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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Lexington Local School District Richland County 103 Clever Lane Lexington, Ohio 44904

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

Lexington Local School District Richland County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

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

Accounting Basis

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

Other Matters

Supplementary Information

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

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

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

Other Information

We applied no procedures to management's discussion & analysis as listed in the table of contents. Accordingly, we express no opinion or any other assurance on it.

Lexington Local School District Richland County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 8, 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

January 8, 2020

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- ➤ The total net cash position of the District decreased \$502,582 or 4.45% from fiscal year 2018.
- ➤ General cash receipts accounted for \$24,057,753 or 87.84% of total governmental activities cash receipts. Program specific cash receipts accounted for \$3,331,018 or 12.16% of total governmental activities cash receipts.
- The District had \$27,891,353 in cash disbursements related to governmental activities; \$3,331,018 of these cash disbursements were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General cash receipts (primarily taxes) and entitlements not restricted of \$24,057,753 were not adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major fund is the general fund. The general fund had cash receipts of \$24,865,044 in 2019. The cash disbursements and other financing uses of the general fund, totaled \$25,014,077 in 2019. The general fund's cash balance decreased \$149,033 from a balance of \$9,722,314 to \$9,573,281.

Using this Cash Basis Basic Financial Statements (BFS)

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

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

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

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

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

The statement of net position - cash basis and the statement of activities - cash basis can be found on pages 15-16 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the District can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's only major governmental fund is the general fund. The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 11.

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using the cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The governmental fund statements provide a detailed view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer cash basis financial resources that can be readily spent to finance various District programs. Since the District is reporting on the cash basis of accounting, the only difference between the net position and fund cash balances or changes in net position and changes in fund cash balances results from the consolidation of the internal service fund with governmental activities on the government-wide financial statements. Cash governmental fund statements can be found on pages 17-21 of this report.

Proprietary Funds

The District maintains a proprietary fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the District's various functions. The District's internal service fund accounts for health and dental self-insurance. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 22-23 of this report.

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

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the District. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the District's own programs. The District's only fiduciary funds are a private-purpose trust fund and an agency fund. The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on pages 24-25 of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 27-55 of this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

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

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

Net Cash Position

	Gover Acti	Governmental Activities 2018		
Assets Equity in pooled cash and				
investments	\$ 10	,781,663	\$	11,284,245
Total assets	10	,781,663		11,284,245
Net Cash Position				
Restricted		121,401		112,427
Unrestricted	10	,660,262		11,171,818
Total net cash position	\$ 10	,781,663	\$	11,284,245

The total net cash position of the District decreased \$502,582 which represents a 4.45% decrease from fiscal year 2018. The change in net cash position for fiscal year 2019 was an decrease of \$502,582 compared to an increase of \$693,332 in fiscal year 2018.

A portion of the District's net cash position, \$121,401, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The balance of unrestricted net position of \$10,660,262 may be used to meet the District's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

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

The table below shows the changes in net cash position for fiscal year 2019 and 2018:

	Governmental		Governmental	
	Activities			Activities
		2019	_	2018
Cash Receipts:				
Program cash receipts:				
Charges for services	\$	799,754	\$	949,941
Operating grants and contributions		2,531,264		2,426,838
Total program cash receipts		3,331,018	_	3,376,779
General cash receipts:				
Property and other taxes		12,033,911		12,086,039
Unrestricted grants and entitlements		11,787,923		11,360,571
Investment earnings		205,097		133,262
Other		30,822		26,929
Total general cash receipts		24,057,753	_	23,606,801
Total cash receipts		27,388,771		26,983,580
				- Continued

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

Change in Net Position (Continued)

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
Cash Disbursements:		
Instruction:		
Regular	\$ 12,070,941	\$ 11,227,209
Special	4,910,397	4,564,826
Other	145,836	96,216
Support services:		
Pupil	1,300,247	1,220,585
Instructional staff	1,170,802	1,029,275
Board of education	96,109	159,465
Administration	2,091,292	2,039,036
Fiscal	557,396	552,144
Business	5,340	6,044
Operations and maintenance	2,098,394	1,952,562
Pupil transportation	1,454,355	1,372,009
Central	17,678	13,836
Operation of non instructional services:		
Other non-instructional services	14,257	17,603
Food service operations	721,203	727,071
Extracurricular	1,059,498	1,025,376
Facilities acquisition and construction	161,835	270,852
Debt service:		
Principal retirement	13,739	13,410
Interest and fiscal charges	2,034	2,729
Total cash disbursements	27,891,353	26,290,248
Change in net cash position	(502,582)	693,332
Net cash position at beginning of year	11,284,245	10,590,913
Net cash position at end of year	\$ 10,781,663	\$ 11,284,245

Governmental Activities

Governmental assets decreased by \$502,582 in fiscal year 2019 from fiscal year 2018. Total governmental disbursements of \$27,891,353 were offset by program receipts of \$3,331,018 and general receipts of \$24,057,753. Program receipts supported 11.94% of the total governmental disbursements.

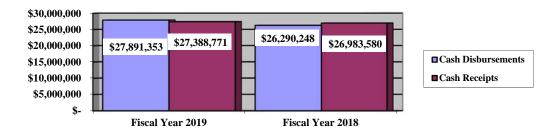
General cash receipts increased \$450,592 and program specific receipts in the form of operating grants and contributions increased \$104,426 in fiscal year 2019. The increase in general cash receipts is primarily due to an increase in state foundation funds from the previous year.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, and grants and entitlements. These receipt sources represent 86.98% of total governmental receipts. Real estate property is reappraised every six years.

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

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

Governmental Activities - Total Cash Receipts vs. Total Cash Disbursements



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

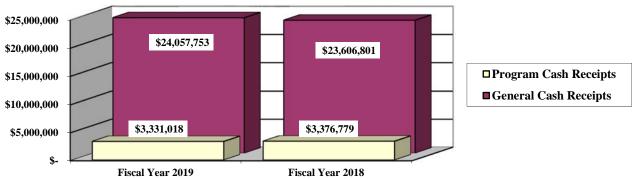
	Governmental Activities							
	Total Cost of Services 2019		Net Cost of Services 2019		Total Cost of Services 2018		_	Net Cost of Services 2018
Cash disbursements:								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	12,070,941	\$	11,812,443	\$	11,227,209	\$	10,820,465
Special		4,910,397		3,063,742		4,564,826		2,768,025
Other		145,836		145,836		96,216		96,216
Support services:								
Pupil		1,300,247		1,069,820		1,220,585		1,082,474
Instructional staff		1,170,802		1,170,802		1,029,275		1,028,110
Board of education		96,109		96,109		159,465		159,465
Administration		2,091,292		2,045,974		2,039,036		1,986,253
Fiscal		557,396		557,396		552,144		552,144
Business		5,340		5,340		6,044		6,044
Operations and maintenance		2,098,394		2,083,346		1,952,562		1,952,033
Pupil transportation		1,454,355		1,398,239		1,372,009		1,312,068
Central		17,678		8,678		13,836		4,836
Operation of non instructional services:								
Other non-instructional services		14,257		14,257		17,603		17,603
Food service operations		721,203		77,239		727,071		73,952
Extracurricular activities		1,059,498		833,506		1,025,376		766,790
Facilities acquisition and construction		161,835		161,835		270,852		270,852
Debt service:								
Principal retirement		13,739		13,739		13,410		13,410
Interest and fiscal charges		2,034		2,034		2,729	_	2,729
Total	\$	27,891,353	\$	24,560,335	\$	26,290,248	\$	22,913,469

The dependence upon general cash receipts for governmental activities is apparent; with 86.26% of cash disbursements supported through taxes and other general cash receipts during 2019.

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

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Cash Receipts



Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental Funds

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

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$9,632,955, which is a lower balance than last year's total balance of \$9,772,541. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, for all major and nonmajor governmental funds.

	and Balance ne 30, 2019	ne 30, 2018	Change		
Major fund: General Other nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 9,573,281 59,674	\$ 9,722,314 50,227	\$	(149,033) 9,447	
Total	\$ 9,632,955	\$ 9,772,541	\$	(139,586)	

General Fund

The general fund, the District's largest major fund, had cash receipts of \$24,865,044 in 2019. The cash disbursements and other financing uses of the general fund, totaled \$25,014,077 in 2019. The general fund's fund balance decreased \$149,033 from 2018 to 2019. The decrease in fund balance can be attributed to an increase in cash disbursements related to increases in salaries and benefits that outpaced an increase in cash receipts from the state.

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

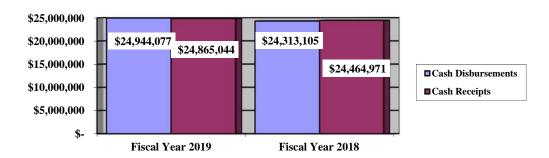
The table below assists in illustrating the cash receipts of the general fund.

	2019 Amount	2018 Amount	Percentage <u>Change</u>	
Cash Receipts:				
Taxes	\$ 11,418,478	\$ 11,472,454	(0.47) %	
Tuition	152,004	258,672	(41.24) %	
Earnings on investments	180,078	120,896	48.95 %	
Other revenues	168,280	195,933	(14.11) %	
Intergovernmental - State	12,946,204	12,417,016	4.26 %	
Total	\$ 24,865,044	\$ 24,464,971	1.64 %	

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

	_	2019 Amount	_	2018 Amount	Percentage <u>Change</u>	
Cash Disbursements						
Instruction	\$	16,133,079	\$	15,495,075	4.12	%
Support services		7,992,235		7,962,856	0.37	%
Operation of non-instruction		816		717	13.81	%
Extracurricular		795,777		791,108	0.59	%
Facilities acquisition and construction		6,397		47,210	(86.45)) %
Debt service	_	15,773		16,139	(2.27)) %
Total	\$	24,944,077	\$	24,313,105	2.60	%

General Fund - Total Cash Receipts vs. Total Cash Disbursements



Budgeting Highlights - General Fund

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

During the course of fiscal year 2019, the District did not amend its general fund budget. For the general fund, original and final budgeted receipts and other financing sources were \$24,495,508. The actual receipts and other financing sources were \$24,868,805 for fiscal year 2019, which was \$373,297 more than the final budget receipts.

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

General fund original and final appropriations and other financing uses were \$25,322,519. The actual budget basis disbursements and other financing uses for fiscal year 2019 totaled \$25,162,008, which was \$160,511 less than the final budget appropriations. The decrease is due primarily to the decrease in actual disbursements related to instruction and support services.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

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

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2019, the District had \$32,698 in long-term obligations outstanding; of this amount, \$14,075 is due within one year. A summary of the District's long-term obligations outstanding at June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	Governmental Activities		Governmental Activities		
		2019	2018		
MT Copier Lease	\$	32,698	\$	46,437	
Total long-term obligations	\$	32,698	\$	46,437	

For further information regarding the District's long-term obligations, refer to Notes 7 and 8 to the basic financial statements

Current Financial Related Activities

Dating back to the end of fiscal year 2011, the District's general fund was in an unstable financial position; however, the voters passed a new 5-year emergency operating levy in November 2011. The District began receiving revenues from that levy in March 2012. In May of 2014 and March of 2016, the citizens of the District passed two separate renewal 10-year emergency operating levies with 72% and 68% support, respectively, once again demonstrating the community's strong support of the District and the students served. The receipts from these levies, coupled with spending reductions, allowed the District to have a balanced general fund budget in fiscal year 2013 and continuing into fiscal year 2018 and to maintain a strong general fund balance through fiscal year 2019. The District recently engaged the community, the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission (OFCC), and school construction experts regarding the construction of new District facilities. In November 2018, District voters approved a property tax backed \$55.95 million bond issue and 0.5 mill maintenance levy for new facilities for the District. Beginning in fiscal 2020, the District will issue the bonds and begin planning, design, and construction of a new 7-12 building as part of the OFCC Expedited Local Partnership Program (ELPP). Once funds from OFCC become available in the future, the District will begin planning, design, and construction of a new PK-6 building as part of the OFCC Classroom Facilities Assistance Program (CFAP).

Revenues from State foundation remain steady but are not providing any significant increases to assist with increasing expenditures. The District is fortunate to have a continuing permanent improvement levy which provides necessary resources to keep the facilities, school buses, technology, textbooks and instructional equipment updated for students.

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

State and federal funding play a key role in the operation of the District. Due to the population of special needs students, the District receives a significant amount of IDEA funding. Other receipts from the federal government in the way of grants are helpful in providing innovative programs, reading initiatives, technology updates and professional development for staff.

Student enrollment has remained fairly steady. The District is in a primarily residential community and the schools are widely considered to be among the best in north central Ohio, routinely earning excellent ratings on the State Report Card. The District's cost per pupil is among the lowest for area schools and the District takes great pride in the quality of education it provides.

In conclusion, the District has committed itself to fiscal responsibility and takes special care to ensure that money is spent on items and services that are most crucial to the long-term success of the District and, more importantly, the children that it serves.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Jason Whitesel, Treasurer of Lexington Local School District, 103 Clever Lane, Lexington, Ohio 44904.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - CASH BASIS JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities	
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	10,781,663
Total assets		10,781,663
Net cash position:		
Restricted for:		
Capital projects		65,009
Debt service		1,926
Student activities		54,466
Unrestricted		10,660,262
Total net cash position	\$	10,781,663

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

Net (Cash Disbursements) Cash Receipts and Changes Net Cash Position

			Program Cash Receipts				Net Cash Position		
	Cash Disbursements		Charges for Services and Sales		Ope	rating Grants Contributions	Governmental Activities		
Governmental activities:	-	_	-	-	•	_		_	
Instruction:									
Regular	\$	12,070,941	\$	183,179	\$	75,319	\$	(11,812,443)	
Special		4,910,397		51,194		1,795,461		(3,063,742)	
Other		145,836		-		-		(145,836)	
Support services:									
Pupil		1,300,247		-		230,427		(1,069,820)	
Instructional staff		1,170,802		-		-		(1,170,802)	
Board of education		96,109				-		(96,109)	
Administration		2,091,292		31,474		13,844		(2,045,974)	
Fiscal		557,396		-		-		(557,396)	
Business		5,340		-		-		(5,340)	
Operations and maintenance		2,098,394		1,912		13,136		(2,083,346)	
Pupil transportation		1,454,355		-		56,116		(1,398,239)	
Central		17,678		-		9,000		(8,678)	
Operation of non-instructional services:									
Other non-instructional services		14,257		-		-		(14,257)	
Food service operations		721,203		343,481		300,483		(77,239)	
Extracurricular activities		1,059,498		188,514		37,478		(833,506)	
Facilities acquisition and									
construction		161,835		-		-		(161,835)	
Debt service:									
Principal retirement		13,739		-		-		(13,739)	
Interest and fiscal charges		2,034						(2,034)	
Total governmental activities	\$	27,891,353	\$	799,754	\$	2,531,264		(24,560,335)	
	Pro G	eral receipts: operty taxes levied eneral purposes. apital outlay						11,418,478 615,433	
		ants and entitleme						,	
		specific program						11,787,923	
		estment earnings						205,097	
		scellaneous						30,822	
	Total	general receipts						24,057,753	
	Chan	ge in net cash pos	sition					(502,582)	
	Net o	eash position at b	eginning	of year				11,284,245	
	Net o	cash position at e	nd of yea	ır			\$	10,781,663	

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - CASH BASIS JUNE 30, 2019

	General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets:					
Equity in pooled cash					
and investments	\$ 9,573,281	\$	59,674	\$	9,632,955
Total assets	\$ 9,573,281	\$	59,674	\$	9,632,955
Fund cash balances:					
Restricted:					
Debt service	\$ -	\$	1,926	\$	1,926
Capital improvements	-		65,009		65,009
Extracurricular	-		54,466		54,466
Assigned:					
Student instruction	50,687		-		50,687
Student and staff support	135,927		-		135,927
Extracurricular activities	10,995		-		10,995
Operation of non-instructional services	229		-		229
Unassigned (deficit)	9,375,443		(61,727)		9,313,716
Total fund cash balances	\$ 9,573,281	\$	59,674	\$	9,632,955

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

Total governmental fund balances	\$ 9,632,955
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the	
statement of net position - cash basis are different because:	
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the	
costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets of the	
internal service fund are included in governmental activities	
on the statement of net position - cash basis.	 1,148,708
Net position - cash basis of governmental activities	\$ 10,781,663

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

	Nonmajor Governmental General Funds		vernmental	Total Governmental Funds		
Cash receipts:		-				
From local sources:						
Property taxes	\$	11,418,478	\$	615,433	\$	12,033,911
Tuition		152,004		_		152,004
Earnings on investments		180,078		_		180,078
Charges for services		-		343,481		343,481
Extracurricular		36,161		188,096		224,257
Classroom materials and fees		77,950		-		77,950
Rental income		1,912		150		2,062
Contributions and donations		13,869		270		14,139
Other local revenues		38,388		43,521		81,909
Intergovernmental - state		12,946,204		117,285		13,063,489
Intergovernmental - federal		-		1,190,472		1,190,472
Total cash receipts		24,865,044		2,498,708		27,363,752
Cash disbursements:						
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular		11,753,284		131,788		11,885,072
Special		4,234,906		589,529		4,824,435
Other		144,889		-		144,889
Support services:						
Pupil		1,053,455		238,510		1,291,965
Instructional staff		956,484		204,574		1,161,058
Board of education		96,109		-		96,109
Administration		2,057,231		792		2,058,023
Fiscal		540,947		12,712		553,659
Business		5,340		-		5,340
Operations and maintenance		2,031,410		39,691		2,071,101
Pupil transportation		1,242,581		195,291		1,437,872
Central		8,678		9,000		17,678
Operation of non-instructional services:						
Other operation of non-instructional		816		749		1,565
Food service operations		-		721,203		721,203
Extracurricular activities		795,777		259,984		1,055,761
Facilities acquisition and construction		6,397		155,438		161,835
Debt service:						
Principal retirement		13,739		-		13,739
Interest and fiscal charges		2,034		-		2,034
Total cash disbursements		24,944,077		2,559,261		27,503,338
Excess of cash disbursements over						
cash receipts		(79,033)		(60,553)		(139,586)
Other financing sources (uses):						
Transfers in		-		70,000		70,000
Transfers (out)		(70,000)				(70,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(70,000)		70,000		
Net change in fund cash balances		(149,033)		9,447		(139,586)
Fund cash balances at beginning of year		9,722,314		50,227		9,772,541
Fund cash balances at end of year	\$	9,573,281	\$	59,674	\$	9,632,955

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

G	<u> </u>	
Amounts reported for gove statement of activities are		
An internal service fund	used by management to charge	
the costs of insurance to	individual funds is not reported in	
the district-wide statem	ent of activities - cash basis. Governmental	
fund disbursements and	the related internal service fund receipts	

Change in net cash position of governmental activities

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

are eliminated. The total change in net position of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.

(502,582)

(139,586)

(362,996)

\$

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

		Budgeted	Amo	unts			Fir	riance with nal Budget Positive
		Original		Final		Actual		Negative)
Budgetary basis receipts:		O'I Igiliui		1 111111		11014411		(egative)
From local sources:								
Property taxes	\$	11,472,455	\$	11,472,455	\$	11,418,478	\$	(53,977)
Tuition	Ψ	258,671	Ψ	258,671	Ψ.	152,003	Ψ	(106,668)
Earnings on investments		120,896		120,896		180,078		59,182
Classroom materials and fees		84,159		84,159		77,950		(6,209)
Rental income		529		529		1,912		1,383
Contributions and donations		-		-		5,000		5,000
Other local revenues		26,928		26,928		25,822		(1,106)
Intergovernmental - state		12,417,015		12,417,015		12,946,204		529,189
Total budgetary basis receipts	-	24,380,653		24,380,653		24,807,447	-	426,794
Tomi outgome, outside toolipid.		2.,,500,055		2 1,500,000		21,007,117		.20,77
Budgetary basis disbursements:								
Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular		11,878,938		11,758,321		11,795,065		(36,744)
Special		4,208,173		4,342,026		4,289,899		52,127
Other		102,362		134,666		145,043		(10,377)
Support services:								
Pupil		1,143,168		1,080,650		1,071,530		9,120
Instructional staff		935,380		993,607		984,849		8,758
Board of education		167,042		104,061		98,949		5,112
Administration		2,071,781		2,060,440		2,020,898		39,542
Fiscal		572,410		564,395		547,254		17,141
Business		6,326		6,227		5,340		887
Operations and maintenance		2,047,061		2,077,808		2,049,353		28,455
Pupil transportation		1,244,515		1,280,780		1,259,233		21,547
Central		5,095		11,592		8,652		2,940
Other operation of non-instructional services .		1,010		1,170		1,045		125
Extracurricular activities		829,145		829,773		808,501		21,272
Facilities acquisition and construction		7,113		7,003		6,397		606
Total budgetary basis disbursements		25,219,519		25,252,519		25,092,008		160,511
Excess of cash disbursements over		(929.966)		(071.066)		(204.561)		597.205
cash receipts		(838,866)		(871,866)		(284,561)		587,305
Other financing sources (uses):								
Refund of prior year's expenditures		114,855		114,855		61,358		(53,497)
Transfers (out)		(103,000)		(70,000)		(70,000)		-
Total other financing sources (uses)		11,855		44,855		(8,642)		(53,497)
Net change in fund cash balance		(827,011)		(827,011)		(293,203)		533,808
Fund cash balance at beginning of year		9,617,329		9,617,329		9,617,329		,
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		46,430						-
Fund cash balance at end of year	\$	8,836,748	\$	46,430 8,836,748	\$	9,370,556	\$	533,808
i unu casii balance at chu vi year	Ψ	0,030,740	φ	0,030,740	Ψ	7,510,550	Ψ	333,000

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

	A	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Assets:				
Equity in pooled cash				
and investments	\$	1,148,708		
Total assets		1,148,708		
Net cash position:				
Unrestricted		1,148,708		
Total net cash position	\$	1,148,708		

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

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Operating cash receipts: Sales/charges for services	\$	4,814,338	
Total operating cash receipts		4,814,338	
Operating cash disbursements: Purchased services		739,013 4,463,340	
Total operating cash disbursements		5,202,353	
Operating loss		(388,015)	
Nonoperating cash receipts: Interest receipts		25,019	
Total nonoperating cash receipts		25,019	
Change in net position		(362,996)	
Net cash position at beginning of year		1,511,704	
Net cash position at end of year	\$	1,148,708	

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

	Private-Purpose Trust Scholarship			
			Agency	
Assets:				
Equity in pooled cash				
and investments	\$	31,754	\$	90,546
Total assets	\$	31,754	\$	90,546
Net cash position:	Φ.	21.554	Φ.	
Held in trust for scholarships	\$	31,754	\$	
Held for student activities				90,546
Total net cash position	\$	31,754	\$	90,546

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

	Private-Purpose Trust		
	Scholarshi		
Additions:			
Interest	\$	491	
Gifts and contributions		10,804	
Total additions		11,295	
Deductions: Scholarships awarded		6,799	
Change in net cash position		4,496	
Net cash position at beginning of year		27,258	
Net cash position at end of year	\$	31,754	

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Lexington Local School District (the "District") is a local school district as defined by Section 3311.03 of the Ohio Revised Code. The District operates under an elected five-member Board of Education and is responsible for providing public education to the residents of the District.

The District was established in the early 1900's through the consolidation of existing land areas and school districts. The District serves an area of approximately 66 square miles. It is located in Richland and Morrow Counties, and includes the Village of Lexington, portions of the City of Mansfield, and Perry, Troy, Washington, and Mansfield Townships in Richland County and Troy and North Bloomfield Townships in Morrow County.

The District currently operates 5 instructional facilities. The District employs 112 non-certified employees 154 certified employees and 12 administrators to provide services to approximately 2,425 students in grades K through 12 and various community groups.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Heartland Council of Governments/North Central Ohio Computer Cooperative (the "COG")

The COG is a jointly governed organization among 16 school districts, 1 educational service center and a career center. The COG is an association of public school districts within the boundaries of Ashland, Crawford, Huron, Marion, Morrow, Richland, Seneca, and Wyandot counties. The COG was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member school districts. Each member school district supports the COG based on a per pupil charge dependent upon the software package utilized. The COG is governed by a Cooperative Assembly consisting of superintendents of the member school districts. The degree of control exercised by any school district is limited to its representation on the Cooperative Assembly. Financial information can be obtained from the treasurer for the Pioneer Career and Technology Center, who serves as fiscal agent, at 27 Ryan Road, Shelby, Ohio 44875-0309.

Pioneer Career and Technology Center (PCTC)

The Pioneer Career and Technology Center (a vocational school district), is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio. PCTC is operated under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the participating school districts' elected boards, and possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. To obtain financial information write to the Pioneer Career and Technology Center, Linda Schumacher, Treasurer at 27 Ryan Road, Shelby, Ohio 44875-0309.

INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL

Ohio Association of School Business Officials Workers' Compensation Group Retrospective Rating Plan

The District participates in a group retrospective rating plan for workers' compensation as established under Section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Ohio Association of School Business Officials Workers' Compensation Group Retrospective Rating Plan (the "Program") was established through the Ohio Association of School Business Officials (OASBO) as a group purchasing pool.

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

B. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

C. Fund Accounting

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

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

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

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

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

D. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

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

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

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

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

E. Budgets

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

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

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

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

- Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with statutory provisions.
- 7. Appropriations amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations, which either reallocated or increased the original, appropriated amounts. All supplemental appropriations were legally enacted by the Board during fiscal year 2019.
- 8. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be re-appropriated. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

F. Cash and Investments

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

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earning are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund or the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$180,078, which includes \$4,412 assigned from other District funds.

During fiscal year 2019, investments were limited to negotiable certificates of deposit, U.S. government money market mutual funds, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) securities and Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) securities. All investments are reported at cost (carrying value). At June 30, 2019, the fair value of the District's investments was \$5,192,208 which is \$5,436 less than their carrying value.

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

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

G. Capital Assets

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

H. Unpaid Vacation and Sick Leave

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

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

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

I. Long-Term Obligations

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

J. Fund Cash Balance

The District reports classifications of fund cash balance based on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. The following categories may be used:

Nonspendable - amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally required to be maintained intact.

Restricted - amounts that have constraints placed on the use of resources that are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed - amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the District's highest level of decision-making authority, the Board of Education.

Assigned - amounts that are constrained by the District's intent to be used for specific purpose, but are neither restricted nor committed. Assigned amounts include those approved through the District's formal purchasing procedure by the Treasurer. Through the District's purchasing policy, the Board of Education has given the Treasurer the authority to constrain monies for intended purposes. The Board of Education may also assign fund balances as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

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

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

K. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

L. Net Cash Position

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

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

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

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

M. Interfund Activity

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as receipts in the seller funds and as disbursements in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund loans are reported as advances-in and advances-out. Advances are not reflected as assets and liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. Interfund transfers and advances are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular disbursements to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the basic financial statements. Interfund activity between governmental funds are eliminated on the statement of net position - cash basis and the statement of activities - cash basis.

N. Budget Stabilization Arrangement

The District has established a budget stabilization reserve in accordance with authority established by State law. Additions to the stabilization reserve can only be made by formal resolution of the Board of Education. Expenditures out of the budget stabilization reserve can only be made for future general fund shortfall. At June 30, 2019, the balance in the budget stabilization reserve was \$87,929. This amount is included in unassigned fund balance of the general fund and in unrestricted net position on the statement of net position.

O. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	<u>Deficit</u>
Food service	\$ 2,391
Title VI-B	40,448
Title I	11,341
IDEA - Preschool grant	7,547

The general fund is liable for any deficit in these funds and provides transfers when cash is required.

C. Compliance

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

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

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

A. Cash on Hand

At fiscal year end, the District had \$100 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the District as part of "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$5,706,219 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$5,773,643. Of the bank balance, \$5,702,690 was covered by the FDIC and \$70,953 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

C. Investments

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

			Investment Maturities									
			6 r	nonths		7 to 12		13 to 18	1	9 to 24	G	reater than
<u>Investment type</u>	_	Cost	0	r less		months	_	months	_1	months		24 months
U.S. Government money market	\$	169,644	\$ 1	69,644	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
FHLMC		200,000	2	200,000		-		-		-		-
FNMA		300,000		-		-		300,000		-		-
Negotiable CD's		1,528,000	5	500,000		230,000	_	773,000	_	700,000	_	2,325,000
Total	\$ 5	5,197,644	\$ 8	369,644	\$	230,000	\$	1,073,000	\$	700,000	\$	2,325,000

Interest Rate Risk: The District has no investment policy that addresses interest rate risk. State statute requires that an investment mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the District and that an investment must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Credit Risk: Standard & Poor's has assigned the U.S. Government money market mutual fund an AAA money market rating. Federal agency securities were rated AA+ and AAA by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The negotiable certificates of deposit are fully insured by the FDIC. The District has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

<u>Investment type</u>	Cost	% of Total
U.S. Government money market	\$ 169,644	3.26
FHLMC	200,000	3.85
FNMA	300,000	5.77
Negotiable CD's	4,528,000	87.12
Total	\$ 5,197,644	100.00

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

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

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	5,706,219
Investments		5,197,644
Cash on hand		100
Total	\$	10,903,963
Cash and investments per statement of net position	<u>1</u>	
Governmental funds	\$	10,781,663
Private-purpose trust fund		31,754
Agency fund	_	90,546
Total	\$	10,903,963

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

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

<u>Transfers to nonmajor governmental funds from:</u>	<i>P</i>	mount
General fund	\$	70,000

Transfers are used to move receipts from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, and to use unrestricted receipts collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. Transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the statement of activities.

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

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

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

	2018 Secondary Half Collection	0110	2019 Fir Half Collec	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/residential and other real estate	\$ 345,379,150	96.52	\$ 345,504,500	95.10
Public utility personal	12,444,160	3.48	17,787,300	4.90
Total	\$ 357,823,310	100.00	\$ 363,291,800	100.00
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$46.80		\$46.60	

NOTE 7 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The table that follows summarizes the changes in the District's long-term obligations during fiscal year 2019.

	_	Salance 30/2018	Addi	tions	Re	ductions	_	alance 30/2019	 e Within ne Year
Governmental Activities:									
Capital Lease Obligation	\$	46,437	\$		\$	(13,739)	\$	32,698	\$ 14,075
Total governmental activities	\$	46,437	\$	_	\$	(13,739)	\$	32,698	\$ 14,075

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

NOTE 7 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Capital Lease Obligations - See Note 8 for details.

<u>Legal Debt Margin</u>: The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2019, are a voted debt margin of \$32,698,188 and an unvoted debt margin of \$363,292.

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL LEASE - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In the current and a prior fiscal year, the District entered into capital lease agreements for the acquisition of copier equipment. The lease meets the criteria of a capital lease which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee at the conclusion of the lease term. Capital lease payments are reflected as regular, administration and extracurricular expenditures in the general fund. These expenditures are reflected as program/function expenditures on a budgetary basis.

Principal and interest payments in the 2019 fiscal year totaled \$13,739 and \$2,034, respectively. These amounts are reported as debt service payments of the general fund.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital lease agreements and the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2019:

Fiscal Year Ending		
June 30,	A	mount
2020	\$	15,407
2021		15,407
2022		3,851
Total minimum lease payment		34,665
Less: amount representing interest		(1,967)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$	32,698

NOTE 9 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn five to twenty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to classified employees upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time.

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

NOTE 9 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - (Continued)

Each employee earns sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Upon retirement, payment is made for forty percent of the total sick leave accumulation, up to a maximum accumulation of 250 days for both certificated and classified employees. An employee receiving such payment must meet the retirement provisions set by State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio and School Employees Retirement System.

B. Life Insurance

The District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees through OneAmerica.

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Comprehensive

The District maintains comprehensive insurance coverage with private carriers for liability, real property, building contents and vehicles. Vehicle policies include liability coverage for bodily injury and property damage. In addition, real property contents are fully insured.

The District had the following coverages in effect for fiscal year 2019:

	Limits of	
<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Deductible</u>
General liability:		
Each occurrence	\$ 6,000,000	\$ -
Aggregate	8,000,000	-
Fleet:		
Comprehensive	6,000,000	1,000 buses / 250 other
Collision	1,000,000	1,000 buses / 500 other
Building and contents	72,361,675	1,000

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

B. Health Benefits

Medical/surgical and dental insurance is offered to employees through a self-insurance internal service fund. Monthly premiums are paid into the District's self-insurance fund. A third party administrator processes claims and pays the claims on the District's behalf from the self-insurance fund. A comparison of self-insurance fund cash and investments to the actuarially-measured liability as of June 30 follows:

	 2018	2019			
Cash and Investments	\$ 1,511,704	\$	1,148,708		
Actuarial Liabilities	\$ 400,589	\$	481,585		

Post employment health care is provided to plan participants or their beneficiaries through the respective retirement systems discussed in Note 12. As such, no funding provisions are required by the District.

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

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

C. Workers' Compensation

The District participates in the Ohio Association of School Business Officials and the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Retrospective Rating Program (the "Program"). The Program's third party administrator is CompManagement. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the Program to cover the costs of administering the Program.

The intent of the Program is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by reducing the District's individual rate based on prior claims. The District pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the individual rate and may also pay additional workers' compensation assessments. The District may also be available to receive a refund for overpayment of premiums.

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

Pensions are a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions are provided to an employee—on a deferred-payment basis—as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period.

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

^{*} Members with 25 years of service credit as of August 1, 2017, will be included in this plan. Annual retirement benefits are calculated based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service; 2.2% for the first thirty years of service and 2.5% for years of service credit over 30. Final average salary is the average of the highest three years of salary.

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$485,590 for fiscal year 2019.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,454,409 for fiscal year 2019.

Net Pension Liability

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Following is information related to the proportionate share:

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	C	0.10415560%	(0.08345403%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	C	0.11510320%	(0.08588293%	
Change in proportionate share	0	0.01094760%	(0.00242890%	
Proportionate share of the net	_		-		
pension liability	\$	6,592,173	\$	18,883,728	\$ 25,475,901
Actuarial Assumptions - SERS					

SERS' total pension liability was determined by their actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual actuarial valuation for each defined benefit retirement plan. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts (e.g., salaries, credited service) and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future (e.g., mortality, disabilities,

retirements, employment termination). Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

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

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

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

Wage inflation 3.00% Future salary increases, including inflation 3.50% to 18.20%

COLA or ad hoc COLA 2.50%, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future

retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement 7.50% net of investments expense, including inflation

Investment rate of return 7.50% net of investments expense, including influence Actuarial cost method Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return
0.1	1.00.0/	0.50.04
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US Equity	22.50	4.75
International Equity	22.50	7.00
Fixed Income	19.00	1.50
Private Equity	10.00	8.00
Real Assets	15.00	5.00
Multi-Asset Strategies	10.00	3.00
Total	100.00 %	

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

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

	Current					
	1% Decrease (6.50%)		Discount Rate (7.50%)		1% Increase (8.50%)	
District's proportionate share				_		_
of the net pension liability	\$	9,285,573	\$	6,592,173	\$	4,333,938

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	Current				
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase		
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)		
District's proportionate share					
of the net pension liability	\$ 27,577,199	\$ 18,883,728	\$ 11,525,884		

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

OPEB is a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. OPEB are provided to an employee—on a deferred-payment basis—as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5% of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the District's surcharge obligation was \$57,742.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$75,727 for fiscal year 2019.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

	SERS		STRS		 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability prior measurement date	(0.10563630%	C	0.08345403%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	().11569960%	<u>C</u>	0.08588293%	
Change in proportionate share	(0.01006330%	<u>C</u>	0.00242890%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	3,209,819	\$	-	\$ 3,209,819
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	1,380,051	\$ 1,380,051
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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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 Assets	15.00	5.00
Multi-Asset Strategies	10.00	3.00
Total	100.00 %	

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

			Current			
1%	Decrease	Dis	scount Ra	te 19	6 Increase	
	(2.70%)		(3.70%)		(4.70%)	
\$	3,894,864	\$	3,209,819	\$	2,667,393	3
			Cu	ırrent		
1	% Decrease		Tren	d Rate	1	% Increase
(6.5	% decreasing	,	(7.5 % 6	lecreasin	g (8.5	% decreasing
	to 3.75 %)		to 4	.75 %)	_	to 5.75 %)
\$	2,589,735		\$	3,209,819	\$	4,030,922
	\$ 1 (6.5	1% Decrease (6.5 % decreasing to 3.75 %)	(2.70%) \$ 3,894,864 \$ 1% Decrease (6.5 % decreasing to 3.75 %)	1% Decrease (2.70%) Discount Rate (2.70%) (3.70%) \$ 3,894,864 \$ 3,209,819 Cut 1% Decrease (6.5 % decreasing to 3.75 %) (7.5 % of to 4.20 cm)	1% Decrease Discount Rate 19 (2.70%) (3.70%) \$ 3,894,864 \$ 3,209,819 \$ Current Trend Rate (6.5 % decreasing to 3.75 %) (7.5 % decreasin to 4.75 %)	1% Decrease Discount Rate 1% Increase (2.70%) (3.70%) (4.70%) \$ 3,894,864 \$ 3,209,819 \$ 2,667,393 Current 1% Decrease Trend Rate 1 (6.5 % decreasing to 3.75 %) (7.5 % decreasing to 4.75 %) (8.5 modes)

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

	July	1, 2018	July 1, 2017
In Classian	2.500/		2.500/
Inflation	2.50%		2.50%
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to		12.50% at age 20 to
	2.50% at age 65		2.50% at age 65
Investment rate of return	7.45%, net of investm	ent	7.45%, net of investment
	expenses, including	inflation	expenses, including inflation
Payroll increases	3.00%		3.00%
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%		0.00%, effective July 1, 2017
Discounted rate of return	7.45%		N/A
Blended discount rate of return	N/A		4.13%
Health care cost trends			6 to 11% initial, 4.50% ultimate
	Initial	Ultimate	
Medical			
Pre-Medicare	6.00%	4.00%	
Medicare	5.00%	4.00%	
Prescription Drug			
Pre-Medicare	8.00%	4.00%	
Medicare	-5.23%	4.00%	

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ 1,182,833	\$ 1,380,051	\$ 1,545,803
	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ 1,536,446	\$ 1,380,051	\$ 1,221,219

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

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

NOTE 13 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

There are currently a few matters in litigation with the District as a defendant. It is the opinion of management that the potential claims against the District not covered by insurance would not materially affect the financial statements.

C. Foundation Funding

District Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. Traditional Districts must comply with minimum hours of instruction, instead of a minimum number of school days each year. The funding formula the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to follow will continue to adjust as enrollment information is updated by the District, which can extend past the fiscal year-end. As of the date of this report, ODE has finalized the impact of enrollment adjustments to the June 30, 2019 Foundation funding and the District was overpaid \$23,365, which will be paid through future Foundation deductions.

NOTE 14 - STATUTORY RESERVES

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

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

	<u>Im</u>	Capital provements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		424,837
Current year qualifying expenditures		-
Current year offsets		(704,002)
Total	\$	(279,165)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	_

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

NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

While the District is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balances on the cash basis, the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The budgetary comparison schedule presented for the general fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The difference between the budget basis and the cash basis is (1) outstanding year end encumbrances are treated as disbursements (budget) rather than assigned fund balance (cash) and (2) certain funds are included in the general fund on a cash-basis but budgeted as special revenue funds on a budget-basis.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the cash basis statement to the budgetary basis statement for the general fund;

Net Change in Fund Cash Balance

1 tet change in 1 and cash Balance		
	Ge	eneral fund
Budget basis	\$	(293,203)
Funds budgeted elsewhere **		1,409
Adjustment for encumbrances	_	142,761
Cash basis	\$	(149,033)

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

NOTE 16 - COMMITMENTS

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

	Y	ear-End
Fund	Enc	<u>umbrances</u>
General fund Other governmental	\$	146,211 15,590
Total	\$	161,801

NOTE 17 - TAX ABATEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Other governments entered into property tax abatement agreements with property owners under Enterprise Zone Agreements ("EZAs") and the Ohio Community Reinvestment Area ("CRA") program with the taxing districts of the District. The EZAs and CRA program are directive incentive tax exemption programs benefiting property owners who renovate or construct new buildings. Under these programs, the other governments designated areas to encourage revitalization of the existing housing stock and the development of new structures. Within the taxing districts of the District, the Village of Lexington, the City of Mansfield, and Washington Township have entered into such agreements. Under these agreements, the District's property taxes were reduced by \$138,377 through the Village of Lexington, \$24,044 through the City of Mansfield and \$28,957 through Washington Township. The District is not receiving any amounts from these other governments in association with the forgone property tax revenue.

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

NOTE 18 - SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On July 17, 2019, the District issued \$49,335,000 in School Facilities Construction and Improvement Bonds, Series 2019A and \$6,615,000 in School Facilities Construction and Improvement Bonds, Series 2019B for the purpose of construction school facilities and renovating, improving and constructing additions to school facilities, including safety and security improvements, under the Expedited Local Partnership Program and Classroom Facilities Assistance Program of the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission. The bonds carry interest rates ranging from 3.00-5.00% and have a final maturity date of October 1, 2049.

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR Passed Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed through the Ohio Department of Education		
Child Nutrition Cluster: Cash Assistance School Breakfast Program National School Lunch Program Special Milk Program for Children	10.553 10.555 10.556	\$ 30,828 257,202 614 288,644
Non-Cash Assistance National School Lunch Program	10.555	62,064
Total Child Nutrition Cluster		350,708
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture		350,708
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed through the Ohio Department of Education		
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	280,445
Special Education Cluster: Special Education - Grants to States Special Education - Preschool Grants Total Special Education Cluster	84.027 84.173	527,145 24,700 551,845
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	55,036
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	11,639
Total U.S. Department of Education		898,965
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS		\$ 1,249,673

The Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are an integral part of this schedule.

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

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C - INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D - 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 E - FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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



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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

Lexington Local School District Richland County 103 Clever Lane Lexington, Ohio 44904

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the cash-basis financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Lexington Local School District, Richland County, Ohio, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 8, 2020, wherein we noted the District uses a special purpose framework other than generally accepted accounting principles.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

District's Response to Finding

The District's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying corrective action plan. We did not subject the District's response to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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

January 8, 2020



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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

Lexington Local School District Richland County 103 Clever Lane Lexington, Ohio 44904

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

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

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our compliance opinion on each of 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, the Lexington Local School District, Richland County, Ohio 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.

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Lexington Local School District
Richland County
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
Page 2

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 the major federal program's compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over compliance.

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

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

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

January 8, 2020

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

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

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

Finding Number	2019-001
I maing Namber	2013-001

Material Noncompliance GAAP Reporting

Ohio Rev. Code § 117.38 provides that each public office shall file a financial report for each fiscal year. The auditor of state may prescribe forms by rule or may issue guidelines, or both, for such reports. If the auditor of state has not prescribed a rule regarding the form for the report, the public office shall submit its report on the form utilized by the public office. Ohio Admin. Code Section 117-2-03 further clarifies the requirements of Ohio Rev. Code Section 117.38.

Ohio Admin. Code § 117-2-03(B) requires the District to file annual financial reports which are prepared using generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). For fiscal year 2019, the District prepared financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Auditor of State for governmental entities that are not required to prepare reports in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. This basis of accounting is similar to the cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting. The accompanying financial statements and notes omit certain assets, liabilities, deferred inflows/outflows of resources, fund equities/net position, and disclosures, that while presumed material, cannot be determined at this time. Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Section 117.38 the District may be fined and subject to various other administrative remedies for its failure to file the required financial report. Failure to report on a GAAP basis compromises the District's ability to evaluate and monitor the overall financial condition of the District.

To help provide the users with more meaningful financial statements, the District should prepare its annual financial statements according to generally accepted accounting principles.

Officials' Response:

Refer to Corrective Action Plan.

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS	
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None.



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

Finding Number	Planned Corrective Action	Anticipated Completion Date	Responsible Contact Person
2019-001	The Lexington Local Board of Education recognizes the value in preparing accurate and timely financial statements to reflect the District's operations as of fiscal year end. Due to the cost requirement of preparing these financial statements according to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), the Board has determined that preparing year-end statements on a cash basis of accounting will accurately reflect the District's financial position and allow for those resources previously spent on GAAP to be allocated to educational purposes.	Not applicable – no corrective action planned.	Jason Whitesel, Treasurer

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

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information
2018-001 2017-001	Material Noncompliance - Administrative Code § 117-2-03(B) – GAAP Reporting This finding first occurred in fiscal year 2010 (Finding 2010-01).	Not Corrected	Finding is being repeated in the current audit as finding 2019-001. The District continues to report on the cash basis rather than GAAP.





LEXINGTON LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

RICHLAND COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED JANUARY 28, 2020