



HARRISON HILLS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT HARRISON COUNTY JUNE 30, 2019

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53 Johnson Road The Plains, Ohio 45780-1231 (740) 594-3300 or (800) 441-1389 SoutheastRegion@ohioauditor.gov

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Harrison Hills City School District Harrison County 100 Huskies Way Cadiz, Ohio 43907

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying cash-basis financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Harrison Hills City School District, Harrison County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements in accordance with the cash accounting basis Note 2 describes. This responsibility includes determining that the cash accounting basis is acceptable for the circumstances. Management is also responsible for designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

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Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective cash financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Harrison Hills City School District, Harrison County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in cash financial position and where applicable cash flows and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting basis described in Note 2.

Accounting Basis

Ohio Administrative Code § 117-2-03(B) requires the District to prepare its annual financial report in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes the basis applied to these statements. The financial statements are prepared on the cash basis of accounting, which is a basis other than generally accepted accounting principles. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted to opine on the financial statements taken as a whole.

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

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

Other Information

We applied no procedures to Management's Discussion and Analysis as listed in the Table of Contents. Accordingly, we express no opinion or any other assurance on it.

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Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 10, 2020, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

February 10, 2020

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- The total net cash position of the District decreased \$10,857,687 or 15.58% from fiscal year 2018.
- ➤ General cash receipts accounted for \$38,469,284 or 91.17% of total governmental activities cash receipts. Program specific cash receipts accounted for \$3,724,363 or 8.83% of total governmental activities cash receipts.
- The District had \$53,051,334 in cash disbursements related to governmental activities; \$3,724,363 of these cash disbursements were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General cash receipts (primarily taxes) and entitlements not restricted of \$38,469,284 were not adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund, the classroom facilities fund, and the capital projects fund. The general fund had cash receipts and other financing sources of \$30,747,830 in 2019. The cash disbursements and other financing uses of the general fund, totaled \$21,724,632 in 2019. The general fund's cash balance increased \$9,023,198 from 2018 to 2019.
- The classroom facilities fund has \$5,375,849 in cash receipts and \$25,061,522 in cash disbursements. The classroom facilities fund ended fiscal year 2019 with a cash balance of \$5,300,616.
- ➤ The capital projects fund has \$232,979 in cash receipts, \$575,409 in cash disbursements and \$2,539,000 in transfers in. The capital projects fund ended fiscal year 2019 with a cash balance of \$11,731,640. The capital projects fund was created during fiscal year 2017 to account for District capital projects that are not co-funded as part of the OFCC construction project.

Using this Cash Basis Basic Financial Statements (BFS)

This annual report is presented in a format consistent with the presentation requirements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, as applicable to the District's cash basis of accounting.

The statement of net position - cash basis and statement of activities - cash basis provide information about the activities of the whole District, presenting an aggregate view of the District's cash basis finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the District's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the District, the general fund, the capital projects fund, and the classroom facilities fund are the most significant governmental funds.

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position - cash basis and the Statement of Activities- cash basis

The statement of net position - cash basis and the statement of activities - cash basis answer the question, "How did we do financially during 2019?" These statements include *only net position* using the *cash basis of accounting*, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. This basis of accounting takes into account only the current year's receipts and disbursements if the cash is actually received or paid.

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

As a result of the use of the cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not collected) and liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods or services received but not yet paid, and accrued expenses and liabilities) are not recorded in these financial statements. Therefore, when reviewing the financial information and discussion within this annual report, the reader should keep in mind the limitations resulting from the use of the cash basis of accounting.

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

The statement of net position - cash basis and the statement of activities - cash basis can be found on pages 17-18 of this report.

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 segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the District can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund, the capital projects fund, and the classroom facilities fund. The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 12.

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

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 the cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed 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 cash basis financial resources that can be readily spent to finance various District programs. The governmental fund statements can be found on pages 19-23 of this report.

Proprietary Funds

The District maintains a proprietary fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the District's various functions. The District's internal service fund accounts for health and dental self-insurance. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 24-25 of this report.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the District. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the District's own programs. The District's only fiduciary funds are a private-purpose trust fund and agency funds. The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on pages 26-27 of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 29-62 of this report.

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

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Recall that the statement of net position - cash basis provides the perspective of the District as a whole.

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

Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Activities	
	_	2019		2018
Assets				
Equity in pooled cash and				
cash equivalents and investments	\$	57,048,532	\$	68,778,936
Cash with fiscal agent		1,787,141		914,424
Total assets		58,835,673		69,693,360
Net Cash Position				
Restricted		13,777,226		36,737,214
Unrestricted	_	45,058,447		32,956,146
Total net cash position	\$	58,835,673	\$	69,693,360

The total net position of the District decreased \$10,857,687 which represents a 15.58% decrease from fiscal year 2018. The balance of government-wide unrestricted net position of \$45,058,447 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

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

The table below shows the changes in net cash position for fiscal year 2019 and 2018. Cash receipts decreased due to less grants received related to facilities construction from the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission.

The increase in cash disbursements was caused by several factors. The District incurred significant capital outlay expenses for the building project. Instruction and support service disbursements increased due to salary increases and substitute costs. With the increase in wages and insurance premium costs, fringe benefit costs also increased.

Change in Net Position

	Governmental	Governmental	
	Activities	Activities	
	2019	2018	
Cash Receipts:			
Program cash receipts:			
Charges for services and sales	\$ 965,524	\$ 1,077,091	
Operating grants and contributions	2,758,839	3,081,580	
Total program cash receipts	3,724,363	4,158,671	
General cash receipts:			
Property and other taxes	21,510,570	18,243,249	
Unrestricted grants	10,496,795	10,434,589	
Restricted grants:			
Ohio facilities construction commission	5,090,840	12,598,370	
Investment earnings	1,333,392	1,176,300	
Other	37,687	76,414	
Total general cash receipts	38,469,284	42,528,922	
Total cash receipts	42,193,647	46,687,593	

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

Change in Net Position (Continued)

	Governmental Activities 2019		Activities 2018
Cash Disbursements:			
Instruction:			
Regular	\$	9,328,666	\$ 8,843,048
Special		2,651,430	2,538,848
Vocational		232,101	279,564
Other		525,870	540,118
Support services:			
Pupil		927,976	1,067,192
Instructional staff		482,220	451,963
Board of education		177,394	154,091
Administration		1,721,420	1,804,259
Fiscal		1,014,496	840,226
Operations and maintenance		1,128,234	1,192,522
Pupil transportation		1,503,344	1,596,925
Central		173,542	136,659
Operation of non instructional services:			
Other non-instructional services		649	23,826
Food service operations		640,306	702,932
Extracurricular		451,156	441,608
Facilities acquisition and construction Debt service:		30,616,217	15,262,173
Principal retirement		395,000	375,000
Interest and fiscal charges		1,081,313	 1,095,648
Total cash disbursements	-	53,051,334	 37,346,602
Change in net position		(10,857,687)	9,340,991
Net position at beginning of year		69,693,360	 60,352,369
Net position at end of year	\$	58,835,673	\$ 69,693,360

Governmental Activities

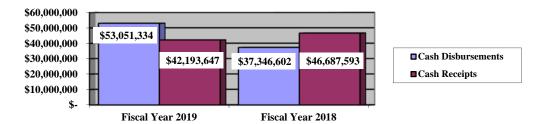
Governmental net position decreased by \$10,857,687 in fiscal year 2019 from fiscal year 2018. Total governmental cash disbursements of \$53,051,334 were offset by program cash receipts of \$3,724,363 and general cash receipts of \$38,469,284. Program receipts supported 7.02% of the total governmental cash disbursements.

Property taxes and intergovernmental grants represent 75.86% of total governmental receipts. Real estate property is reappraised every six years.

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

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities cash receipts and cash disbursements for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

Governmental Activities - Total Cash Receipts vs. Total Cash Disbursements



The statement of activities - cash basis shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by unrestricted State grants and entitlements.

Governmental Activities

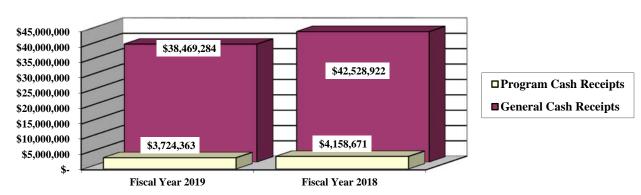
	<u></u>	Cotal Cost of Services 2019	N	Net Cost of Services 2019	T	otal Cost of Services 2018	<u> </u>	Net Cost of Services 2018
Cash disbursements:								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	9,328,666	\$	8,562,500	\$	8,843,048	\$	7,666,084
Special		2,651,430		1,274,597		2,538,848		1,378,308
Vocational		232,101		159,983		279,564		207,446
Other		525,870		148,602		540,118		156,856
Support services:								
Pupil		927,976		751,624		1,067,192		744,029
Instructional staff		482,220		459,631		451,963		373,165
Board of education		177,394		167,050		154,091		145,531
Administration		1,721,420		1,712,959		1,804,259		1,779,560
Fiscal		1,014,496		1,009,324		840,226		833,091
Operations and maintenance		1,128,234		1,087,468		1,192,522		1,148,622
Pupil transportation		1,503,344		1,410,981		1,596,925		1,495,877
Central		173,542		168,142		136,659		136,659
Operation of non instructional services:								
Other non-instructional services		649		(9,551)		23,826		23,826
Food service operations		640,306		33,269		702,932		87,033
Extracurricular		451,156		304,894		441,608		279,139
Facilities acquisition and construction		30,616,217		30,609,185		15,262,173		15,262,057
Debt service:								
Principal retirement		395,000		395,000		375,000		375,000
Interest and fiscal charges	_	1,081,313		1,081,313		1,095,648		1,095,648
Total	\$	53,051,334	\$	49,326,971	\$	37,346,602	\$	33,187,931

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

The dependence upon general cash receipts for governmental activities is apparent; with 92.98% of cash disbursements supported through taxes and other general cash receipts during 2019.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities cash receipts for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

Governmental Activities - General and Program Cash Receipts



Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

The District's governmental funds are accounted for using the cash basis of accounting.

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$57,048,532, which is \$11,730,404 less than last year's total of \$68,778,936. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, for all major and nonmajor governmental funds.

	und Balance ine 30, 2019	 und Balance ine 30, 2018	_	Change
Major fund:				
General	\$ 31,616,641	\$ 22,593,443	\$	9,023,198
Classroom Facilities	5,300,616	24,986,289		(19,685,673)
Capital Projects	11,731,640	9,535,070		2,196,570
Other nonmajor governmental funds	 8,399,635	 11,664,134		(3,264,499)
Total	\$ 57,048,532	\$ 68,778,936	\$	(11,730,404)

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

General Fund

The general fund's fund balance increased \$9,023,198 from 2018 to 2019. The general fund had cash receipts and other financing sources of \$30,747,830 in 2019.

General fund cash receipts increased 12.93% from 2018 to 2019. This was mainly due to property tax collections increasing approximately 22%. The increase in tax collections relates to the personal property public utility collections being up because of the gas and oil industry. The table that follows assists in illustrating the cash receipts of the general fund.

	2019	2018	Percentage
	Amount	Amount	Change
Cash Receipts:			
Taxes	\$ 18,224,657	\$ 14,907,684	22.25 %
Tuition	662,926	762,219	(13.03) %
Earnings on investments	548,325	249,981	119.35 %
Extracurricular	28,838	35,997	(19.89) %
Other local revenues	77,675	119,024	(34.74) %
Intergovernmental	11,144,536	11,098,926	0.41 %
Total	\$ 30,686,957	\$ 27,173,831	12.93 %

The cash disbursements and other financing uses of the general fund, totaled \$21,724,632 in 2019. Total general fund cash disbursements increased 8.23% from the prior year. There was \$2,104,833 increase in instruction and support service disbursements in part due to salary and fringe benefit cost increases.

The table that follows assists in illustrating the cash disbursements of the general fund.

	2019	2018	Percentage
	Amount	Amount	Change
Cash Disbursements			
Instruction	\$ 11,955,593	\$ 10,458,206	14.32 %
Support services	6,820,840	6,213,394	9.78 %
Operation of non instruction	-	10,053	(100.00) %
Extracurricular	281,450	271,229	3.77 %
Facilities acquisition and construction	39,212	694,262	(94.35) %
Debt service	36,000	31,236	15.25 %
Total	\$ 19,133,095	\$ 17,678,380	8.23 %

Classroom Facilities

The classroom facilities fund has \$5,375,849 in cash receipts and \$25,061,522 in cash disbursements. The classroom facilities fund ended fiscal year 2019 with a cash balance of \$5,300,616. The cash receipts are interest earnings and State grants from the OFCC for the District's construction project.

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

Capital Projects

The capital projects fund has \$232,979 in cash receipts, \$575,409 in cash disbursements and \$2,539,000 in transfers in. The capital projects fund ended fiscal year 2019 with a cash balance of \$11,731,640. The capital projects fund was created during fiscal year 2017 to account for District capital projects that are not co-funded as part of the OFCC construction project.

Budgeting Highlights - General Fund

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

During the course of fiscal year 2019, the District amended its general fund budget several times. For the general fund, original budgeted receipts and other financing sources were \$26,503,420 they were increased to \$30,643,241 in the final budgeted receipts. Actual receipts and other financing sources for fiscal year 2019 were \$30,713,714. This represents a \$70,473 increase over final budgeted receipts.

General fund original appropriations (appropriated cash disbursements including other financing uses) of \$25,851,369 were increased to \$27,813,680 in the final appropriations. The actual budget basis disbursements for fiscal year 2019 totaled \$22,525,028, which was \$5,288,652 less than the final budget appropriations.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The District does not record capital assets in the accompanying cash basis basic financial statements, but records payments for capital assets as disbursements.

Debt Administration

The District had the following long-term obligations outstanding at June 30, 2019 and 2018.

	Governmental Activities	Governmental Activities		
	2019	2018		
Notes payable	\$ 295,000	\$ 330,000		
School facilities construction and improvement bonds	27,575,000	27,935,000		
Total long-term obligations	\$ 27,870,000	\$ 28,265,000		

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

Current Financial Related Activities

As the Board of Education continues to accomplish and set new goals, determined by the Building's and District's Leadership Team, meeting the needs of the students continues to be their priority. Through the Ohio Improvement Process, the district is able to collect data to establish the needs of the district. These teams have been instrumental in helping the District to plan financially in order to improve academics, maintain buildings and grounds, and other areas related to the District's operations.

In order to achieve these goals, it has been important that a high standard of accountability be continued and prudent fiscal management maintained.

The District was successful in ending the 2019 fiscal year in the black. It has been through the efforts of the board of education, administration, certificated and classified staff working together that the District has been successful in reaching financial stability. The certificated staff's negotiated agreement that began July 1, 2016 and ended June 30, 2018. A one-day negotiation session was held prior to contract expiring and HHTA and the HHCSD Board of Education successfully reached a tentative agreement that was later ratified by both sides. There is a 4% increase on the base for fiscal years 2019 and 2020; and a 3% increase for fiscal year 2021. There were no changes to the health insurance provision and will be revisited during the next negotiations when the District will have a better understanding of the "Cadillac Tax" and its impact. The classified staff's agreement expired June 30, 2017. Through amicable negotiations in the spring of 2017, they have a new contract for the period of July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2020. They received a 4% increase for fiscal years 2018 and 2019; and a 3% increase for 2020. The most current five year forecast for fiscal years 2019 through 2023, show the District ending in the black each year. The forecast is only a projection based on the most current information at the time of completion and is subject to change.

Revenue for the District is impacted by the state and local funds. Over the years, the scales have shifted and local revenue, ie: taxes, is the largest source of revenue for the District with the state foundation funding being next. Presently, state funding represents approximately 32% of the general fund revenue. A new budget was approved at the state for schools for fiscal years 2018 and 2019. There is no projected increase in state funding for the District, but instead a decrease. The largest impact on the revenue for the District is related to natural gas fracking in the area. The mineral values for the District are continuing to rise along with public utilities personal property. These values are being watched closely. Related Board of Revision Appeals will impact future real estate and/or commercial values. The District's valuation could possibly have a negative impact on state funding in the future. It is projected that revenue will grow over the next 3 to 5 years, related to the gas and oil industry.

The Board of Education and administration will continue to carefully and prudently manage the District's resources in order to continue to meet the growing needs of its students. At the same time, the financial condition of the District will be monitored closely.

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 questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Ms. Roxane Harding, Treasurer, Harrison Hills City School District, 100 Huskies Way, Cadiz, OH 43907.

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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - CASH BASIS JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash, cash equivalents,	
and investments	\$ 57,048,532
Cash with fiscal agent	1,787,141
Total assets	58,835,673
Net position:	
Restricted for:	
Capital projects	8,990,170
Permanent fund - expendable	52,900
Permanent fund - nonexpendable	286,180
Classroom facilities maintenance	961,835
Debt service	3,304,121
State funded programs	364
Federally funded programs	71
Student activities	9,857
Other purposes	171,728
Unrestricted	45,058,447
Total net position	\$ 58,835,673

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

Net (Disbursement)

							-,	Receipts and Changes in
				Program				Net Position
		Cash		narges for				Governmental
	Di	sbursements	Servi	ces and Sales	and (Contributions		Activities
Governmental activities:								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	9,328,666	\$	672,820	\$	93,346	\$	(8,562,500)
Special		2,651,430		-		1,376,833		(1,274,597)
Vocational		232,101		-		72,118		(159,983)
Other		525,870		-		377,268		(148,602)
Support services:								
Pupil		927,976		-		176,352		(751,624)
Instructional staff		482,220		-		22,589		(459,631)
Board of education		177,394		10,344		-		(167,050)
Administration		1,721,420		-		8,461		(1,712,959)
Fiscal		1,014,496		-		5,172		(1,009,324)
Operations and maintenance		1,128,234		19,750		21,016		(1,087,468)
Pupil transportation		1,503,344		-		92,363		(1,410,981)
Central		173,542		-		5,400		(168,142)
Operation of non-instructional services:								
Other non-instructional services		649		-		10,200		9,551
Food service operations		640,306		133,467		473,570		(33,269)
Extracurricular activities		451,156		129,143		17,119		(304,894)
Facilities acquisition and construction		30,616,217		, -		7,032		(30,609,185)
Debt service:						,		. , , ,
Principal retirement		395,000		-		-		(395,000)
Interest and fiscal charges		1,081,313				<u>-</u>		(1,081,313)
Total governmental activities	\$	53,051,334	\$	965,524	\$	2,758,839		(49,326,971)
			Pro C C S Gr	Debt service	es	not restricted		18,224,657 1,409,478 1,554,299 322,136 10,496,795
				ants and entitle		restricted for: etion Commission		5,090,840
						· · · · · · · · · · ·		1,333,392
					_			
								38,469,284 (10,857,687)
						of year		69,693,360
				position at beg		•	\$	58,835,673
			1100	position at the	a or yea		Ψ	30,033,073

	General	Classroom Facilities		Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmenta Funds	
Assets:								
Equity in pooled cash, cash equivalents,								
and investments	\$ 31,616,641	\$	5,300,616	\$ 11,731,640	\$	8,399,635	\$	57,048,532
Total assets	\$ 31,616,641	\$	5,300,616	\$ 11,731,640	\$	8,399,635	\$	57,048,532
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable:								
Permanent fund	\$ -	\$	-	-	\$	286,180	\$	286,180
Restricted:								
Debt service	-		-	-		3,304,121		3,304,121
Capital improvements	-		5,300,616	-		3,689,554		8,990,170
Classroom facilities maintenance	-		-	-		961,835		961,835
Food service operations	-		-	-		171,728		171,728
Targeted academic assistance	-		-	-		2		2
Vocational education	-		-	-		43		43
Other purposes	-		-	-		53,290		53,290
Extracurricular	-		-	-		9,857		9,857
Committed:								
Capital improvements	-		-	11,731,640		-		11,731,640
Other purposes	-		-	-		11,729		11,729
Assigned:								
Student instruction	248,224		-	-		-		248,224
Student and staff support	479,177		-	-		-		479,177
Extracurricular activities	35,160		-	-		-		35,160
Facilities acquisition and construction	114,119		-	-		-		114,119
Textbooks and instructional materials	147		-	-		-		147
Other purposes	2,971		_	_		_		2,971
Unassigned (deficit)	30,736,843					(88,704)		30,648,139
Total fund balances	\$ 31,616,641	\$	5,300,616	\$ 11,731,640	\$	8,399,635	\$	57,048,532

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

Total governmental fund cash balances	\$ 57,048,532
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:	
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in	
governmental activities on the statement of net position.	 1,787,141
Net position-cash basis of governmental activities	\$ 58,835,673

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES CASH BASIS - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	G	eneral		assroom Capital acilities Projects			Nonmajor vernmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds	
Receipts:								_		
From local sources:										
Property taxes	\$ 1	8,224,657	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,285,913	\$	21,510,570
Tuition		662,926		-		-		-		662,926
Earnings on investments		548,325	23	85,009		232,979		243,805		1,310,118
Charges for services		-		-		-		133,467		133,467
Extracurricular		28,838		-		-		100,305		129,143
Classroom materials and fees		9,894		-		-		-		9,894
Rental income		19,750		-		-		-		19,750
Contributions and donations		20,680		-		-		27,968		48,648
Other local revenues		27,351		-		-		-		27,351
Intergovernmental - state	1	1,144,536	5,0	90,840		-		400,561		16,635,937
Intergovernmental - federal		-		-		-		1,682,170		1,682,170
Total receipts	3	0,686,957	5,3	75,849		232,979		5,874,189		42,169,974
Disbursements:										
Current:										
Instruction:										
Regular		9,507,946		-		-		142,480		9,650,426
Special		2,025,329		-		-		808,224		2,833,553
Vocational		248,517		-		-		-		248,517
Other		173,801		-		-		376,138		549,939
Support services:										
Pupil		852,713		-		-		118,929		971,642
Instructional staff		480,906		-		-		20,615		501,521
Board of education		177,394		-		-		-		177,394
Administration		1,759,880		-		-		30,878		1,790,758
Fiscal		931,622		5,783		1,653		97,560		1,036,618
Operations and maintenance		1,158,206		-		-		14,055		1,172,261
Pupil transportation		1,294,594		-		-		290,255		1,584,849
Central		165,525		-		-		10,800		176,325
Operation of non-instructional services:										
Other operation of non-instructional		-		-		-		649		649
Food service operations		-		-		-		662,240		662,240
Extracurricular activities		281,450		-		-		169,706		451,156
Facilities acquisition and construction		39,212	25,0	55,739		573,756		4,947,510		30,616,217
Debt service:										
Principal retirement		35,000		-		-		360,000		395,000
Interest and fiscal charges		1,000		-		-		1,080,313		1,081,313
Total disbursements	1	9,133,095	25,0	61,522		575,409		9,130,352		53,900,378
Excess (deficiency) of cash receipts over (under)										
cash disbursements	1	1,553,862	(19,6	85,673)		(342,430)		(3,256,163)		(11,730,404)
Other financing sources (uses):										
Transfers in		_		_		2,539,000		52,000		2,591,000
Transfers (out)	,	(2,591,000)		-		2,339,000		32,000		(2,591,000)
Advances in	,	60,873		-		-		537		61,410
Advances (out)		(537)		_				(60,873)		(61,410)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(2,530,664)	-			2,539,000	_	(8,336)		(01,410)
Net change in fund balances		9,023,198	(19,68	85,673)	-	2,196,570		(3,264,499)		(11,730,404)
Fund balances at beginning of year	7	2,593,443	24.0	86,289		9,535,070		11,664,134		68,778,936
Fund balances at beginning of year		31,616,641		00,616		1,731,640	\$	8,399,635	\$	57,048,532
and summed at the or year	Ψ	1,010,071	Ψ 3,3	,	Ψ 1	1,701,070	Ψ	0,577,055	Ψ	57,040,332

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - CASH BASIS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - CASH BASIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Net change in fund balances - cash basis - total governmental funds

\$ (11,730,404)

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

An internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities - cash basis. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund receipts are eliminated. The net receipts (disbursements) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.

872,717

Change in net position of governmental activities

(10,857,687)

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

-	Budgeted Amounts					Variance with Final Budget Positive		
		Original		Final		Actual		Negative)
Receipts:		911g	-			1100000		(toguez / o)
From local sources:								
	\$	15,762,543	\$	18,224,645	\$	18,224,657	\$	12
Tuition	Ψ	573,259	Ψ	662,802	Ψ	662,926	Ψ	124
Earnings on investments		413,458		478,040		548,325		70,285
Extracurricular		4,382		5,066		5,066		- 0,200
Classroom materials and fees		8,550		9,885		9,894		9
Rental income		17,082		19,750		19,750		-
Contributions and donations		8,939		10,335		10,336		1
Other local revenues		20,391		23,576		23,576		
Intergovernmental - state		9,638,906		11,144,499		11,144,536		37
Total receipts		26,447,510	-	30,578,598		30,649,066		70,468
		20,447,310		30,370,370		30,042,000		70,400
Disbursements:								
Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular		11,211,182		10,659,559		9,719,399		940,160
Special		1,988,187		2,329,588		2,058,062		271,526
Vocational		221,362		259,373		251,538		7,835
Other		150,751		176,637		173,801		2,836
Support services:								
Pupil		798,983		936,180		884,940		51,240
Instructional staff		619,256		725,591		565,505		160,086
Board of education		236,521		277,137		227,413		49,724
Administration		1,704,115		1,996,737		1,775,367		221,370
Fiscal		859,713		1,007,338		948,639		58,699
Operations and maintenance		1,435,001		1,681,412		1,252,192		429,220
Pupil transportation		1,321,532		1,548,458		1,370,374		178,084
Central		234,575		274,855		229,818		45,037
Operation of non-instructional services .		3,627		4,250		1,747		2,503
Extracurricular activities		271,912		318,603		285,365		33,238
Facilities acquisition and construction		488,878		572,825		153,331		419,494
Debt service:								
Principal		29,871		35,000		35,000		-
Interest and fiscal charges		7,340		8,600		1,000		7,600
Total disbursements		21,582,806		22,812,143		19,933,491		2,878,652
-								, ,
Excess of budgetary basis receipts								
over budgetary basis disbursements		4,864,704		7,766,455		10,715,575		2,949,120
-								
Other financing sources (uses):		(4.250.105)		(5.001.000)		(2.501.000)		2 410 000
Transfers (out)		(4,268,105)		(5,001,000)		(2,591,000)		2,410,000
Advances in		52,649		60,873		60,873		-
Advances (out)		(458)		(537)		(537)		_
Sale of capital assets		3,261		3,770		3,775		5
Total other financing sources (uses)		(4,212,653)		(4,936,894)		(2,526,889)		2,410,005
Net change in fund balance		652,051		2,829,561		8,188,686		5,359,125
Uncencumbered Fund Balance Beginning of year		21,691,118		21,691,118		21,691,118		_
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		851,369		851,369		851,369		-
	\$	23,194,538	\$	25,372,048	\$	30,731,173	\$	5,359,125
=								

STATEMENT OF PROPRIETARY NET POSITION - CASH BASIS PROPRIETARY FUND JUNE 30, 2019

A	vernmental activities - Internal rvice Fund
\$	1,787,141
	1,787,141
	1,787,141
\$	1,787,141
	Se

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PROPRIETARY NET POSITION - CASH BASIS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Operating cash receipts:			
Sales/charges for services	\$	4,469,816	
Total operating cash receipts		4,469,816	
Operating cash disbursements:			
Fringe benefits		54,082	
Claims		3,566,690	
Total operating cash disbursements		3,620,772	
Operating income		849,044	
Nonoperating cash receipts:			
Interest revenue		23,673	
Total nonoperating cash receipts		23,673	
Change in net position		872,717	
Net cash position at beginning of year		914,424	
Net cash position at end of year	\$	1,787,141	

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION - CASH BASIS FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	Priva				
	Sc	holarship	Agency		
Assets:					
Equity in pooled cash					
and cash equivalents	\$	100,000	\$	124,397	
Total assets	\$	100,000	\$	124,397	
Net position:					
Held in trust for scholarships	\$	100.000	\$	_	
Due to students	Ψ	-	Ψ	54,021	
Due to others				70,376	
Due to outers		<u>-</u> _		70,370	
Total net position	\$	100,000	\$	124,397	

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

	Priva	ate-Purpose Trust
	Sc	holarship
Net position at beginning of year	\$	100,000
Net position at end of year	\$	100,000

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

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

The District was established in 1971 through the consolidation of existing land areas and school districts. The District serves an area approximately 386 square miles. It is located primarily in Harrison County; however, small portions of the District are located in Carroll County, Belmont County and Jefferson County. It is staffed by 77 non-certified employees, 105 certified employees and 10 administrators who provide services to 1,420 students and other community members. The District currently operates 3 instructional buildings, 1 administrative building, and 1 transportation garage.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

As discussed in Note 2.B., these financial statements are presented on the cash basis of accounting. The cash basis of accounting differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). GAAP includes all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. In cases where these cash basis statements contain items that are the same as, or similar to, those items in financial statements prepared in conformity with GAAP, similar informative disclosures are provided.

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

The District is fiscal agent for the Harrison County Family and Children First Council (the "Council"). The District is responsible for receiving and disbursing funds at the direction of the Council. This entity is legally separate from the District. The District is fiscal agent and custodian for the Council, but is not accountable; therefore, the operations of the Council have been included as an agency fund in the District's basic financial statements. The funds invested on behalf of the Council have been included in the basic financial statements as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Education Service Agency (OME-RESA)

OME-RESA is a computer service organization whose primary function is to provide information technology services to its member districts with the major emphasis being placed on accounting, payroll and inventory control services. Other areas of service provided by OME-RESA include pupil scheduling, attendance and grade reporting, career guidance services, special education records and test scoring.

OME-RESA is one of 23 regional service organizations serving over 600 public districts in the State of Ohio that make up the Ohio Educational Computer network (OECN). These service organizations are known as Data Acquisition Sites. The OECN is a collective group of Data Acquisition Sites, authorized pursuant to Section 3301.075 of the Ohio Revised Code and their member districts. Such sites, in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Education (ODE), comprise a statewide delivery system to provide comprehensive, cost-efficient accounting and other administrative and instructional computer services for participating Ohio districts.

Major funding for this network is derived from the State of Ohio. In addition, a majority of the software utilized by the OME-RESA is developed by the ODE.

OME-RESA is owned and operated by 49 member districts in 10 different Ohio counties. The member districts are comprised of public districts and educational service centers. Each member district pays an annual fee for services provided by OME-RESA. OME-RESA is governed by a Board of Directors, which is selected by the member districts. Each member district has one vote in all matters and each member district's control over budgeting and financing of OME-RESA is limited to its voting authority and any representation it may have on the Board of Directors.

OME-RESA is located at 2230 Sunset Blvd, Suite 2, Steubenville, Ohio 43952. The Jefferson County Educational Service Center is one of OME-RESA's member districts and acts in the capacity of fiscal agent for OME-RESA.

Belmont Harrison Vocational School

The Belmont Harrison Vocational School is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the nine participating school districts' elected boards, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. To obtain financial information write to the Belmont Harrison Vocational School, Treasurer's Office, at 68090 Hammond Road, St. Clairsville, Ohio 43950.

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

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

INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL

Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

The District participates in the Ohio Association of School Business Officials (OASBO) Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP). The GRP is sponsored by OASBO and administered by CompManagements, Inc. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The District pays a fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

The Executive Director of the OASBO, or his designee, serves as coordinator of the Plan. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrolment fee to the Plan to cover the costs of administering the program.

B. Basis of Accounting

Although required by Ohio Administrative Code § 117-2-03(B) to prepare its annual financial report in accordance with GAAP, the District chooses to prepare its financial statements and notes on the cash basis of accounting. The cash basis of accounting is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than GAAP. Receipts are recognized when received in cash rather than when earned, and disbursements are recognized when paid rather than when a liability is incurred.

Budgetary presentations report budgetary cash disbursements when a commitment is made (i.e. when an encumbrance is approved). The difference between disbursements reported in the fund and entity wide statements and disbursements reported in the budgetary statements are due to current year encumbrances being added to disbursements reported on the budgetary statements. These statements include adequate disclosure of material matters, in accordance with the basis of accounting described in the preceding paragraph.

C. Fund Accounting

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The following are the District's major governmental funds:

<u>General fund</u> - The general fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

<u>Classroom facilities fund</u> - The classroom facilities fund is used to account for monies received and expended in connection with contracts entered into by the District and the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission (OFCC) for the building and equipping of classroom facilities.

<u>Capital projects fund</u> - The capital projects fund is used to account for receipts and disbursements for the District's capital projects.

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

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

Other governmental funds of the District are used to account for (a) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to disbursements for capital outlays including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets, (b) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to a disbursement for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects and (c) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to disbursements for principal and interest.

PROPRIETARY FUND

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

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

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 fund is a private-purpose trust which accounts for scholarship programs for students. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal net position) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The District's agency funds account for student activities and the Harrison County Family and Children First Council.

D. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

The government-wide statement of activities compares disbursements with program receipts for each function or program of the District's governmental activities. These disbursements are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program receipts include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Receipts which are not classified as program receipts are presented as general receipts of the District. The comparison of direct disbursements with program receipts identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing on the cash basis or draws from the general receipts of the District.

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

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

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> - Fund financial statements report detailed information about the District. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column, and all nonmajor funds are aggregated into one column. The internal service fund is presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

E. Budgets

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

- 1. Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed disbursements and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.
- 2. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Harrison County Budget Commission for tax rate determination.
- 3. Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated disbursements from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final certificate of estimated resources issued for fiscal year 2019.
- 4. By July 1, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of disbursements for the general fund and the fund level for all other funds, which is the legal level of budgetary control. State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year. Resolution appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of disbursements and encumbrances may not exceed the appropriation totals.
- Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with statutory provisions. All funds completed the year within the amount of their legally authorized cash basis appropriation.
- 7. Appropriation amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations, which either reallocated or increased the original appropriated amounts. All supplemental appropriations were legally enacted by the Board prior to June 30, 2019; however, none of these amendments were significant.

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

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

8. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at yearend. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be re-appropriated. Disbursements plus encumbrances may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the legal level of budgetary control.

F. Cash and Investments

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

During fiscal year 2019, the District's investments consisted of STAR Ohio, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal National Mortgage Association, certificates of deposit, Federal Farm Credit Banks, commercial paper, and US government money markets. 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 its 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 fiscal year 2019, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$548,325, none of which was assigned from other funds.

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

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

G. Inventory and Prepaid Items

The District reports disbursements for inventory and prepaid items when paid. These items are not reflected as assets in the accompanying financial statements.

H. Capital Assets

Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment purchased are recorded as disbursements when paid. These items are not reflected as assets on the accompanying financial statements under the cash basis of accounting. Depreciation has not been reported for any capital assets.

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

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

I. Unpaid Vacation and Sick Leave

Employees are entitled to cash payments for unused vacation and sick leave in certain circumstances, such as upon leaving employment. Unpaid vacation and sick leave are not reflected as liabilities under the cash basis of accounting.'

J. Employer Contributions to Cost-Sharing Pension Plans

The District recognizes the disbursement for employer contributions to cost-sharing pension plans when they are paid. As described in Notes 10 and 11, the employer contributions include portions for pension benefits and for postretirement health care benefits

K Long-Term Obligations

Long-term obligations are not recognized as a liability in the financial statements under the cash basis of accounting. These statements report proceeds of debt when cash is received, and debt service disbursements for debt principal payments.

L. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2019.

M. Fund Balance

The District reports classifications of fund balance based on the purpose for which resources were received and the level of constraint placed on the resources. The following categories are used:

<u>Nonspendable</u> - resources that are not in spendable form or have legal or contractual requirements to maintain the balance intact.

<u>Restricted</u> - resources that have purpose constraints placed upon them by laws, regulations, creditors, grantors, or other external parties are considered available only for the purpose for which they were received.

<u>Committed</u> - resources that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the District at its highest level of decision making authority, the Board of Education. With an affirmative vote of its members, the Board of Education may create funds for which resources are committed to the established purpose of that fund.

<u>Assigned</u> - resources that are intended to be used for specific purposes as approved through the District's formal purchasing procedure by the Treasurer. Through the District's purchasing policy, the Board of Education has given the Treasurer the authority to constrain monies for intended purposes.

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

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

<u>Unassigned</u> - residual fund balance within the general fund that is in spendable form that is not restricted, committed, or assigned. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

The District applies restricted resources first when a disbursement is incurred for purposes for which restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available. The District considers committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balances, respectively, to be spent when disbursements are incurred for purposes for which any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

N. Net Position

Net cash position is reported as restricted when enabling legislation or creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments have imposed limitations on its use.

The District first applies restricted resources when a disbursement is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted cash are available.

O. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted assets when limitations on their use change the normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments or imposed by enabling legislation. The District had no restricted assets at June 30, 2019.

P. Interfund Activity

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as receipts in the seller funds and as disbursements 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 loans are reported as advances-in and advances-out. Advances are not reflected as assets and liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. Interfund transfers and advances are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular disbursements to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the basic financial statements. Interfund activity between governmental funds is eliminated on the statement of net position - cash basis and the statement of activities - cash basis.

Q. Stabilization Arrangement

The Board of Education has \$151,803 of unassigned fund balance in the general fund set aside to be used for budget stabilization. The Board has set aside these funds to cover emergency situations or when revenue shortages or budgetary imbalances arise. The budget stabilization arrangement may be removed by action of the Board of Education at any time.

R. Pensions/ Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability and net OPEB asset, 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.

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

GASB Statement No. 88 improves the information that is disclosed in notes to the basic financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 88 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	_1	Deficit
Public School Preschool	\$	19,357
IDEA Part B		21,507
Title I		26,784
IDEA Part B - Preschool Stimulus		952
Improving Teacher Quality		19,074
Miscellaneous Federal Grants		1,030

The deficit fund balances resulted from a lag between disbursements made by the District and reimbursements from grantors and are allowable under Ohio Revised Code 3315.20.

C. Compliance

Ohio Administrative Code, Section 117-2-03(B), requires the District to prepare its annual financial report in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. However, the District prepared its financial statements on a cash basis, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The accompanying financial statements omit assets and deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows, net position/fund balances, and disclosures that, while material, cannot be determined at this time. The District can be fined and various other administrative remedies may be taken against the District.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the fair value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio and with certain limitations bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one-hundred-eighty days and two-hundred-seventy days, respectively, from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Protection of the District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, 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.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

A. Cash on Hand

At fiscal year end, the District had \$1,684 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the District as part of "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

B. Cash with Fiscal Agent

The District is self-insured through a fiscal agent. The money held by the fiscal agent cannot be identified as an investment or deposit, since it is held in a pool made up of numerous participants. The amount held by the fiscal agent at June 30, 2019 was \$1,787,141.

C. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$392,025. This amount does not include the District's investments listed on the following pages. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of June 30, 2019, \$547,623 of the District's bank balance of \$1,002,043 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$454,420 was covered by the FDIC.

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

D. Investments

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

		Investment Maturities					
	Balance at	6 months or	7 to 12	13 to 18	19 to 24	Greater than	
Investment type:	Carrying Value	less	months	months	months	24 months	
Negotiable CDs	8,339,221	492,000	1,723,734	742,133	-	5,381,354	
Commercial Paper	10,175,021	6,250,506	3,924,515	-	-	-	
FFCB	3,667,966	-	-	-	500,000	3,167,966	
FHLB	1,044,799	-	265,000	-	250,000	529,799	
FHLMC	5,338,266	113,411	-	902,932	559,440	3,762,483	
FNMA	2,235,614	500,000	675,000	-	675,000	385,614	
Governmental Money							
Market	1,178,228	1,178,228	-	-	-	-	
Net Asset Value per Share							
STAR Ohio	24,900,105	24,900,105					
Total	\$ 56,879,220	\$ 33,434,250	\$ 6,588,249	\$ 1,645,065	\$ 1,984,440	\$ 13,227,216	

Interest Rate Risk: To the extent possible, the District will attempt to match its investment with anticipated cash flow requirements. No investment shall be made unless the Treasurer, at the time of making the investment, reasonably expects it can be held to maturity. Unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the District, the District will not invest directly in securities maturing more than two years from the date of settlement.

Credit Risk: STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAm by Standard & Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The District's investments in federal securities were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively The investments in commercial paper were rated A1 by Standard & Poor's. The negotiable CDs are fully covered by FDIC. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the District to only invest in securities authorized by the State statute.

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

<u>Investment type</u>	Carrying Value	% of Total
Negotiable CDs	\$ 8,339,221	14.66
Commerical paper	10,175,021	17.89
FFCB	3,667,966	6.45
FHLB	1,044,799	1.83
FHLMC	5,338,266	9.39
FNMA	2,235,614	3.93
Government		
Money Market	1,178,228	2.07
STAR Ohio	24,900,105	43.78
Total	\$ 56,879,220	100.00

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

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

Cash and investments per note

Investments	56,879,22
Cash with fiscal agent	1,787,14
Cash on hand	1,68
Total	\$ 59,060,07

Cash and investments per statement of net position

Governmental activities	\$ 58,835,673
Private-purpose trust	100,000
Agency funds	 124,397
Total	\$ 59,060,070

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

a. Interfund transfers

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

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)

a. Interfund transfers

<u>Transfers from the general fund to</u> :	Amount
Capital projects fund	\$ 2,539,000
Nonmajor governmental funds	52,000
Total	\$ 2,591,000

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, and (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting in the statement of activities. All transfers were made in compliance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

b. Advances

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

	A	mount
Advances from general fund to: Nonmajor governmental funds	\$	537
Advances from nonmajor governmental funds to: General fund		60,873
Total	\$	61,410

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The District receives property taxes from Harrison, Carroll, Tuscarawas, Belmont and Jefferson 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.

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

		2018 Secon Half Collect	2019 First Half Collections			
	_	Amount	Percent	Amour	<u>ıt</u>	Percent
Agricultural/residential and other real estate Public utility personal	\$	440,197,210 139,541,200	75.93 24.07	\$ 406,934 247,628	,	62.17 37.83
Total	\$	579,738,410	100.00	\$ 654,562	2,840	100.00
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$	40.75		\$ 4	10.25	

NOTE 7 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Balance Outstanding 06/30/18	Additions Reduction		Balance Outstanding 06/30/19	Amounts Due in One Year	
Governmental activities:						
Energy conservation note	\$ 330,000	\$ -	\$ (35,000)	\$ 295,000	\$ 35,000	
School facilities and						
construction improvement bonds	27,935,000		(360,000)	27,575,000	375,000	
Total long-term obligations, governmental activities	\$ 28,265,000	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ (395,000)	\$ 27,870,000	\$ 410,000	

<u>Energy conservation note</u> - On November 23, 2010, the District issued energy conservation notes in the amount of \$565,000 for various improvements to school buildings. The notes were issued as part of the Qualified School Construction Bonds Program under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Under this program, all interest payments on these notes are reimbursed to the District by the federal government. These notes bear an interest rate of 5.43% and mature on December 31, 2025.

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

NOTE 7 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Principal and interest requirements to retire the energy conservation notes at June 30, 2019, are as follows:

<u>June 30,</u>	Principal		I	nterest		Total
2020	\$	35,000	\$	15,068	\$	50,068
2021		40,000		13,032		53,032
2022		40,000		10,860		50,860
2023		40,000		8,688		48,688
2024		45,000		6,380		51,380
2025 - 2026		95,000	_	5,294	_	100,294
Total	\$	295,000	\$	59,322	\$	354,322

<u>School facilities construction and improvement bonds</u> - On March 10, 2016, the District issued school facilities construction and improvement bonds in the amount of \$28,280,000 to fund the construction of a few school buildings. The bond issue included serial and term bonds. The bond issue included a premium of \$1,068,360. These bonds bear an interest rate that ranges from 2.00% to 5.00% and will mature on November 1, 2054.

Principal and interest requires to retire the school facilities construction and improvement bonds at June 30, 2019, are as follows:

		School Facilities Construction/Improvement							
<u>June 30,</u>	Se	erial Bonds	Γ	Term Bonds		Interest	st Total		
2020	\$	375,000	\$	-	\$	1,065,613	\$	1,440,613	
2021		390,000		-		1,050,313		1,440,313	
2022		405,000		-		1,034,413		1,439,413	
2023		420,000		-		1,022,113		1,442,113	
2024		430,000		-		1,013,613		1,443,613	
2025 - 2029		2,350,000		-		4,845,831		7,195,831	
2030 - 2034		2,845,000		-		4,343,950		7,188,950	
2035 - 2039		1,285,000		2,115,000		3,769,025		7,169,025	
2040 - 2044		-		4,250,000		2,902,250		7,152,250	
2045 - 2049		-		5,115,000		2,035,738		7,150,738	
2050 - 2054		-		6,200,000		918,400		7,118,400	
2055	_		_	1,395,000	_	27,900	_	1,422,900	
Total	\$	8,500,000	\$	19,075,000	\$	24,029,159	\$	51,604,159	

B. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006.

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

NOTE 7 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2019, are a voted debt margin of \$34,344,777 and an unvoted debt margin of \$654,563.

NOTE 8 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees, office staff, administrative staff, and certified employees have the following sick leave and severance policies:

	Maximum Allowable Sick	Paid at 1/4 of Unused	Paid at 1/8 of Unused	Total Allowable Maximum
Employee	Leave Balance	Sick Leave	Sick Leave	Severance
Status	(Days)	Balance	Balance	(Days)
Classified	335	First 144 Days	Any Balance Over 144 Days	60
Office Staff	335	First 142 Days	Any Balance Over 142 Days	60
Administrative	335	First 160 Days	Any Balance Over 160 Days	62
Certified	335	First 144 Days	Any Balance Over 144 Days	60

B. Life Insurance

The District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees through MetLife as part of the Jefferson Health Plan Consortium.

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Comprehensive

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. The District has contracted with Ohio School Plan via Harcum-Hyre Insurance Agency for property and inland marine coverage; fleet insurance; and professional liability coverage. Coverage is provided as follows:

Description	<u>Amount</u>
Building and Contents-replacement cost (\$1,000 deductible)	\$61,278,132
Boiler and Machinery (\$1,000 deductible)	2,000,000
Crime Insurance	100,000

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

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT – (Continued)

A. Comprehensive – (Continued)

Coverage provided by Indiana Insurance is as follows:

General Liability

Per occurrence 2,000,000 Automobile Liability (\$0 deductible) 2,000,000 Uninsured Motorists (\$0 deductible) 1,000,000

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

B. Workers' Compensation

For fiscal year 2019, the District participated in the OASBO Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is tiered into groups based upon past workers' compensation experience. Within each tiered group, a common premium rate is applied to all school districts within that group. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of their tiered group. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement, Inc. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

C. Employee Group Medical, Dental, Vision and Life Insurance

Medical/surgical, prescription, and dental insurance is offered to employees through a self-insurance internal service fund. The District is a member of a claims servicing pool, consisting of 49 school districts within the Jefferson Health Plan, in which monthly premiums are paid to the fiscal agent who in turn pays the claims in the District's behalf.

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Net Pension Liability (Continued)

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.5%. The remaining 0.5% of the employer contribution rate was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$343,210 for fiscal year 2019.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

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

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years of credited service who is determined to be disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. New members on or after July 1, 2013, must have at least ten years of qualifying service credit to apply for disability benefits.

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. If a member of the DC Plan dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$959,105 for fiscal year 2019.

Net Pension Liability

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

Following is information related to the proportionate share:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the net pension			
liability prior measurement date	0.08544230%	0.04811670%	
Proportion of the net pension			
liability current measurement date	0.07830710%	0.05509264%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0.00713520</u> %	0.00697594%	
Proportionate share of the net			
pension liability	\$ 4,484,793	\$ 12,113,635	\$ 16,598,428

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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%
Future salary increases, including inflation 3.50% to 18.20%
COLA or ad hoc COLA 2.50%, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future

retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement 7.50% net of investments expense, including inflation Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

Investment rate of return Actuarial cost method

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

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

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

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major assets class are summarized in the following table:

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 %	

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	Current					
	1% Decrease (6.50%)		Dis	Discount Rate (7.50%)		crease
District's proportionate share		(0.2070)		(1.5070)	(0.5	070)
of the net pension liability	\$	6,317,169	\$	4,484,793	\$ 2,9	48,468

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

	Current			
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase	
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)	
District's proportionate share				
of the net pension liability	\$ 17,690,369	\$ 12,113,635	\$ 7,393,686	

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

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.

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5% of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the District's surcharge obligation was \$46,602.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$59,313 for fiscal year 2019.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

		SERS		STRS	Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability prior measurement date	C	0.08699470%	0.	04811670%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	<u>C</u>	0.07972050%	0.	05509264%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>C</u>	0.00727420%	0.	00697594%	
Proportionate share of the net	_				
OPEB liability	\$	2,211,662	\$	-	\$ 2,211,662
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	885,282	\$ 885,282

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018 was 3.70%. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018 was 3.63%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00% of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50% payroll surcharge and 0.50% of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.62%, as of June 30, 2018 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. A municipal bond rate of 3.56% was used as of June 30, 2017. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

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

	Current						
	1% Decrease (2.70%)		Discount Rate (3.70%)		1% Increase (4.70%)		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability \$		2,683,678	\$	2,211,662	\$	1,837,914	
				Current			
	1% Decrease		Trend Rate		1% Increase		
	(6.5 %	% decreasing	(7.5)	% decreasing	(8.5 %	% decreasing	
	to 3.75 %)		to 4.75 %)		to 5.75 %)		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,784,406	\$	2,211,662	\$	2,777,426	

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

July 1, 2018		July 1, 2017
2.50%		2.50%
12.50% at age 20 to		12.50% at age 20 to
2.50% at age 65		2.50% at age 65
7.45%, net of investme	ent	7.45%, net of investment
expenses, including in	flation	expenses, including inflation
3.00%		3.00%
0.00%		0.00%, effective July 1, 2017
7.45%		N/A
N/A		4.13%
		6 to 11% initial, 4.50% ultimate
Initial	Ultimate	
6.00%	4.00%	
5.00%	4.00%	
8.00%	4.00%	
-5.23%	4.00%	
	2.50% 12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65 7.45%, net of investme expenses, including in 3.00% 0.00% 7.45% N/A Initial 6.00% 5.00% 8.00%	2.50% 12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65 7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation 3.00% 0.00% 7.45% N/A Initial Ultimate 6.00% 4.00% 5.00% 4.00% 8.00% 4.00%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

			(Current		
	1%	Decrease	Dis	count Rate	1%	Increase
	((6.45%)		(7.45%)	((8.45%)
District's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB asset	\$	758,770	\$	885,282	\$	991,610
				Current		
	1%	Decrease	Tr	end Rate	1%	Increase
District's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB asset	\$	985,608	\$	885,282	\$	783,394

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

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

NOTE 12 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While the District is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balances on the cash basis, 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 receipts, disbursements and changes in fund balance - budget and actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) presented for the general fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The difference between the budget basis and the cash basis is outstanding year end encumbrances are treated as disbursements (budget) rather than an assignment of fund balance (cash).

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the cash basis statement to the budgetary basis statement:

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund
Cash basis	\$ 9,023,198
Funds budgeted elsewhere **	(3,600)
Adjustment for encumbrances	(830,912)
Budget basis	\$ 8,188,686

^{**} As part of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, "<u>Fund Balance Reporting</u>", certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the uniform school supplies fund, public school support fund, adult education fund, rotary fund and unclaimed monies fund.

NOTE 13 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

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

NOTE 14 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

NOTE 14 - SET-ASIDES - (Continued)

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

	_	pital vements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		276,021
Contributions in excess of the current fiscal year set-aside requirement		-
Current year qualifying expenditures		-
Excess qualified expenditures from prior years		-
Current year offsets	(1,	597,238)
Waiver granted by ODE		-
Prior year offset from bond proceeds		
Total	\$ (1,	321,217)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	_

During fiscal year 2016, the District issued \$28,280,000 in capital related school improvement bonds. These proceeds may be used to reduce the capital improvements set-aside amount to below zero for future years. The District is responsible for tracking the amount of bond proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods.

NOTE 15 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

	Year-End		
	Encumbrances		
General fund	\$ 831,302		
Capital projects	11,056,613		
Classroom facilities fund	4,590,940		
Nonmajor governmental funds	490,943		
Total	\$ 16,969,798		

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

NOTE 16 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The District, along with Harrison County Commissioners, entered into a Tax Incentive Donation agreement and an Ohio Enterprise Zone Agreement in July 31, 2018 and August 2, 2018, respectively, with Harrison Power, LLC. Harrison Power, LLC will construct a new energy generation facility within the Enterprise Zone. These agreements are Enterprise Zone Tax exemptions under Ohio Rev. Code 5709.63 for an exemption of improvements to real property and certain personal property. As a result, the District will receive payments in lieu of taxes for a 15 year period. This will result in a loss of revenue as compared to receiving the projected property tax revenue under the current millage.

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:				
Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance:				
National School Lunch Program - Food Donation Cash Assistance:	10.555	N/A	\$0	\$50,277
School Breakfast Program	10.553	045245-05PU-19	0	160,919
National School Lunch Program	10.555	045245-LLP4-19	0	304,327
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture - Child Nutrition Cluster			0	515,523
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Passed Through Ohio Department of Natural Resources:				
Enhanced Hunter Education and Safety Program	15.626	N/A	0	2,500
Total U.S. Department of the Interior			0	2,500
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:	84.010	045045 0404 40	0	63,143
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	64.010	045245-C1S1-18 045245-C1S1-19	0	460,448
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies			0	523,591
Special Education Cluster (IDEA) Special Education, Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027	045245-6BSF-18	0	61,396
Special Education, Grants to Grates (IDEA, 1 art b)	04.027	045245-6BSF-19	0	344,60
Special Education, Grants to States (IDEA, Part B) Subtotal			0	406,003
Special Education, Preschool Grants	84.173	045245-19	0	9,440
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			0	415,443
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	84.287	045245-18	0	9,094
Rural Education	84.358	045245-19	0	29,100
mproving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	045245-TRS1-18	0	7,568
Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants		045245-TRS1-19	0	70,076
Student Support Academic Enrichment Grant	84.424	045245-19	0	30,593
Passed Through Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities:				
Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families	84.181A	045245-19	39,589	39,589
Total U.S. Department of Education			39,589	1,125,054
J.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services_Projects of Regional and National Significance	93.243	1800359	0	70,291
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556	5AU-18-C0034	12,206	12,206
Total Promoting Safe and Stable Families	25.500	5AU-19-C0034	5,366 17,572	5,366
	00.045	EALL 10 00001		
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	93.645	5AU-19-C0034	1,790	1,790
Passed-Through Ohio Department of Health: Affordable Care Act, Maternal, Infant & Early Childhood Home Visiting Program	93.505	045245-18	161,161	161,161
	30.000	045245-19	281,570	281,570
Total Affordable Care Act, Maternal, Infant & Early Childhood Home Visiting Program			442,731	442,731
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			462,093	532,384
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$501,682	\$2,175,461

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

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C - INDIRECT COST RATE

The District has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE D - SUBRECIPIENTS

The District passes certain federal awards received from U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to other governments or not-for-profit agencies (subrecipients). As Note B describes, the District reports expenditures of Federal awards to subrecipients when paid in cash.

As a subrecipient, the District has certain compliance responsibilities, such as monitoring its subrecipients to help assure they use these subawards as authorized by laws, regulations, and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements, and that subrecipients achieve the award's performance goals.

NOTE E - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE F - FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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



53 Johnson Road The Plains, Ohio 45780-1231 (740) 594-3300 or (800) 441-1389 SoutheastRegion@ohioauditor.gov

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

Harrison Hills City School District Harrison County 100 Huskies Way Cadiz, Ohio 43907

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the cash-basis financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Harrison Hills City School District, Harrison 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 February 10, 2020, wherein we noted the District uses a special purpose framework other than generally accepted accounting principles.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Therefore, unidentified material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings that we consider a significant deficiency. We consider finding 2019-002 to be a significant deficiency.

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Harrison Hills City School District
Harrison County
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Required by Government Auditing Standards
Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matter we must report under *Government Auditing Standards* which is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as item 2019-001.

District's Response to Findings

The District's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Corrective Action Plan. We did not subject the District's responses to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

February 10, 2020



53 Johnson Road The Plains, Ohio 45780-1231 (740) 594-3300 or (800) 441-1389 SoutheastRegion@ohioauditor.gov

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

Harrison Hills City School District Harrison County 100 Huskies Way Cadiz, Ohio 43907

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for each Major Federal Program

We have audited Harrison Hills City School District's, Harrison County, Ohio (the District), compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement that could directly and materially affect each of the Harrison Hills City School District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019. The Summary of Auditor's Results in the accompanying Schedule of Findings identifies the District's major federal programs.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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Harrison Hills City School District
Harrison County
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each
Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required By
The Uniform Guidance
Page 2

Opinion on each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Harrison Hills City School District complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

Keethe John

February 10, 2020

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(-1)/4)/3)	Time of Financial Statement Oninia	
(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii) Major Programs (list): • Child Nutrition Cluster, CFDA #10.553 and #10.555 • Special Education Cluster (IDEA, Part B), CFDA #84.027 and #84.173		
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	No

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

FINDING NUMBER 2019-001

Noncompliance

Ohio Rev. Code § 117.38 provides that each public office shall file a financial report for each fiscal year. The Auditor of State may prescribe forms by rule or may issue guidelines, or both, for such reports. If the Auditor of State has not prescribed a rule regarding the form for the report, the public office shall submit its report on the form utilized by the public office.

Ohio Admin. Code § 117-2-03(B), which further clarifies the requirements of Ohio Rev. Code § 117.38, requires the District to file annual financial reports which are prepared using generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

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

FINDING NUMBER 2019-001 (Continued)

Noncompliance - Ohio Rev. Code § 117.38 (Continued)

The District prepared financial statements that, although formatted similar to financial statements prescribed by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34, report on the basis of cash receipts and cash disbursements, rather than GAAP. The accompanying financial statements and notes omit certain assets, liabilities, deferred inflows/outflows of resources, fund equities/net position, and disclosures that, while presumed material, cannot be determined at this time.

Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code § 117.38 the District may be fined and subject to various other administrative remedies for its failure to file the required financial report. Failure to report on a GAAP basis compromises the District's ability to evaluate and monitor the overall financial condition of the District. To help provide the users with more meaningful financial statements, the District should prepare its annual financial statements according to generally accepted accounting principles.

Officials' Response: See Corrective Action Plan on page 72.

FINDING NUMBER 2019-002

Significant Deficiency

In our audit engagement letter, as required by AU-C Section 210, *Terms of Engagement*, paragraph .06, management acknowledged its responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of their financial statements; this responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error as discussed in AU-C Section 210 paragraphs .A14 & .A16.

The General Fund budgetary statement's original appropriations were understated by \$2,113,779. The District's financial statement compiler used the General Fund appropriation amount that was posted in the accounting system which did not agree to the original permanent appropriation measure passed by the Board.

This adjustment was agreed to by District management and is reflected within the accompanying financial statements.

Failure to account for budgetary amounts could lead to material financial statement errors and unreliable financial information.

The District should implement procedures to ensure budgetary information is accurately presented on the financial statements.

Officials' Response: See Corrective Action Plan on page 72.

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None.

Harrison Hills City School District 100 Huskies Way Cadiz, OH 43907

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDING 2 CFR 200.511(b) JUNE 30, 2019

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information
2018-001	Ohio Rev. Code § 117.38 and Ohio Admin. Code § 117-2-03(B), failure to file GAAP statements.	Not Corrected	The Board of Education voted on March 31, 2011 that the District would no longer prepare a GAAP statement. Instead, the District has entered into contract with Julian and Grube, Inc., to prepare cash basis GASB 34 look-alike statements. This was done to reduce costs related to the preparation of GAAP statements as well as audit costs. At this time, the board will continue to prepare look-alike statements.

Harrison Hills City School District

100 Huskies Way Cadiz, OH 43907

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN 2 CFR § 200.511(c) JUNE 30, 2019

Finding Number: 2019-001

Planned Corrective Action: The Board of Education voted on March 31, 2011 that the District

would no longer prepare a GAAP statement. Instead, the District has entered into contract with Julian and Grube, Inc., to prepare cash basis GASB 34 look-alike statements. This was done to reduce costs related to the preparation of GAAP statements as well as audit costs. At this time, the board will continue to prepare look-alike statements.

Anticipated Completion Date: 06/30/2020

Responsible Contact Person: Roxane Harding, Treasurer

Finding Number: 2019-002

Planned Corrective Action: In the future, the treasurer will cross check the BVA more closely.

Anticipated Completion Date: 06/30/2020

Responsible Contact Person: Roxane Harding, Treasurer



HARRISON HILL CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

HARRISON 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 FEBRUARY 25, 2020