SCIOTO VALLEY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PIKE COUNTY

SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

SCIOTO VALLEY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PIKE COUNTY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Prepared by Management:	
Management's Discussion and Analysis	4
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	11
Statement of Activities	12
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet Governmental Funds	13
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities	14
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds	15
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	16
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) General Fund	17
Statement of Fund Net Position Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund	18
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund	19
Statement of Cash Flows Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund	20
Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities Agency Fund	21
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	22
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (School Employees Retirement System of Ohio)	58
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio)	59

SCIOTO VALLEY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PIKE COUNTY

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(Continued)

TITLE	PAGE
Schedule of School District's Pension Contributions (School Employees Retirement System of Ohio)	60
Schedule of School District's Pension Contributions (State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio)	61
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (School Employees Retirement System of Ohio)	62
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) (State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio)	63
Schedule of School District's Contributions for OPEB (School Employees Retirement System of Ohio)	64
Schedule of the School District's Contributions for OPEB (State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio)	65
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	66
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	69
Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	70
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards*	71
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to the Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance	73
Schedule of Findings	75

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Scioto Valley Local School District
Pike County
P.O. Box 600
Piketon, Ohio 45661

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary and Other Information

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

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

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

Keith Faber
Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 9, 2020

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for the fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- Net position of governmental activities decreased $332,850.
- General revenues accounted for $14,071,384 in revenue or 79% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for $3,787,964 or 21% of total revenues of $17,859,348.
- The School District had $18,192,198 in expenses related to governmental activities; only $3,787,964 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services and sales, grants and contributions.

USING THIS ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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

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

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

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

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

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, all of the School District's programs and services are reported as governmental activities including instruction, support services, operation of non-instructional services, and extracurricular activities.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the School District's major funds begins on page 8. Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the School District's major funds. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds. The School District's major governmental funds are the General Fund and the Permanent Improvement Fund.

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

Proprietary Funds Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating revenues over (under) operating expenses and changes in net position. Proprietary funds are classified as enterprise or internal service and the School District only has an internal service fund which is used to account for its self-insurance program for employee medical and dental claims. This fund is reported using the accrual basis of accounting.

Fiduciary Funds The School District's fiduciary fund is an agency fund. The School District's fiduciary fund is reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities. We exclude these activities from the School District's other financial statements because the School District cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The School District is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. Fiduciary funds use the accrual basis of accounting.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

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

Table 1
Net Position
Governmental Activities

	2019	2018
Assets:		
Current and Other Assets	$ 20,257,894	$ 13,758,024
Capital Assets, Net	16,803,985	16,152,303
Total Assets	37,061,879	29,910,327
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Pensions and OPEB	4,586,918	5,732,130
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	4,586,918	5,732,130
Liabilities:		
Current and Other Liabilities	2,404,984	1,650,798
Long-Term Liabilities:		
Due Within One Year	270,603	186,796
Due in More than One Year:		
Net Pension Liabilities	15,954,926	17,069,059
Net OPEB Liabilities	1,735,128	3,869,913
Other Amounts	8,974,900	1,461,787
Total Liabilities	29,340,541	24,238,353
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Pensions and OPEB	3,141,185	1,893,441
Property Taxes not Levied to Finance the Current Year	3,014,594	3,025,336
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	6,155,779	4,918,777
Net Position:		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	15,350,466	15,334,213
Restricted	1,641,172	1,222,151
Unrestricted	(10,839,161)	(10,071,037)
Total Net Position	$ 6,152,477	$ 6,485,327

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total net position of the School District as a whole decreased $332,850. The increase to current and other assets is primarily due to an increase in cash with fiscal agents and the net OPEB asset. Capital assets, net increased due to current year additions, which were partially offset by current year depreciation expense and deletions. Deferred outflows of resources decreased primarily to pension and OPEB activity. Current and other liabilities increased due to an increase in contracts and retainage payable. Long-term liabilities increased primarily due to the School District entering into a capital lease, which was partially offset by a decrease in net pension and OPEB liabilities. Deferred inflows of resources increased due primarily to pension and OPEB activity.

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018.

Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
Revenues		
Program Revenues		
Charges for Services and Sales	$ 1,017,790	$ 1,203,101
Operating Grants and Contributions	2,690,174	2,967,216
Capital Grants and Contributions	80,000	-
Total Program Revenues	3,787,964	4,170,317
General Revenues		
Property Taxes	3,175,499	2,837,054
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted	10,602,224	10,594,669
Gifts and Donations not Restricted	11,131	13,358
Investment Earnings	205,613	25
Decrease in Fair Value of Investments	-	(5,326)
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	-	8,000
Miscellaneous	76,917	130,487
Total General Revenues	14,071,384	13,578,267
Total Revenues	17,859,348	17,748,584
Program Expenses		
Instruction:		
Regular	6,373,046	2,603,707
Special	2,783,581	1,748,547
Vocational	71,991	61,288
Other	19,703	13,486
Support Services:		
Pupil	915,399	482,382
Instructional Staff	343,937	202,765
Board of Education	19,189	15,262
Administration	2,573,195	1,876,777
Fiscal	469,293	404,330
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,946,974	1,723,440
Pupil Transportation	987,827	895,544
Central	138,325	119,590
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	843,139	668,316
Extracurricular Activities	491,746	329,217
Intergovernmental	67,888	74,884
Interest and Fiscal Charges	37,970	32,076
Issuance Costs	108,995	-
Total Expenses	18,192,198	11,251,611
Special Item	-	(59,891)
Increase(Decrease) in Net Position	(332,850)	6,437,082
Net Position, Beginning of Year	6,485,327	48,245
Net Position, End of Year	$ 6,152,477	$ 6,485,327

Charges for sales and services decreased due a decrease in tuition and fees. Operating grants and contributions decreased due to decreased monies received for the Title I programs. Capital grants and contributions increased due to a BWC grant received by the School District. Interest revenue increased due to market value changes of investments of the School District. Expenses increased as a result of pension and OPEB activity.

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

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services
	2019		2018	
Program Expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	$ 6,373,046	$ 5,978,909	$ 2,603,707	$ 2,310,350
Special	2,783,581	1,009,792	1,748,547	(149,866)
Vocational	71,991	19,931	61,288	42,482
Other	19,703	18,502	13,486	11,710
Support Services:				
Pupil	915,399	809,370	482,382	418,865
Instructional Staff	343,937	294,864	202,765	52,245
Board of Education	19,189	18,019	15,262	13,252
Administration	2,573,195	2,417,386	1,876,777	1,624,352
Fiscal	469,293	439,490	404,330	349,857
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,946,974	1,749,047	1,723,440	1,410,639
Pupil Transportation	987,827	932,198	895,544	787,762
Central	138,325	126,276	119,590	99,478
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	843,139	248,538	668,316	(17,198)
Extracurricular Activities	491,746	176,625	329,217	90,794
Intergovernmental	67,888	18,322	74,884	4,496
Interest and Fiscal Charges	37,970	37,970	32,076	32,076
Issuance Costs	108,995	108,995	-	-
Total	$ 18,192,198	$ 14,404,234	$ 11,251,611	$ 7,081,294

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS

The School District's governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues and other financing sources of $28,237,213 and expenditures and other financing uses of $23,271,481. The School District remains financially stable in terms of healthy carryovers, ability to pay bills, and has no current operating levy needs.

The fund balance of the General Fund decreased $2,413,088. This fund balance decrease is primarily due to a $2 million transfer to the permanent improvement fund. The Permanent Improvement Fund balance increased $7,554,528 primarily due to a transfer in from the General Fund and the inception of a lease in the amount of $8,110,000, which was partially offset by project expenditures.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The School District's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund. During the course of fiscal year 2019, the School District amended its General Fund budget for revenues and expenditures.

For the General Fund, the original estimate revenues were $193,100 above final estimated revenues of $15,834,880. The decrease to estimates were for intergovernmental revenues, which was partially offset by an increase in estimates for tuition and fees. For the General Fund, final budget basis expenditures were $18,286,481, which were above original estimates of $15,889,042. The increase was due to an increase in regular instruction and transfers out.

The School District's ending unobligated General Fund cash balance was $5,083,598.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the School District had $16,803,985 invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles, library books and textbooks, and infrastructure. For additional information on capital assets, see Note 8 to the basic financial statements. Table 4 shows fiscal year 2019 balances compared to 2018.

Table 4
Capital Assets
(Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities	
	2019	2018
Land and Land Improvements	$ 1,585,551	$ 1,712,615
Construction in Progress	1,322,798	-
Buildings and Improvements	12,317,508	13,211,303
Furniture and Equipment	744,908	754,723
Vehicles	685,238	381,502
Library Books and Textbooks	58,809	-
Infrastructure	89,173	92,160
Totals	$ 16,803,985	$ 16,152,303

Changes are a result of current year additions, deletions, and depreciation.

Debt

At June 30, 2019, the School District had general obligation refunding bonds outstanding of $225,000, of which $70,000 is due within one year. The bonds were issued to refund the classroom facilities general obligation bonds for school construction. The School District also had a capital lease obligation outstanding of $8,110,000 of which $165,000 is due within one year. The lease proceeds were used to finance the installation, construction and repair of energy conservation equipment. For additional information on debt, see Notes 13 and 14 to the basic financial statements.

CONTACTING THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Megan Williams, Treasurer, at Scioto Valley Local School District, P.O. Box 600, Piketon, Ohio 45661.

Scioto Valley Local School District
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	$ 7,759,742
Cash with Fiscal Agents	7,440,912
Accrued Interest Receivable	15,715
Account Receivable	2,071
Intergovernmental Receivable	279,244
Prepaid Items	29,681
Property Taxes Receivable	3,822,635
Noncurrent Assets:	
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	2,153,298
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	14,650,687
Net OPEB Asset	907,894
Total Assets	37,061,879
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension	4,388,499
OPEB	198,419
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	4,586,918
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	84,243
Contracts Payable	448,971
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	1,272,483
Accrued Interest Payable	754
Matured Bonds and Interest Payable	20,000
Retainage Payable	90,460
Claims Payable	182,000
Intergovernmental Payable	306,073
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	270,603
Due In More Than One Year	
Net Pension Liability (See Note 10)	15,954,926
Net OPEB Liability (See Note 11)	1,735,128
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	8,974,900
Total Liabilities	29,340,541
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pension	1,450,086
OPEB	1,691,099
Property Taxes not Levied to Finance Current Year Operations	3,014,594
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	6,155,779
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	15,350,466
Restricted for:	
Capital Projects	1,188,220
Debt Service	239,769
Classroom Facilities and Maintenance	165,336
Other Purposes	47,847
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(10,839,161)
Total Net Position	$ 6,152,477

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Scioto Valley Local School District
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

		Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities					
Instruction:					
Regular	$ 6,373,046	$ 314,893	$ 79,244	$ -	$ (5,978,909)
Special	2,783,581	116,108	1,657,681	-	(1,009,792)
Vocational	71,991	4,390	47,670	-	(19,931)
Other	19,703	1,201	-	-	(18,502)
Support Services:					
Pupil	915,399	51,245	54,784	-	(809,370)
Instructional Staff	343,937	18,412	30,661	-	(294,864)
Board of Education	19,189	1,170	-	-	(18,019)
Administration	2,573,195	155,809	-	-	(2,417,386)
Fiscal	469,293	28,343	1,460	-	(439,490)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,946,974	99,330	98,597	-	(1,749,047)
Pupil Transportation	987,827	55,629	-	-	(932,198)
Central	138,325	8,106	3,943	-	(126,276)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	843,139	32,676	561,925	-	(248,538)
Extracurricular Activities	491,746	130,478	104,643	80,000	(176,625)
Intergovernmental	67,888	-	49,566	-	(18,322)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	37,970	-	-	-	(37,970)
Issuance Costs	108,995	-	-	-	(108,995)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 18,192,198	$ 1,017,790	$ 2,690,174	$ 80,000	(14,404,234)
General Revenues					
Property Taxes Levied for:					
General Purposes					3,116,765
Classroom Facilities Maintenance					58,734
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs					10,602,224
Gifts and Donations not Restricted to Specific Programs					11,131
Investment Earnings					205,613
Miscellaneous					76,917
Total General Revenues					14,071,384
Change in Net Position					(332,850)
Net Position Beginning of Year					6,485,327
Net Position End of Year					$ 6,152,477

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Scioto Valley Local School District

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

June 30, 2019

	General	Permanent Improvement Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	$ 5,332,953	$ 1,099,786	$ 452,869	$ 6,885,608
Cash with Fiscal Agents	-	7,420,912	20,000	7,440,912
Receivables:				
Accrued Interest	15,715	-	-	15,715
Property Taxes	3,759,026	-	63,609	3,822,635
Accounts	2,071	-	-	2,071
Prepaid Items	28,814	-	867	29,681
Intergovernmental	186,938	-	92,306	279,244
Restricted Assets:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	-	90,460	-	90,460
Total Assets	$ 9,325,517	$ 8,611,158	$ 629,651	$ 18,566,326
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances				
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	$ 40,746	$ 11,629	$ 2,629	$ 55,004
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	1,117,985	-	154,498	1,272,483
Contracts Payable	972	447,999	-	448,971
Matured Bonds and Interest Payable	-	-	20,000	20,000
Intergovernmental Payable	277,731	-	28,342	306,073
Retainage Payable	-	90,460	-	90,460
Total Liabilities	1,437,434	550,088	205,469	2,192,991
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Property taxes not levied to finance current year operations	2,961,742	-	52,852	3,014,594
Unavailable Revenue - Delinquent Taxes	734,815	-	9,774	744,589
Unavailable Revenue - Grants	-	-	37,740	37,740
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,696,557	-	100,366	3,796,923
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable	28,814	-	867	29,681
Restricted	-	8,061,070	438,315	8,499,385
Committed	-	-	267	267
Assigned	693,170	-	-	693,170
Unassigned (Deficit)	3,469,542	-	(115,633)	3,353,909
Total Fund Balances	4,191,526	8,061,070	323,816	12,576,412
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	$ 9,325,517	$ 8,611,158	$ 629,651	$ 18,566,326

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Scioto Valley Local School District

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

Total Governmental Fund Balances		$12,576,412
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position is different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		16,803,985
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		
Taxes	744,589	
Intergovernmental	37,740	
Total		782,329
The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability (asset) and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the funds.		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB	4,586,918	
Net OPEB Asset	907,894	
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB	(3,141,185)	
Net Pension Liability	(15,954,926)	
Net OPEB Liability	(1,735,128)	
Total		(15,336,427)
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the cost of insurance to individuals. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		572,435
Long-term liabilities, including bonds, capital leases, accrued interest, and the long-term portion of compensated absences, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Accrued Interest Payable	(754)	
Compensated Absences	(910,503)	
Capital Lease Obligations	(8,110,000)	
General Obligation Refunding Bonds	(225,000)	
Total		(9,246,257)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$6,152,477

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

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

	General	Permanent Improvement Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues				
Taxes	$ 3,017,916	$ -	$ 54,242	$ 3,072,158
Intergovernmental	11,672,955	80,000	1,758,343	13,511,298
Investment Earnings	204,789	806	18	205,613
Rent	13,736	-	-	13,736
Tuition and Fees	830,200	-	-	830,200
Extracurricular Activities	26,691	-	114,248	140,939
Gifts and Donations	11,131	-	2,355	13,486
Customer Sales and Services	-	-	32,915	32,915
Miscellaneous	76,670	-	247	76,917
Total Revenues	15,854,088	80,806	1,962,368	17,897,262
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	6,169,675	22,124	108,537	6,300,336
Special	2,221,256	-	886,141	3,107,397
Vocational	73,915		-	73,915
Other	19,703	-	-	19,703
Support Services:				
Pupil	938,153	-	75,036	1,013,189
Instructional Staff	354,196	-	41,995	396,191
Board of Education	19,447	-	-	19,447
Administration	2,683,264	-	-	2,683,264
Fiscal	467,027	-	2,000	469,027
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,635,587	24,662	138,162	1,798,411
Pupil Transportation	922,045	-	-	922,045
Central	132,967	-	5,400	138,367
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	-	-	774,603	774,603
Extracurricular Activities	297,795	-	143,325	441,120
Intergovernmental	-	-	67,888	67,888
Capital Outlay	12,904	2,019,544	43,890	2,076,338
Debt Service:				
Principal	70,916	452,174	70,000	593,090
Interest and Fiscal Charges	18,375	8,779	11,050	38,204
Issuance Costs	-	108,995	-	108,995
Total Expenditures	16,037,225	2,636,278	2,368,027	21,041,530
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(183,137)	(2,555,472)	(405,659)	(3,144,268)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Inception of Capital Lease	-	8,110,000		8,110,000
Transfers In	-	2,000,000	229,951	2,229,951
Transfers Out	(2,229,951)	-	-	(2,229,951)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(2,229,951)	10,110,000	229,951	8,110,000
Net Change in Fund Balances	(2,413,088)	7,554,528	(175,708)	4,965,732
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	6,604,614	506,542	499,524	7,610,680
Fund Balances End of Year	$ 4,191,526	$ 8,061,070	$ 323,816	$ 12,576,412

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

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

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		$4,965,732
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital asset additions exceeded depreciation in the current period.		
Capital Asset Additions	2,006,013	
Current Year Depreciation	(1,354,331)	
Total		651,682
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Taxes	103,341	
Intergovernmental	(141,255)	
Total		(37,914)
New capital lease debt obligations in the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances that are reported as other financing sources are not reported as revenues in the statement of activities.		(8,110,000)
Repayment of bond and lease principal are expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces liabilities in the statement of net position and does not result in an expense in the statement of activities.		593,090
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		1,309,997
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liabilities (asset) are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		453,859
The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the government-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.		(79,520)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Increase in Compensated Absences	(80,010)	
Decrease in Interest Payable	234	
Total		(79,776)
Net Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		($332,850)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Scioto Valley Local School District

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

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget: Positive
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	(Negative)
Total Revenues and Other Sources	$ 16,027,980	$ 15,834,880	$ 15,835,199	$ 319
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	15,889,042	18,286,481	18,286,481	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	138,938	(2,451,601)	(2,451,282)	319
Fund Balance, July 1, 2018	7,311,581	7,311,581	7,311,581	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	223,299	223,299	223,299	-
Fund Balance, June 30, 2019	$ 7,673,818	$ 5,083,279	$ 5,083,598	$ 319

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Scioto Valley Local School District
Statement of Fund Net Position
Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
June 30, 2019

	Internal Service Fund
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	$ 783,674
Total Assets	783,674
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	29,239
Claims Payable	182,000
Total Liabilities	211,239
Net Position	
Unrestricted	$ 572,435

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Scioto Valley Local School District

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and

Changes In Fund Net Position

Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Internal Service Fund
Operating Revenues	
Charges for Services	$ 2,810,731
Total Operating Revenues	2,810,731
Operating Expenses	
Purchased Services	685,737
Claims Expense	2,204,514
Total Operating Expenses	2,890,251
Net Change in Net Position	(79,520)
Net Position at Beginning of Year	651,955
Net Position at End of Year	$ 572,435

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Scioto Valley Local School District
Statement of Cash Flows
Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Internal Service Fund
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	
Cash Flows for Operating Activities:	
Cash Received from Transactions with Other Funds	$ 2,810,731
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Services	(656,498)
Cash Payments for Claims	(2,172,514)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	(18,281)
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(18,281)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	801,955
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	$ 783,674
Reconciliation of Operating Losss to Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	
Operating Loss	$ (79,520)
Changes in Liabilities:	
Increase in Accounts Payable	29,239
Increase in Claims Payable	32,000
Total Adjustments	61,239
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	$ (18,281)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Scioto Valley Local School District
Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities
Agency Fund
June 30, 2019

Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	$ 40,528
Total Assets	40,528
Liabilities	
Undistributed Monies	40,528
Total Liabilities	$ 40,528

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND REPORTING ENTITY

Scioto Valley Local School District (the "School District") operates under a locally-elected Board form of government and provides educational services as authorized by state or federal agencies. This Board controls the School District's four instructional/support facilities staffed by 61 non-certificated employees and 94 certificated full-time teaching personnel who provide services to 1,375 students and other community members.

Scioto Valley Local School District was established in January, 1960 through the consolidation of existing land areas and school districts and is organized under Article VI, Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. Under such laws there is no authority for a school district to have a charter or adopt local laws. The legislative power of the School District is vested in the Board of Education, consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four year terms. The School District serves an area of approximately 132.54 square miles. It is located in Pike County, including all of the Village of Piketon, Ohio, and portions of Camp Creek, Scioto, Seal, Sunfish, Pee Pee, and Newton Townships.

Reporting Entity:

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements of the School District are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. For Scioto Valley Local School District, this includes general operations, food service, and student related activities of the School District.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the School District is financially accountable. The School District is financially accountable for an organization if the School District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the School District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the School District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the School District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the School District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the School District in that the School District approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes. The School District does not have any component units.

The following entities which perform activities within the School District's boundaries for the benefit of its residents are excluded from the accompanying financial statements because the School District is not financially accountable for these entities nor are they fiscally dependent on the School District.

- Village of Piketon
- Parent Teacher Organization
- Ross-Pike County Educational Service District

The School District is associated with two organizations which are defined as jointly governed organizations. These organizations are the Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META) and the Pike County Career Technology Center. These organizations are presented in Note 15 to the basic financial statements.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

A. Basis of Presentation

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

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activity of the Internal Service Fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses. The statements usually distinguish between those activities of the School District that are governmental and those that are classified as business-type. However, the School District has no activities that are classified as business-type.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of governmental activities of the School District at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the School District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues 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. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the School District. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the School District.

Fund Financial Statements:

During the year, the School District segregates transactions related to certain School District functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the School District at this more detailed level. The focus of fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

B. Fund Accounting

The School District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the fiscal year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self balancing set of accounts. The funds used by the School District can be classified using three categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary.

Governmental Funds

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

General Fund

The General Fund is the general operating fund of the School District and is used to account for all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. The General Fund is available to the School District for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the school laws of Ohio.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Permanent Improvement Fund

The Permanent Improvement Fund is a fund to account for all transactions related to the acquiring, constructing, or improving of such permanent improvements as are authorized by Chapter 5705, Revised Code.

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

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as enterprise or internal service; the School District has no enterprise funds.

Internal Service Fund

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

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. The School District's only fiduciary fund is an agency fund. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. In accordance with GASB 34, fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide statements. The School District has a student activity agency fund which accounts for assets and liabilities generated by student managed activities.

Measurement Focus

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

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

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

C. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. The fund financial statements are prepared using either the modified accrual basis of accounting for governmental funds or the accrual basis of accounting for proprietary and fiduciary funds. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of unavailable revenue, the presentation of expenses versus expenditures, the recording of deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to delinquent taxes, grants, pensions, OPEB, and the recording of net pension and net OPEB liabilities (assets).

Revenues – Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined, and "available" means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the School District, available means expected to be received within 60 days of year-end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditures requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditures/expenses) until then. The School District reports a deferred outflow of resources for pensions and other postemployment benefits. The deferred outflows of resources related to the pensions and other postemployment benefits are explained in Notes 10 and 11. The School District also reports a deferred inflow of resources which represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenues) until that time. For the School District these amounts consist of taxes and intergovernmental receivables which are not collected in the available period and pensions and other postemployment benefits. The difference between deferred inflows on the Statement of Net Position and the Balance Sheet is partially due to delinquent property taxes and grants not received during the available period. These were reported as revenues on the Statement of Activities and not recorded as deferred inflows on the Statement of Net Position. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and other postemployment benefits are reported on the Statement of Net Position. (See Notes 10 and 11)

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for (1) principal and interest on general long-term debt, which is recorded when due, and (2) the costs of accumulated unpaid vacation, personal leave and sick leave are reported as fund liabilities upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

D. Budgetary Process

All funds, other than the agency fund, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the appropriation resolution, and the certificate of estimated resources, which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amounts that the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is the Board’s authorization to spend resources and set annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level. The Treasurer maintains budgetary information at the fund and object level and has the authority to allocate appropriations at the function and object level without resolution by the Board.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the fiscal year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the School District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts from the certificate of estimated resources in effect when the permanent appropriations were passed. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the amended certificate in effect when final appropriations for the fiscal year were passed.

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

E. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, all cash received by the School District is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through School District records. Each fund’s interest in the pool is presented as Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments on the financial statements.

During fiscal year 2019, the School District had investments in money market accounts, commercial paper, federal agency securities and negotiable certificates of deposit.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited during fiscal year 2019 amounted to $204,789 to the General Fund, $806 to the Permanent Improvement Fund, and $18 to the other non-major governmental funds.

For purposes of presentation on the financial statements, investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School District are considered to be cash equivalents.

The School District has $20,000 in a bank account set aside for matured bonds and interest payable and $7,420,912 for capital improvements which are recorded as “Cash with Fiscal Agents.”

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

F. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, laws of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Restricted assets include amounts required by State statute to be set-aside by the School District for retainage in the amount of $90,460.

G. Capital Assets and Depreciation

All capital assets of the School District are general capital assets that are associated with governmental activities. General capital assets result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of $5,000.

Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. All reported capital assets, except land, are depreciated. Depreciable capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of 50 years for buildings and improvements, 5 to 15 years for furniture and equipment, 10 to 25 years for land improvements, 5 years for textbooks and library books, 6 to 10 years for vehicles and 50 years for infrastructure.

H. Interfund Activity

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

I. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the School District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the School District has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at fiscal year end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the School District's termination policy. The School District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service. The School District records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for all employees after 15 years of current service with the School District.

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

On the governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures as payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "matured compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employee will be paid.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

J. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the School District, these revenues are charges for services to the various funds to cover the costs of the self insurance program. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods and/or services that are the primary activities of the fund.

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements.

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities, that once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, and special termination benefits that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment in the current year. Bonds are recognized as a liability on the government-wide financial statements when due.

L. Fund Balance

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

Nonspendable The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The “not in spendable form” criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

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

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

Assigned Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the School District Board of Education.

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

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

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

M. Estimates

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

N. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets, liabilities and deferred inflows/outflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the School District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes includes activities for food service operations and federal and state grants restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

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

Of the School District's $1,641,172 in restricted net position, none is restricted by enabling legislation.

O. Pensions and Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, net OPEB liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension 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.

N. Issuance Costs

On the government-wide financial statements, issuance costs are recorded as expenses. Issuance costs are recognized as expenditures on the fund financial statements.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTABILITY

At June 30, 2019, the Lunchroom, Title VI-B, Title I, and the ATIP Non-major Special Revenue had fund balance deficits of $31,740, $18,406, $59,592, and $5,895, respectively which were created by the application of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The General Fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur.

NOTE 4 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balances on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) presented for the General Fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget.

NOTE 4 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (continued)

The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP (modified accrual) basis are as follows:

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

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

3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as a restriction, commitment, or assignment of fund balance (GAAP basis); and

4. Funds treated as General Fund equivalents on the GAAP basis are not included on the budget basis.

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

Net Change in Fund Balance	
GAAP Basis	$ (2,413,088)
Revenue Accruals	23,315
Expenditure Accruals	171,059
Perspective Difference:	
Activity of Funds Reclassed for GAAP Reporting Purposes	(1,417)
Encumbrances	(231,151)
Budget Basis	$ (2,451,282)

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the Board of Education has identified as not required for use within the current 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 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 monies may be deposited or invested in the following securities:

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

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

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

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

4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio;

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

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

7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);

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

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

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

Deposits Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the School District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, $8,554,899 of the School District's bank balance of $9,324,899 was exposed to custodial credit risk because those deposits were uninsured and collateralized. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the School District to a successful claim by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The School District does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or be protected by:

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

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

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

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

	Fair Value	Less than 12 months	1-2 Years	3-5 Years
US Treasury Notes	$723,423	$0	$723,423	$0
Federal National Mtg. Assoc. Notes	1,332,901	0	759,995	572,906
Commercial Paper	2,200,216	2,200,216	0	0
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	1,346,985	409,797	687,593	249,595
Money Market	440,362	440,362	0	0
Total Investment Portfolio	$6,043,887	$3,050,375	$2,171,011	$822,501

The School District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above table identifies the School District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019. All investments of the School District are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).

Interest rate risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. In accordance with the investment policy, the School District manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio.

Credit Risk - Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The School District's investment policy does not address credit risk beyond the requirements of State law. The School District limits their investments to securities issued by federal government agencies or instrumentalities, certificates of deposits, and money market accounts. Investments in Federal National Mortgage Association Notes, were rated AA+ by Standard & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's. Investments in money markets were rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's. Investments in commercial paper were rated A-1/A-1+ by Standard and Poor's and P-1 by Moody's. The School District's investments in individual marketable certificates of deposit are fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Concentration of credit risk – The School District's investment policy allows investments in: United States Treasury bills, notes, bonds or any other obligations issued by the United States Treasury; bonds, notes, debentures of any other obligations issued by federal government agencies; interim deposits to the extent that they are properly insured and collateralized; bonds and other obligations of the State; no-load money market mutual funds provided that investments in securities are made only through eligible financial institutions; written repurchase agreements; maximum of twenty five percent of the School District's interim funds in commercial paper and/or bankers acceptances of banks that are insured by the FDIC; STAR Ohio; and certificates of deposit.

The School District has invested in securities issued by federal government agencies or instrumentalities, as well as, commercial paper, negotiable certificates of deposit, and money market accounts. US Treasury Notes comprised 11.9 percent, Federal National Mortgage Association Notes comprised 22.1 percent, Commercial Paper comprised 36.4 percent, and Negotiable Certificates of Deposit comprised 22.3 percent. The remaining amount was invested in Money Market accounts.

Custodial credit risk – Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the School District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. All of the School District's securities are either insured and registered in the name of the School District or at least registered in the name of the School District.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

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

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

	2018 Second-Half Collections		2019 First-Half Collections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/Residential and Other Real Estate	$180,382,070	99.73%	$173,681,880	99.73%
Public Utility	473,610	0.27%	478,160	0.27%
Total Assessed Value	$180,855,680	100.00%	$174,160,040	100.00%
Tax rate per $1,000 of assessed valuation	$27.60		$27.60	

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

Accrued property taxes receivable represents delinquent taxes outstanding and real property, tangible personal property, and public utility taxes which became measurable as of June 30, 2019 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim.

Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount available as an advance at June 30 were levied to finance current fiscal year operations. The receivable is therefore offset by a credit to unavailable revenue for that portion not levied to finance current year operations. The amount available as an advance is recognized as revenue.

The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019, was $62,469 in the General Fund and $983 in the Classroom Facilities Maintenance Nonmajor Special Revenue Fund.

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2019, consisted of property taxes, interest, accounts, and intergovernmental grants. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current fiscal year guarantee of federal funds. A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

Fund	Amount
General Fund	$186,938
Non-Major Special Revenue Funds:	
Title I	21,349
Lunchroom	9,137
Early Childhood	4,112
Title II-A	5,408
Miscellaneous Federal Grants	6,642
IDEA Special Education Part B	45,658
Total Non-Major Funds	92,306
Total All Funds	$279,244

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Ending Balance 06/30/18	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance 06/30/19
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated				
Land	$ 830,500	$ -	$ -	$ 830,500
Construction in Progress	-	1,322,798	-	1,322,798
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	830,500	1,322,798	-	2,153,298
Capital Assets Being Depreciated				
Land Improvements	4,168,628	63,773	-	4,232,401
Buildings and Improvements	32,326,728	10,946	-	32,337,674
Furniture and Equipment	2,231,255	166,836	(13,395)	2,384,696
Vehicles	2,104,985	376,317	-	2,481,302
Library Books and Textbooks	399,872	65,343	-	465,215
Infrastructure	149,342	-	-	149,342
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	41,380,810	683,215	(13,395)	42,050,630
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Land Improvements	(3,286,513)	(190,837)	-	(3,477,350)
Buildings and Improvements	(19,115,425)	(904,741)	-	(20,020,166)
Furniture and Equipment	(1,476,532)	(176,651)	13,395	(1,639,788)
Vehicles	(1,723,483)	(72,581)	-	(1,796,064)
Library Books and Textbooks	(399,872)	(6,534)	-	(406,406)
Infrastructure	(57,182)	(2,987)	-	(60,169)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(26,059,007)	(1,354,331)	13,395	(27,399,943)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	15,321,803	(671,116)	-	14,650,687
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 16,152,303	$ 651,682	$ -	$ 16,803,985

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	$ 1,044,683
Support Services:	
Administration	1,971
Fiscal	2,505
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	140,250
Pupil Transportation	75,563
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	7,085
Extracurricular Activities	82,274
Total Depreciation Expense	$ 1,354,331

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the School District contracted with Ohio School Plan for property and fleet insurance, professional liability insurance and inland marine coverage. Total coverage amounted to $60,376,822 with a $1,000 deductible.

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. The School District evaluated its insurance coverage and increased the amount of coverage for the current year.

Medical/surgical and dental insurance is offered to employees through a self-insurance program. The claims liability of $182,000 reported in the Internal Service Fund at June 30, 2019 is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrator and the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 10 which requires that a liability for unpaid claim costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported.

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

	Balance Beginning of Year	Current Year Claims	Claims Payments	Balance End of Year
2018	$321,046	$2,053,851	$2,224,897	$150,000
2019	150,000	2,204,514	2,172,514	182,000

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

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

NOTE 10- DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset) (Continued)

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

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 and OPEB are financed; however, the District does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension and OPEB.

GASB Statements No. 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

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

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 11 for the required OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

NOTE 10- DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS) (Continued)

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was $277,729 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount $4,581 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

NOTE 10- DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) (Continued)

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

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

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2 percent goes 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. 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 Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. The statutory employer rate is 14% and the statutory member rate is 14% of covered payroll. The School District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2019 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS Ohio was $938,499 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount $172,748 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

NOTE 10- DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

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

The net pension liability reported as of June 30, 2019 was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Current Year	0.0616688%	0.05649981%	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Prior Year	0.0611612%	0.05647102%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.0005076%	0.00002879%	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	$3,531,886	$12,423,040	$15,954,926
Pension Expense (Gain)	$297,862	$1,193,972	$1,491,834

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

Deferred Outflows of Resources	**SERS**	**STRS**	**Total**
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$193,702	$286,762	$480,464
Difference from a change in proportion and differences between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	57,553	309,235	366,788
Changes of assumptions	79,758	2,201,597	2,281,355
School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	341,124	918,768	1,259,892
Total	$672,137	$3,716,362	$4,388,499

Deferred Inflows of Resources	**SERS**	**STRS**	**Total**
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$0	$81,130	$81,130
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings	97,858	753,319	851,177
Difference from a change in proportion and differences between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	75,720	442,059	517,779
Total	$173,578	$1,276,508	$1,450,086

$1,259,892 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

NOTE 10- DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

Net Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2020	$251,552	$1,110,988	$1,362,540
2021	51,802	643,935	695,737
2022	(115,907)	(69,796)	(185,703)
2023	(30,012)	(164,041)	(194,053)
Total	$157,435	$1,521,086	$1,678,521

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.50 percent
Inflation	3.00 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)

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 were 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.

NOTE 10- DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (Continued)

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$4,974,928	$3,531,886	$2,321,992

Assumptions and Benefit Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - With the authority granted the Board under Senate Bill 8, the Board has enacted a three-year COLA delay for future benefit recipients commencing benefits on or after April 1, 2018.

NOTE 10- DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

Inflation	2.50 percent
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65
Payroll Increases	3.0%
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses
Discount Rate of Return	7.45%
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0%

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. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, 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.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 10- DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS (Continued)

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Current Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$18,142,214	$12,423,040	$7,582,534

Assumptions and Benefit Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - There were no changes in assumptions or benefit terms since the prior measurement date.

Social Security System

Effective July 1, 1991, all employees not otherwise covered by the School Employees Retirement System or the State Teachers Retirement System have an option to choose Social Security or the School Employees Retirement System/State Teachers Retirement System. As of June 30 ,2019, none of the members of the Board of Education has elected Social Security. The Board's liability is 6.2 percent of wages paid.

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

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

School Employees Retirement System

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

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

School Employees Retirement System (Continued)

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, .5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was $21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the School District's surcharge obligation was $37,476.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was $47,758 for fiscal year 2019.

State Teachers Retirement System

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

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

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

Net Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Liability (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB Liability (Asset)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) - Current Year	0.06254360%	0.05649981%	
Proportion Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) - Prior Year	0.06210080%	0.05647102%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00044280%	-0.00002879%	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$1,735,128	$0	$1,735,128
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset	$0	($907,894)	($907,894)
OPEB Expense (Gain)	$42,437	($1,988,130)	($1,945,693)

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

Deferred Outflows of Resources	**SERS**	**STRS**	**Total**
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$28,323	$106,043	$134,366
Difference from a change in proportion and differences between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	12,990	958	13,948
School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	50,105	0	50,105
Total	$91,418	$107,001	$198,419

Deferred Inflows of Resources	**SERS**	**STRS**	**Total**
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$0	$52,897	$52,897
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings	2,603	103,720	106,323
Changes of assumptions	155,888	1,237,078	1,392,966
Difference from a change in proportion and differences between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	43,061	95,852	138,913
Total	$201,552	$1,489,547	$1,691,099

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

Net Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Liability (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB Liability (Asset) (Continued)

$50,105 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability (adjustment to net OPEB asset) in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2020	($85,509)	($249,469)	($334,978)
2021	(65,787)	(249,469)	(315,256)
2022	(3,332)	(249,471)	(252,803)
2023	(2,223)	(225,914)	(228,137)
2024	(2,404)	(217,892)	(220,296)
Thereafter	(984)	(190,331)	(191,315)
Total	($160,239)	($1,382,546)	($1,542,785)

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 are presented below:

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (Continued)

Valuation Date	June 30, 2018
Actuarial Assumptions Experience Study Date	5 year period ended June 30, 2015
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Price Inflation	3.00%
Salary increases, including price inflation	3.50% - 18.20%
Municipal Bond Index Rate	
Prior Measurement Date	3.56%
Measurement Date	3.62%
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation	
Prior Measurement Date	3.63%
Measurement Date	3.70%
Medical Trend Assumption	
Pre-Medicare	7.25% - 4.75%
Medicare	5.375% - 4.75%

Mortality Assumptions - 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 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:

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

<u>NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS</u> (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (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, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.62%, as of June 30, 2018 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

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

	1% Decrease (2.70%)	Current Discount Rate (3.70%)	1% Increase (4.70%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$2,105,442	$1,735,128	$1,441,909

The following table presents the OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.25% decreasing to 3.75%) and higher (8.25% decreasing to 5.75%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.25% decreasing to 3.75%)	Current Trend Rate (7.25% decreasing to 4.75%)	1% Increase (8.25% decreasing to 5.75%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$1,399,930	$1,735,128	$2,178,991

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (Continued)

Assumptions and Benefit Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - The following changes in key methods and assumptions as presented below:

(1)	Discount Rate:	
	Prior Measurement Date	3.63%
	Measurement Date	3.70%
(2)	Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
	Prior Measurement Date	3.56%
	Measurement Date	3.62%
(3)	Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:	
	Prior Measurement Date	3.63%
	Measurement Date	3.70%

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

Projected Salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65	
Payroll increases	3.00%	
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	
Discount Rate of Return	7.45%	
Health Care Cost Trends	Initial	Ultimate
Medical		
Pre-Medicare	6.00%	4.00%
Medicare	5.00%	4.00%
Prescription Drug		
Pre-Medicare	8.00%	4.00%
Medicare	-5.23%	4.00%

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

Mortality Rates — 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.

Experience Studies — 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.

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS (Continued)

Investment Return Assumptions —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 Rate of Return*
Domestic Equity	28.00 %	7.35 %
International Equity	23.00	7.55 %
Alternatives	17.00	7.09 %
Fixed Income	21.00	3.00 %
Real Estate	10.00	6.00 %
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	2.25 %
Total	100.00 %	

* 10-Year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25% and does not include investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS Ohio's 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 liability was 7.45% as of June 30, 2018. The blended discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.13 percent as of June 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of 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) liability as of June 30, 2018. The blended discount rate of 4.13 percent, which represents the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent for the unfunded benefit payments, was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset) Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The following table represents the net OPEB liability (asset) as of June 30, 2018, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45%, as well as what the net OEPB (asset) 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 assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB (asset) liability 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.

<u>NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS</u> (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS (Continued)

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (6.45%)	Current Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (8.45%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset) liability	($778,150)	($907,894)	($1,016,938)

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase in Trend Rates
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset) liability	($1,010,782)	($907,894)	($803,404)

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 1.9% 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. However, in June of 2019, the STRS Board voted to extend the current Medicare Part B partial reimbursement for one year.

<u>NOTE 12 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS</u>

<u>A. Compensated Absences</u>

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time. Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 210 days for all personnel. Upon retirement and after being employed by the School District for three years, payment is made for twenty-five percent for classified employees and twenty-five percent for certified employees of accrued, but unused sick leave credit, up to a maximum of forty-five days.

<u>B. Life Insurance</u>

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees through Guardian Life.

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Principal Outstanding 06/30/18	Additions	Deductions	Principal Outstanding 06/30/19	Due Within One Year
Refunding Bonds - 2005 - 4.25%	$ 295,000	$ -	$ 70,000	$ 225,000	$ 70,000
Capital Leases	523,090	8,110,000	523,090	8,110,000	165,000
Net Pension Liability:					
STRS	13,414,812	-	991,772	12,423,040	-
SERS	3,654,247	-	122,361	3,531,886	-
Total Net Pension Liability	17,069,059	-	1,114,133	15,954,926	-
Net OPEB Liability:					
STRS	2,203,291	-	2,203,291	- *	-
SERS	1,666,622	68,506	-	1,735,128	-
Total Net OPEB Liability	3,869,913	68,506	2,203,291	1,735,128	-
Compensated Absences	830,493	780,351	700,341	910,503	35,603
Total Long-Term Obligations	$ 22,587,555	$ 8,958,857	$ 4,610,855	$ 26,935,557	$ 270,603

*OPEB for STRS has a Net OPEB asset in the amount of $907,894 as of June 30, 2019.

On June 29, 2005, the Scioto Valley Local School District issued $975,000 in refunding bonds at an annual interest rate of 4.25%. The bonds were issued for a 16 year period with the final maturity date being December 1, 2021. The bonds are being paid from property tax revenues received in the Bond Retirement Fund.

In connection with refunding bonds, the School District has pledged future tax revenues to repay this debt. However, the Debt Service funds on hand are sufficient to repay these bonds over the life of the refunding bonds.

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid, with the General Fund being the most significant.

The School District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

The School District's voted legal debt margin was $15,449,404 with an unvoted debt margin of $174,160 at June 30, 2019.

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Principal and interest requirements to retire general obligation debt outstanding June 30, 2019, are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$70,000	$8,075	$78,075
2021	75,000	4,994	79,994
2022	80,000	1,700	81,700
Totals	$225,000	$14,769	$239,769

NOTE 14 – LEASE OBLIGATION

During the current fiscal year, the School District entered into a lease for the purpose of constructing, improving, furnishing and equipping school facilities; and approving the execution of a ground lease agreement. Construction for this lease had not started as of fiscal year end and therefore, capital assets under this lease have been capitalized in the amount $80,889 for architect and legal fees. During a previous fiscal year, the School District entered into a lease for the installation, construction, and repair of energy conservation equipment. The capital assets under this lease have been capitalized in the amount of $1,050,000. The lease was paid in full during the current fiscal year. The annual requirements to amortize the lease obligation outstanding as of June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Amount
2020	$441,550
2021	561,918
2022	561,698
2023	566,066
2024	565,021
2025-2029	2,817,063
2030-2034	2,812,419
2035-2039	2,803,510
Total	11,129,245
Less: Amount Representing Interest	(3,019,245)
Present Value of Net Minimum Lease Payments	$ 8,110,000

NOTE 15 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Metropolitan Educational Technology Association - META is an educational solutions partner providing services across Ohio. META provides cost-effective fiscal, network, technology and student services, a purchasing cooperative, and other individual services based on each client's needs.

The governing board of META consists of a president, vice president and six board members who represent the members of META. The board works with META's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, and Chief Financial Officer to manage operations and ensure the continued progress of the organization's mission, vision, and values. The Board exercises total control over the operations of the Council including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. Each member's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board. The School District paid META $186,387 for services provided during the fiscal year. Financial information can be obtained from David Varda, who serves as Chief Financial Officer, at 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

NOTE 15 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS (continued)

The Pike County Career Technology Center - The Pike County Career Technology Center is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board consisting of the Pike County Board of Education and two representatives from the Waverly City Schools Board of Education, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. To obtain financial information write to the Pike County Career Technology Center, Tonya Cooper, who serves as Treasurer, at P. O. Box 577,175 Beaver Creek Road, Piketon, Ohio 45661.

NOTE 16 - SET-ASIDE CALCULATIONS AND FUND RESERVES

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

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

	Capital Improvements
Set-aside Reserve Balance June 30, 2018	$50,344
Current year set-aside requirement	239,231
Current year offsets	(108,435)
Current Year Qualifying Expenditures	(181,140)
Balance Carried Forward to Fiscal Year 2019	$0

The School District had offsets and qualifying disbursements during the year that reduced the set-aside amount below zero in the Capital Acquisition Reserve. The carryover amount in the Capital Acquisition Reserve is limited to the balance of the offsets attributed to bond or tax levy proceeds. The School District is responsible for tracking the amount of the bond proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods, which was $0 at June 30, 2019.

NOTE 17 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

The School District is not currently party to any legal proceedings.

C. Foundation

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

NOTE 18 – INTERFUND ACTIVITY

Interfund Transfers

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

Fund	Transfer From	Transfer To
Major Funds:		
General	$2,229,951	$0
Permanent Improvement Fund	0	2,000,000
Non-major Funds:		
Lunchroom Fund	0	207,587
Athletic Fund	0	22,364
Total Non-major Funds	0	229,951
Total All Funds	$2,229,951	$2,229,951

The transfers were made from the General Fund (a major fund) to other funds to provide support for operating activities of those funds.

NOTE 19 - DEFERRED COMPENSATION

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

NOTE 20 – NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

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

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

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

NOTE 21 – FUND BALANCES

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

Fund Balances	General	Permanent Improvement	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable				
Prepaid Items	$28,814	$0	$867	$29,681
Restricted for				
Other Purposes	$0	$0	$36,224	$36,224
Capital Maintenance	0	0	162,322	162,322
Debt Services Payments	0	0	239,769	239,769
Capital Improvements	0	8,061,070	0	8,061,070
Total Restricted	0	8,061,070	438,315	8,499,385
Committed to				
Athletic Complex	0	0	267	267
Assigned to				
FY19 Appropriations				
in excess of Estimated Receipts	461,781	0	0	461,781
Other Purposes	231,389	0	0	231,389
Total Assigned	693,170	0	0	693,170
Unassigned (Deficit)	3,469,542	0	(115,633)	3,353,909
Total Fund Balances	$4,191,526	$8,061,070	$323,816	$12,576,412

NOTE 22 – SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS

Encumbrances

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

Governmental Funds	
General Fund	$231,151
Permanent Fund	818,248

NOTE 22 – SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS (continued)

Contracts

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

Contractor	Contract Amount	Amount Paid	Balance at 6.30.19
Vasco Sports Contractors	$1,280,753	$578,460	$702,293
TSHD Architects	471,783	61,485	410,298

NOTE 23 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In September of 2019, the School District signed a guaranteed maximum price amendment with WAI Construction Group, LLC for an amount not to exceed $530,000 to retain services as construction manager for the School District's improvement project.

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

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total plan pension liability	$19,997,700,966	$19,588,417,687	$19,770,708,121	$18,503,280,961	$ 17,881,827,171	$ 17,247,161,078
Plan net position	14,270,515,748	13,613,638,590	12,451,630,823	12,797,184,030	12,820,884,107	11,300,482,029
Net pension liability	5,727,185,218	5,974,779,097	7,319,077,298	5,706,096,931	5,060,943,064	5,946,679,049
School District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0616688%	0.0611612%	0.0644206%	0.0636973%	0.0610600%	0.0610600%
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 3,531,886	$ 3,654,247	$ 4,714,994	$ 3,634,630	$ 3,090,212	$ 3,631,042
School District's covered payroll	$ 2,015,052	$ 2,399,257	$ 2,000,664	$ 1,917,564	$ 1,774,293	$ 2,177,103
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	175.28%	152.31%	235.67%	189.54%	174.17%	166.78%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.
Amounts presented as of the School District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Scioto Valley Local School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Six Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total plan pension liability	$ 96,904,056,552	$ 96,126,440,462	$ 100,756,422,489	$ 99,014,653,744	$ 96,167,057,104	$ 94,366,693,720
Plan net position	74,916,301,830	72,371,226,119	67,283,408,184	71,377,578,736	71,843,596,331	65,392,746,348
Net pension liability	21,987,754,722	23,755,214,343	33,473,014,305	27,637,075,008	24,323,460,773	28,973,947,372
School District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.05649981%	0.05647102%	0.05898021%	0.05746976%	0.05528601%	0.05528601%
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 12,423,040	$ 13,414,812	$ 19,742,454	$ 15,882,961	$ 13,447,471	$ 16,018,539
School District's covered payroll	$ 6,423,079	$ 6,208,300	$ 6,205,850	$ 5,996,007	$ 5,648,877	$ 5,772,669
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	193.41%	216.08%	318.13%	264.89%	238.06%	277.49%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	77.31%	75.29%	66.78%	72.09%	74.71%	69.30%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.
Amounts presented as of the School District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Scioto Valley Local School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of School District Pension Contributions
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Contractually required contribution	$ 277,729	$ 272,032	$ 335,896	$ 280,093	$ 252,735	$ 245,917	$ 301,311	$ 247,658	$ 312,893	$ 286,181
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(277,729)	(272,032)	(335,896)	(280,093)	(252,735)	(245,917)	(301,311)	(247,658)	(312,893)	(286,181)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School District's covered payroll	$ 2,057,252	$ 2,015,052	$ 2,399,257	$ 2,000,664	$ 1,917,564	$ 1,774,293	$ 2,177,103	$ 1,841,323	$ 2,489,204	$ 2,113,597
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Scioto Valley Local School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of School District Pension Contributions
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Contractually required contribution	$ 938,499	$ 899,231	$ 869,162	$ 868,819	$ 839,441	$ 734,354	$ 750,447	$ 801,823	$ 816,407	$ 782,496
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(938,499)	(899,231)	(869,162)	(868,819)	(839,441)	(734,354)	(750,447)	(801,823)	(816,407)	(782,496)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School District covered payroll	$ 6,703,564	$ 6,423,079	$ 6,208,300	$ 6,205,850	$ 5,996,007	$ 5,648,877	$ 5,772,669	$ 6,167,869	$ 6,280,054	$ 6,019,200
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Scioto Valley Local School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Three Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017
Total plan OPEB liability	$ 3,209,899,769	$ 3,065,846,821	$ 3,220,574,434
Plan net position	435,629,637	382,109,560	370,204,515
Net OPEB liability	2,774,270,132	2,683,737,261	2,850,369,919
School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.06254360%	0.06210080%	0.06532790%
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 1,735,128	$ 1,666,622	$ 1,862,087
School District's covered payroll	$ 2,015,052	$ 2,399,257	$ 2,000,664
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	86.11%	69.46%	93.07%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	13.57%	12.46%	11.49%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.
Amounts presented as of the School District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Scioto Valley Local School District

Required Supplementary Information

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

State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Last Three Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017
Total plan OPEB liability	$ 2,114,451,000	$ 7,377,410,000	$ 8,533,654,000
Plan net position	3,721,349,000	3,475,779,000	3,185,628,000
Net OPEB liability (asset)	(1,606,898,000)	3,901,631,000	5,348,026,000
School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.05649981%	0.05647102%	0.05898021%
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	$ (907,894)	$ 2,203,291	$ 3,154,277
School District's covered payroll	$ 6,423,079	$ 6,208,300	$ 6,205,850
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	-14.13%	35.49%	50.83%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability (asset)	176.00%	47.11%	37.33%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.
Amounts presented as of the School District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Scioto Valley Local School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of School District Contributions for OPEB
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Four Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually required contribution	$ 47,758	$ 43,774	$ 34,014	$ 33,248
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(47,758)	(43,774)	(34,014)	(33,248)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School District's covered payroll	$ 2,057,252	$ 2,015,052	$ 2,399,257	$ 2,000,664
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	2.32%	2.17%	1.42%	1.66%

(1) Information prior to 2016 is not available.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Scioto Valley Local School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of School District Contributions for OPEB
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Four Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually required contribution	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	-	-	-	-
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School District covered payroll	$ 6,703,564	$ 6,423,079	$ 6,208,300	$ 6,205,850
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

(1) Information prior to 2016 is not available.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Pension

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Changes in benefit terms

2019: With the authority granted the Board under Senate Bill 8, the Board has enacted a three year COLA delay for future benefit recipients commencing benefits on or after April 1, 2018.

2018: SERS changed from a fixed 3% annual increase to a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) based on the changed in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W), with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%.

2014-2017: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for these fiscal years.

Changes in assumptions

2018-2019: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for these fiscal years.

2017: The following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

(1) The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%,
(2) Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%,
(3) Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%,
(4) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience,
(5) Mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females,
(6) Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates,
(7) Mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement, and
(8) The discount rate was reduced from 7.75% to 7.50%.

2014-2016: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for these fiscal years.

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Changes in benefit terms

2019: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for this fiscal year.

2018: STRS decreased the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) to zero.

2014-2017: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for these fiscal years.

Changes in assumptions

2019: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for this fiscal year.

Pension (Continued)

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) (Continued)

Changes in assumptions (Continued)

2018: The following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

(1) The long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%,
(2) The inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%,
(3) The payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%,
(4) Total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25% due to lower inflation,
(5) The healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016, and
(6) Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

2014-2017: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for these fiscal years.

OPEB

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Changes in benefit terms

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

Changes in assumptions

2019: Amounts reported for the fiscal year incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

(1) Discount Rate:
    Prior Measurement Date 3.63%
    Measurement Date 3.70%
(2) Municipal Bond Index Rate:
    Prior Measurement Date 3.56%
    Measurement Date 3.62%
(3) Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:
    Prior Measurement Date 3.63%
    Measurement Date 3.70%

2018: Amounts reported for the fiscal year incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

(1) Discount Rate:
    Fiscal Year 2018 3.63%
    Fiscal Year 2017 2.98%
(2) Municipal Bond Index Rate:
    Fiscal Year 2018 3.56%
    Fiscal Year 2017 2.92%
(3) Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:
    Fiscal Year 2018 3.63%
    Fiscal Year 2017 2.98%

OPEB (Continued)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS) (Continued)

Changes in assumptions

2017: The following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

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

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Changes in benefit terms

2019: The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.900% 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. The Board is extending the current Medicare Part B partial reimbursement program for one year. Under this program, benefit recipients currently enrolled in the STRS Ohio Health Care Program and Medicare Part B receive $29.90 per month to reimburse a portion of the Medicare Part B premium. The reimbursement was set to be reduced to $0 beginning January 1, 2020. This impacts about 85,000 benefit recipients.

2018: The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2019.

2017: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for this fiscal year.

Changes in assumptions

2019: 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.

2018: The discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB) and the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

2017: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for this fiscal year.

SCIOTO VALLEY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PIKE COUNTY

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**	**Total Federal Expenditures**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			
Child Nutrition Cluster:			
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution):			
National School Lunch Program	10.555	3L60	$23,989
Cash Assistance:			
National School Breakfast Program	10.553	3L70	191,242
National School Lunch Program	10.555	3L60	338,534
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			**553,765**
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			**553,765**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:			
Special Education Cluster:			
IDEA Part B	84.027	3M20-2018	30,599
IDEA Part B	84.027	3M20-2019	273,745
Total Special Education Cluster			**304,344**
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	3M00-2018	76,829
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	3M00-2019	507,852
Title I Grants School Improvement	84.010	3M00-2018	53,919
Total Title I			**638,600**
Supporting Effective Instruction Grant	84.367	3Y60-2018	9,962
Supporting Effective Instruction Grant	84.367	3Y60-2019	66,961
Total Supporting Effective Instruction Grant			**76,923**
Title IV-A	84.358	2019	**39,736**
Student Support Academic Enrichment	84.424	2018	4,800
Student Support Academic Enrichment	84.424	2019	30,500
Total Student Support Academic Enrichment			**35,300**
Total U.S. Department of Education			**1,094,903**
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			**$1,648,668**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

SCIOTO VALLEY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PIKE COUNTY

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

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

The District 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 fair value. The District allocated donated food commodities to the respective program that benefitted from the use of those donated food commodities.

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

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

Scioto Valley Local School District
Pike County
P.O. Box 600
Piketon, Ohio 45661

To the Board of Education:

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

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber
Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 9, 2020

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Blue Ash, Ohio 45242-1817
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SouthwestRegion@ohioauditor.gov

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

Scioto Valley Local School District
Pike County
P.O. Box 600
Piketon, Ohio 45661

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

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

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Keith Faber

Keith Faber
Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 9, 2020

SCIOTO VALLEY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PIKE COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
2 CFR § 200.515
JUNE 30, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

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

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

SCIOTO VALLEY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

PIKE COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED
MARCH 24, 2020