

Audited Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019



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Board of Education and Management Pioneer Career & Technology Center 27 Ryan Road Shelby, Ohio 44875

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

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The Pioneer Career & Technology Center is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

November 22, 2019



Pioneer Career and Technology Center Richland County, Ohio Table of Contents June 30, 2019

Independent Auditor's Report	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	5
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	15
Statement of Activities	16
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	17
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities	18
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	19
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	20
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual – General Fund	21
Statement of Fund Net Position – Proprietary Fund	22
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position – Proprietary Fund	23
Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Fund	24
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position – Fiduciary Funds	25
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position – Private Purpose Trust Fund	26
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	27
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	67
Schedule of District Contributions - Pension	68
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset/Liability	71
Schedule of District Contributions - OPEB	72
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	74
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards	76





October 16, 2019

To the Board of Education Pioneer Career and Technology Center Richland County, Ohio 27 Ryan Road Shelby, OH 44875

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Pioneer Career and Technology Center, Richland 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 the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Pioneer Career and Technology Center Independent Auditor's Report Page 2 of 2

Opinions

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 16, 2019 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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

The discussion and analysis of the Pioneer Career and Technology Center'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 performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- Net position increased \$1,106,087, which represents a 6 percent increase over 2018.
- Capital assets decreased \$2,067,874 during fiscal year 2019.
- During the year, outstanding debt decreased from \$10,919,045 to \$10,591,208.
- During the year, the District replaced a malfunctioning HVAC system, resulting in an extraordinary item. See note 2 for further details.

Using this Annual Report

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

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the whole 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 is the most significant fund.

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While the basic financial statements contain the large number of funds used by the 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 fiscal year 2019?" The *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities* answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

These two statements report the District's net position and changes in net 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 which restrict revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs, and other factors.

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

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been safeguarded for specific activities or objectives. 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 fund. The District's major governmental fund is the general 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 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 determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

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

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

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

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

The District as a Whole

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

Table 1 Net Position

	Governmental Activities						
		2019		2018	Change		
Assets				_			
Current Assets	\$	30,953,300	\$	30,374,420	578,880		
Net OPEB Asset		1,231,642		0	1,231,642		
Capital Assets		28,075,938		30,143,812	(2,067,874)		
Total Assets		60,260,880		60,518,232	(257,352)		
Deferred Outflows of Resources							
Deferred Charges on Refunding		1,070,880		1,131,211	(60,331)		
Pension & OPEB		6,318,728		7,252,691	(933,963)		
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		7,389,608		8,383,902	(994,294)		
Liabilities							
Current Liabilities		2,709,485		3,673,568	(964,083)		
Long-Term Liabilities:							
Due Within One Year		788,164		680,800	107,364		
Due in More Than One Year							
Pension & OPEB		24,436,799		28,351,222	(3,914,423)		
Other Amounts		10,943,009		11,163,028	(220,019)		
Total Liabilities		38,877,457		43,868,618	(4,991,161)		
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Property Taxes and Other		5,412,418		4,753,199	659,219		
Pension & OPEB		4,083,527		2,109,318	1,974,209		
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		9,495,945		6,862,517	2,633,428		
Net Position							
Net Investment in Capital Assets		18,493,056		20,355,977	(1,862,921)		
Restricted		4,727,792		5,167,534	(439,742)		
Unrestricted		(3,943,762)		(7,352,512)	3,408,750		
Total Net Position	\$	19,277,086	\$	18,170,999	\$1,106,087		

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At year end capital assets represented 47 percent of total assets. Capital assets include land, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. The net investment in capital assets was \$18,493,056 at June 30, 2019. These capital assets are used to provide services to 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 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 position, \$4,727,792, or 25 percent, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The balance of government-wide unrestricted net position was a deficit of \$3,943,762.

Current assets and deferred inflows for property taxes increased due to an increase in taxes receivable. This was caused by an increase in the assessed valuation for the newly completed Rover Pipeline and transfer station, resulting in additional property tax revenue for the District.

During fiscal year 2019, the District completed the HVAC replacement project that began in fiscal year 2018. The disposal of the original HVAC system resulted in a loss and is reflected as an extraordinary item in the financial statements as explained in Note 2. This loss, combined with current year depreciation caused a significant decrease in capital assets for fiscal year 2019. This project completion also contributes to the decrease in current liabilities because prior year payables were for the HVAC project.

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

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

In order to further understand what makes up the changes in net position for the current year, table 2 gives readers further detail regarding the results of activities for 2019 and 2018:

Table 2 Changes in Net Position

		2019		2018		Change
Revenues						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$	2,102,720	\$	2,061,360	\$	41,360
Operating Grants		1,976,142		1,968,700		7,442
Capital Grants		65,925		29,000		36,925
Total Program Revenues		4,144,787		4,059,060		85,727
General Revenues:		_		_		
Property Taxes		6,762,155		6,543,969		218,186
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted		10,189,962		10,576,455		(386,493)
Other		573,302		239,551		333,751
Total General Revenues		17,525,419		17,359,975		165,444
Total Revenues		21,670,206		21,419,035		251,171
Program Expenses						
Instruction:						
Regular		836,628		404,416		432,212
Special		758,579		238,499		520,080
Vocational		9,933,162		5,382,205	_	1,550,957
Adult/Continuing		219,941		37,684		182,257
Support Services:		217,711		37,001		102,237
Pupils		1,239,670		639,343		600,327
Instructional Staff		1,103,744		537,136		566,608
Board of Education		134,573		157,955		(23,382)
Administration		1,068,063		486,265		581,798
Fiscal		515,206		447,522		67,684
Business		114,852		77,061		37,791
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		1,191,291		1,081,646		109,645
Pupil Transportation		2,098		2,493		(395)
Central		202,081		(166,059)		368,140
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:		202,001		(100,00)		200,1.0
Food Service Operations		583,373		571,071		12,302
Extracurricular Activities		214,683		143,937		70,746
Debt Service:				- 10,50		, ,,, ,,
Interest and Fiscal Charges		464,790		417,446		47,344
Total Expenses		18,582,734		10,458,620		3,124,114
Extraordinary Item (See Note 2R)		1,981,385		0	_	1,981,385
Total Expenses and Extraordinary Item		20,564,119		10,458,620),105,499
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position		1,106,087		10,960,415		9,854,328)
Net Position at Beginning of Year		18,170,999		7,210,584),960,415
Net Position at End of Year	\$	19,277,086	\$	18,170,999		1,106,087
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Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

The District had an extraordinary item during fiscal year 2019 that was the result of a loss on a capital asset disposal. See Note 2R for additional information.

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

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

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Service					Net Cost of Service				
		2019		2018		2019		2018		
Instruction:										
Regular	\$	836,628	\$	404,416	\$	717,759	\$	404,416		
Special		758,579		238,499		(458,593)		238,499		
Vocational		9,933,162		5,382,205		8,386,664		2,633,258		
Adult/Continuing		219,941		37,684		33,665		(177,157)		
Support Services:										
Pupils		1,239,670		639,343		934,614		360,148		
Instructional Staff		1,103,744		537,136		832,968		268,329		
Board of Education		134,573		157,955		134,573		157,955		
Administration		1,068,063		486,265		1,041,649		471,635		
Fiscal		515,206		447,522		515,206		447,522		
Business		114,852		77,061		114,852		77,061		
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		1,191,291		1,081,646		1,189,762		1,081,646		
Pupil Transportation		2,098		2,493		1,894		2,493		
Central		202,081		(166,059)		193,629		(166,059)		
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	:									
Food Service Operations		583,373		571,071		119,832		38,431		
Extracurricular Activities		214,683		143,937		214,683		143,937		
Debt Service:										
Interest and Fiscal Charges		464,790		417,446		464,790		417,446		
Total Expenses	\$	18,582,734	\$	10,458,620	\$	14,437,947	\$	6,399,560		

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent. Nearly 78 percent of governmental activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues; such revenues are 81 percent of total governmental revenues. The community, as a whole, is by far the primary support for the District students.

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

Governmental Funds

As noted earlier, the District's governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual method of accounting. The focus of the District's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the District's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for discretionary use as they represent the portion of the fund balance which has not yet been limited to use for a particular purpose by either an external party, the District itself, or a group or individual that has been delegated authority to assign resources for use for particular purposes by the District's Board.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the District. The general fund's net change in fund balance for fiscal year 2019 was an increase of \$1,236,745 this is partially due to an increase in investment income coupled with an increase in property tax revenue from the Rover Pipeline and transfer station.

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

Original Budget Compared to Final Budget During the year there was no need for any significant amendments to increase either the original estimated revenues or original budgeted appropriations.

Final Budget Compared to Actual Results For the general fund, there were no significant variances between the actual budget basis revenue and other financing sources to the final budget.

A review of actual expenditures and other financing uses compared to the appropriations in the final budget also yields a significant variance. This was primarily the result of cost saving measures throughout the District combined with conservative estimates for retirements that did not occur during the year.

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

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

Table 3 shows fiscal year 2019 balances compared with 2018.

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

	Governmental Activities					
		2019		2018		
Land	\$	25,000	\$	25,000		
Construction in Progress		0		1,540,509		
Buildings and Improvements		25,388,865		25,686,239		
Furniture and Equipment		2,542,650		2,721,488		
Vehicles		119,423		170,576		
Totals	\$	28,075,938	\$	30,143,812		

See Note 7 for additional information about the capital assets of the District. Construction in progress decreased due to the completion of the HVAC project in fiscal year 2019

Debt

Table 5 summarizes debt outstanding. See Note 13 for additional details.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt at Year End

	 Governmental Activities					
	 2019		2018			
Certificates of Participation Bonds	\$ 10,345,000	\$	10,695,000			
Capital Lease	 246,208		224,045			
Total	\$ 10,591,208	\$	10,919,045			

Current Issues

The District remains fiscally stable and ended fiscal year 2019 in a good financial position. The District has carefully managed its general fund budgets in order to optimize the dollars available for educating the students it serves, and to minimize the levy millage amounts needed periodically from the community's citizens. As the preceding information shows, the District's general fund is performing well. This amount incorporates the "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" balance of all the various funds that are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP-basis. The "equity in pooled cash and investments" balance of the general fund at June 30, 2019 was \$15,635,289. The District continues to maintain a healthy cash balance in the general fund in the midst of funding uncertainties.

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

With the approval of a replacement levy in November, 2014, the effective millage of the District for tax year 2018 and collectable in 2019 is Class I real estate at 2.75 and Class II real estate at 3.34.

In March 2015, with interest rates low, the District seized the opportunity to refinance the original COPS issue that funded the renovations completed to the District in fiscal year 2012. The refinance yielded a NPV savings of \$458,397 to the District and their taxpayers over the remaining life of the COPS.

State Foundation funding is dependent on the State budget and can change every 2 years. With the former changes in State funding, including funding based on year-round enrollment, the District became subject to the Cap in fiscal years 2017 and 2018, and as a result the District received approximately \$373,000 less than the amount calculated without the Cap restrictions on basic foundation revenues for the two fiscal years. In fiscal year 2019 Pioneer was fully funded on the foundation formula. With the new State biennial budget for fiscal years 2019 and 2020, Pioneer will be capped at FY18 funding which includes the career-tech weighted funding portion of the State Foundation formula. In previous years when a freeze was implemented, the career-tech weighted funding element of the formula remained outside of the freeze.

Beginning at the end of fiscal year 2018 and ending in October 2018, replacement of the faulty HVAC system installed during the School Renovations in 2009 to 2012 was completed. Funds from the original renovation budget have been used to cover the costs of this replacement. The Ohio Attorney General's office is seeking recovery of funds for the replacement and has filed a lawsuit to recover HVAC replacement costs. No estimate for amounts that may be due to the District is available as of the date of this report.

The District has committed itself to educational and financial excellence for many years. Each challenge identified in this section is viewed simultaneously as an opportunity for the District to continue its commitment to excellence. 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 educational programs.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, 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 any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Linda Schumacher, Treasurer of Pioneer Career and Technology Center, 27 Ryan Road, Shelby OH 44875-0309.

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 20,992,264
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	1,679,788
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Trustee	782,666
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	104,113
Receivables:	
Accounts	75,998
Intergovernmental	78,321
Property Taxes	7,240,150
Net OPEB Asset	1,231,642
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	25,000
Depreciable Capital Assets (Net)	28,050,938
Total Assets	60,260,880
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Deferred Charges on Refunding	1,070,880
Pension	5,927,347
OPEB	391,381
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	7,389,608
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	290,746
Accrued Wages and Benefits	1,349,418
Contracts Payable	62,554
Intergovernmental Payable	556,916
Claims Payable	163,038
Unearned Revenue	286,813
Long Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	788,164
Due In More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability	21,973,752
Net OPEB Liability	2,463,047
Other Amonts Due in More Than One Year	10,943,009
Total Liabilities	38,877,457
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	5,412,418
Pension	1,596,491
OPEB	2,487,036
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	9,495,945
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	18,493,056
Restricted For:	, -,
Capital Outlay	1,506,096
Debt Service	794,693
Classroom Facilities	2,183,195
Other Purposes	243,808
Unrestricted	(3,943,762
Total Net Position	\$ 19,277,086

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

					Prog	gram Revenues			Char	Revenue and iges in Net Position
		Expenses		Charges for Services and Sales	C	Operating Grants, contributions and Interest	Gı	Capital rants and ntributions		Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities										
Instruction:										
Regular	\$	836,628	\$	118,869	\$	0	\$	0	\$	(717,759)
Special		758,579		0		1,217,172		0		458,593
Vocational		9,933,162		1,401,033		79,540		65,925		(8,386,664)
Adult/Continuing		219,941		136,674		49,602		0		(33,665)
Support Services:										
Pupils		1,239,670		2,575		302,481		0		(934,614)
Instructional Staff		1,103,744		205,937		64,839		0		(832,968)
Board of Education		134,573		0		0		0		(134,573)
Administration		1,068,063		10,738		15,676		0		(1,041,649)
Fiscal		515,206		0		0		0		(515,206)
Business		114,852		0		0		0		(114,852)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		1,191,291		0		1,529		0		(1,189,762)
Pupil Transportation		2,098		0		204		0		(1,894)
Central		202,081		0		8,452		0		(193,629)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:										
Food Service Operations		583,373		226,894		236,647		0		(119,832)
Extracurricular Activities Debt Service:		214,683		0		0		0		(214,683)
Interest and Fiscal Charges		464,790		0		0		0		(464,790)
Total	\$	18,582,734	\$	2,102,720	\$	1,976,142	\$	65,925		(14,437,947)
		eral Revenues								
	-	erty Taxes Levi		:						
		eneral Purposes								6,762,155
				Not Restricted to	Speci	fic Programs				10,189,962
		stment Earning	S							473,252
		cellaneous								100,050
	Tota	ıl General Reve	nues							17,525,419
	Extr	aordinary Item	(See N	Tote 2R)						(1,981,385)
	Cha	nge in Net Posi	tion							1,106,087
	Net	Position Beginn	ing of	^c Year						18,170,999
										19,277,086

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2019

		General	Go	Other overnmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Assets							
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	15,635,289	\$	5,356,975	\$	20,992,264	
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Trustee		0		782,666		782,666	
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts		0		104,113		104,113	
Receivables:							
Accounts		71,749		4,249		75,998	
Interfund		55,300		0		55,300	
Intergovernmental		0		78,321		78,321	
Property Taxes		7,240,150		0		7,240,150	
Total Assets	\$	23,002,488	\$	6,326,324	\$	29,328,812	
Liabilities							
Accounts Payable	\$	176,968	\$	113,778	\$	290,746	
Accrued Wages and Benefits	Ψ	1,297,978	4	51,440	Ψ	1,349,418	
Contracts Payable		0		62,554		62,554	
Intergovernmental Payable		535,951		20,965		556,916	
Interfund Payable		0		55,300		55,300	
Total Liabilities		2,010,897		304,037		2,314,934	
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year		5,412,418		0		5,412,418	
Unavailable Revenue		380,664		17,426		398,090	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		5,793,082		17,426		5,810,508	
Fund Balances							
Nonspendable		22,207		0		22,207	
Restricted		0		4,654,379		4,654,379	
Committed		0		330,150		330,150	
Assigned		426,292		1,039,107		1,465,399	
Unassigned		14,750,010		(18,775)		14,731,235	
Total Fund Balances		15,198,509		6,004,861		21,203,370	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances		23,002,488	\$	6,326,324	Φ.	29,328,812	

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

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 21,203,370
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		28,075,938
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds. Intergovernmental	\$ 17,426	
Accounts Receivable Delinquent Property Taxes	71,749 308,915	398,090
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		1,229,937
In the statement of activities, a gain/loss on refunding is amortized over the term of the beauther whereas in governmental funds a refunding gain/loss is reported when bonds are is		1,070,880
The net pension and OPEB asset/liabilities are not due and payable in the current period; the asset/liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the further than the current period;		
Net OPEB Asset	1,231,642	
Deferred Outflows - Pension	5,927,347	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	391,381	
Net Pension Liability	(21,973,752)	
Net OPEB Liability	(2,463,047)	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(1,596,491)	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(2,487,036)	(20,969,956)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Certificates of Participation	(10,345,000)	
Capital Lease Obligation	(246,208)	
Compensated Absences	(1,139,965)	 (11,731,173)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 19,277,086

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

	General	Go	Other vernmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues					
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$ 6,758,733	\$	0	\$	6,758,733
Intergovernmental	11,402,292		759,441		12,161,733
Investment Income	429,419		21,129		450,548
Tuition and Fees	1,325,954		341,237		1,667,191
Extracurricular Activities	14,669		0		14,669
Charges for Services	195,413		226,894		422,307
Contributions and Donations	14,894		0		14,894
Miscellaneous Total Revenues	 84,168 20,225,542		265 1,348,966		84,433 21,574,508
10th Revenues	 20,223,342		1,540,700	-	21,374,300
Expenditures					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	1,006,384		0		1,006,384
Special	891,248		0		891,248
Vocational	10,334,912		399,928		10,734,840
Adult Education	0		238,594		238,594
Support Services:	1 074 222		222.022		1 207 245
Pupils	1,074,323		323,022		1,397,345
Instructional Staff	937,500		359,114		1,296,614
Board of Education	84,722		49,851		134,573
Administration	1,041,723		15,452		1,057,175
Fiscal	506,475		0		506,475
Business	113,223		0		113,223
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	989,195		118,693		1,107,888
Pupil Transportation	1,898		200		2,098
Central	161,030		8,781		169,811
Extracurricular Activities	178,359		0		178,359
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:	0		501 107		501 107
Food Service Operations	0		501,197		501,197
Capital Outlay	114,166		658,663		772,829
Debt Service:	442.002		0		442.002
Principal Retirement	442,003		0		442,003
Interest and Fiscal Charges	 404,460 18.281.621		2.673.495		404,460 20.955.116
Total Expenditures	 10,201,021	-	2,073,493		20,933,110
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	 1,943,921		(1,324,529)		619,392
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	4,018		0		4,018
Inception of Capital Lease	114,166		0		114,166
Transfers In	0		825,360		825,360
Transfers Out	(825,360)		0		(825,360)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(707,176)		825,360		118,184
Net Change in Fund Balance	1,236,745		(499,169)		737,576
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	 13,961,764		6,504,030		20,465,794
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 15,198,509	\$	6,004,861	\$	21,203,370

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		\$	737,576
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	\$ 989,162		
Current Year Depreciation	(1,045,590)		(56,428)
Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds are received			
from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal. For fiscal year 2019, this includes an extraordinary item. See note 2 for more detail.			(2,011,446)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial			
resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.			
Property Taxes	3,422		
Accounts	14,169		
Intergovernmental	(11,602)		5,989
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but			
the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.			
General Obligation Bonds	350,000		
Capital Leases	92,003		442,003
Debt proceeds issued in the governmental funds that increase long-term liabilities			
in the statement of net position are not reported as revenues.			
Inception of Capital Lease			(114,166)
Except for amount reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension and OPEB			
liabilities are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.			
Pension	1,689,056		
OPEB	54,370		1,743,426
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds;			
however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.			
Pension	(1,896,301)		
OPEB	2,390,767		494,466
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds,			
premium and gain/loss on refunding are amortized over the term of the bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported			
when bonds are issued			
Amortization of Refunding Loss			(60,331)
The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds			
is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental expenditures			
and related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense)			
of the internal service fund is allocated among governmental activities.			140,179
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of the current			
financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			
Compensated Absences			(215,182)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		2	1,106,086

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts					
		Original		Final	 Actual	iance with al Budget
Revenues and Other Financing Sources	\$	19,909,878	\$	19,909,878	\$ 19,958,565	\$ 48,687
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses		19,311,184		19,311,184	18,398,964	 912,220
Net Change in Fund Balance		598,694		598,694	1,559,601	960,907
Fund Balance Beginning of Year		13,160,357		13,160,357	13,160,357	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		229,557		229,557	 229,557	 0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	13,988,608	\$	13,988,608	\$ 14,949,515	\$ 960,907

Statement of Fund Net Position Proprietary Fund June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
Assets	
Current Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	\$ 1,679,788
Liabilities Current Liabilities Claims Payable Unearned Revenue	163,038 286,813
Total Liabilities	449,851
Net Position Unrestricted	1,229,937
Total Net Position	\$ 1,229,937

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

	A	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Operating Revenues				
Charges for Services	\$	3,372,134		
Other		782,755		
Total Operating Revenues		4,154,889		
Operating Expenses				
Purchased Services		128,475		
Claims		3,910,020		
Total Operating Expenses		4,038,495		
Operating Income (Loss)		116,394		
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)				
Interest		23,785		
Change in Net Position		140,179		
Net Position Beginning of Year		1,089,758		
Net Position End of Year	\$	1,229,937		

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

		overnmental activities - Internal
	Se	ervice Fund
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Cash Received from Customers	\$	3,382,045
Other Cash Receipts		782,755
Cash Paid for Goods and Services		(128,475)
Cash Paid for Claims		(3,931,287)
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities		105,038
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		22.505
Interest on Investments		23,785
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		128,823
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year		1,550,965
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$	1,679,788
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities		
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	116,394
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities/Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Unearned Revenue		9,911
Claims Payable		(21,267)
Total Adjustments		(11,356)
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	\$	105,038

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2019

	Priv	ate Purpose Trust	 Agency
Assets			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	242,268	\$ 1,028,549
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	\$	0	\$ 43,211
Undistributed Monies		0	880,052
Due to Students		0	105,286
Total Liabilities	\$	0	\$ 1,028,549
Net Position			
Held in Trust for Scholarships	\$	242,268	

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

	Private Purpose Trust	
Additions		
Gifts and Donations	\$ 59,865	
Investment Earnings	 2,629	
Total Additions	 62,494	
Deductions Payments in Accordance with Trust Agreements	 32,492	
Change in Net Position	30,002	
Net Position Beginning of Year	 212,266	
Net Position End of Year	\$ 242,268	

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

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT AND REPORTING ENTITY

The Pioneer Career and Technology Center (the "District") was formed on June 18, 1965. The District is a vocational District as defined by Section 3311.18 of the Ohio Revised Code and is a body politic and corporate. The District was established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the Constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The District operates under an appointed 11 member Board of Education and is responsible for the provision of public education to residents of the District.

The District's primary missions are to provide students with job training to lead to the students' employment upon graduation from high school, and/or college preparation to lead to higher education attainment. The District includes 14 member Districts throughout Richland, Crawford, Huron, Morrow, Wyandot, Seneca, Marion and Ashland Counties.

The District also provides support services for the pupils, instructional staff, operation and maintenance, food services, extracurricular activities, and nonprogrammed services.

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).

The District participates in one jointly governed organization and three public entity risk pools. These organizations are the Heartland Council of Governments/North Central Ohio Computer Cooperative, the Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority, the Jefferson Health Plan and a Workers' Compensation Group Retrospective Rating Program. These organizations are discussed in Notes 16 and 17 to the basic financial statements.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The 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 government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Following are the more significant of the District's accounting policies.

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

A. Basis of Presentation

The District's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

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

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

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

B. Fund Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fiduciary Funds Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds, and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the 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 only trust funds are private-purpose trust funds, 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 fiduciary funds are agency funds, which account for student activities and the Heartland Council of Governments/North Central Ohio Computer Cooperative (the "COG"). See Note 16 for additional information.

C. Measurement Focus

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

Fund Financial Statements All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and deferred outflows of resources and current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements, therefore, include reconciliations 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 (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

The private purpose trust fund is reported using the economic resources measurement focus and is excluded from the governmental activities. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of this fund are included on the statement of fiduciary net position. The statement of changes in fiduciary net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position. Agency funds do not report a measurement focus as they do not report operations.

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements and the statements for the proprietary and fiduciary funds are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred inflows/outflows of resources, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

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

Non-exchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 5). Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the fiscal year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the 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 non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

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

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

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2019, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the District, unavailable revenue may include delinquent property taxes, grants and entitlements, and miscellaneous revenues. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. See Notes 10 & 11).

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

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

E. Budgetary Process

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

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

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original and final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the certificate when the original and final certificates of estimated resources were adopted.

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

F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, all cash received by the District is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through District records. Interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and investments." The District participates in the Jefferson Health Plan. The Jefferson Health Plan is an insurance consortium for self-insurance. These monies are held separate from the District's central bank account and are reflected in the financial statement as "cash and cash equivalents with fiscal agent."

The District has cash with a trustee equal to reserve requirements as required by their Certificates of Participation (COPs). These amounts are reported on the financial statements as "cash and cash equivalents with trustee."

The District holds cash relating to their Ohio Facilities Construction Commission project in the Classroom Facilities fund. These funds are presented on the financial statements as "cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts."

During fiscal year 2019, investments were limited to STAR Ohio, money market, negotiable certificates of deposit, federal agency securities and commercial paper.

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

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

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

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

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$429,419, which includes \$117,450 assigned from other District funds.

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

G. Inventory

Inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method, which means that the costs of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds when consumed.

H. Capital Assets

All capital assets of the District are classified as general capital assets. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

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

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Building and Improvements	25-50 Years
Furniture and Equipment	5-20 Years
Vehicles	5-15 Years

I. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences of the District consist of vacation leave and sick leave 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.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at fiscal year end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the District's termination policy. The District records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for employees after twenty years of service based on historical trends.

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

The entire compensated absences 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 matured compensated absences payable. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported.

J. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements and all payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations payable from proprietary funds are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements. In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are eported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current fiscal year. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

L. Unearned Revenue

Unearned Revenue reported on the statement of net position and the statement of fund net position for the internal service fund represents early payments received for self-insurance funding for July 2019.

M. Net Position

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

The 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 (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

N. Fund Balance

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

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

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

Committed – The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of the District Board of Education. 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.

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

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

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

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

O. Interfund Activity

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

P. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

Q. Estimates

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

R. 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. During the fiscal year, the District replaced a malfunctioning HVAC system. The net book value of the HVAC unit was \$1,981,385, which resulted in a loss. The Ohio Attorney General's office has filed lawsuit to attempt to recover a portion of the HVAC replacement costs. However, no reimbursements have been received to offset the loss, and the results of the lawsuit are not estimable as of June 30, 2019. This loss meets the criteria of an extraordinary item.

S. Implementation of New Accounting Policies

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

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

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

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

NOTE 3: BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

GAAP Basis	\$ 1,236,745
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	(10,439)
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	639,817
Funds Budgeted Elsewhere	(61,110)
Adjustment for Encumbrances	 (245,412)
Budget Basis	\$ 1,559,601

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

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

NOTE 4: DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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, or by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution.

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above, provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and any other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;

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

- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (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 noted in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

Deposits - At year-end, \$10,416,906 of the District's bank balance of \$11,488,021 was exposed to custodial credit risk. Although the securities were held by the pledging financial institutions' trust department in the District's name and all statutory requirements for the investment of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

Funds Held by Fiscal Agent

The District participates in the Jefferson Health Plan for employee benefits. All benefit deposits are made to the Consortium's depository account. Collateral is held by a qualified third-party trustee in the name of the Consortium.

Cash with Trustee

At June 30, 2019, the District had cash with a trustee equal to reserve requirements as required by certificates of participation issued during fiscal year 2009. This amount is recorded in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and is reported as "cash and cash equivalents with trustee" on the basic financial statements.

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

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

• Eligible securities pledged to the District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured; or

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

Participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities
deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of
all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS required the total market value of
the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the
Treasurer of State.

Investments

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

		Investment Maturities							
		M	easurement			ir	n Months		
Ratings	Investment		Amount		0-12		13-36	Over 36	% Total
·	Net Asset Value (NAV):							 	
AAAm	STAR Ohio	\$	6,243,768	\$	6,243,768	\$	0	\$ 0	54.65%
AAAm	Money Market		173,823		173,823		0	0	1.52%
	Fair Value:								
N/A	Negotiable Certificates of Deposit		3,903,308		708,486		2,189,751	1,005,071	34.15%
A-1	Commercial Paper		907,874		907,874		0	0	7.94%
AAAm	Federal National Mortgage		199,177		99,833		99,344	 0_	1.74%
	Total	\$	11,427,950	\$	8,133,784	\$	2,289,095	\$ 1,005,071	100.00%

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. The above table identifies the District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019. The District's investments measured at fair value are valued using methodologies that incorporate market inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and reference data including market research publications. Market indicators and industry and economic events are also monitored which could require the need to acquire further market data (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of the settlement date. The District's policy is to follow State statute which is to invest funds with the highest interest rate bid.

Credit Risk STAR Ohio is an investment pool operated by the Ohio State Treasurer. It is unclassified since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. Ohio law requires STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The weighted average of maturity of the portfolio held by STAR Ohio as of June 30, 2019, is 53 days. The District has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

Concentration of Credit Risk The District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

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

NOTE 5: 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 and public utility property located in the District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar year 2019 represents collections of calendar year 2018 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2019 were levied after April 1, 2018, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2018, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

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

The District receives property taxes from Huron, Crawford, Ashland, Wyandot, Morrow, Richland, Marion and Seneca Counties. 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 of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

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

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

	2018 Second Half Collections				2019 First Half Collections			
	Amount Percent				Amount	Percent		
Real Estate Public Utility Personal Property	\$	2,208,101,690 150,630,410	94% 6%	\$	2,244,329,400 271,870,030	89% 11%		
Total	\$	2,358,732,100	100%	\$	2,516,199,430	100%		
Full Tax Rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$	3.70		\$	3.70			

NOTE 6: RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees), interfund and intergovernmental grants. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of the State programs, and the current fiscal year guarantee of Federal funds.

NOTE 7: CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance			Balance
	6/30/2018	Additions	Deletions	6/30/2019
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 25,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 25,000
Construction in Progress	1,540,509	732,852	(2,273,361)	0
Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated	1,565,509	732,852	(2,273,361)	25,000
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Building and Improvements	33,493,155	2,273,361	(2,273,361)	33,493,155
Furniture and Equipment	6,106,150	251,310	(110,842)	6,246,618
Vehicles	667,237	5,000	0	672,237
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated	40,266,542	2,529,671	(2,384,203)	40,412,010
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Building and Improvements	(7,806,916)	(585,332)	287,958	(8,104,290)
Furniture and Equipment	(3,384,662)	(404,105)	84,799	(3,703,968)
Vehicles	(496,661)	(56,153)	0	(552,814)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(11,688,239)	(1,045,590) *	372,757	(12,361,072)
Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net	28,578,303	1,484,081	(2,011,446)	28,050,938
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, net	\$ 30,143,812	\$ 2,216,933	\$ (4,284,807)	\$ 28,075,938

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

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

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 44,975
Special	10,824
Vocational	682,385
Adult/Continuing	4,062
Support Services:	
Pupil	3,475
Administration	59,918
Fiscal	1,593
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	90,646
Central	30,820
Food Service	80,568
Extracurricular Activities	36,324
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 1,045,590

NOTE 8: RISK MANAGEMENT

A. General Insurance

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. The District contracted with Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority (SORSA) for general liability, school board legal liability, employee benefits liability, auto liability, property, crime coverage, and cyber liability coverage. General liability has a \$15,000,000 per occurrence (no deductible), \$17,000,000 aggregate limit. Crime coverage is also provided with a limit of \$1,000,000 for public employee dishonesty, forgery, computer fraud and money and securities with a \$1,000 deductible. The \$1,000,000 crime limit applies separately to each line of crime coverage.

Automobile physical damage is covered with a policy providing Actual Cash Value (ACV) for physical damage or cost of repair, whichever is less, with no deductible. Automobile liability has a \$15,000,000 limit of liability per accident or loss for bodily injury and property damage. Educator's legal liability policy is provided by SORSA in the amount of \$15,000,000 per occurrence, \$15,000,000 aggregate limit, with a \$1,000 deductible for each wrongful act.

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

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

B. Workers' Compensation

The District participates in a Workers' Compensation Group Experience Rating Program (GRRP). This program allows both public and private employers with better-than-average claim histories to join together through a sponsoring organization. Each employer in the group is then rated as one. By participating in group-experience rating, employers potentially may enjoy much lower premium rates than they could attain on their own. An employer's workers' comp coverage is still through BWC; however, BWC does not form the groups. Eligibility requirements include being current on all undisputed premiums, administrative costs, assessments, fines or monies otherwise due to BWC, being current not more than 45 days past the due date on any balance greater than \$200 due to BWC, by the application deadline, being current on the payment schedule for any scheduled part-pay agreement you've entered into to pay premiums or assessments otherwise due BWC as of the application deadline, and no cumulative lapses in workers' comp coverage in excess of 40 days in the past 12 months preceding the application deadline. Sheakley Uniservice, Inc. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the Pioneer.

C. Employee Health Insurance

The District has elected to provide employee medical/surgical benefits through a self-insured program, which is administered through The Jefferson Health Plan. The District maintains a self-insurance internal service fund to account for and finance its uninsured risk of loss in this program. This plan provides a medical/surgical plan, with a \$150 single and \$300 family deductible per year. The plan also provides dental and vision care. The third-party administrator reviews and pays all claims. The administrator purchases stop-loss coverage of \$50,000 per claim. The District pays into the self-insurance internal service fund, on a permonth basis, \$1,932 for family health coverage, \$718 for individual health coverage, \$104 for family and individual dental coverage, \$15 for family vision coverage, and \$7 for individual vision coverage. The employee is responsible for contributing 12 percent of the health coverage premiums, and the Board of Education is responsible for paying the remainder. Premiums are charged to the fund that pays the salary for the employee.

The claims liability of \$163,038 reported at June 30, 2019 is based on the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board 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 claims cost, including estimates of cost relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported.

Changes in the fund's claim liability for 2018 and 2019 are listed below.

	В	Balance							
Beginning			Current		Claims	Е	Balance		
		of Year	Y	Year Claims		Payments		End of Year	
2018	\$	88,093	\$	3,138,146	\$	3,041,934	\$	184,305	
2019		184,305		3,910,020		3,931,287		163,038	

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

NOTE 9: OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and state laws. All employees earn three days of personal leave per year. Classified employees earn ten to twenty-five days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Vacation days may accumulate equal to two years of vacation. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time.

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-half days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated to a maximum of 235 days for certified personnel and 260 days for classified personnel. There is no carryover or conversion of personal leave.

Employees retiring with a minimum of three years of service with the District will be paid for one-third of accumulated, unused sick leave credit, not to exceed 75 days. Upon completion of ten or more years of service to the District, and first year eligible (according to the appropriate retirement system rules) retirement from the profession, payment is made for one-half of accumulated, unused sick leave credit with no cap.

B. Life Insurance

The District provides \$40,000 for staff members and 2.5 times administrative salary in life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to its general employees and to its administrators, respectively, through Madison National Life Insurance.

NOTE 10: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

Ohio Revised Code limits the 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 (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$403,921 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$4,707 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2019 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,285,136 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$155,728 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:					
Current Measurement Date	(0.08941140%		0.07664719%	
Prior Measurement Date	(0.08805130%		0.07508419%	
Change in Proportionate Share		0.00136010%	0.00156300%		
Proportionate Share of the Net					
Pension Liability	\$	5,120,756	\$	16,852,996	\$ 21,973,752
Pension Expense	\$	228,479	\$	1,667,822	\$ 1,896,301

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

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

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	\$	280,841	\$	389,020	\$ 669,861
Changes of Assumptions		115,638		2,986,669	3,102,307
Changes in Proportion and Differences between					
District Contributions and Proportionate					
Share of Contributions		60,900		405,222	466,122
District Contributions Subsequent to the					
Measurement Date		403,921		1,285,136	1,689,057
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	861,300	\$	5,066,047	\$ 5,927,347
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Differences between Expected and					
Actual Experience	\$	0	\$	110,060	\$ 110,060
Net Difference between Projected and					
Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments		141,881		1,021,949	1,163,830
Changes in Proportion and Differences between					
District Contributions and Proportionate					
Share of Contributions		284,244		38,357	322,601
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	426,125	\$	1,170,366	\$ 1,596,491

\$1,689,057 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 fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS		STRS	Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2020	\$ 255,040	\$	1,516,726	\$	1,771,766	
2021	(12,221)		1,040,560		1,028,339	
2022	(168,050)		214,547		46,497	
2023	 (43,515)		(161,288)		(204,803)	
	\$ 31,254	\$	2,610,545	\$	2,641,799	

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

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage Inflation 3.00 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent

Investment Rate of Return 7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA 2.50 percent, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future retirees

will be delayed for three years following commencement

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

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

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

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

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

Sensitivity of the 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 District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the District's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.50 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate.

		Current						
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase			
District's Proportionate Share								
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	7,212,972	\$	5,120,756	\$	3,366,574		

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 as of June 30, 2018, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, 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 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption:

		Current					
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase		
District's Proportionate Share							
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	24,611,582	\$	16,852,996	\$	10,286,406	

NOTE 11: DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Asset/Liability

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

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

Ohio Revised Code limits the 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.

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

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

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

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 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.0 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the District's surcharge obligation was \$39,410.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$54,370 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$39,584 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

The net OPEB asset/liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total OPEB asset/liability used to calculate the net OPEB asset/liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net OPEB asset/liability 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:					
Current Measurement Date		0.08878180%	0.07664719%		
Prior Measurement Date	0.08661180%		 0.07508419%		
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00217000%		0.00156300%		
Proportionate Share of the Net					
OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	2,463,047	\$ (1,231,642)	\$	1,231,405
OPEB Expense	\$	263,476	\$ (2,654,243)	\$	(2,390,767)

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

	 SERS	 STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 40,205	\$ 143,857	\$ 184,062
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
District Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	57,863	95,086	152,949
District Contributions Subsequent to the			
Measurement Date	54,370	0	54,370
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 152,438	\$ 238,943	\$ 391,381
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 0	\$ 71,759	\$ 71,759
Net Difference between Projected and			
Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	3,695	140,705	144,400
Changes of Assumptions	221,286	1,678,210	1,899,496
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
District Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	371,381	0	371,381
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 596,362	\$ 1,890,674	\$ 2,487,036

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

\$54,370 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 in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS		STRS		 Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:					
2020	\$	(198,800)	\$	(295,586)	\$ (494,386)
2021		(161,069)		(295,586)	(456,655)
2022		(41,599)		(295,587)	(337,186)
2023		(40,026)		(263,630)	(303,656)
2024		(40,282)		(252,423)	(292,705)
Thereafter		(16,518)		(248,919)	 (265,437)
	\$	(498,294)	\$	(1,651,731)	\$ (2,150,025)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 and what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.70 percent) and higher (4.70 percent) than the current discount rate (3.70 percent). Also shown is what the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are one percent lower (6.25 percent decreasing to 3.75 percent) and one percent higher (8.25 percent decreasing to 5.75 percent) than the current rate.

	Current					
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
District's Proportionate Share						
of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	2,988,714	\$	2,463,047	\$	2,046,817
				Current		
	1% Decrease		Trend Rate		1% Increase	
District's Proportionate Share		_		_	·	_
of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	1,987,227	\$	2,463,047	\$	3,093,118

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

Inflation 2.50 percent

Projected Salary Increases 12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65

Investment Rate of Return 7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation

Payroll Increases 3.00 percent

Health Care Cost Trend Rates -5.23 percent to 9.62 percent, initial, 4.00 percent ultimate

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease		Di	Current scount Rate	1% Increase	
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	(1,055,633)	\$	(1,231,642)	\$	(1,379,570)
	1% Decrease		Current Trend Rate		1% Increase	
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	(1,371,219)	\$	(1,231,642)	\$	(1,089,891)

NOTE 12: INTERFUND TRANSFERS

A. Interfund Transfers

Transfers made during fiscal year 2019 were as follows:

Funds	Transfer In		Transfer Out	
General Fund	\$ 0		\$	825,360
Nonmajor Governmental Funds				
Permanent Improvement Fund		400,000		0
Classroom Facilities Maintenance Fund	425,360		425,360	
	\$	825,360	\$	825,360

The general fund transferred to the permanent improvement fund for capital improvements. The transfer from the general fund to the classroom facilities maintenance fund was made in order to comply with the District's agreement with the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission, which requires the District to annually contribute to the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated in the statement of activities.

B. Interfund Balances

Interfund receivable/payable at June 30, 2019 consisted of the following:

	Ir	nterfund	Interfund		
Funds	Re	Receivable		ayable	
General Fund	\$	55,300	\$	0	
Nonmajor Governmental Funds		0		55,300	
	\$	55,300	\$	55,300	

All balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, or (3) payments between funds are made. As of June 30, 2019, all interfund loans outstanding are anticipated to be repaid in fiscal year 2020.

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

NOTE 13: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Balance 06/30/2018	A	Additions	Deductions	Balance 06/30/2019	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:						
Loans from Direct Borrowing:						
Certificates of Participation 2008	\$ 1,280,000	\$	0	\$ (300,000)	\$ 980,000	\$ 315,000
Certificates of Participation 2015	9,415,000		0	(50,000)	9,365,000	125,000
Total Loans from Direct Borrowing	10,695,000		0	(350,000)	10,345,000	440,000
Post Employment Liability						
Net Pension Liability	23,097,281		0	(1,123,529)	21,973,752	0
Net OPEB Liability	5,253,941		0	(2,790,894)	2,463,047	0
Total Post Employment Liability	28,351,222		0	(3,914,423)	24,436,799	0
Other Long-Term Obligations:						
Capital Lease	224,045		114,166	(92,003)	246,208	67,714
Compensated Absences	924,783		458,356	(243,174)	1,139,965	280,450
Total Other Long-Term Obligations	1,148,828		572,522	(335,177)	1,386,173	348,164
					.	
Total General Long-Term Obligations	\$40,195,050	\$	572,522	\$ (4,599,600)	\$ 36,167,972	\$ 788,164

On August 21, 2008, the District issued \$11,970,000 in certificates of participation ("COPs") to finance the acquisition, construction, installation and improvement of District facilities. The COPs bear interest rates ranging from 3.00 percent to 5.125 percent. Interest payments on the COPs are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue was December 1, 2036. Principal and interest payments are made from the general fund. The District partially refunded this during fiscal year 2015, resulting in a new final maturity on December 1, 2021.

On March 18, 2015, the District issued \$9,515,000 in certificates of participation ("COPs") to partially refund the District's 2008 COPs. The COPs bear interest rates ranging from 4.50 percent to 5.125 percent. Interest payments on the COPs are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2021. Principal and interest payments are made from the general fund.

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

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid, which for the District is primarily the general fund. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

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

Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term obligations outstanding at June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Certificates of Participation				
Ending June 30	Principal			Interest	
2020	\$	\$ 440,000		354,802	
2021		735,000		332,973	
2022		765,000		305,689	
2023		435,000		285,139	
2024		455,000		269,514	
2025 - 2029		2,525,000		1,094,995	
2030 - 2034		2,950,000		643,466	
2035 - 2037		2,040,000		115,704	
	\$ 1	0,345,000	\$	3,402,282	

NOTE 14: CAPITAL LEASE – LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In the current fiscal year and in prior fiscal years, the District entered into capitalized leases for copiers and a mailing machine. These lease agreements meet the criteria of a capital lease as defined by generally accepted accounting principles, which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the fund financial statements for the governmental funds. These expenditures are reported as functional expenditures on the budgetary statements.

Capital assets consisting of copiers and a mailing machine have been capitalized in the amount of \$329,206. This amount approximately represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. As of June 30, 2019, accumulated depreciation was \$113,029, resulting in a net carrying value of \$216,177. A liability is recorded in the government-wide financial statements equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments. Principal payments are paid by the general fund.

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

		Capital		
		Lease		
For Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	2020	\$	82,483	
	2021		79,836	
	2022		65,895	
	2023		50,083	
	2024		2,360	
Total			280,657	
Less: Amount Representing Interest			(34,449)	
Present Value of Net Minimum Lease Payments			246,208	

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

NOTE 15: SET-ASIDES

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

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

		Capital		
	Improvement			
]	Reserve		
Set-aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2018	\$	0		
Current Year Set Aside Requirement		255,285		
Current Year Offsets		(400,000)		
Total	\$	(144,715)		
Balance Carried Forward to Fiscal Year 2020	\$	0		
Balance Carred Forward to Fiscar Tear 2020	Ψ	0		
Set Aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2019	\$	0		

Although the District had current year offsets during the fiscal year that reduced the set-aside amount to below zero, this amount may not be used to reduce the set aside requirement for future years. The negative balance is, therefore, not presented as being carried forward to future years.

NOTE 16: JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATION

Heartland Council of Governments/North Central Ohio Computer Cooperative (the "COG") The COG is a jointly governed organization among public Districts, community schools, 1 educational service center, and 1 career center. The COG is an association of public Districts within the boundaries of Ashland, Crawford, Huron, Marion, Morrow, Richland, Seneca, and Wyandot Counties. The COG was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member Districts. Each member District supports the COG based on a per-pupil charge dependent upon the software package utilized. The COG is governed by a Cooperative Assembly consisting of Superintendents of the member Districts. The degree of control exercised by any District is limited to its representation on the Cooperative Assembly. During fiscal year 2019, the District paid \$228,204 to the COG for various services. The District serves as fiscal agent for the COG, and financial activity for fiscal year 2019 is reported in the basic financial statements as an agency fund.

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

NOTE 17: PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOLS

A. Risk Sharing Pools

Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority

The District participates in the Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority Board (SORSA), an insurance purchasing pool. SORSA's business affairs are conducted by a nine member Board of Directors consisting of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and five delegates. SORSA was created to provide joint self-insurance coverage and to assist members to prevent and reduce losses and injuries to the participants' property and person. It is intended to provide liability and property insurance at reduced premiums for the participants. SORSA is organized as a nonprofit corporation under provisions of Ohio Revised Code Chapter 2744.

The Jefferson Health Plan

The District participates in The Jefferson Health Plan (the "Plan"), a council of governments of Districts and other political subdivisions organized and existing as a joint self-insurance program pursuant to Section 9.833 of the Ohio Revised Code to provide healthcare and related insurance benefits to over fifty member organizations. The Plan's business affairs are conducted by a Board of Directors elected from member organizations and composed of one representative from each county served and a career center representative. Each member organization pays a monthly premium based on its claims history and a monthly administration fee.

B. Insurance Purchasing Pool

The District participates in a Workers' Compensation Group Experience Rating Program . The GERP is offered by the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation and is administered by Sheakley Uniservice, Inc. The intent of the GERP is to reward participants that are able to keep their individual claim costs below a predetermined amount with refunds at the end of predetermined evaluation periods.

NOTE 18: CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The District received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The expenditures of funds received under these programs generally require 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 general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the District at June 30, 2019.

B. Litigation

The District is not party to any claims or lawsuits that would have a material effect on the basic financial statements. In relation to the replacement of the HVAC system, the Ohio Attorney General's office is seeking recovery of funds for the replacement and has filed a lawsuit to recover HVAC replacement costs. No estimate for amounts that may be due to the District is available as of the date of this report.

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

C. District Funding

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

NOTE 19: FUND BALANCE

Fund balance can be classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in governmental funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for each major fund, and all other governmental major funds, are presented as follows:

	Other					
	Governmental					
		General		Funds	Total	
Nonspendable for:						
Unclaimed Funds	\$	22,207	\$	0	\$	22,207
Restricted for:						
Debt Service		0		794,693		794,693
Capital Projects		0		1,443,542		1,443,542
Classroom Facilities Maintenance		0		2,183,195		2,183,195
Food Services		0		45,355		45,355
Adult Education		0		183,419		183,419
Other Purposes		0		4,175		4,175
Total Restricted		0		4,654,379		4,654,379
Committed for:						
Capital Projects		0		330,150		330,150
Assigned for:						
Capital Projects		0		1,039,107		1,039,107
Other Purposes		426,292		0		426,292
Total Assigned		426,292		1,039,107		1,465,399
Unassigned	1	4,750,010		(18,775) *	:	14,731,235
Total Fund Balance	\$ 1	5,198,509	\$	6,004,861	\$	21,203,370

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

*The Public Preschool and Carl Perkins grant funds had deficit fund balances of \$2,471 and \$16,304, respectively. Deficits in the nonmajor governmental fund resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities. The general fund is liable for any deficit in this fund and will provide transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

NOTE 20: COMMITMENTS

A. Encumbrance Commitments

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

Funds	A	Amount		
General Fund Other Governmental Funds		7,330 145,976		
	\$	153,306		

Pioneer Career and Technology Center Richland County, Ohio Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Last Six Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.08941140%	0.08805130%	0.09812780%	0.09704770%	0.10109600%	0.10109600%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 5.120.756	\$ 5.260.871	\$ 7.182.050	\$ 5,537,636	\$ 5.116.411	\$ 6,011,855
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District's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,932,452	\$ 3,131,200	\$ 3,051,471	\$ 2,923,050	\$ 2,988,312	\$ 2,745,484
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	174.62%	168.01%	235.36%	189.45%	171.21%	218.97%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)						
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.07664719%	0.07508419%	0.07405316%	0.07447653%	0.07443163%	0.07443163%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 16,852,996	\$ 17,836,410	\$ 24,787,825	\$20,583,134	\$18,104,348	\$ 21,565,781
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 8,755,436	\$ 8,221,464	\$ 7,964,650	\$ 7,878,943	\$ 7,703,738	\$ 8,386,423
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	192.49%	216.95%	311.22%	261.24%	235.01%	257.15%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.31%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of District Contributions - Pension Last Ten Fiscal Years

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 403,921	\$ 395,881	\$ 438,368	\$ 427,206
Contributions in Relation to the	(400.004)	(207.004)	(420.2.50)	(107.005)
Contractually Required Contribution	 (403,921)	 (395,881)	 (438,368)	 (427,206)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,992,007	\$ 2,932,452	\$ 3,131,200	\$ 3,051,471
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 1,285,136	\$ 1,225,761	\$ 1,151,005	\$ 1,115,051
Contributions in Relation to the	(1,285,136)	(1,225,761)	(1.151.005)	(1.115.051)
Contractually Required Contribution	 (1,285,136)	 (1,225,761)	 (1,151,005)	 (1,115,051)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 9,179,543	\$ 8,755,436	\$ 8,221,464	\$ 7,964,650
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010		
\$ 385,258	\$ 414,180	\$ 379,975	\$ 370,036	\$ 332,385	\$	348,524	
 (385,258)	 (414,180)	 (379,975)	 (370,036)	 (332,385)		(348,524)	
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	
\$ 2,923,050	\$ 2,988,312	\$ 2,745,484	\$ 2,751,197	\$ 2,644,272	\$	2,574,032	
13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%		13.54%	
\$ 1,103,052	\$ 1,001,486	\$ 1,090,235	\$ 1,109,545	\$ 1,128,261	\$	1,109,374	
(1,103,052)	 (1,001,486)	 (1,090,235)	 (1,109,545)	 (1,128,261)		(1,109,374)	
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	
\$ 7,878,943	\$ 7,703,738	\$ 8,386,423	\$ 8,534,962	\$ 8,678,931	\$	8,533,646	
14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%		13.00%	

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

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2019		2018		2017
District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.08878180%	(0.08661180%	().09633616%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 2,463,047	\$	2,324,433	\$	2,745,937
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,932,452	\$	3,131,200	\$	3,051,471
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	83.99%		74.23%		89.99%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	13.57%		12.46%		11.49%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)					
District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	0.07664719%	(0.07508419%	(0.07405316%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$ (1,231,642)	\$	2,929,508	\$	3,960,382
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 8,755,436	\$	8,221,464	\$	7,964,650
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-14.07%		35.63%		49.72%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability/(As	176.00%		47.10%		37.30%

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

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2017 is not available.

Pioneer Career and Technology Center Richland County, Ohio Required Supplementary Information Schedule of District Contributions - OPEB Last Ten Fiscal Years

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	 2019	2018	2017	2016	 2015
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	\$ 54,370	\$ 61,052	\$ 35,422	\$ 35,422	\$ 56,350
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(54,370)	(61,052)	(35,422)	(35,422)	(56,350)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,992,007	\$ 2,932,452	\$ 3,131,200	\$ 3,051,471	\$ 2,923,050
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)	1.82%	2.08%	1.13%	1.16%	1.93%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)					
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 0	 0	0	0	 0
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 9,179,543	\$ 8,755,436	\$ 8,221,464	\$ 7,964,650	\$ 7,878,943
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

⁽¹⁾ Includes surcharge

 2014	 2013	2012		 2011	 2010
\$ 41,438	\$ 42,609	\$	68,073	\$ 90,466	\$ 62,633
 (41,438)	 (42,609)		(68,073)	 (90,466)	 (62,633)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 2,988,312	\$ 2,745,484	\$	2,751,197	\$ 2,644,272	\$ 2,574,032
1.39%	1.55%		2.47%	3.42%	2.43%
\$ 77,037	\$ 83,864	\$	85,350	\$ 86,789	\$ 85,336
(77,037)	(83,864)		(85,350)	 (86,789)	(85,336)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 7,703,738	\$ 8,386,423	\$	8,534,962	\$ 8,678,931	\$ 8,533,646
1.00%	1.00%		1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

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

Note 1 - Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions - SERS

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

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

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

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

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

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

Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

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

Note 2 - Net OPEB Asset/Liability

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

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

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

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

Pre-Medicare

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

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

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

There have been no changes to the benefit provisions.

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

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

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

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

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

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





October 16, 2019

To the Board of Education Pioneer Career and Technology Center Richland County, Ohio 27 Ryan Road Shelby, OH 44875

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements

Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Pioneer Career and Technology Center, Richland 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, and have issued our report thereon dated October 16, 2019.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Pioneer Career and Technology Center Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2 of 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Medina, Ohio

Kea & Casociates, Inc.



PIONEER CAREER AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER

RICHLAND 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 DECEMBER 5, 2019