,589		27,590		(1)	(0.00) %
Total	\$	15,034,409	\$	14,504,437	\$	529,972	3.65 %

The increase in tax revenues is due to the increase in the amount of property tax revenues the District received during the current fiscal year compared to the prior fiscal year. The increase in tuition revenue is due to an increase in general tuition and special ed tuition. The decrease in intergovernmental revenue is due to a decrease in revenues related to state foundation. The overall increase in instruction expenditures and support service expenditures is related to the fluctuation in personnel costs.

Debt Service Fund

The debt service fund had \$989,104 in revenues and \$949,944 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the debt service fund's fund balance increased \$39,160 or 1.89% over the 2018 fund balance. The overall increase in fund balance is due to the increase in property tax revenues received during the current fiscal year compared to the prior fiscal year.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2019, the District amended its general fund budget several times. For the general fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$14,244,500 and final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$14,344,500. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2019 were \$14,147,703. This represents a \$196,797 decrease from final budgeted revenues and other financing sources.

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

General fund original and final appropriations (appropriated expenditures including other financing uses) were \$15,514,757. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2019 totaled \$15,106,340, which was \$408,417 lower than the final budgeted appropriations.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the District had \$24,959,065 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2019 balances compared to 2018:

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		
	2019	2018	
Land	\$ 254,158	\$ 254,158	
Land improvements	123,912	147,307	
Building and improvements	23,884,389	24,489,108	
Furniture and equipment	417,348	446,398	
Vehicles	279,258	243,800	
Total	\$ 24,959,065	\$ 25,580,771	

The overall decrease in capital assets of \$621,706 is due to depreciation expense of \$834,251 exceeding capital outlays of \$212,545.

See Note 9 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's capital assets.

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2019, the District had \$40,080 in lease purchase obligations and \$8,231,719 in general obligation bonds outstanding. Of this total, \$697,114 is due within one year and \$7,574,685 is due in greater than one year.

The following table summarizes the bonds and lease purchase obligations outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities		
	2019	2018	
Lease purchase obligation General obligation bonds	\$ 40,080 8,231,719	\$ 65,474 8,781,589	
Total	\$ 8,271,799	\$ 8,847,063	

See Note 10 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's debt administration.

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

Current Financial Related Activities

The District has committed itself to educational and financial excellence for many years. The District implements budgeting and internal controls to safeguard assets and monitor the District's progress. The District uses a five-year forecast of the general fund, which is closely monitored by the Board of Education and administration, as a tool to manage resources effectively.

As most of the financial information in this report shows, the District relies heavily on its taxpayers. The District's community support was measured by the passage of a \$16.9 million bond issue in November 2003, the increase of an additional 0.5% for a total of 1% earned income tax for operating purposes passed in May 2015 and the renewal of the District's emergency levy in November 2009 which generates approximately \$1.4 million annually. The support of these three issues demonstrates the strong belief of community members that their schools are one of their highest priorities. Effective January 1, 2015, the District started its first collection on the 1% on earned income. The District closed its gap on deficit spending at the end of fiscal year 2016. At the end of fiscal year 2016, the District further closed its gap on deficit spending by \$760,600. The District was hit with an agreement filed with the BTA regarding values on properties with JIC. The JIC valuations have an overall decrease for two separate cases involving 2011-2013 and 2014-2016. The payback on the values were affected in the 1st and 2nd half settlements received in February and June 2017 and also a final settlement received in July 2017 which should have been realized in June 2017.

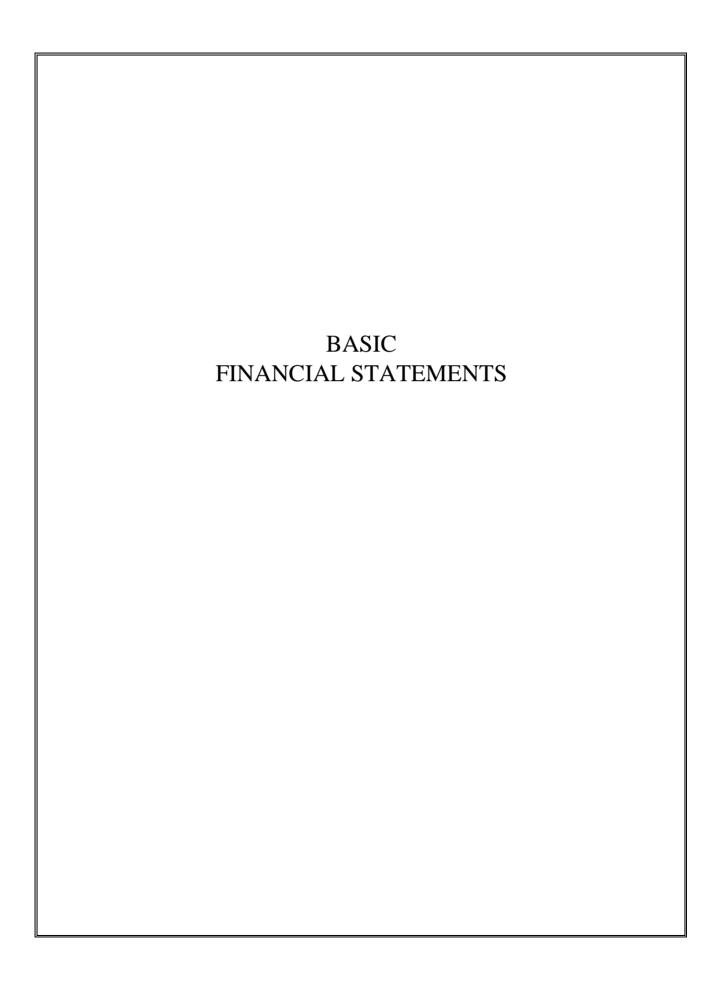
The District has a 3.5 mill levy on the November 5, 2019 ballot in which it would generate \$769,711 annually. This is in response to the District's deficit spending.

The District has communicated to its community the reliance upon their support for the majority of its operations, and that it will continue to work diligently to plan expenses, staying carefully within the District's five-year financial plan.

The District is committed to living within its financial means, and working with the community it serves in order to garner adequate resources to support a quality educational program.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact: Ms. Jill Smith, Treasurer, Jefferson Local School District, 906 West Main Street, West Jefferson, Ohio 43162.



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,451,891
Cash with fiscal agent	264,023
Receivables:	6 201 700
Property taxes	6,391,798
Income taxes	663,374
Accounts.	6,161
Payment in lieu of taxes	483,692 32,759
Intergovernmental	16,584
Prepayments	95,526
Materials and supplies inventory	837
Inventory held for resale	3,557
Net OPEB asset	923,964
Capital assets:	723,704
Land	254,158
Depreciable capital assets, net	24,704,907
Capital assets, net	24,959,065
Total assets.	39,293,231
Total assets	37,273,231
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	535,264
Pension	4,674,524
OPEB	317,976
Total deferred outflows of resources	5,527,764
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	78,916
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,306,995
Pension and post employment	-,,
obligation payable	229,345
Intergovernmental payable	116,318
Claims payable	361,017
Accrued interest payable	10,591
Long-term liabilities:	,
Due within one year	765,591
Due in more than one year:	
Net pension liability	16,228,153
Net OPEB liability	1,747,901
Other amounts due in more than one year .	9,707,576
Total liabilities	30,552,403
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	3,416,851
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year	241,846
Pension	1,060,724
OPEB	1,633,637
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,353,058
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	17,528,246
Restricted for:	
Capital projects	32,157
Debt service	1,143,898
Classroom facilities maintenance	138,086
Locally funded programs	27,104
State funded programs	172
Federally funded programs	51
Student activities	12,463
Other purposes	3,882
Unrestricted (deficit)	(10,970,525)
Total net position	\$ 7,915,534

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

				Program	Davanua	oc.	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
				narges for		rating Grants	 Governmental
		Expenses		ces and Sales		Contributions	Activities
Governmental activities:							
Instruction:							
Regular	\$	6,377,599	\$	864,221	\$	2,898	\$ (5,510,480)
Special		2,615,632		21,759		635,769	(1,958,104)
Support services:							
Pupil		912,507		-		220,381	(692,126)
Instructional staff		384,690		-		11,554	(373,136)
Board of education		87,864		-		-	(87,864)
Administration		1,202,323		-		60,000	(1,142,323)
Fiscal		516,523 38,281		-		-	(516,523) (38,281)
Operations and maintenance		1,388,043		1,343		-	(1,386,700)
Pupil transportation		736,657		1,545		15,114	(721,543)
Central		564,532		_		5,400	(559,132)
Operation of non-instructional services:		201,002				2,.00	(003,102)
Other non-instructional services		108,083		-		-	(108,083)
Food service operations		657,119		291,856		296,346	(68,917)
Extracurricular activities		611,957		151,353		602	(460,002)
Interest and fiscal charges		358,243					 (358,243)
Total governmental activities	\$	16,560,053	\$	1,330,532	\$	1,248,064	 (13,981,457)
	Pro C C C Sc Pa Gr	eral revenues: operty taxes levies deneral purposes. Classroom facilities debt service. hool district incomyment in lieu of ta ants and entitlement o specific program	s mainten	nance			5,221,037 76,618 716,886 1,694,401 825,806 5,051,622
		estment earnings					132,309
		scellaneous					 154,126
	Total	general revenues					 13,872,805
	Chan	ge in net position					(108,652)
	Net p	osition at begin	ning of y	ear			 8,024,186
	Net p	oosition at end of	year .				\$ 7,915,534

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	C	eneral		Debt Service		Jonmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:	G	enerai		Service		runus	-	runus
Equity in pooled cash								
and cash equivalents	\$ 3	3,515,584	\$	1,738,456	\$	193,969	\$	5,448,009
Receivables:								
Property taxes	5	5,576,229		735,375		80,194		6,391,798
Income taxes		663,374		-		-		663,374
Payment in lieu of taxes		386,954		91,902		4,836		483,692
Accounts		4,842		-		1,319 387		6,161
Intergovernmental		32,372 16,584		-		387		32,759 16,584
Prepayments		95,238		_		288		95,526
Materials and supplies inventory		-		-		837		837
Inventory held for resale		-		-		3,557		3,557
Restricted assets:								
Equity in pooled cash								
and cash equivalents		3,882						3,882
Total assets	\$ 10),295,059	\$	2,565,733	\$	285,387	\$	13,146,179
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	55,323	\$	_	\$	23,593	\$	78,916
Accrued wages and benefits payable		1,273,996	Ψ	_	Ψ	32,999	Ψ	1,306,995
Pension and post employment		1,275,770				32,777		1,500,555
obligation payable		215,954				13,391		229,345
				-		,		
Intergovernmental payable	,	115,840				70.461		116,318
Total liabilities		1,661,113				70,461	-	1,731,574
Deferred inflows of resources: Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year Payment in lieu of taxes levied for	2	2,990,617		383,560		42,674		3,416,851
the next fiscal year		193,477		45,951		2,418		241,846
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		146,442		20,375		1,994		168,811
Accrued interest not available		12,124		20,373				12,124
Income tax revenue not available		132,392		_		_		132,392
Intergovernmental revenue not available		29,958		_		_		29,958
Total deferred inflows of resources		3,505,010		449,886		47,086		4,001,982
Total deferred lilliows of resources	•	5,505,010		442,000		47,000		4,001,702
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable:						927		927
Materials and supplies inventory		05.220		-		837		837
Prepaids		95,238		-		288		95,526
Debt service		_		2,115,847		_		2.115.847
Capital improvements		_		-		32,157		32,157
Classroom facilities maintenance		_		_		136,092		136,092
Targeted academic assistance		_		_		51		51
Other purposes		_		_		27,276		27,276
Extracurricular		_		_		12,463		12,463
School bus purchases		3,882				12,403		3,882
•		3,002		-		-		3,662
Assigned: Student instruction		1,832		_		_		1,832
Student and staff support		111,998						111,998
Extracurricular activities		69						69
	1			-		-		
Subsequent year's appropriations	1	1,195,850		-		-		1,195,850
**	,	16,198		-		(41.224)		16,198
Unassigned (deficit)		3,703,869		-		(41,324)	_	3,662,545
Total fund balances		5,128,936		2,115,847		167,840	_	7,412,623
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$ 10),295,059	\$	2,565,733	\$	285,387	\$	13,146,179

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 7,412,623
Amounts reported for governmental activities on 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.		24,959,065
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Taxes receivable Accrued interest receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total	\$ 301,203 12,124 29,958	343,285
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.		(676,017)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		535,264
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - pension Deferred inflows of resources - pension Net pension liability Total	4,674,524 (16,228,153) (1,060,724)	(12,614,353)
The net OPEB liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB Net OPEB asset Net OPEB liability Total	317,976 (1,633,637) 923,964 (1,747,901)	(2,139,598)
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(10,591)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Compensated absences General obligation bonds Lease purchase agreement Total	(1,525,351) (8,231,719) (40,080)	(9,797,150)
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position.		(96,994)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 7,915,534

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

	General	Debt Service	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:	General	Bervice	Funds	Tunus
From local sources:				
Property taxes	\$ 5,219,269	\$ 716,120	\$ 76,538	\$ 6,011,927
Income taxes.	1,680,659	- 710,120		1,680,659
Payment in lieu of taxes	731,188	88,642	5,976	825,806
Tuition	814,283	-	-	814,283
Charges for services	· -	-	291,856	291,856
Earnings on investments	120,094	_	, -	120,094
Extracurricular	52,581	-	148,706	201,287
Classroom materials and fees	21,763	-	-	21,763
Rental income	1,343	-	-	1,343
Contributions and donations	2,025	-	500	2,525
Other local revenues	154,126	-	-	154,126
Intergovernmental - state	5,260,094	184,342	28,553	5,472,989
Intergovernmental - federal	58,855	· <u>-</u>	754,403	813,258
Total revenues	14,116,280	989,104	1,306,532	16,411,916
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:	(500 752		12.000	C 514 752
Regular	6,502,753	-	177,204	6,514,753
Special	2,466,995	-	,	2,644,199
Pupil	708,964	-	220,381	929,345
Instructional staff	411,593	-	5,000	416,593
Board of education	88,918	-	-	88,918
Administration	1,171,141	-	60,000	1,231,141
Fiscal	517,450	16,806	1,764	536,020
Business	11,138	-	-	11,138
Operations and maintenance	1,281,744	-	136,654	1,418,398
Pupil transportation	727,163	-	-	727,163
Central	540,124	-	5,400	545,524
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Other non-instructional services	105,342	-	834	106,176
Food service operations	-	-	654,777	654,777
Extracurricular activities	454,034	-	178,318	632,352
Facilities acquisition and construction	19,461	-	208,115	227,576
Debt service:	25.204	775 000		000 204
Principal retirement.	25,394	775,000	-	800,394
Interest and fiscal charges	2,195	158,138	1.660.447	160,333
Total expenditures	15,034,409	949,944	1,660,447	17,644,800
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)				
expenditures	(918,129)	39,160	(353,915)	(1,232,884)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	_	_	67,000	67,000
Transfers (out)	(67,000)	_	-	(67,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(67,000)		67,000	-
Net change in fund balances	(985,129)	39,160	(286,915)	(1,232,884)
Fund balances at beginning of year	6,114,065	2,076,687	454,755	8,645,507
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 5,128,936	\$ 2,115,847	\$ 167,840	\$ 7,412,623

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$	(1,232,884)
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	\$ 212,545		
Current year depreciation	(834,251))	
Total	•	-	(621,706)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.			
Taxes	16,356		
Earnings on investments	4,527		
Intergovernmental	10,914		
Total		-	31,797
			,,,,,,
Repayment of long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental			
funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the			
statement of net position.			800,394
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds,			
whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported			
when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being			
reported in the statement of activities:			
Decrease in accrued interest payable	1,231		
Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds	(225,130)	1	
Amortization of bond premiums	97,984		
Amortization of deferred charges	(71,995)	_	(107.010)
Total			(197,910)
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.			1,235,939
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes			
in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the			
statement of activities.			(1,716,526)
C () II ' LODED ('I ') (I I')			
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in			
governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.			11 100
these amounts as deferred outflows.			44,188
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes			
in the net OPEB liability are reported as OPEB expense in the			
statement of activities.			1,921,674
			,- ,
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities,			
such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current			
financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures			
in governmental funds.			(335,899)
An internal service fund used by management to charge			
the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in			
the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund			
expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues			
are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal			(25.510)
service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.			(37,719)
Change in not position of governmental activities		¢	(109 653)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$	(108,652)

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

	Budgete	d Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)	
Revenues:					
From local sources:					
Property taxes	\$ 5,579,999	\$ 5,458,500	\$ 5,259,111	\$ (199,389)	
Income taxes	1,623,509	1,627,800	1,627,616	(184)	
Payment in lieu of taxes	692,706	708,500	747,316	38,816	
Tuition	749,250	818,800	814,283	(4,517)	
Earnings on investments	34,936	70,000	70,042	42	
Rental income	4,499	1,500	1,343	(157)	
Other local revenues	138,498	160,000	154,831	(5,169)	
Intergovernmental - state	5,261,161	5,281,400	5,268,320	(13,080)	
Intergovernmental - federal	69,942	63,000	59,392	(3,608)	
Total revenues	14,154,500	14,189,500	14,002,254	(187,246)	
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	6,716,777	6,716,777	6,526,803	189,974	
Special	2,520,427	2,520,427	2,347,257	173,170	
Support services:					
Pupil	575,406	575,406	710,083	(134,677)	
Instructional staff	457,957	457,957	429,369	28,588	
Board of education	156,115	156,115	105,881	50,234	
Administration	1,108,529	1,108,529	1,172,984	(64,455)	
Fiscal	502,098	502,098	527,735	(25,637)	
Business	47,683	47,683	40,364	7,319	
Operations and maintenance	1,455,242	1,455,242	1,320,004	135,238	
Pupil transportation	757,754	757,754	736,867	20,887	
Central	568,672	568,672	540,037	28,635	
Operation of non-instructional services:	co 500	co 500	104 410	(25.010)	
Other non-instructional services	68,500	68,500	104,418	(35,918)	
Extracurricular activities	466,522	466,522	442,002	24,520	
Facilities acquisition and construction	53,075	53,075	35,536	17,539	
Total expenditures	15,454,757	15,454,757	15,039,340	415,417	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)					
expenditures	(1,300,257)	(1,265,257)	(1,037,086)	228,171	
Other financing sources (uses):					
Refund of prior year's expenditures	90,000	55,000	52,086	(2,914)	
Transfers (out)	(60,000)	(60,000)	(67,000)	(7,000)	
Sale of capital assets	-	100,000	93,363	(6,637)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	30,000	95,000	78,449	(16,551)	
Net change in fund balance	(1,270,257)	(1,170,257)	(958,637)	211,620	
Fund balance at beginning of year	4,044,213	4,044,213	4,044,213	-	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	231,382	231,382	231,382	-	
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 3,005,338	\$ 3,105,338	\$ 3,316,958	\$ 211,620	

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Assets:			
Current assets:			
Cash with fiscal agent	\$	264,023	
Total assets		264,023	
Liabilities:			
Claims payable		361,017	
Total liabilities		361,017	
Net position:			
Unrestricted (deficit)		(96,994)	
Total net position (deficit)	\$	(96,994)	

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities -		
	Internal Service Fund		
Operating revenues:			
Charges for services		3,555,911	
Total operating revenues		3,555,911	
Operating expenses:			
Purchased services		572,164	
Claims		3,029,154	
Total operating expenses		3,601,318	
Operating loss		(45,407)	
Nonoperating revenues:			
Interest revenue		7,688	
Total nonoperating revenues		7,688	
Change in net position		(37,719)	
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year		(59,275)	
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$	(96,994)	

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash receipts from charges for services	\$	3,555,911	
Cash payments for purchased services		(572,164)	
Cash payments for claims		(3,035,923)	
Net cash used in operating activities		(52,176)	
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest received		7,688	
Net cash provided by investing activities		7,688	
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(44,488)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		308,511	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	264,023	
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Operating loss	\$	(45,407)	
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease in claims payable		(6,769)	
Net cash used in operating activities	\$	(52,176)	

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	Priva		
	Scholarship		 Agency
Assets:			
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	309,254	\$ 71,668
Total assets		309,254	\$ 71,668
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable		-	\$ 50
Due to students		<u>-</u>	 71,618
Total liabilities		-	\$ 71,668
Net position:			
Held in trust for scholarships		309,254	
Total net position	\$	309,254	

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

	Private Purpose Trust		
	Sch	olarship	
Additions:			
Interest	\$	3,683	
Gifts and contributions		6,785	
Total additions		10,468	
Deductions: Scholarships awarded		9,676	
Change in net position		792	
Net position at beginning of year		308,462	
Net position at end of year	\$	309,254	

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Jefferson Local School District (the "District") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The District is a local school district as defined by Section 3311.03 of the Ohio Revised Code. The District operates under an elected Board of Education (5 members) and is responsible for the provision of public education to residents of the District.

The District is staffed by 57 non-certified employees and 96 certified full-time teaching personnel who provide services to 1,158 students and other community members. The District currently operates 2 instructional buildings and 1 administrative building.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

META Solutions

The District is a participant in Meta Solutions which is a computer consortium that was the result of a merger between Tri-Rivers Educational Computer Association (TRECA) and the Metropolitan Educational Council (MEC). Meta Solutions develops, implements and supports the technology and instructional needs of schools in a cost-effective manner. Meta Solutions provides instructional, core, technology and purchasing services for its member districts. The Board of Directors consists of the Superintendents from eight of the member districts. During fiscal year 2019, the District paid Meta Solutions \$88,748 for services. Financial information can be obtained from META Solutions Treasurer, 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

Tolles Career & Technical Center

The Tolles Career & Technical Center is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the seven participating school districts' elected boards, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. To obtain financial information, write to the Tolles Career & Technical Center, Treasurer, at 7877 U.S. Route 42 South, Plain City, Ohio 43064.

PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOL

Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

The District participates in a group rating plan for workers' compensation as established under Section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP) was established through the Ohio School Boards Association (OSBA) as a group purchasing pool.

The Plan's business and affairs are conducted by a three member Board of Directors consisting of the President, the President-Elect, and the Immediate Past President of the OSBA. The Executive Director of the OSBA, or his designee, serves as coordinator of the GRP. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

Ohio School Plan

The District participates in the Ohio School Plan (the "Plan"), an insurance purchasing pool established under Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Plan is an unincorporated nonprofit association of its members which enables the participants to provide for a formalized joint insurance purchasing program for maintaining adequate insurance protection and provides risk management programs and other administrative services. The Plan's business and affairs are conducted by a fifteen member board consisting of superintendents, treasurers, the president of Harcum-Schuett Insurance Agency, Inc., and a member of Hylant Group, Inc. Hylant Group, Inc. is the Plan's administrator and is responsible for processing claims. Harcum-Schuett Insurance Agency serves as the sales and marketing representative which establishes agreements between the Plan and its members. Financial information can be obtained from Harcum-Schuett Insurance Agency, 246 East Sycamore Street, Columbus, Ohio 43206.

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

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

B. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

<u>Debt service fund</u> - The debt service fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources that are restricted for the repayment of debt.

Other governmental funds of the District are used to account for (a) financial resources that are restricted to expenditures for capital outlays including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets and (b) specific revenue sources that are restricted to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Proprietary funds are used to account for the District's ongoing activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector. The District has no enterprise funds. The following is a description of the District's internal service fund:

<u>Internal service fund</u> - The internal service fund is used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the district, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. The only internal service fund of the District accounts for a self-insurance program which provides medical, vision and dental benefits to employees.

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

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

<u>Government-Wide Financial Statements</u> - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. Internal service fund operating activity is eliminated to avoid overstatement of revenues and expenses.

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

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

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> - Fund financial statements report detailed information about the District. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column and all nonmajor funds are aggregated into one column. The internal service fund is presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements. 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 and current liabilities and deferred inflows generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

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

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

Like the government-wide statements, the internal service fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows and all liabilities and deferred inflows associated with the operation of this fund are included on the statement of fund net position. The statement of changes in fund net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the District finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activity.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating revenue of the District's internal service fund is charges for services (premiums). Operating expenses for the internal service fund include claims and administrative expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

Revenue from income taxes is recognized in the fiscal year in which the underlying exchange transaction occurred (See Note 7).

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

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

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

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, income taxes, payment in lieu of taxes, interest, tuition, grants, student fees and rentals.

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

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, payments in lieu of taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2019, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the District unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

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

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

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

E. Budgets

The District is required by State statute to adopt an annual appropriated cash basis budget for all funds except agency funds. The specific timetable for fiscal year 2019 is as follows:

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

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

- 1. Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.
- 2. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Madison County Budget Commission for tax rate determination.
- 3. Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final amended certificate issued for fiscal year 2019.
- 4. By July 1, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures, which is the legal level of budgetary control. Although the legal level of budgetary control was established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present budgetary statement comparisons at the fund and function level of expenditures. State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year. Resolution appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures may not exceed the appropriation totals.
- 5. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with the general obligation bond indenture and other statutory provisions.
- 7. Appropriation amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations, which either reallocated or increased the original, appropriated amounts. The Board legally enacted all supplemental appropriations, during fiscal year 2019. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the original and final appropriation amounts, including all amendments approved in the fiscal year.
- 8. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be re-appropriated. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

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

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

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

During 2019, investments were limited to governmental mutual funds, commercial paper, negotiable certificates of deposit, federal agency securities and U.S. Treasury notes. Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market price. Nonparticipating investment contracts, such as government mutual funds, are reported at cost.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund or by policy of the Board of Education. Investment earnings are assigned to the general fund, other nonmajor governmental funds and the private-purpose trust funds. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$120,094, which includes \$45,885 assigned from other funds.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the statement of net position, all investments are considered to be cash equivalents.

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

G. Inventory

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

On the fund financial statements, reported material and supplies inventory is equally offset by nonspendable fund balance in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

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

H. Capital Assets

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

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

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

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 District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$3,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. The District does not possess infrastructure.

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

	Governmental Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	10 - 20 years
Buildings and improvements	50 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	8 - 15 years

I. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund loans receivables/payables". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities columns of the statement of net position. The District had no interfund balances at fiscal year end.

J. Compensated Absences

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

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) benefits. A liability for severance is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at June 30, 2019, by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for sick leave on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees at least 50 years of age with 10 years of service or any age with at least 15 years of service, were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

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

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

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.

For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported.

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements, and all payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from the internal service fund 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, net pension liabilities and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds and notes are recognized as a liability on the fund financial statements when due. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

M. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows. The net position component "net investment in capital assets," consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing 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 its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The amount restricted for other purposes represents amounts restricted for school bus purchases by the State of Ohio.

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

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

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

N. Prepayments

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

On the fund financial statements, reported prepayments are equally offset by nonspendable fund balance in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

O. Estimates

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

P. Restricted Assets

Restricted assets in the general fund represent cash and cash equivalents that are restricted in use by State statute. Restricted assets represent monies received from the State of Ohio that are restricted for school bus purchases. The District had \$3,882 in restricted cash assets at June 30, 2019. See Note 16 for detail.

Q. Interfund Activity

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

R. Unamortized Bond Premiums and Discounts / Accounting Gain or Loss

Bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds. Using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method, bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds.

For advance refundings resulting in the defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter and is presented as a deferred outflow of resources.

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

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

On the governmental fund financial statements bond premiums are recognized in the current period. A reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 10.

S. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

T. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

U. Fair Value

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 88 improves the information that is disclosed in notes to the basic financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 88 added additional disclosures in Note 10 related to lease purchase direct borrowings.

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

 Nonmajor fund
 Deficit

 Food service
 \$ 40,199

The general fund is liable for any deficit in this fund and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balance resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the fair value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one-hundred-eighty days and two-hundred-seventy days, respectively, from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Protection of the District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the Treasurer by the financial institution or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

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

A. Cash with Fiscal Agent

The District is self-insured through a fiscal agent. The money held by the fiscal agent cannot be identified as an investment or deposit, since it is held in a pool made up of numerous participants. The amount held by the fiscal agent at June 30, 2019 was \$264,023. This amount is not included in the "deposits" or "investments" reported below.

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$1,710,422 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$1,981,873. Of the bank balance, \$250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$1,731,873 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS).

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose fair value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total fair value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For fiscal year 2019, the District's financial institutions were approved for a reduced collateral rate of 50 percent through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

C. Investments

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

		Investment Maturities							
Measurement/ Investment type	Measurement Amount	6 months or less	7 to 12 months	13 to 18 months	19 to 24 months	Greater than 24 months			
Fair Value:									
Commercial paper	\$ 890,803	\$ 890,803	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			
Government mutual fund	83,901	83,901	-	-	-	-			
FFCB	80,001	-	-	80,001	-	-			
FHLB	572,257	-	-	572,257	-	-			
FHLMC	440,011	199,634	-	-	-	240,377			
Negotiable CD's	1,970,488	714,371	50,047	-	-	1,206,070			
U.S. Treasury Note	84,930	84,930							
Total	\$ 4,122,391	\$ 1,973,639	\$ 50,047	\$ 652,258	<u>\$</u> -	\$ 1,446,447			

The weighted average maturity of investments is 1.33 years.

The District's investments in U.S. government money market mutual funds are valued using quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs). The District's investments in federal agency securities (FHLB, FHLMC), commercial paper, negotiable CD's and U.S. Treasury Note are valued using quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Credit Risk: The District's Government mutual funds carry a rating of AAA by Moody's and a rating of A+ by Standard and Poor's. The District's investments in federal agency securities and U.S. Treasury Note were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the District to only invest in securities authorized by State statute. The negotiable CDs were covered by FDIC.

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

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

Measurement/			
<u>Investment type</u>	_]	Fair Value	% of Total
Fair Value:			
Commercial paper	\$	890,803	21.61
Government mutual fund		83,901	2.04
FFCB		80,001	1.94
FHLB		572,257	13.88
FHLMC		440,011	10.67
Negotiable CD's		1,970,488	47.80
U.S. Treasury Note		84,930	2.06
Total	\$	4,122,391	100.00

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

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

Cash and investments per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 1,710,422
Investments	4,122,391
Cash with fiscal agent	264,023
Total	\$ 6,096,836
Cash and investments per statement of net position	
Governmental activities	\$ 5,715,914
Fiduciary funds	 380,922
Total	\$ 6,096,836

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

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

Amount

Transfers to nonmajor governmental fund from:

General fund \$ 67,000

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 expend 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.

All transfers were made in compliance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2019 represent the collection of calendar year 2018 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2019 were levied after April 1, 2018, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2018, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised fair value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2019 represent the collection of calendar year 2018 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2019 became a lien on December 31, 2017, were levied after April 1, 2018, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The District receives property taxes from Madison County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019 was \$2,439,170 in the general fund, \$331,440 in the debt service fund and \$35,526 in the maintenance program fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2018 was \$2,479,012 in the general fund, \$327,998 in the debt service fund and \$35,195 in the maintenance program fund (a nonmajor governmental fund. The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

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.

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

	2018 Second				2019 First		
	J	Half Collecti	ons		Half Collections		
	A	mount	Percent	_	Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/residential							
and other real estate	\$ 19	97,300,830	91.00	\$	199,562,670	90.74	
Public utility personal	1	19,511,530	9.00		20,354,880	9.26	
Total	\$ 21	16,812,360	100.00	\$	219,917,550	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation		\$34.40			\$33.66		

NOTE 7 - SCHOOL DISTRICT INCOME TAX

The District currently benefits from a 1% income tax, which is assessed on all residents of the District. In 2019, the District income tax generated \$1,680,659 in revenue. Revenues generated by the school district income tax are reported in the general fund.

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES

A. Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of property taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees), income taxes, payment in lieu of taxes, intergovernmental grants and entitlements and accrued interest. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds. A summary of the principal items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$ 6,391,798
Income taxes	663,374
Accounts	6,161
Payment in lieu of taxes	483,692
Intergovernmental	32,759
Accrued interest	16,584
Total	\$ 7,594,368

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

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

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES - (Continued)

B. During fiscal year 2017, the District entered into an agreement with the West Jefferson Athletic Boosters (the Boosters). It was agreed that the District would provide a loan to the Boosters in the amount of \$40,000 for the purpose of constructing dugouts, an adjacent communications tower and fencing for the girls softball facility. The term of the \$40,000 loan is for three years. Payments of \$8,000 were paid semi-annually on July and January 1st. The final payment was made during the current fiscal year.

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance			Balance
	6/30/18	Additions	Deductions	6/30/19
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 254,158	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 254,158
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	254,158			254,158
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	566,873	-	-	566,873
Buildings and improvements	33,455,034	65,442	-	33,520,476
Furniture and equipment	1,091,853	50,004	-	1,141,857
Vehicles	1,189,691	97,099		1,286,790
Total capital assets, being depreciated	36,303,451	212,545		36,515,996
Less: accumulated depreciation				
Land improvements	(419,566)	(23,395)	-	(442,961)
Buildings and improvements	(8,965,926)	(670,161)	-	(9,636,087)
Furniture and equipment	(645,455)	(79,054)	-	(724,509)
Vehicles	(945,891)	(61,641)		(1,007,532)
Total accumulated depreciation	(10,976,838)	(834,251)		(11,811,089)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 25,580,771	\$ (621,706)	\$ -	\$ 24,959,065

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :	
Regular	\$ 370,271
Special	110,812
Support services:	
Pupil	20,543
Instructional staff	22,048
Board of education	934
Administration	56,539
Fiscal	16,222
Business	27,143
Operations & maintenance	47,573
Pupil transportation	60,074
Central	34,138
Extracurricular	33,041
Food service operation	34,913
Total depreciation expense	\$ 834,251

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Interest Rate	Balance Outstanding 06/30/18	Additions	Reductions	Balance Outstanding 06/30/19	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental activities:						
Refunded general obligation						
bonds - Series 2012	1.25-2.75%		_			
Current interest bonds		\$ 6,905,000	\$ -	\$ (240,000)		\$ 225,000
Capital appreciation bonds		354,987	-	-	354,987	-
Accreted interest		585,888	180,177	-	766,065	-
Refunded general obligation						
bonds - Series 2013	1.25-2.00%					
Current interest bonds		535,000	-	(535,000)	-	=
Capital appreciation bonds		229,999	-	-	229,999	229,999
Accreted interest		170,715	44,953	-	215,668	215,668
Lease purchase						
agreement - direct borrowings	N/A	65,474	-	(25,394)	40,080	26,447
Compensated absences	N/A	1,198,935	406,270	(79,854)	1,525,351	68,477
Net pension liability	N/A	16,859,820	73,458	(705, 125)	16,228,153	-
Net OPEB liability	N/A	3,765,998	174,230	(2,192,327)	1,747,901	<u> </u>
Total long-term obligations,						
governmental activities		\$ 30,671,816	\$ 879,088	\$ (3,777,700)	27,773,204	\$ 765,591
Unamortized premium					676,017	
Total long-term obligations					\$ 28,449,221	

<u>Net Pension Liability</u>: The District's net pension liability is described in Note 12. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

<u>Net OPEB Liability/Asset</u>: The District's net OPEB liability/asset is described in Note 13. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Refunding Bonds, Series 2012

On October 25, 2012, the District issued general obligation refunding bonds (Series 2012, refunding bonds). These bonds refunded the \$8,565,000 callable portion of the Series 2004 issue. These bonds are general obligations of the District, for which its full faith and credit is pledged for repayment. On the fund financial statements, payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the debt service fund. On the government-wide financial statements, principal payments reduce the liability reported on the statement of net position. The source of payment is derived from a current 6.9 mil bonded debt tax levy. The balance of the refunded bonds at June 30, 2019 is \$7,019,987.

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

This issue is comprised of current interest bonds, present value \$6,665,000 at June 30, 2019, and capital appreciation bonds, par value \$354,987. The capital appreciation bonds mature December 1, 2021 (stated interest 18.31%) at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The accreted value at maturity for the capital appreciation bonds is \$1,585,000. Total accreted interest of \$766,065 has been included on the statement of net position at June 30, 2019.

Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2029.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$852,635. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the next 17 years by \$2,364,284 and resulted in an economic gain of \$1,605,158.

Refunding Bonds, Series 2013

On March 12, 2013, the District issued general obligation refunding bonds (Series 2013, refunding bonds). These bonds refunded the \$2,425,000 callable portion of the Series 2004 issue. These bonds are general obligations of the District, for which its full faith and credit is pledged for repayment. On the fund financial statements, payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the debt service fund. On the government-wide financial statements, principal payments reduce the liability reported on the statement of net position. The source of payment is derived from a current 6.9 mil bonded debt tax levy. The balance of the refunded bonds at June 30, 2019 is \$229,999.

This issue is comprised of current interest bonds, present value \$0 at June 30, 2019, and capital appreciation bonds, par value \$229,999. The capital appreciation bonds mature December 1, 2019 (stated interest 10.99%) at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The accreted value at maturity for the capital appreciation bonds is \$470,000. Total accreted interest of \$215,668 has been included on the statement of net position at June 30, 2019.

Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2018.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$152,971. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the next 7 years by \$94,164 and resulted in an economic gain of \$87,249.

<u>Lease Purchase Agreement</u> - During a prior fiscal year, the District entered into a lease purchase agreement, in the amount of \$124,626, with DeLage Landen Public Finance, LLC. to finance the cost of new copiers. This new lease replaced the District's old agreement with DeLage Landen Public Finance, LLC. This is a direct borrowing collateralized by the copier equipment. The annual payments are made from the general fund. At June 30, 2019, the District had outstanding borrowings of \$40,080. Final payment for the lease purchase agreement is due in fiscal year 2021.

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Capital assets consisting of furniture and equipment have been recorded in the amount of \$124,626. A corresponding liability is recorded on the statement of net position. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2019 was \$87,238, leaving a current book value of \$37,388.

<u>Compensated Absences</u> - Compensated absences will be paid from the fund which the employees are paid, which is primarily the general fund.

B. The following is a summary of the District's future annual debt service requirements to maturity for the lease purchase agreement and bonds:

Fiscal	Series 2012							Sei	ries 2012			
Year Ending		Current Interest Bonds						<u>Capital</u>	Ap	preciation Bo	onds	<u>3</u>
June 30		Principal		Interest		Total	_	Principal		Interest		Total
2020	\$	225,000	\$	148,138	\$	373,138	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2021		-		145,887		145,887		193,558		601,442		795,000
2022		-		145,888		145,888		161,429		628,571		790,000
2023		795,000		137,938		932,938		-		-		-
2024		810,000		121,888		931,888		-		-		-
2025 - 2029		4,315,000		335,457		4,650,457		-		-		-
2030		520,000		7,150		527,150						
Total	\$	6,665,000	<u>\$</u>	1,042,346	\$	7,707,346	\$	354,987	\$	1,230,013	<u>\$ 1</u>	,585,000
Fiscal			S	Series 2013								
Year Ending		<u>Capit</u>	al A	appreciation	Bon	ıds		Lease	Pur	chase Agreei	men	<u>t</u>
June 30		Principal	_	Interest		Total	_	Principal Principal		Interest	_	Total
2020	\$	229,999	\$	240,001	\$	470,000	\$	26,447	\$	1,141	\$	27,588
2021			_				_	13,633	_	162	_	13,795
Total	\$	229,999	\$	240,001	\$	470,000	\$	40,080	\$	1,303	\$	41,383

C. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2019, are a voted debt margin of \$14,658,441 (including available funds of \$2,115,847) and an unvoted debt margin of \$219,918.

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

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Comprehensive

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the District purchased insurance coverage through the Ohio School Plan (see below).

B. Ohio School Plan

The District belongs to the Ohio School Plan (the "Plan"), an unincorporated non-profit association providing a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance risk management program and other administrative services to approximately 400 Ohio schools ("Members").

Pursuant to Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code, the Plan is deemed a separate legal entity. The Plan provides property, general liability, educator's legal liability, automobile and violence coverages, modified for each member's needs. The Plan pays judgments, settlements and other expenses resulting from covered claims that exceed the member's specific deductible.

The Plan issues its own policies and reinsures the Plan with reinsurance carriers. Only if the Plan's paid liability loss ratio exceeds 65 percent and is less than 80 percent does the Plan contribute to paid claims. (See the Plan's audited financial statements on their website for more details.) The individual members are responsible for their self-retention (deductible) amounts, which vary from member to member.

The Plan's audited financial statements conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and retained earnings at December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016:

	2018	2017	2016
Assets	\$ 12,764,109	\$ 11,441,994	\$ 10,507,059
Liabilities	4,451,197	4,503,476	3,853,671
Members' equity	8,312,912	6,938,518	6,653,388

You can read the complete audited financial statements for The Ohio School Plan at the Plan's website, www.ohioschoolplan.org under "Financials".

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

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

Coverages provided to the District through the Plan are as follows:

Building and Contents \$54,032,773 Replacement cost \$54,032,773 Deductible 1,000 Liability School Board Errors and Omissions Liability Each wrongful act limit 2,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 4,000,000 Deductible 2,500 General Liability 2 Per occurrence combined single limit 2,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 4,000,000 Medical payments limit 2,000,000 Employee Benefits Liability 2 Each wrongful act limit 2,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 4,000,000 Deductible 0 Stop Gap 2 Each accident 2,000,000 Disease each employee 2,000,000 Disease policy limit 2,000,000 Automotive Liability 2 Liability 2 Per occurrence combined single limit 2,000,000 Medical payments limit 2,000,000 Medical payments limit 5,000 Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Deductible1,000LiabilitySchool Board Errors and Omissions LiabilityEach wrongful act limit2,000,000Annual aggregate limit4,000,000Deductible2,500General Liability2,000,000Per occurrence combined single limit2,000,000Annual aggregate limit4,000,000Medical payments limit10,000Employee Benefits Liability2,000,000Each wrongful act limit2,000,000Annual aggregate limit4,000,000Deductible0Stop Gap2Each accident2,000,000Disease each employee2,000,000Disease each employee2,000,000Disease policy limit2,000,000Automotive Liability2,000,000LiabilityPer occurrence combined single limit2,000,000Medical payments limit5,000Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage1,000,000Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value)250	Building and Contents	
Liability School Board Errors and Omissions Liability Each wrongful act limit 2,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 4,000,000 Deductible 2,500 General Liability Per occurrence combined single limit 2,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 4,000,000 Medical payments limit 10,000 Employee Benefits Liability Each wrongful act limit 2,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 2,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 2,000,000 Deductible 0 0 Stop Gap Each accident 2,000,000 Disease each employee 2,000,000 Disease each employee 2,000,000 Automotive Liability Liability Per occurrence combined single limit 2,000,000 Medical payments limit 5,000 Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value) Comprehensive deductible 250	Replacement cost	\$54,032,773
School Board Errors and Omissions Liability Each wrongful act limit 2,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 4,000,000 Deductible 2,500 General Liability Per occurrence combined single limit 2,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 4,000,000 Medical payments limit 10,000 Employee Benefits Liability Each wrongful act limit 2,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 2,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 2,000,000 Deductible 0 0 Stop Gap Each accident 2,000,000 Disease each employee 2,000,000 Disease policy limit 2,000,000 Automotive Liability Liability Per occurrence combined single limit 5,000 Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value) Comprehensive deductible 250	Deductible	1,000
Each wrongful act limit 2,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 4,000,000 Deductible 2,500 General Liability 2,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 4,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 10,000 Medical payments limit 2,000,000 Employee Benefits Liability 2,000,000 Each wrongful act limit 2,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 4,000,000 Deductible 0 Stop Gap 2 Each accident 2,000,000 Disease each employee 2,000,000 Disease policy limit 2,000,000 Automotive Liability 2 Liability 2 Per occurrence combined single limit 2,000,000 Medical payments limit 5,000 Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage 1,000,000 Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value) 250 Comprehensive deductible 250	Liability	
Annual aggregate limit 4,000,000 Deductible 2,500 General Liability 2,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 4,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 10,000 Medical payments limit 10,000 Employee Benefits Liability 2,000,000 Each wrongful act limit 2,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 4,000,000 Deductible 0 Stop Gap 2 Each accident 2,000,000 Disease each employee 2,000,000 Disease policy limit 2,000,000 Automotive Liability 2 Liability 2 Per occurrence combined single limit 2,000,000 Medical payments limit 5,000 Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage 1,000,000 Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value) 250 Comprehensive deductible 250	School Board Errors and Omissions Liability	
Deductible 2,500 General Liability 2,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 4,000,000 Medical payments limit 10,000 Employee Benefits Liability 2,000,000 Each wrongful act limit 2,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 4,000,000 Deductible 0 Stop Gap 2,000,000 Each accident 2,000,000 Disease each employee 2,000,000 Disease policy limit 2,000,000 Automotive Liability 2,000,000 Medical payments limit 2,000,000 Medical payments limit 5,000 Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage 1,000,000 Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value) 250	Each wrongful act limit	2,000,000
General LiabilityPer occurrence combined single limit2,000,000Annual aggregate limit4,000,000Medical payments limit10,000Employee Benefits Liability2,000,000Each wrongful act limit2,000,000Annual aggregate limit4,000,000Deductible0Stop Gap2Each accident2,000,000Disease each employee2,000,000Disease policy limit2,000,000Automotive Liability2,000,000Liability2,000,000Medical payments limit5,000Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage1,000,000Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value)250	Annual aggregate limit	4,000,000
Per occurrence combined single limit 2,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 4,000,000 Medical payments limit 10,000 Employee Benefits Liability Each wrongful act limit 2,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 4,000,000 Deductible 0 0 Stop Gap Each accident 2,000,000 Disease each employee 2,000,000 Disease policy limit 2,000,000 Automotive Liability Liability Per occurrence combined single limit 2,000,000 Medical payments limit 5,000 Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value) Comprehensive deductible 250	Deductible	2,500
Annual aggregate limit 4,000,000 Medical payments limit 10,000 Employee Benefits Liability Each wrongful act limit 2,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 4,000,000 Deductible 0 Stop Gap Each accident 2,000,000 Disease each employee 2,000,000 Disease policy limit 2,000,000 Automotive Liability Liability Per occurrence combined single limit 2,000,000 Medical payments limit 5,000 Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value) Comprehensive deductible 2,000,000	General Liability	
Medical payments limit10,000Employee Benefits Liability2,000,000Each wrongful act limit2,000,000Annual aggregate limit4,000,000Deductible0Stop Gap2,000,000Each accident2,000,000Disease each employee2,000,000Disease policy limit2,000,000Automotive Liability2,000,000Medical payments limit2,000,000Medical payments limit5,000Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage1,000,000Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value)250	Per occurrence combined single limit	2,000,000
Employee Benefits Liability Each wrongful act limit 2,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 4,000,000 Deductible 0 Stop Gap Each accident 2,000,000 Disease each employee 2,000,000 Disease policy limit 2,000,000 Automotive Liability Liability Per occurrence combined single limit 2,000,000 Medical payments limit 5,000 Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value) Comprehensive deductible 2,000,000	Annual aggregate limit	4,000,000
Each wrongful act limit 2,000,000 Annual aggregate limit 4,000,000 Deductible 0 Stop Gap Each accident 2,000,000 Disease each employee 2,000,000 Disease policy limit 2,000,000 Automotive Liability Liability Per occurrence combined single limit 2,000,000 Medical payments limit 5,000 Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value) Comprehensive deductible 2,000,000	Medical payments limit	10,000
Annual aggregate limit 4,000,000 Deductible 0 Stop Gap Each accident 2,000,000 Disease each employee 2,000,000 Disease policy limit 2,000,000 Automotive Liability Liability Per occurrence combined single limit 2,000,000 Medical payments limit 5,000 Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value) Comprehensive deductible 250		
Deductible 0 Stop Gap Each accident 2,000,000 Disease each employee 2,000,000 Disease policy limit 2,000,000 Automotive Liability Liability Per occurrence combined single limit 2,000,000 Medical payments limit 5,000 Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value) Comprehensive deductible 250	Each wrongful act limit	2,000,000
Stop Gap Each accident 2,000,000 Disease each employee 2,000,000 Disease policy limit 2,000,000 Automotive Liability Liability Per occurrence combined single limit 2,000,000 Medical payments limit 5,000 Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value) Comprehensive deductible 250	Annual aggregate limit	4,000,000
Each accident 2,000,000 Disease each employee 2,000,000 Disease policy limit 2,000,000 Automotive Liability Liability Per occurrence combined single limit 2,000,000 Medical payments limit 5,000 Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value) Comprehensive deductible 2,000,000	Deductible	0
Disease each employee 2,000,000 Disease policy limit 2,000,000 Automotive Liability Liability Per occurrence combined single limit 2,000,000 Medical payments limit 5,000 Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value) Comprehensive deductible 2,000,000	Stop Gap	
Disease policy limit 2,000,000 Automotive Liability Liability Per occurrence combined single limit 2,000,000 Medical payments limit 5,000 Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value) Comprehensive deductible 250	Each accident	2,000,000
Automotive Liability Liability Per occurrence combined single limit 2,000,000 Medical payments limit 5,000 Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value) Comprehensive deductible 250	Disease each employee	
Liability Per occurrence combined single limit 2,000,000 Medical payments limit 5,000 Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage 1,000,000 Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value) Comprehensive deductible 250	Disease policy limit	2,000,000
Per occurrence combined single limit 2,000,000 Medical payments limit 5,000 Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage 1,000,000 Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value) Comprehensive deductible 250	Automotive Liability	
Medical payments limit5,000Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage1,000,000Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value)250	Liability	
Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage 1,000,000 Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value) Comprehensive deductible 250	Per occurrence combined single limit	
Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value) Comprehensive deductible 250	Medical payments limit	5,000
Comprehensive deductible 250	Uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage	1,000,000
	Auto Physical Damage (actual cash value)	
Collision deductible 500	1	250
	Collision deductible	500

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

C. Employee Group Medical/Surgical and Dental Insurance

Medical/surgical and dental insurance is offered to employees through a self-insurance internal service fund. The District is a member of a claims servicing pool, consisting of 95 school districts within the State, in which monthly premiums are paid to the fiscal agent who in turn pays the claims on the District's behalf. The claims liability of \$361,017 reported in the internal service fund at June 30, 2019 is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrator and the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues", as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, "Risk Financing Omnibus", which requires that a liability for unpaid claim costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred, but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims.

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

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

Changes in claims activity for the past two fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Beginning Balance	Claims Incurred	Claims Payments	Ending Balance
2019	\$ 367,786	\$ 3,549,142	\$ (3,555,911)	\$ 361,017
2018	407.955	3.004,224	(3,044,393)	367,786

D. Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

The District participates in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (the "GRP"), an insurance purchasing pool (See Note 2.A.). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP.

The workers' compensation experience of the participating districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement, Inc. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the Plan.

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to	Eligible to
	Retire on or before	Retire after
	August 1, 2017 *	August 1, 2017
Full benefits	Age 65 with 5 years of services credit: or Any age with 30 years of service credit	Age 67 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 57 with 30 years of service credit
Actuarially reduced benefits	Age 60 with 5 years of service credit; or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age 62 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 60 with 25 years of service credit

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

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

Effective January 1, 2018, SERS cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) changed from a fixed 3% annual increase to one based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W) with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%. SERS also has the authority to award or suspend the COLA, or to adjust the COLA above or below CPI-W. SERS suspended the COLA increases for 2018, 2019 and 2020 for current retirees, and confirmed their intent to implement a four-year waiting period for the state of a COLA for future retirees.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$303,116 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$31,733 is reported as pension obligation payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Funding Policy - Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For fiscal year 2019, plan members were required to contribute 14% of their annual covered salary. The District was required to contribute 14%; the entire 14% was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2019 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$932,823 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$163,476 is reported as pension obligation payable.

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

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

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	0	.05877640%	(0.05619002%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0	.06260000%	(0.05749989%	
Change in proportionate share	0	.00382360%	(0.00130987%	
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	3,585,218	\$	12,642,935	\$ 16,228,153
Pension expense	\$	349,974	\$	1,366,552	\$ 1,716,526

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 196,627	\$ 291,838	\$ 488,465
Changes of assumptions	80,963	2,240,567	2,321,530
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	149,878	478,712	628,590
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	303,116	932,823	1,235,939
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 730,584	\$3,943,940	\$4,674,524
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 82,566	\$ 82,566
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	99,335	766,653	865,988
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	73,588	38,582	112,170
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 172,923	\$ 887,801	\$1,060,724

\$1,235,939 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020.

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	\$ 327,862	\$	1,236,386	\$ 1,564,248
2021	74,805		893,972	968,777
2022	(117,657)		111,504	(6,153)
2023	(30,465)		(118,546)	(149,011)
Total	\$ 254,545	\$	2,123,316	\$ 2,377,861

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage inflation Future salary increases, including inflation COLA or ad hoc COLA

Investment rate of return Actuarial cost method 3.00% 3.50% to 18.20%

2.50%, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement 7.50% net of investments expense, including inflation Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

For 2018, the mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates. Mortality among disabled members was based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a 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 target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major assets class are summarized in the following table:

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

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

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

		Current					
	19	% Decrease	Discount Rate		1% Increase (8.50%)		
		(6.50%)		(7.50%)			
District's proportionate share							
of the net pension liability	\$	5,050,050	\$	3,585,218	\$ 2,357,054		

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	Current					
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase			
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)			
District's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$ 18,463,342	\$ 12,642,935	\$ 7,716,750			

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5% of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the District's surcharge obligation was \$32,961.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$44,188 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$34,136 is reported as pension obligation 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% of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

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

	SERS			STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability prior measurement date	0	.05863730%	(0.05619002%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0	.06300400%	().05749989 <mark></mark> %	
Change in proportionate share	0.00436670%		(0.00130987%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	1,747,901	\$	-	\$ 1,747,901
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(923,964)	\$ (923,964)
OPEB expense	\$	76,320	\$	(1,997,994)	\$ (1,921,674)

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	9	SERS	STRS		Total
Deferred outflows of resources					
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	28,532	\$ 107,921	\$	136,453
Difference between employer contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share		90,656	46,679		137,335
Contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date		44,188	 		44,188
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	163,376	\$ 154,600	\$	317,976
		TEDC	CEDC		Tatal
	S	SERS	 STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources	S	SERS	 SIKS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources Differences between expected and	S	SEKS	 SIKS		Total
	\$	EKS -	\$ 53,833	\$	53,833
Differences between expected and		-	\$	\$	
Differences between expected and actual experience		2,623	\$	\$	
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Changes of assumptions		-	53,833	·	53,833
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		2,623	53,833 105,556	·	53,833 108,179
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Changes of assumptions Difference between employer contributions		2,623	53,833 105,556	·	53,833 108,179

\$44,188 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS		STRS		Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:					_
2019	\$ (73,875)	\$	(228,555)	\$	(302,430)
2020	(53,507)		(228,555)		(282,062)
2021	10,983		(228,555)		(217,572)
2022	12,096		(204,585)		(192,489)
2023	11,917		(196,176)		(184,259)
Thereafter	 4,886		(185,923)		(181,037)
Total	\$ (87,500)	\$	(1,272,349)	\$	(1,359,849)

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018 was 3.70%. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018 was 3.63%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00% of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50% payroll surcharge and 0.50% of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 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%, 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. A municipal bond rate of 3.56% was used as of June 30, 2017. 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.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates - The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.70%) and higher (4.70%) than the current discount rate (3.70%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.5% decreasing to 3.75%) and higher (8.5% decreasing to 5.75%) than the current rate.

	19	% Decrease (2.70%)	Di	Current scount Rate (3.70%)	1	% Increase (4.70%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,120,941	\$	1,747,901	\$	1,452,524
	(6.5	% Decrease % decreasing o 3.75 %)	(7.5	Current Frend Rate % decreasing o 4.75 %)	(8.5	% Increase % decreasing o 5.75 %)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,410,236	\$	1,747,901	\$	2,195,031

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

Benefit Term Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.90% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB asset was 7.45% as of June 30, 2018. A discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.13% as of June 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.45% was used to measure the total OPEB asset as of June 30, 2018.

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

	1.0	/ D	Current	4.	0/ T
		6.45%)	 scount Rate (7.45%)		% Increase (8.45%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	791,924	\$ 923,964	\$	1,034,938
	19	6 Decrease	Current rend Rate	1	% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	1,028,674	\$ 923,964	\$	817,624

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

- (a) Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);
- (b) Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);

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

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

- (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 assigned or committed fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis);
- (d) Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	Ge	eneral fund
Budget basis	\$	(958,637)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		37,657
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(4,617)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(145,449)
Funds budgeted elsewhere		(5,816)
Adjustment for encumbrances		91,733
GAAP basis	\$	(985,129)

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

NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

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

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

NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES - (Continued)

C. Foundation Funding

District Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. Traditional Districts must comply with minimum hours of instruction, instead of a minimum number of school days each year. The funding formula the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to follow will continue to adjust as enrollment information is updated by the District, which can extend past the fiscal year-end. As of the date of this report, ODE has not finalized the impact of enrollment adjustments to the June 30, 2019 Foundation funding for the District; therefore, the financial statement impact is not determinable at this time. ODE and management believe this will result in either a receivable to or liability of the District.

NOTE 16 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

		Capital	
	<u>Imp</u>	provements	3
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	-	
Current year set-aside requirement		218,827	
Current year qualifying expenditures		(334,104)
Current year offsets			-
Total	\$	(115,277)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$		-

In addition to the above statutory set-aside, the District also has \$3,882 in monies restricted for school bus purchases.

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

NOTE 17 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

	Year-End		
<u>Fund</u>	Enci	umbrances	
General fund	\$	44,516	
Other governmental		8,712	
Total	\$	53,228	

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	2019			2018		2017		2016	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.06260000%		0.05877640%		0.06135380%		().05923750%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	3,585,218	\$	3,511,760	\$	4,490,532	\$	3,380,149	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,006,370	\$	1,969,979	\$	1,953,500	\$	1,783,300	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		178.69%		178.26%		229.87%		189.54%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%	

Note: Information prior to 2014 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

	2015	2014								
C	0.05926900%	(0.05926900%							
\$	2,999,570	\$	3,524,537							
\$	1,722,229	\$	1,757,775							
	174.17%		200.51%							
	71.70%		65.52%							

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	2019			2018		2017		2016	
District's proportion of the net pension liabilit	0.05749989%		0.05619002%		0.05641476%		0.05385427		
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	12,642,935	\$	13,348,060	\$	18,883,721	\$	14,883,745	
District's covered payroll	\$	6,593,157	\$	6,391,071	\$	6,048,829	\$	5,715,121	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		191.76%		208.85%		312.19%		260.43%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		77.31%		75.30%		66.80%		72.10%	

Note: Information prior to 2014 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

	2015	2014								
(0.05412663%	(0.05412663%							
\$	13,165,470	\$	15,682,621							
\$	5,530,423	\$	5,617,538							
	238.06%		279.17%							
	74.70%		69.30%							

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		 2018		2017		2016
Contractually required contribution	\$	303,116	\$ 270,860	\$	275,797	\$	273,490
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(303,116)	 (270,860)		(275,797)		(273,490)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,245,304	\$ 2,006,370	\$	1,969,979	\$	1,953,500
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		13.50%	13.50%		14.00%		14.00%

 2015	 2014	2013		2012		2011		 2010
\$ 235,039	\$ 238,701	\$	243,276	\$	230,875	\$	232,429	\$ 242,414
 (235,039)	 (238,701)		(243,276)		(230,875)		(232,429)	 (242,414)
\$ _	\$ 	\$		\$	_	\$	_	\$
\$ 1,783,300	\$ 1,722,229	\$	1,757,775	\$	1,716,543	\$	1,849,077	\$ 1,790,355
13.18%	13.86%		13.84%		13.45%		12.57%	13.54%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		 2018		2017		2016
Contractually required contribution	\$	932,823	\$ 923,042	\$	894,750	\$	846,836
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(932,823)	 (923,042)		(894,750)		(846,836)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	<u>-</u>	\$ 	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	6,663,021	\$ 6,593,157	\$	6,391,071	\$	6,048,829
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%	14.00%		14.00%		14.00%

 2015	 2014	2013		2012		2011		 2010
\$ 800,117	\$ 718,955	\$	730,280	\$	720,921	\$	749,742	\$ 721,715
 (800,117)	 (718,955)		(730,280)		(720,921)		(749,742)	 (721,715)
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$		\$
\$ 5,715,121	\$ 5,530,423	\$	5,617,538	\$	5,545,546	\$	5,767,246	\$ 5,551,654
14.00%	13.00%		13.00%		13.00%		13.00%	13.00%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018	-	2017	
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.06300400%			0.05863730%	(0.06178257%	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,747,901	\$	1,573,671	\$	1,761,032	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,006,370	\$	1,969,979	\$	1,953,500	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		87.12%		79.88%		90.15%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		13.57%		12.46%		11.49%	

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	0.57499890%			0.05619002%	().05641476%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(923,964)	\$	2,192,327	\$	3,017,076
District's covered payroll	\$	6,593,157	\$	6,391,071	\$	6,048,829
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		14.01%		34.30%		49.88%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		176.00%		47.10%		37.30%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ 44,188	\$ 41,832	\$ 27,300	\$ 29,577
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (44,188)	(41,832)	(27,300)	 (29,577)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 2,245,304	\$ 2,006,370	\$ 1,969,979	\$ 1,953,500
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.97%	2.08%	1.39%	1.51%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 56,970	\$ 30,837	\$ 26,514	\$ 35,901	\$ 62,452	\$ 42,575
 (56,970)	 (30,837)	 (26,514)	 (35,901)	 (62,452)	 (42,575)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 1,783,300	\$ 1,722,229	\$ 1,757,775	\$ 1,716,543	\$ 1,849,077	\$ 1,790,355
3.19%	1.79%	1.51%	2.09%	3.38%	2.38%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 	 <u> </u>	 	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 6,663,021	\$ 6,593,157	\$ 6,391,071	\$ 6,048,829
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ -	\$ 56,970	\$ 56,175	\$ 55,455	\$ 57,672	\$ 55,517
 	(56,970)	(56,175)	 (55,455)	(57,672)	(55,517)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 5,715,121	\$ 5,530,423	\$ 5,617,538	\$ 5,545,546	\$ 5,767,246	\$ 5,551,654
0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2017. For fiscal year 2018, SERS changed from a fixed 3% annual increase to a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) based on the changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W), with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%. There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2019.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2016. For fiscal year 2017, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement and (h) the discount rate was reduced from 7.75% to 7.50%. There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2018-2019.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2017. For fiscal year 2018, STRS decreased the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) to zero. There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2019.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (b) the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%, (c) the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%, (d) total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25% due to lower inflation (e) the healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016 and (f) rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience. There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019.

(Continued)

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal years 2017-2019.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to the following: RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement, (h) the municipal bond index rate increased from 2.92% to 3.56% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%, (b) the health care cost trend rate for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.50%-5.00% to a range of 5.375%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.50%-5.00% to a range of 7.25%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, STRS reduced the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 2.1% to 1.9% per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019. For fiscal year 2019, STRS increased the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 1.9% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumption affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.26% to 4.13% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB), (b) the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (c) valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified, (d) the percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased and (e) the assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs. For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13% to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB) and (b) decrease in trend rates from 6.00%-11.00 initial; 4.50% ultimate down to Medical Pre-Medicare 6.00% and Medicare 5.00% initial; 4.00% ultimate and Prescription Drug Pre-Medicare 8.00% and Medicare (5.23%) initial; 4.00% ultimate.



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

Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:			
Child Nutrition Cluster:			
School Breakfast Program (SBP)	10.553	N/A	\$ 54,477
Non-Cash Assistance - National School Lunch Program (NSLP)	10.555	N/A	31,832
National School Lunch Program (NSLP)	10.555	N/A	205,457
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			291,766
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			291,766
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed through Ohio Department of Education:			
Title I, Part A:			
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	2018	37
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	2019	146,167
Total Title I, Part A			146,204
Special Education Cluster (IDEA):			
Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027	2019	269,012
Special Education - Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool)	84.173	2019	6,295
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			275,307
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	2019	31,000
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	2018	5,000
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	2019	5,355
Total Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program			10,355
Total U.S. Department of Education			462,866
Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$ 754,632

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

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

Note A – Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Jefferson 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 not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

Note D - Child Nutrition Cluster

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

Note E - Food Donation Program

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



Marietta, Oh 45750 740.373.0056 1907 Grand Central Ave. Vienna, WV 26105 304.422.2203

313 Second St.

150 West Main St. St. Clairsville, OH 43950 740.695.1569

1310 Market St., Suite 300 Wheeling, WV 26003 304.232.1358

749 Wheeling Ave., Suite 300 Cambridge, OH 43725 740.435.3417

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

November 22, 2019

Jefferson Local School District Madison County 906 West Main Street West Jefferson, Ohio 43162

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 **Jefferson Local School District**, Madison 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 November 22, 2019.

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 opinions 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.

Jefferson Local School District
Madison County
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Required by *Government Auditing Standards*Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Perry and Associates

Certified Public Accountants, A.C.

Yery Marcules CANS A. C.

Marietta, Ohio



Certified Public Accountants, A.C.

313 Second St. Marietta, Oh 45750 740.373.0056

1907 Grand Central Ave. Vienna, WV 26105 304.422.2203

150 West Main St. St. Clairsville, OH 43950 740.695.1569

1310 Market St., Suite 300 Wheeling, WV 26003 304.232.1358

749 Wheeling Ave., Suite 300 Cambridge, OH 43725 740.435.3417

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

November 22, 2019

Jefferson Local School District Madison County 906 West Main Street West Jefferson, Ohio 43162

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited **Jefferson 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 each of the District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019. The Summary of Auditor's Results in the accompanying schedule of audit findings identifies the District's major federal programs.

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 each of the District's major federal programs 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 Principals, 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 each of the District's major programs. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the District's compliance.

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Jefferson Local School District
Madison County
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements
Applicable to Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control
Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance
Page 2

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Jefferson Local School District complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect each of its major federal programs 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.

Perry and Associates

Certified Public Accountants, A.C.

Lery & amountes CANS A. C.

Marietta, Ohio

SCHEDULE OF AUDIT FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED 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 other 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 other significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, CFDA #84.010 Special Education Cluster (IDEA), CFDA #84.027 and #84.173
(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?	No

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

None

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL	AWARDS
3. PHIDINGS PUR PERINAL	AWARDS

None





JEFFERSON LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

MADISON COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED JANUARY 2, 2020