



MOUNT VERNON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT KNOX COUNTY JUNE 30, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Mount Vernon City School District Knox County 300 Newark Road Mount Vernon, Ohio 43050

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying cash-basis financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Mount Vernon City School District, Knox 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 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

Mount Vernon City School District Knox 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Mount Vernon City School District, Knox County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in cash financial position 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 them.

Mount Vernon City School District Knox 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 March 26, 2020, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 26, 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 Mount Vernon City School District's (the "District") financial performance provides an overall review of the District's cash basis financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- In total, net cash position of governmental activities increased \$9,210,648, which represents a 103.41% increase from fiscal year 2018.
- General cash receipts accounted for \$40,742,546 in cash receipts or 71.39% of total cash receipts. Program specific cash receipts in the form of charges for services and sales and grants and contributions accounted for \$16,324,902 in cash receipts or 28.61% of total cash receipts of \$57,067,448.
- The District had \$47,856,800 in cash disbursements related to governmental activities; \$16,324,902 of these cash disbursements were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General cash receipts supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$40,742,546 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund, permanent improvement fund, and the building fund. The general fund had \$40,761,005 in cash receipts and other financing sources and \$40,376,812 in cash disbursements. During fiscal year 2019, the general fund's fund cash balance increased \$384,193 from \$5,192,010 to \$5,576,203.
- The permanent improvement fund had \$3,521,465 in cash receipts and other financing sources and \$976,377 in cash disbursements and other financing uses. The permanent improvement fund issued \$2,500,000 in tax anticipation notes during fiscal year 2019. During fiscal year 2019, the permanent improvement fund's fund cash balance increased \$2,545,088 from \$176,267 to \$2,721,355.
- The building fund had \$7,971,497 in cash receipts and \$1,914,359 in cash disbursements. The building fund received a \$7,971,497 donation from the Knox County Foundation for the fieldhouse and bus garage project during fiscal year 2019. During fiscal year 2019, the building fund's fund cash balance increased \$6,057,138 from \$70,428 to \$6,127,566.

Using the 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.

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

These two statements report the District's net cash position and changes in net cash 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, required educational programs and other factors.

As a result of the use of the cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services and 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 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 District's statement of net position – cash basis and statement of activities – cash basis can be found on pages 17-18 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental fund is on page 12. 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' most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund, permanent improvement fund, and the building fund.

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using the cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed view of the District's operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps to determine whether there are more of fewer cash basis financial resources that can be readily spent to finance various District programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the statement of net position – cash basis and statement of activities – cash basis) and governmental funds is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 19-23 of this report.

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

Proprietary Funds

The District maintains one proprietary fund, an internal service 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 self-insurance programs. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 24-25 of this report.

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its scholarship programs. This activity is presented as a private-purpose trust fund. The District also acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in agency funds. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements of fiduciary net position – cash basis and changes in fiduciary net position – cash basis on pages 26-27. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 29-63 of this report.

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

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018			
Assets Current assets	\$ 18,117,923	\$ 8,907,275			
Net Cash Position					
Restricted	9,433,900	814,965			
Unrestricted	8,684,023	8,092,310			
Total net cash position	\$ 18,117,923	\$ 8,907,275			

Total net cash position of the District increased \$9,210,648, which represents a 103.41% increase from net cash position at June 30, 2018. A portion of the District's net cash position, \$9,433,900, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net cash position of \$8,684,023 may be used to meet the District's ongoing obligations to its students and creditors.

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

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

Change in Net Cash Position

Cash receipts:	Governmental Activities 2019			Governmental Activities 2018		
Program cash receipts:						
Charges for services and sales	\$	2,548,364	\$	2,437,316		
Operating grants and contributions		5,805,041		5,900,324		
Capital grants and contributions		7,971,497		-		
General cash receipts:						
Property taxes		18,742,552		18,029,336		
Payments in lieu of taxes		361,395		371,421		
Grants and entitlements		18,646,567		18,438,681		
Earnings on investments		317,071		103,989		
Proceeds from notes		2,500,000		-		
Miscellaneous		174,961		232,259		
Total cash receipts		57,067,448		45,513,326		

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

Cash disbursements:	Governmental Activities			Governmental Activities 2018		
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular	\$	21,733,368	\$	21,033,995		
Special	Ψ	5,224,710	Ψ	5,111,175		
Vocational		513,794		498,416		
Support services:		313,771		1,70,110		
Pupil		2,517,109		2,616,397		
Instructional staff		1,447,813		1,381,958		
Board of education		96,982		90,965		
Administration		4,647,035		4,618,598		
Fiscal		883,993		798,547		
Business		145,383		150,641		
Operations and maintenance		3,378,411		3,110,539		
Pupil transportation		1,608,783		1,523,847		
Central		312,844		279,547		
Operation of non-instructional services:						
Other non-instructional services		231,067		232,238		
Food service operations		1,545,328		1,526,990		
Extracurricular activities		784,428		872,648		
Facilities acquisition and construction		1,943,859		1,017,906		
Debt service:						
Principal retirement		800,000		775,522		
Interest and fiscal charges		41,893		33,258		
Total cash disbursements		47,856,800		45,673,187		
Change in net cash position		9,210,648		(159,861)		
Net cash position at beginning of year		8,907,275		9,067,136		
Net cash position at end of year	\$	18,117,923	\$	8,907,275		

Governmental Activities

Net cash position of the District's governmental activities increased \$9,210,648. Total governmental cash disbursements of \$47,856,800 were offset by program cash receipts of \$16,324,902 and general cash receipts of \$40,742,546. Program cash receipts supported 34.11% of the total governmental cash disbursements.

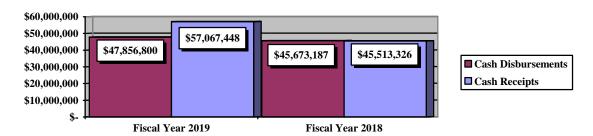
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

The primary sources of cash receipts for governmental activities are derived from property taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These cash receipt sources represent 65.52% of total governmental cash receipts. The increase in cash receipts related to property taxes is mainly attributable to increased assessed values. The increase in unrestricted grants and entitlements was due to increased funding from the State of Ohio in the form of Foundation payments. Earnings on investments increased due to more monies for the District to invest. The District received a \$7,971,497 donation from the Knox County Foundation for its fieldhouse and bus garage project. Overall cash receipts increased from the prior fiscal year.

The largest cash disbursement category of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction cash disbursements totaled \$27,471,872 or 57.40% of total governmental cash disbursements for fiscal year 2019. Facilities acquisition and construction increased due to the District beginning its fieldhouse and bus garage project. Overall cash disbursements increased from the prior fiscal year.

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

Governmental Activities - Cash Receipts and Cash Disbursements



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

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 for fiscal years 2019 and 2018. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax receipts, unrestricted State grants and entitlements, and other general cash receipts.

Governmental Activities

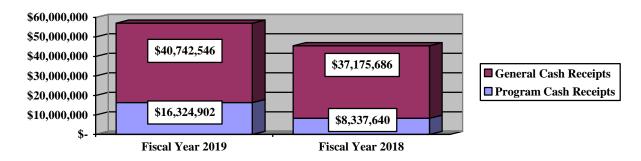
		Total Cost of Services 2019		Net Cost of Services 2019	Т	Social Cost of Services 2018	Net Cost of Services 2018	
Cash disbursements:								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	21,733,368	\$	19,649,417	\$	21,033,995	\$	18,984,525
Special		5,224,710		1,118,625		5,111,175		1,152,552
Vocational		513,794		451,812		498,416		438,275
Support services:								
Pupil		2,517,109		2,235,225		2,616,397		2,283,320
Instructional staff		1,447,813		1,392,255		1,381,958		1,302,380
Board of education		96,982		96,982		90,965		90,965
Administration		4,647,035		4,642,993		4,618,598		4,577,022
Fiscal		883,993		883,993		798,547		798,547
Business		145,383		145,383		150,641		150,641
Operations and maintenance		3,378,411		3,358,587		3,110,539		3,099,681
Pupil transportation		1,608,783		1,554,121		1,523,847		1,434,232
Central		312,844		298,444		279,547		264,128
Operation of non-instructional services:								
Other non-instructional services		231,067		33,238		232,238		50,092
Food service operations		1,545,328		234,461		1,526,990		187,113
Extracurricular activities		784,428		622,107		872,648		695,388
Facilities acquisition and construction		1,943,859		(6,027,638)		1,017,906		1,017,906
Debt service:								
Principal retirement		800,000		800,000		775,522		775,522
Interest and fiscal charges		41,893		41,893		33,258		33,258
Total	\$	47,856,800	\$	31,531,898	\$	45,673,187	\$	37,335,547

The dependence upon taxes and other general cash receipts for governmental activities is apparent, as 77.24% of instructional activities are supported through taxes and other general cash receipts. For all governmental activities, general cash receipt support is 65.89%. The District's taxpayers and unrestricted grants and entitlements are by far the primary support for the District's students.

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

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Cash Receipts



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund cash balance of \$14,524,854, which is more than last year's total fund cash balance of \$5,753,813. The table below indicates the fund cash balance and the total change in fund cash balance as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018.

	Fund Cash Balance June 30, 2019	Fund Cash Balance June 30, 2018	Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage Change	
General	\$ 5,576,203	\$ 5,192,010	\$ 384,193	7.40 %	
Permanent Improvement	2,721,355	176,267	2,545,088	1,443.88 %	
Building	6,127,566	70,428	6,057,138	8,600.47 %	
Nonmajor governmental	99,730	315,108	(215,378)	(68.35) %	
Total	<u>\$ 14,524,854</u>	\$ 5,753,813	\$ 8,771,041	152.44 %	

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

General Fund

The District's general fund cash balance increased \$384,193.

The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activities and fund cash balance of the general fund for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

	2019 _Amount		2018 		Increase/ (Decrease)		Percentage Change	
Cash receipts	_							
Taxes	\$	17,149,101	\$	16,573,246	\$	575,855	3.47	%
Tuition and transportation fees		1,920,308		1,768,302		152,006	8.60	%
Earnings on investments		253,577		69,771		183,806	263.44	%
Intergovernmental		20,543,484		20,371,665		171,819	0.84	%
Payments in lieu of taxes		361,395		371,421		(10,026)	(2.70)	%
Other receipts		333,140		410,305		(77,165)	(18.81)	%
Total	\$	40,561,005	\$	39,564,710	\$	996,295	2.52	%
Cash disbursements								
Instruction	\$	25,480,341	\$	25,125,388	\$	354,953	1.41	%
Support services		14,288,115		14,072,569		215,546	1.53	%
Extracurricular activities		608,356		675,299		(66,943)	(9.91)	%
Facilities acquisition and construction		-		10,020		(10,020)	(100.00)	%
Debt service				46,061		(46,061)	(100.00)	%
Total	\$	40,376,812	\$	39,929,337	\$	447,475	1.12	%

Overall cash receipts of the general fund increased \$996,295 or 2.52% during fiscal year 2019. Tax receipts increased \$575,855 or 3.47% primarily due to increased assessment values. The increase in tuition and transportation receipts was primarily due to increased open enrollment. Tuition and transportation fees receipts increased \$152,006 or 8.60% from fiscal year 2018. Earnings on investments increased as the District had more monies to invest. Other receipts decreased due to less reimbursements received.

Overall cash disbursements of the general fund increased \$447,475 or 1.12% during fiscal year 2019. The increases in both instruction and support services disbursements is primarily attributable to increased wages. Extracurricular activities decreased due to decreased participation. Debt service decreased as the District paid off the energy conservation loan in fiscal year 2018. Facilities acquisition and construction decreased as the District completed various repair projects during fiscal year 2018. All other cash disbursement classifications remained comparable to the prior fiscal year.

Permanent Improvement Fund

The permanent improvement fund had \$3,521,465 in cash receipts and other financing sources and \$976,377 in cash disbursements and other financing uses. The permanent improvement fund issued \$2,500,000 in tax anticipation notes during fiscal year 2019. During fiscal year 2019, the permanent improvement fund's fund cash balance increased \$2,545,088 from \$176,267 to \$2,721,355.

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

Building Fund

The building fund had \$7,971,497 in cash receipts and \$1,914,359 in cash disbursements. The building fund received a \$7,971,497 donation from the Knox County Foundation for the fieldhouse and bus garage project during fiscal year 2019. During fiscal year 2019, the building fund's fund cash balance increased \$6,057,138 from \$70,428 to \$6,127,566.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

For the general fund, final budgetary basis receipts and other financing sources of \$39,708,045 matched exactly to original budget estimates. The actual budgetary basis receipts and other financing sources of \$40,759,042 were greater than final budget estimates by \$1,050,997. The final budgetary basis disbursements of \$41,038,446 were equal to original budget estimates. The actual budgetary basis disbursements of \$40,408,428 were \$630,018 less than final budget estimates.

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 cash disbursements. The District had facilities acquisition and construction cash disbursements of \$1,943,859 during fiscal year 2019.

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2019, the District had \$825,000 in series 2014 current interest bonds and \$2,500,000 in tax anticipation notes. Of this total, \$825,000 is due within one year and \$2,500,000 is due in more than one year. The following table summarizes the debt outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, Fiscal Year End

	Governmental Activities	Governmental Activities 2018
Refunding bonds - series 2014 Current interest bonds Tax Anticipation Notes - 2019	\$ 825,000 2,500,000	\$ 1,625,000
Total	\$ 3,325,000	\$ 1,625,000

At June 30, 2019, the District's overall legal debt margin was \$55,427,058, with an unvoted debt margin of \$619,549. See Note 8 to the basic financial statements for detail on the District's debt administration.

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

Current Financial Related Activities

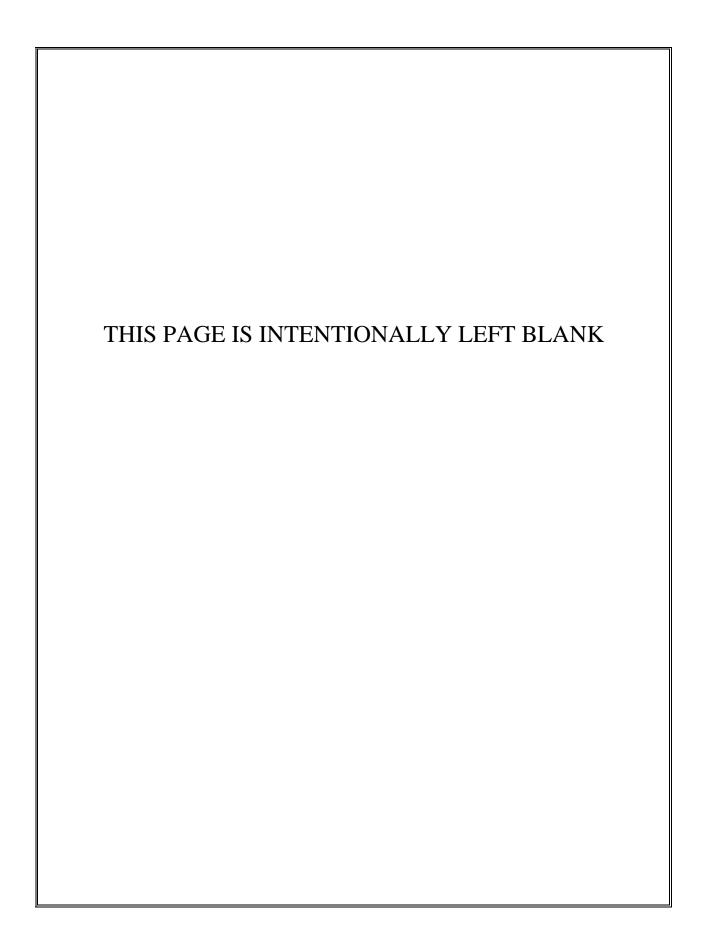
The financial position for the Mount Vernon City School District as we end our fiscal year 2019 is positive. In fact, our ending cash balance in the General Fund was \$384,193 more than our carryover balance for fiscal year 2018. In the most recent State Budget that was signed by Governor DeWine in July, we are receiving a little over \$1 million for FY2020 and an increase of around \$400,000 more in FY 2021.

In May 2019, Mount Vernon voters approved a renewal with increase of a P.I. Levy which increases our P.I. revenue by around \$700,000 per year starting in FY 2021, with half of the money being collected in FY 2020.

The Board of Education voted to put a levy on the November 2019 ballot that combines the two remaining Emergency Levies and extends the term to 10 years. The voters of the District passed the levy, which means, the district will not have to be on the ballot to renew existing operating funds until 2029, giving our community relief from voter fatigue and sparing the district the time and expense of running a levy as often.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Gary Hankins, Treasurer/CFO, Mount Vernon City School District, 300 Newark Road, Mount Vernon, Ohio 43050.



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - CASH BASIS JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities			
Assets:				
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	18,117,923		
Net position:				
Restricted for:				
Capital projects	\$	8,848,921		
Debt service		444,434		
Locally funded programs		26,314		
State funded programs		33,888		
Student activities		80,343		
Unrestricted		8,684,023		
Total net position	\$	18,117,923		

$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{MOUNT VERNON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT} \\ \textbf{KNOX COUNTY, OHIO} \end{array}$

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

		Cash		harges for		am Cash Receipts	Car	pital Grants		(Disbursements) Receipts and Changes in Net Position Governmental
	Disbursements			ices and Sales		Contributions		Contributions		Activities
Governmental activities:										
Instruction:	ф	21 722 240	Φ.	1 007 044	Φ.	246.607	Φ.		ф	(10.640.417)
Regular	\$	21,733,368	\$	1,837,344	\$	246,607	\$	-	\$	(19,649,417)
Special		5,224,710		218,835		3,887,250		-		(1,118,625)
Vocational		513,794		-		61,982		-		(451,812)
Pupil		2,517,109		25,681		256,203		_		(2,235,225)
Instructional staff		1,447,813		23,001		55,558		_		(1,392,255)
Board of education		96,982		_		-		_		(96,982)
Administration.		4,647,035		174		3,868		_		(4,642,993)
Fiscal		883,993		-		-		-		(883,993)
Business		145,383		-		-		-		(145,383)
Operations and maintenance		3,378,411		3,898		15,926		-		(3,358,587)
Pupil transportation		1,608,783		5,604		49,058		-		(1,554,121)
Central		312,844		-		14,400		-		(298,444)
Operation of non-instructional services:										
Food service operations		1,545,328		303,313		1,007,554		-		(234,461)
Other non-instructional services		231,067		-		197,829		-		(33,238)
Extracurricular activities		784,428		153,515		8,806		-		(622,107)
Facilities acquisition and construction Debt service:		1,943,859		-		-		7,971,497		6,027,638
Principal retirement		800,000		-		-		-		(800,000)
Interest and fiscal charges		41,893								(41,893)
Totals	\$	47,856,800	\$	2,548,364	\$	5,805,041	\$	7,971,497		(31,531,898)
			Prope	al receipts: erty taxes levied f						17 140 101
				eral purposes						17,149,101
				ot service						683,902 909,549
				ital projects						361,395
				nents in lieu of tax ts and entitlement						301,393
				pecific programs						18,646,567
				ings on investmen						317,071
				eeds from notes .						2,500,000
			Misc	ellaneous						174,961
			Total g	eneral receipts						40,742,546
			Change	e in net position.						9,210,648
			Net po	sition at beginnii	g of yea	ır				8,907,275
			Net po	sition at end of y	ear				\$	18,117,923

	General	ermanent provement	Building	onmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:		 				
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,576,203	\$ 2,721,355	\$ 6,127,566	\$ 99,730	\$	14,524,854
Fund balances:						
Restricted:						
Debt service	\$ -	-	-	\$ 444,434	\$	444,434
Capital improvements	-	2,721,355	6,127,566	-		8,848,921
Non-public schools	-	-	-	17,560		17,560
Extracurricular	-	-	-	80,343		80,343
Other purposes	-	-	-	42,642		42,642
Committed:						
Other purposes	-	-	-	6,630		6,630
Assigned:						
Student instruction	5,534	-	-	-		5,534
Student and staff support	129,507	-	-	-		129,507
Unassigned (deficit)	5,441,162	-	-	(491,879)		4,949,283
Total fund balances	\$ 5,576,203	\$ 2,721,355	\$ 6,127,566	\$ 99,730	\$	14,524,854

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

Total governmental fund balances	\$ 14,524,854
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.	 3,593,069
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 18,117,923

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

	Conoral	Permanent	Building	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Receipts:	General	Improvement	Building	runas	Funds
From local sources:					
Property taxes	\$ 17,149,10	1 \$ 909,549	\$ -	\$ 683,902	\$ 18,742,552
Tuition	1,914,70		-	-	1,914,704
Transportation fees	5,60		_	_	5,604
Earnings on investments	253,57		_	7,231	260,884
Charges for services			_	303,313	303,313
Extracurricular	30,11	2 -	-	166,564	196,676
Classroom materials and fees	124,16		-	-	124,169
Rental income	3,89		-	-	3,898
Contributions and donations	82,28	2 -	7,971,497	105,689	8,159,468
Other local receipts	92,67	9 -	-	2,938	95,617
Payment in lieu of taxes	361,39	5 -	-	-	361,395
Intergovernmental - state	19,981,35	3 111,840	-	1,425,322	21,518,515
Intergovernmental - federal	562,13	1 -	-	2,259,360	2,821,491
Total receipts	40,561,00	5 1,021,465	7,971,497	4,954,319	54,508,286
Disbursements: Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	21,447,24	2 227,453	-	238,139	21,912,834
Special	3,515,28		-	1,767,476	5,282,764
Vocational	517,81	1 -	-	-	517,811
Support services:					
Pupil	2,260,39	-	-	276,589	2,536,985
Instructional staff	1,368,73	8 38,393	-	57,941	1,465,072
Board of education	96,98	2 -	-	-	96,982
Administration	4,669,36	5 -	-	4,006	4,673,371
Fiscal	853,39	6 19,807	-	15,044	888,247
Business	146,72	-	-	-	146,722
Operations and maintenance	3,124,11	7 279,244	-	4,659	3,408,020
Pupil transportation	1,470,45	5 160,336	-	224	1,631,015
Central	297,94	4 -	-	14,900	312,844
Operation of non-instructional services:					
Food service operations			-	1,563,331	1,563,331
Other non-instructional services			-	231,067	231,067
Extracurricular activities	608,35		-	176,072	784,428
Facilities acquisition and construction Debt service:		- 29,500	1,914,359	-	1,943,859
Principal retirement			_	800,000	800,000
Interest and fiscal charges		- 21,644	-	20,249	41,893
Total disbursements	40,376,81		1,914,359	5,169,697	48,237,245
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over					
(under) disbursements	184,19	3 245,088	6,057,138	(215,378)	6,271,041
Other financing sources (uses):		2.500.000			2 500 000
Sale of notes	200.00	2,500,000	-	-	2,500,000
Advances in	200,00		-	-	200,000
Advances (out)	200,00	- (200,000) 0 2,300,000	· 		2,500,000
Net change in fund balances	384,19		6,057,138	(215,378)	8,771,041
	- 400 0	0 47:0:=	50.15 0	212102	5 552 045
Fund balances at beginning of year Fund balances at end of year	5,192,01 \$ 5,576,20		\$ 6,127,566	\$ 99,730	5,753,813 \$ 14,524,854
			,,		. ,==.,==.

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 8,771,041
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the	
statement of activities are different because:	
An internal service fund for self-insurance is not reported in the district-	
wide statement of activities. Governmental fund disbursements	
and the related internal service fund receipts are eliminated.	
The net receipts (disbursements) of the internal service fund	
are allocated among the governmental activities.	 439,607
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 9,210,648

$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{MOUNT VERNON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT} \\ \textbf{KNOX COUNTY, OHIO} \end{array}$

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL - BUDGET BASIS GENERAL FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)	
Receipts:					
From local sources:					
Property taxes	\$ 16,573,246	\$ 16,573,246	\$ 17,149,101	\$ 575,855	
Tuition.	1,759,015	1,759,015	1,914,704	155,689	
Transportation fees	9,287	9,287	5,604	(3,683)	
Earnings on investments	69,771	69,771	253,577	183,806	
Extracurricular	3,471	3,471	3,518	47	
Classroom materials and fees	127,746	127,746	124,169	(3,577)	
Rental income	9,324	9,324	3,898	(5,426)	
Contributions and donations	273	273	280	7	
Other local receipts	83,784	83,784	74,927	(8,857)	
Payments in lieu of taxes	371,421	371,421	361,395	(10,026)	
Intergovernmental - state	20,090,518	20,090,518	19,981,353	(109,165)	
Intergovernmental - federal	281,146	281,146	562,131	280,985	
Total receipts	39,379,002	39,379,002	40,434,657	1,055,655	
Disbursements:					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	21,716,687	21,695,217	21,383,294	311,923	
Special	3,573,344	3,642,347	3,518,486	123,861	
Vocational	529,665	529,387	521,534	7,853	
Support services:					
Pupil	2,250,118	2,382,036	2,215,574	166,462	
Instructional staff	1,407,641	1,297,358	1,386,031	(88,673)	
Board of education	98,494	93,694	96,982	(3,288)	
Administration	4,748,692	4,759,814	4,675,791	84,023	
Fiscal	872,748	804,098	859,350	(55,252)	
Business	149,368	158,813	147,075	11,738	
Operations and maintenance	3,259,452	3,249,879	3,209,413	40,466	
Pupil transportation	1,510,828	1,438,240	1,487,634	(49,394)	
Central	302,589	250,652	297,944	(47,292)	
Extracurricular activities	618,820	679,146	609,320	69,826	
Facilities acquisition and construction	-	10,321	-	10,321	
Debt service:					
Principal	-	46,819	-	46,819	
Interest and fiscal charges	-	625	-	625	
Total disbursements	41,038,446	41,038,446	40,408,428	630,018	
Excess (deficiency) of receipts					
over (under) disbursements	(1,659,444)	(1,659,444)	26,229	1,685,673	
Other financing sources:					
Refund of prior year's expenditures	129,043	129,043	124,385	(4,658)	
Advances in	200,000	200,000	200,000	(4,030)	
Total other financing sources	329,043	329,043	324,385	(4,658)	
Net change in fund balance	(1,330,401)	(1,330,401)	350,614	1,681,015	
· ·		, , , ,	•	,,	
Unencumbered fund balance beginning of year.	5,070,686	5,070,686	5,070,686	-	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	19,862	19,862	19,862	=	
Unencumbered fund balance end of year	\$ 3,760,147	\$ 3,760,147	\$ 5,441,162	\$ 1,681,015	

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

	A	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund	
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,593,069	
Net position: Unrestricted	\$	3,593,069	

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

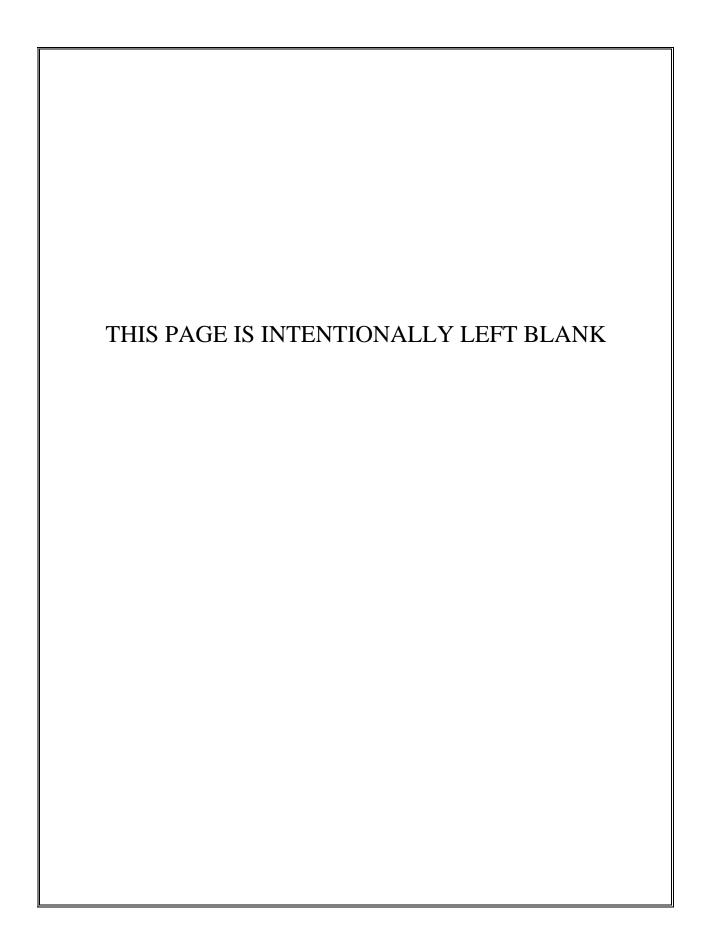
	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund	
Operating receipts:		
Charges for services	\$	5,757,004
Operating disbursements:		
Fringe benefits		682,324
Claims	4,694,235	
Total operating disbursements	5,376,559	
Operating income		380,445
Nonoperating receipts:		
Earnings on investments		59,162
Change in net position		439,607
Net position at beginning of year	3,153,462	
Net position at end of year	\$	3,593,069

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

		te-Purpose Frust	
	Sch	olarship	 Agency
Assets:			
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,990	\$ 54,234
Net position: Held in trust for scholarships Held on behalf of student activities	\$	2,990	\$ - 54,234
Total net position	\$	2,990	\$ 54,234

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

	Private-Purpose Trust	
Additions:	Scho	olarship
Interest	\$	122
Change in net cash position		122
Net position at beginning of year		2,868
Net position at end of year	\$	2,990



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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

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

The District was established in the 1870's through the consolidation of existing land areas and school districts. The District serves an area of approximately 138 square miles. It is located in Knox County, and includes all of the City of Mount Vernon, the Village of Gambier, and portions of Brown, Clinton, College, Harrison, Howard, Liberty, Miller, Monroe, Morgan, Morris, Pike and Pleasant Townships. The District is staffed by 119 non-certified employees and 266 certified full-time teaching personnel who provide services to 3,883 students and other community members.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

As discussed in Note 2.D., 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, which have been applied to the extent they are applicable to the cash basis of accounting. 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. Following are the more significant of the District's accounting policies.

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

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

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

Parochial Schools

Within the District boundaries, St. Vincent De Paul Elementary is operated through the Columbus Catholic Diocese and Christian Star Academy Elementary is operated as a private school. Current State legislation provides funding to these parochial schools. These monies are received and disbursed on behalf of the parochial schools by the Treasurer of the District, as directed by the parochial schools. The activity of these State monies by the District is reflected in a special revenue fund for financial reporting purposes.

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Licking Area Computer Association

The Licking Area Computer Association (LACA) is one of 18 Information Technology Centers in the State of Ohio that make up the Ohio Education Computer Network (OECN). LACA was founded in 1982, and is a non-profit organization, owned and governed by the schools it serves. LACA provides a variety of computer services to its member K-12 districts, including accounting, payroll, student grading, student scheduling, electronic grade books, professional development, internet, Local Area Network (LAN) support, library automation, and Education Management Information System (EMIS) reporting to the Ohio Department of Education. The District paid LACA \$177,468 for services in fiscal year 2019. Financial information can be obtained from Chad Carson, who serves as Executive Director, at 150 South Quentin Road, Newark, Ohio 43055.

Knox County Career Center

The Knox County Career Center is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the participating school districts' elected Boards of Education, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. To obtain financial information, write to the Knox County Career Center, Tracy Elliott, who serves as Treasurer, at 306 Martinsburg Road, Mount Vernon, Ohio 43050.

INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL

Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

The District participates in the SchoolComp Group Retrospective Rating Program (Group Retro). Group Retro is an alternate rating program allowed by the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation and offered through SchoolComp. The SchoolComp Group Retro Program is administered by CompManagement. The intent of the Group Retro is to reward participants that are able to keep their individual claim costs below a predetermined amount with refunds at the end of predetermined evaluation periods. See Note 9 for more information on Group Retro.

B. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to report its financial position and the results of its operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain District activities or functions. Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. Each category is divided into separate fund types.

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

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable resources are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. The following are the District's major governmental funds:

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

<u>Permanent improvement fund</u> - The permanent improvement capital projects fund accounts for levy collections used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital facilities.

<u>Building fund</u> - The building capital projects fund accounts for contributions and related expenditures for the District's field house and bus garage project.

Other governmental funds of the District are used to account for (a) financial resources that are restricted to the payment of long-term debt principal, interest and related costs, and (b) specific receipt sources that are restricted or committed to a disbursement for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Proprietary funds are used to account for the District's ongoing activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service; 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 District's only internal service fund is used to account for self-insurance programs.

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 cash 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. Agency funds are custodial in nature and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The District's only trust fund is a private-purpose trust fund that accounts for scholarship programs for students. The District's agency fund accounts for student activities.

C. Basis of Presentation

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

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

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.

All assets and net cash position associated with the operation of the District are included on the statement of net position.

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

D. 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.

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 yet collected) and certain 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 this financial statement.

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 government-wide statements and disbursements reported in the budgetary statements is due to current year encumbrances being added to disbursements reported in the budgetary statements.

These statements include adequate disclosure of material matters, in accordance with the basis of accounting described in the preceding paragraphs.

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

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

E. Budgets

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary control is at the fund level for all funds. Although the legal level of budgetary control was established at the fund level of disbursements, the District has elected to present the budgetary statement comparison at the fund and function level of disbursements. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education.

Tax Budget:

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. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Knox County Budget Commission for rate determination.

Estimated Resources:

By March 15, 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 the basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered cash balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts from the certificate of estimated resources that was in effect at the time the original and final appropriations were passed by the Board of Education.

Appropriations:

Upon receipt from the County Auditor of an amended certificate of estimated resources based on final assessed values and tax rates or a certificate saying no new certificate is necessary, the annual appropriation resolution is enacted by the Board of Education. Prior to the passage of the annual appropriation measure, the Board may pass a temporary appropriation measure to meet the ordinary expenses of the District. The appropriation resolution, at the fund level, must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures may not exceed the appropriation totals at the legal level of control. Any revisions that alter the legal level of budgetary control must be approved by the Board of Education.

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

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

The Board may pass supplemental fund appropriations so long as the total appropriations by fund do not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent certificate of estimated resources. During the fiscal year, all supplemental appropriations were legally enacted.

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

Lapsing of Appropriations:

At the close of each fiscal year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts back to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriation. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and are not reappropriated.

F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the District 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 cash equivalents" on the basic financial statements.

During fiscal year 2019, investments were limited to commercial paper, negotiable CD's, Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB), Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLB), and U.S. government money market mutual funds. In accordance with the cash basis of accounting, all District investments are reported at cost.

Under existing Ohio statutes, all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. The Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest receipts credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$253,577, which includes \$118,251 assigned from other District funds.

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

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

G. Inventory and Prepaid Items

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

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

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

H. Capital Assets

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

I. Interfund Balances

On the fund financial statements, the District reports advances in and advances out for interfund loans. These items are not reflected as assets and liabilities in the accompanying fund financial statements under the cash basis of accounting. Advances are eliminated in the statement of activities.

J. Compensated Absences

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

K. 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.

L. Employer Contributions to Cost-Sharing Pension Plans

The District recognizes the cash disbursements for employer contributions to cost-sharing pension plans when they are paid. As described in Notes 10 and 11, the employer contributions include portions for pension benefits and for postemployment healthcare.

M. Long-Term Obligations

Bonds, loans, capital leases, and other long-term obligations are not recognized as liabilities 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 principal and interest payments, bond issuance costs, and payments to refunded bond escrow agent.

N. Fund Cash Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

O. Restricted Cash Assets

Cash assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the normal understanding of the availability of the cash assets. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments or imposed by enabling legislation. The District did not have any restricted cash assets at June 30, 2019.

P. Net Cash Position

Net cash position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The District did not have any net cash position restricted by enabling legislation at June 30, 2019.

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

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

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

Q. 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 transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after nonoperating receipts/disbursements in the proprietary 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 transfers between governmental funds are eliminated in the statement of activities.

R. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

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 statement of the District.

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	Deficit
Food Service	\$ 273,258
Vocational Education Enhancement	128
IDEA Part B	57,734
Title I	130,533
IDEA Part B - Preschool Stimulus	2,778
Improving Teacher Quality	9,745
Miscellaneous Federal Grants	17,703
Total	\$ 491,879

C. Compliance

Ohio Administrative Code, Section 117-2-03(B), requires the District to prepare its annual financial report in accordance with GAAP. However, the District prepared its financial statements on a cash basis, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than GAAP. The accompanying financial statements omit assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, 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.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the fair value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal fair value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
- Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts:
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in 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;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- 8. Certain banker's acceptance (for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

Protection of the deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution.

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. Except as noted above, 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.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$8,993,725 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$10,249,630. Of the bank balance, \$8,139,306 was covered by the FDIC and \$2,110,324 was collateralized through the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS).

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

B. Investments

The fair value of these investments is not materially different than the measurement value. As of June 30, 2019, the District had the following investments and maturities:

		Investments Maturities			
Investment type	Carrying Value	6 months or less	7 to 12 months	19 to 24 months	Greater than 24 months
Commercial paper	\$6,418,470	\$6,418,470	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Negotiable CD's	2,454,952	-	350,597	991,141	1,113,214
FFCB	150,000	-	-	150,000	-
FHLB	150,000	-	-	150,000	-
U.S. government money market mutual fund	8,000	8,000			
Total	\$9,181,422	\$6,426,470	\$ 350,597	\$1,291,141	\$ 1,113,214

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. The investment policy restricts the Treasurer from investing in any securities other than those identified in the Ohio Revised Code and that all investments must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless they are matched to a specific obligation or debt of the District.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Credit Risk: The District's investments in federal agency securities were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The District's negotiable CD's were not rated but are fully covered by the FDIC. The commercial paper was rated A1+ and A1 by Standard & Poor's and P1 by Moody's Investor Services. The U.S. government money market mutual funds were rated AAAm by Standard and Poor's. 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 credit 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. The District's investments in Federal agency securities are exposed to custodial credit risk as it is uninsured, unregistered, and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the District's name. The District has no investment policy dealing with custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute which prohibit payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or qualified trustee.

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

Investment type	Carrying Value	% of Total
Commercial paper	\$ 6,418,470	69.91
Negotiable CD's	2,454,952	26.74
FFCB	150,000	1.63
FHLB	150,000	1.63
U.S. government money		
market mutual funds	8,000	0.09
Total	\$ 9,181,422	100.00

C. Reconciliation of Cash to the Statement of Net Position

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

Cash and investments per note disclosure	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 8,993,725
Investments	 9,181,422
Total	\$ 18,175,147
Cash and investments per statement of net position	
Governmental activities	\$ 18,117,923
Private-purpose trust fund	2,990
Agency fund	 54,234
Total	\$ 18,175,147

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Advances in/advances out consisted of the following at June 30, 2019 as reported on the fund statement:

Advances in	Advances out	 <u>Amount</u>
General fund	Permanent improvement fund	\$ 200,000

This advance represents a partial repayment of a prior year advance made from the general fund to the permanent improvement fund.

Advances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

In 2017, the District advanced the permanent improvement fund \$875,000. This advance is expected to repaid over a five year period. At June 30, 2019, the remaining interfund balances is \$475,000. The remaining interfund balance is expected to be repaid within the next three years.

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 taxes received in calendar year 2019 represent the collection of calendar year 2018 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2019 were levied after April 1, 2018, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2018, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised fair value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax receipts 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 Knox County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

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

	2018 Second Half Collections		2019 First Half Collections			
		Amount	Percent	_	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/residential						
and other real estate	\$	564,702,380	92.13	\$	565,401,130	91.26
Public utility personal		48,213,820	7.87		54,148,050	8.74
Total	\$	612,916,200	100.00	<u>\$</u>	619,549,180	100.00
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$	37.73		\$	37.54	

NOTE 7 - PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

The District has entered into various tax increment financing agreements with local companies for the purpose of various improvements and developments. To encourage these improvements, the companies were granted an exemption from paying property taxes on the improvements and developments; however, payments in lieu of taxes are made to the District in an amount equal to the property taxes that otherwise would have been due in the current year. These payments are being used to finance the District's operations and will continue through fiscal year 2025. In the governmental fund financial statements, the District recorded payments in lieu of taxes cash receipts of \$361,395 in the general fund during fiscal year 2019.

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Balance Outstanding July 1, 2018	Additions	Reductions	Balance Outstanding June 30, 2019	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental activities:					
Refunding bonds - Series 2014					
Current interest bonds	\$ 1,625,000	\$ -	\$ (800,000)	\$ 825,000	\$ 825,000
Tax Anticipation Notes - 2019		2,500,000		2,500,000	
Total long-term bonds and notes	\$ 1,625,000	\$2,500,000	\$ (800,000)	\$ 3,325,000	\$ 825,000

General Obligation Bonds Payable - Series 2014: In June of 2014, the District issued \$3,795,000 in general obligation bonds for the refunding of the 2005 general obligation bonds. This refunding resulted in bond issuance costs of \$51,795 and payments to refunded bond escrow agent of \$3,956,611 and was undertaken to reduce the combined total debt service payments over a six-year period by \$192,778. These current interest bonds have a final maturity of December 1, 2019 and an interest rate of 1.656%. Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. Payments of principal and interest are recorded as cash disbursements of the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

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

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS – (Continued)

<u>Tax Anticipation Notes - 2019</u>: In February of 2019, the District issued \$2,500,000 in tax anticipation notes for the purpose of constructing a filed house and a bus garage/maintenance building for the District. The notes were issued for a ten-year period, with a final maturity during fiscal year 2030 and an interest rate of 4.00%. Payments of principal and interest will be recorded as cash disbursements of the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

B. Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term obligations outstanding at fiscal year-end are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Refund Principal	Current Interest ling Bonds - Seri Interest	
2020	\$ 825,000	\$ 6,831	\$ 831,831
Fiscal Year Ending	Tax A	nticipation Notes	- 201 <u>9</u>
<u>June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	Interest	<u>Total</u>
2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025-2029 2030	\$ - 205,000 215,000 225,000 235,000 1,325,000 295,000	\$ 100,274 95,911 87,512 78,712 69,691 195,636 5,916	\$ 100,274 300,911 302,512 303,712 304,691 1,520,636 300,916
Total	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 633,652	\$ 3,133,652

C. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2019, are a voted debt margin of \$55,427,058 (including available funds of \$492,632) and an unvoted debt margin of \$619,549.

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

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Comprehensive

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the District's insurance coverage was as follows:

Type of Coverage	Ded	<u>luctible</u>	<u>L</u>	iability Limit
Buildings and contents blanket coverage	\$	1,000	\$	132,026,032
Inland marine coverage		500		101,375
Automobile liability		1,000		1,000,000
General liability				
Per occurrence				1,000,000
General aggregate				3,000,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. There has been no significant reduction in the amounts of insurance coverage from fiscal year 2018.

B. Health Care Self-Insurance Program

Medical/pharmacy and dental insurance is offered to employees through a self-insurance internal service fund. The District contracts with Gallagher Benefit Services for health care consulting services and pays a monthly fee for those services. In addition, the District pays an administrative fee to Mutual Health Services, a third-party administrator, who in turn pays the claims for the District. Claims of \$245,000 are due to be paid from the internal service fund at June 30, 2019. The claims outstanding balance is based on an estimate supplied by the District's third-party administrator, and includes estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims.

Changes in claims due for the current and prior fiscal year are as follows:

	Beginning	Claims	Claims	Ending
Fiscal Year	Balance	Incurred	<u>Payments</u>	Balance
2019	\$ 306,000	\$ 4,633,235	\$ (4,694,235)	\$ 245,000
2018	391.000	4.322.567	(4,407,567)	306,000

C. Workers' Compensation

The District participated in the SchoolComp Group Retrospective Rating Program (Group Retro) in fiscal year 2018 (See Note 2.A.). The intent of the Group Retro is to reward participants that are able to keep their individual claim costs below a predetermined amount. The District continues to pay their individual premium; however, the District will have the opportunity to receive retrospective premium adjustments (refunds or assessments) at the end of the three evaluation periods. The group's retrospective premium will be calculated at 12, 24, and 36 months after the end of the policy year. At the end of each period, the Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC) will take a snap-shot of the incurred claims losses for the entire group and calculate the group's retrospective premium. If the retrospective premium that is calculated is less than the group's total standard premium, all the participants will receive a refund. However, if the retrospective premium is greater than the group's total standard premium, an assessment will be levied by the BWC. CompManagement, LLC. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the SchoolComp Group Retro program.

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

NOTE 10 - 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	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 April 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 \$586,232 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.

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years of credited service who is determined to be disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. New members on or after July 1, 2013, must have at least ten years of qualifying service credit to apply for disability benefits. 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 \$2,776,709 for fiscal year 2019.

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Net Pension Liability

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

Following is information related to the proportionate share:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the net pension			
liability prior measurement date	0.12725000%	0.17360162%	
Proportion of the net pension			
liability current measurement date	0.12465480%	0.17202868%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0.00259520</u> %	- <u>0.00157294</u> %	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 7,139,211	\$ 37,825,244	\$ 44,964,455

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.

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

Investment rate of return

7.50% net of investments expense, including inflation

Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.50%)	(7.50%)	(8.50%)
District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$ 10,056,117	\$ 7,139,211	\$ 4,693,581

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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 (6.45%)	Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
District's proportionate share	(0.43%)	(7.43%)	(8.43%)
of the net pension liability	\$ 55,238,790	\$ 37,825,244	\$ 23,087,040

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5% of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the District's surcharge obligation was \$51,444.

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 \$73,156 for fiscal year 2019.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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	0.12	2808370%	0.	.17360162%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0.12	2307440%	0.	.17202868%	
Change in proportionate share	-0.00	0500930%	-0.	.00157294%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$ 3	3,414,416	\$	-	\$ 3,414,416
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	2,764,325	\$ 2,764,325

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

NOTE 11 - 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.

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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 %	

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018 was 3.70%. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018 was 3.63%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00% of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50% payroll surcharge and 0.50% of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.62%, as of June 30, 2018 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. 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					
	19	% Decrease (2.70%)	Di	scount Rate (3.70%)	1	% Increase (4.70%)
District's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	4,143,126	\$	3,414,416	\$	2,837,415

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

				Current			
	19	% Decrease	Τ	Trend Rate	1	% Increase	
	(6.5 % decreasing		(7.5	(7.5 % decreasing		(8.5 % decreasing	
	t	o 3.75 %)	t	o 4.75 %)	t	to 5.75 %)	
District's proportionate share							
of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,754,808	\$	3,414,416	\$	4,287,857	

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			
12.50% at age 20 to			
2.50% at age 65			
7.45%, net of investment			
expenses, including i	nflation		
3.00%			
7.45%			
Initial	Ultimate		
6.00%	4.00%		
5.00%	4.00%		
8.00%	4.00%		
-5.23%	4.00%		
	12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65 7.45%, net of investn expenses, including i 3.00% 7.45% Initial 6.00% 5.00% 8.00%		

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.

Also since the prior measurement date, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9 percent to 1.944 percent per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were scheduled to be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020. However, in June of 2019, the STRS Board voted to extend the current Medicare Part B partial reimbursement for one year.

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

NOTE 11 - 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.

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	19	% Decrease (6.45%)	Di	Current scount Rate (7.45%)	1	% Increase (8.45%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	2,369,286	\$	2,764,325	\$	3,096,337
	19	% Decrease		Current Frend Rate	1	% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	3,077,595	\$	2,764,325	\$	2,446,176

NOTE 12 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Unpaid Vacation Leave and Sick Leave

The criteria for determining vacation leave and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn 10 to 20 days of vacation leave per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation leave is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation leave.

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 200 days for certificated personnel and 220 days for classified personnel and administrators. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of 50 days for classified employees, 55 days for certificated employees, and 60 days for all administrators.

Unpaid vacation leave and sick leave is not recorded as a liability on the basic financial statements in accordance with the cash basis of accounting.

B. Life Insurance

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

NOTE 13 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the cash basis, the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances.

The statement of cash receipts, disbursements and change in fund balance - budget and actual (budgetary basis) presented for the general fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget.

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

NOTE 13 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

The major differences between the budget basis and the cash basis are that:

- (a) In order to determine compliance with Ohio law, and to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, total outstanding encumbrances (budget basis) are recorded as the equivalent of a cash disbursement, as opposed to assigned, committed, or restricted fund cash balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances (cash basis); and,
- (b) Some funds are included in the general fund (cash basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

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

Net Change in Fund Cash Balance

	General fund
Budget basis	\$ 350,614
Funds budgeted elsewhere	(13,250)
Adjustment for encumbrances	46,829
Cash basis	\$ 384,193

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate fund classifications are considered part of the general fund on a cash basis. This includes the public school support fund.

NOTE 14 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

The District is not party to any legal proceedings that would have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the District.

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

NOTE 14 - CONTINGENCIES - (Continued)

C. State Foundation Funding

School District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2019 are not finalized. As a result, the impact of future FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2019 financial statements is determinable at this time. As a result of the FTE adjustments the District will receive in fiscal year 2020 an additional \$25,916.

NOTE 15 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

	Capital	
	<u>Imp</u>	provements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		692,334
Current year offsets		(973,267)
Total	\$	(280,933)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	

During fiscal years 2005, 2014, and 2019, the District issued \$10,815,000 in capital related school improvement bonds and refunding bonds. These proceeds may be used to reduce the capital improvements set-aside amount for future years. The amount presented for prior year offset from debt proceeds is limited to an amount needed to reduce the capital improvements set-aside balance to \$0. The District is responsible for tracking the amount of debt proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods, which was \$10,815,000 at June 30, 2019.

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

NOTE 16 - COMMITMENTS

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

	Year End		
<u>Fund</u>	Enc	<u>umbrances</u>	
General fund	\$	46,897	
Permanent Improvement fund		259,323	
Building fund		215,449	
Nonmajor governmental funds		88,336	
Total	\$	610,005	

NOTE 17 - TAX ABATEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Other governments have entered into property tax abatement agreements with property owners under Enterprise Zone Agreements ("EZAs") and the Ohio Community Reinvestment Area ("CRA") program within 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 have designated areas to encourage revitalization of the existing housing stock and the development of new structures.

The District has incurred a reduction in property tax receipts due to agreements entered into by other governments. During fiscal year 2019, the District's property tax receipts were reduced under agreements entered into by other governments as follows:

Government Entering	 Tax Abatement Program			District	
Into Agreement	 CRA		Ezone	Tax	xes Abated
City of Mount Vernon Clinton Township Liberty Township	\$ 2,484	\$	105,182 4,079 65,352	\$	107,666 4,079 65,352
Total	\$ 2,484	\$	174,613	\$	177,097

The District is not receiving any amounts from these other governments in association with the forgone property tax receipts.

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed Through Ohio Department of Education		
Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution) National School Lunch Program	10.555	\$ 20,300
Cash Assistance: School Breakfast Program National School Lunch Program Summer Food Service Program for Children Total Child Nutrition Cluster	10.553 10.555 10.559	236,541 732,391 24,182 1,013,414
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	10.582	14,440
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture		1,027,854
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed Through Ohio Department of Education		
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	966,066
Special Education Cluster (IDEA): Special Education - Grants to States Special Education - Preschool Grant Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)	84.027 84.173	930,447 30,237 960,684
Rural Education Grant	84.358	30,461
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	160,505
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424A	65,910
Total U.S. Department of Education		2,183,626
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards		\$ 3,211,480

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS 2 CFR 200.510(b)(6) FOR THE 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 Mount Vernon City Schools (the District's) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2019. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, 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 fair value. The District allocated donated food commodities to the respective program that benefitted from the use of those donated food commodities.

NOTE F - TRANSFERS BETWEEN PROGRAM YEARS

Federal regulations require schools to obligate certain federal awards by June 30. However, with ODE's consent, schools can transfer unobligated amounts to the subsequent fiscal year's program. The District transferred the following amounts from 2019 to 2020 programs:

	CFDA		
Program Title	Number	<u>Amt. 1</u>	<u> ransferred</u>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	\$	33,391
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027	\$	59,088
Title II-A to Local Educational Agencies	84.367	\$	5,185
Title IV-A to Local Educational Agencies	84.184	\$	11,162
ECSE Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.173	\$	796



88 East Broad Street, 5th Floor Columbus, Ohio 43215-3506 (614) 466-3402 or (800) 443-9275 CentralRegion@ohioauditor.gov

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

Mount Vernon City School District Knox County 300 Newark Road Mount Vernon, Ohio 43050

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the cash-basis financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Mount Vernon City School District, Knox County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 26, 2020, wherein we noted the District uses a special purpose framework other than generally accepted accounting principles.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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Mount Vernon City School District Knox 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 instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards* which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings as items 2019-001 and 2019-002.

District's Response to Findings

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 26, 2020



88 East Broad Street, 5th Floor Columbus, Ohio 43215-3506 (614) 466-3402 or (800) 443-9275 CentralRegion@ohioauditor.gov

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

Mount Vernon City School District Knox County 300 Newark Road Mount Vernon, Ohio 43050

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

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

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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Mount Vernon City School District
Knox County
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements
Applicable to Each Major Federal Program and On Internal Control over
Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance
Page 2

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State

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Columbus, Ohio

March 26, 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)?	Yes
(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 and CFDA #84.010 – Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	No

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

FINDING NUMBER 2019-001

1. Annual Financial Reporting - Noncompliance

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

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

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

FINDING NUMBER 2019-001 (Continued)

1. Annual Financial Report - Noncompliance (Continued)

Ohio Admin. Code § 117-2-03(B) requires the District to file its annual financial report which is prepared using generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). However, the District prepared its financial statements, that although formatted similar to financial statements prescribed by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34, report on the basis of cash receipts and cash disbursements, rather than GAAP.

The accompanying financial statements and notes omit certain assets, liabilities, deferred inflows/outflows of resources, fund equities/net position, and disclosures that while presumed material, cannot be determined at this time. Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code §117.38, the District may be fined and subject to various other administrative remedies for its failure to file the required financial report.

Failure to report on a GAAP basis compromises the District's ability to evaluate and monitor the overall financial condition of the District. To help provide the users with more meaningful financial statements, the District should prepare its annual financial statements according to generally accepted accounting principles.

Officials' Response:

See Corrective Action Plan

FINDING NUMBER 2019-002

2. Ohio Rev. Code § 5705.10(C) - Noncompliance and Material Weakness

Ohio Rev. Code § 5705.10(C) provides in part that all revenue derived from a special levy shall be credited to a special fund for the purpose for which the levy was made.

The District incorrectly recorded \$48,198 of property tax revenue in the Debt Service Fund included with in the Remaining Fund Information opinion unit. Given the source of the revenue, this should have been recorded in the Permanent Improvement Fund. Audit adjustments are reflected in the financial statements and in the District's accounting records correcting the misstatement.

The lack of controls caused errors in property tax posting. This lack of controls over posting of financial transactions decreases the reliability of financial data at year-end and can result in undetected errors and irregularities.

The District should implement controls to help ensure all transactions are posted to the correct funds. In addition, the District should review the ledgers and financial reports to help ensure the financial statements are accurate.

Officials' Response:

See Corrective Action Plan

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

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

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Mount Vernon City Schools



Board of Education 300 Newark Road Mount Vernon, OH 43050

William Seder Jr., Superintendent Gary Hankins, Treasurer Phone: (740)397-7422 Fax: (740)393-5949 Web Site:

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	Ohio Rev. Code §117.38 – Annual Financial Report not prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles Finding initially issued during FY12 Audit.		The Board of Education voted unanimously in 2013 not to report on a GAAP basis. Given the size of the District, the cost to report on GAAP exceeded the benefits. Mount Vernon reports on OCBOA. Reissued as 2019-001

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Mount Vernon City Schools



Board of Education 300 Newark Road Mount Vernon, OH 43050

William Seder Jr., Superintendent Gary Hankins, Treasurer Phone: (740)397-7422 Fax: (740)393-5949 Web Site: www.mvcsd.us

Finding Number	Planned Corrective Action	Anticipated Completion Date	Responsible Contact Person
2019-001	The Mount Vernon Board of Education, knowing that the GAAP method is required by the Ohio Revised Code, decided in the interest of cost containment to approve a contract with Julian & Grube for OCBOA statements to be prepared instead of GAAP for this year. The Board is aware that there will be a comment on our audit to address this matter, along with a financial penalty.	Reassess annually	Gary Hankins, Treasurer
2019-002	Once tax settlements are posted semi-annually, the Treasurer will take an additional step to verify that the amounts posted on the books for the Mount Vernon City Schools for each advance and settlement match the amounts shown on the County Auditor's forms. The Treasurer will be sure that the amounts meant to be posted into the General, Bond and Permanent Improvement funds will match the amounts collected and distributed by the Knox County Auditor for each fund.	Semi - annually	Gary Hankins, Treasurer





MOUNT VERNON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

KNOX 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 MAY 5, 2020