



LIBERTY UNION – THURSTON LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT FAIRFIELD COUNTY JUNE 30, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

IILE	PAGE
ndependent Auditor's Report	1
Prepared by Management:	
Management's Discussion and Analysis	5
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements: Statement of Net Position	17
Statement of Activities	18
Fund Financial Statements: Balance Sheet Governmental Funds	19
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities	20
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds	21
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	22
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund	23
Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds	24
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Proprietary Funds	25
Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds	26
Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities Fiduciary Fund	27
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	29

LIBERTY UNION – THURSTON LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT FAIRFIELD COUNTY JUNE 30, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

TITLE	(00	PAGE
Required Supplementary	Information:	
	's Proportionate Share of the (SERS)	72
	's Proportionate Share of the (STRS)	74
Schedule of District Pe	nsion Contributions (SERS)	76
Schedule of District Pe	nsion Contributions (STRS)	78
	's Proportionate Share of the SERS)	80
	's Proportionate Share of the sset (STRS)	81
Schedule of District OF	PEB Contributions (SERS)	82
Schedule of District OF	PEB Contributions (STRS)	84
Notes to the Required	Supplementary Information	86
Schedule of Expenditures	s of Federal Awards	89
Notes to the Schedule of	Expenditures of Federal Awards	90
Independent Auditor's Report Financial Reporting and on Required by Government A	on Internal Control Over Compliance and Other Matters Auditing Standards	91
Applicable to the Major Fed	on Compliance with Requirements deral Program and on Internal Control Over the Uniform Guidance	93
Schedule of Findings		95
Prepared by Management:		
Summary Schedule of Prio	r Audit Findings	97



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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Liberty Union-Thurston Local School District Fairfield County 1108 South Main Street Lancaster, Ohio 43105

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

Liberty Union-Thurston Local School District Fairfield 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 financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Liberty Union-Thurston Local School District, Fairfield County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary and Other Information

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

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

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

Liberty Union-Thurston Local School District Fairfield County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 22, 2020, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

January 22, 2020

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

The management's discussion and analysis of the Liberty Union-Thurston Local School District's (the "District") financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's 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 position of governmental activities increased \$2,585,688 which represents a 16.13% increase from 2018's net position.
- ➤ General revenues accounted for \$14,849,731 or 82.25% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales and grants and contributions accounted for \$3,205,258 or 17.75% of total revenues of \$18,054,989.
- ➤ The District had \$15,469,301 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$3,205,258 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$14,849,731 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and bond retirement fund. The general fund had \$15,291,881 in revenues and \$14,591,364 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the general fund's fund balance increased from \$10,269,824 to \$10,970,341.
- > The bond retirement fund had \$1,160,195 in revenues and \$1,303,763 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the bond retirement fund's fund balance decreased from \$1,730,406 to \$1,586,838.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

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

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

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2019?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues and expenses using the accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, 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.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins 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's most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and bond retirement fund.

Governmental Funds

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

Proprietary Funds

The District maintains a proprietary fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the District's various functions. The District's internal service fund, accounts for medical, vision, dental and prescription benefits self-insurance.

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

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District 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 a statement of fiduciary assets and liabilities. 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.

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability.

The District as a Whole

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the District as a whole. The table on the following page provides a summary of the District's net position at June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018.

THIS SPACE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
Assets		
Current and other assets	\$ 22,780,094	\$ 21,575,659
Capital assets, net	23,181,776	23,161,097
Total assets	45,961,870	44,736,756
Deferred outflows		
Deferred charges on debt refunding	191,062	237,888
Pension	4,114,940	5,375,907
OPEB	173,697	166,712
Total deferred outflows	4,479,699	5,780,507
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Current liabilities	1,978,897	2,081,784
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	1,324,061	1,425,556
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability	14,994,467	16,391,732
Net OPEB liability	1,755,763	3,804,619
Other amounts	4,823,007	5,928,902
Total liabilities	24,876,195	29,632,593
<u>Deferred inflows</u>		
Property taxes	4,212,669	3,647,373
Pension	1,180,893	742,128
OPEB	1,555,299	464,344
Total deferred inflows	6,948,861	4,853,845
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	19,071,963	18,030,428
Restricted	2,571,221	3,267,717
Unrestricted (deficit)	(3,026,671)	(5,267,320)
Total net position	\$ 18,616,513	\$ 16,030,825

The net pension liability is reported pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability/asset is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions." For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability, and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and the net OPEB asset.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2019, the District's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$18,616,513.

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

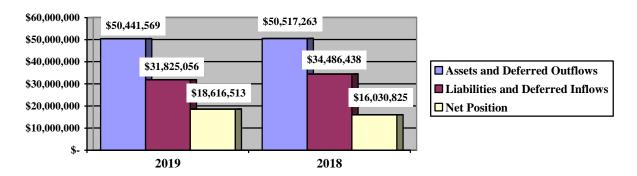
As the table on page 6 illustrates, the most significant changes in net position were related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, and the related deferred inflows/outflows of resources. See Notes 14 and 15 in the notes to the basic financial statements for additional information regarding these components of net position.

At year end, capital assets represented 50.44% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. The net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019, was \$19,071,963. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the District's net position, \$2,571,221, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$3,026,671. This represents an increase of \$2,240,649 compared to the prior year's unrestricted net position, which is primarily due to changes in the pension and OPEB calculations.

The graph below shows the District's assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and net position at June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018.

Governmental Activities



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

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

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,525,363	\$ 1,424,842
Operating grants and contributions	1,679,895	1,577,313
Capital grants and contributions	-	41,000
General revenues:		
Property taxes	4,287,121	5,295,374
Income taxes	3,684,781	3,526,810
Grants and entitlements	6,530,990	6,473,450
Investment earnings	256,809	101,432
Miscellaneous	90,030	161,701
Total revenues	18,054,989	18,601,922
<u>Expenses</u>		
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	5,988,898	3,884,990
Special	2,573,358	1,570,047
Vocational	279,828	186,765
Other	53,414	32,275
Support services:		
Pupil	717,334	650,115
Instructional staff	517,629	565,297
Board of education	142,749	108,970
Administration	963,194	668,603
Fiscal	475,796	344,478
Operations and maintenance	1,894,752	1,514,920
Pupil transportation	302,057	689,509
Central	208,459	331,626
Operation of non-instructional services	573,373	464,209
Extracurricular activities	570,188	455,599
Intergovernmental	-	1,846,490
Interest and fiscal charges	208,272	319,958
Total expenses	15,469,301	13,633,851
Change in net position	2,585,688	4,968,071
Net position at beginning of year	16,030,825	11,062,754
Net position at end of year	\$ 18,616,513	\$ 16,030,825

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

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$2,585,688. Total governmental expenses of \$15,469,301 were offset by program revenues of \$3,205,258 and general revenues of \$14,849,731. Program revenues supported 20.72% of the total governmental expenses.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 80.33% of total governmental revenue. The overall decrease in revenues was \$546,933 or 2.94% due to a decline in property taxes revenue. This decrease is primarily the result of fluctuations in the amount of property taxes available to the District as an advance at fiscal year-end. This amount is recorded as revenue in accordance with GAAP and can vary depending on when the County Auditor distributes the second-half tax bills.

Expenses of the governmental activities increased \$1,835,450 or 13.46%. The only significant decrease in expenses was due to intergovernmental expenses incurred in fiscal year 2018. These represented the return of unused State funding due to the District's recent school facilities construction project coming in under budget. The increases in most other program expenses is primarily the result of the STRS indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employee Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50% in fiscal year 2018. These benefit changes caused a decrease to the net pension liability and the subsequent expenses reported for fiscal year 2018 when compared to fiscal year 2017. On an accrual basis, the District reported \$1,424,666 and \$(4,808,649) in pension expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. In addition, the District reported \$(1,755,345) and \$(535,558) in OPEB expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. The total net increase in pension expense and OPEB expense from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019 was \$5,013,528. This increase is primarily the result of the benefit changes by the retirement systems. Fluctuations in the pension and OPEB expense makes it difficult to compare financial information between years since pension expense and OPEB expense are components of program expenses reported on the statement of activities.

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

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

The following is a comparison of fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

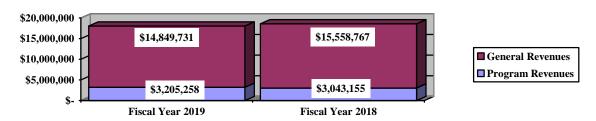
Governmental Activities

D	S	al Cost of ervices 2019		Net Cost of Services 2019	T	otal Cost of Services 2018		Vet Cost of Services 2018
Program expenses								
Instruction:								
Regular		5,988,898	\$	5,179,562	\$	3,884,990	\$	3,133,869
Special		2,573,358		1,326,247		1,570,047		473,649
Vocational		279,828		164,368		186,765		71,305
Other		53,414		53,414		32,275		32,275
Support services:								
Pupil		717,334		683,411		650,115		650,115
Instructional staff		517,629		496,533		565,297		526,937
Board of education		142,749		142,749		108,970		108,970
Administration		963,194		910,090		668,603		631,097
Fiscal		475,796		475,796		344,478		344,478
Operations and maintenance		1,894,752		1,887,599		1,514,920		1,514,920
Pupil transportation		302,057		270,635		689,509		659,093
Central		208,459		208,459		331,626		331,626
Operation of non-instructional services:								
Other non-instructional services		-		-		1,919		1,919
Food service operations		573,373		13,184		462,290		(128,819)
Extracurricular activities		570,188		243,724		455,599		72,814
Intergovernmental		· -		-		1,846,490		1,846,490
Interest and fiscal charges		208,272	_	208,272	_	319,958	_	319,958
Total expenses	\$ 1	5,469,301	\$	12,264,043	\$	13,633,851	\$	10,590,696

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, as 75.58% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 79.28%. The District's taxpayers, and grants and entitlements received from the State of Ohio, as a whole, are the primary support for District's students.

The following graph presents the District's governmental activities revenue for fiscal year 2019 and 2018.

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



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

The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$14,305,748, or a decrease of \$64,245 compared to the prior year. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2019	Fund Balance June 30, 2018	Increase (Decrease)	Percentage <u>Change</u>
General	\$ 10,970,341	\$ 10,269,824	\$ 700,517	6.82 %
Bond Retirement	1,586,838	1,730,406	(143,568)	(8.30) %
Other Governmental	1,748,569	2,369,763	(621,194)	(26.21) %
Total	\$ 14,305,748	\$ 14,369,993	\$ (64,245)	(0.45) %

General Fund

The District's general fund balance increased \$700,517. The table that follows assists in illustrating the revenues of the general fund during fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

	2019 Amount	2018 Amount	Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 3,268,118	\$ 3,910,521	\$ (642,403)	(16.43) %
Income taxes	3,696,729	3,507,442	189,287	5.40 %
Tuition	888,761	785,658	103,103	13.12 %
Earnings on investments	246,698	56,228	190,470	338.75 %
Intergovernmental	7,012,407	6,961,397	51,010	0.73 %
Other revenues	179,168	274,153	(94,985)	(34.65) %
Total	\$ 15,291,881	\$ 15,495,399	\$ (203,518)	(1.31) %

Property taxes decreased as a result of fluctuations in the amount available as an advance at year-end, as discussed on page 10. This was partially offset by an increase in income taxes revenue due to an increase in collections. Tuition revenue also increased as a result of more students from other school districts attending classes within the District in 2019. Earnings on investments revenues were also significantly higher in 2019 due to higher interest rates and favorable changes in the fair value of the District's investments.

The table that follows assists in illustrating the expenditures of the general fund during fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

	2019	2018	Increase	Percentage
	Amount	Amount	(Decrease)	Change
Expenditures				
Instruction	\$ 8,420,024	\$ 8,292,963	\$ 127,061	1.53 %
Support services	5,780,628	6,349,148	(568,520)	(8.95) %
Extracurricular activities	314,276	349,798	(35,522)	(10.16) %
Debt service	76,436	57,242	19,194	33.53 %
Total	\$ 14,591,364	\$ 15,049,151	\$ (457,787)	(3.04) %

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

The overall decrease in general fund expenditures is mostly due to decreased support services expenditures. This is primarily due to the District purchasing data processing equipment and vehicles, and also entering into a lease agreement for laptops in fiscal year 2018.

Bond Retirement Fund

The bond retirement fund had \$1,160,195 in revenues and \$1,303,763 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2019, the bond retirement fund's fund balance decreased from \$1,730,406 to \$1,586,838.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2019, the District amended its general fund budget as needed. For the general fund, original and final budgeted revenues and other financing sources amounted to \$15,403,589. Actual revenues and other financing sources of \$15,688,722 were \$285,133 (1.85%) more than the final budget. This variance is mostly due to higher than expected income tax collections which were \$232,695 more than budgeted.

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures including other financing uses) of \$14,803,219 were increased slightly to \$14,933,219 in the final budget. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2019 totaled \$14,733,899, which is \$199,320 (1.33%) less than the final budget. There were no significant variances from either the original budget to final budget, or final budget to actual expenditures.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the District had \$23,181,776 invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

The following table shows fiscal year 2019 balances compared to 2018:

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		
	2019	2018	
Land	\$ 588,863	\$ 588,863	
Construction in progress	31,373	-	
Land improvements	716,974	535,925	
Building and improvements	21,053,772	21,638,404	
Furniture and equipment	236,973	178,278	
Vehicles	553,821	219,627	
Total	\$ 23,181,776	\$ 23,161,097	

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

Capital assets increased in fiscal year 2019 as total additions of \$990,665 exceeded depreciation expense of \$969,986. See Note 9 in the notes to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's capital assets.

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2019, the District had \$4,741,340 in general obligation bonds and capital leases outstanding. Of this total, \$1,198,824 is due within one year and \$3,542,516 is due in greater than one year. During fiscal year 2019, the District had additions to long-term debt of \$120,086 and reductions of \$1,235,443. See Note 12 in the notes to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's debt administration.

The following table summarizes the debt outstanding at June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Outstanding Debt, at June 30

	Governmental Activities 2019		Governmental Activities 2018	
General obligation bonds Capital leases	\$ 4,697,175 44,165	\$	5,742,089 114,608	
Total	\$ 4,741,340	\$	5,856,697	

Current Financial Related Activities

Although considered a mid-wealth district, Liberty Union-Thurston Local School District is financially stable, and has been over the past several years. As indicated in the preceding financial information, the District is dependent on property taxes. Property tax revenue does not increase as a result of inflation, but can go down if the valuations decrease. The District also has two income tax issues. A 1.25% issue was passed in May, 1991 and the second issue for 0.5% was passed in May, 2005 and replaced by a permanent 0.5% in November 2014. They generate about \$3.6 million per year.

In addition to property tax and income tax revenues, the District is heavily reliant on State Foundation funding. Under the new biennial State budget for fiscal years 2020 and 2021, the District will receive approximately \$6.4 million in State Foundation aid in fiscal year 2020, or essentially the same amount received in fiscal year 2019.

Based on these factors, the Board of Education and the administration of the District must maintain careful financial planning and prudent fiscal management in order to preserve the financial stability of the District. In the long-term, the current program and staffing levels will be dependent on increased funding to meet inflation. Careful financial planning has permitted the District to provide a quality education for our students.

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: April Bolyard, Treasurer of Liberty Union-Thurston Local School Board of Education, 1108 S. Main Street, Baltimore, Ohio 43105.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 13,981,255
Cash and investments with fiscal agent	1,313,535
Receivables:	
Property taxes	4,926,303
Income taxes	1,519,187
Accounts.	33,089
Accrued interest	19,250
Intergovernmental	136,582
Prepayments	10,349
Materials and supplies inventory	2,834
Inventory held for resale	2,184
Net OPEB asset	835,526
Capital assets:	620.226
Nondepreciable capital assets	620,236
Depreciable capital assets, net	22,561,540 23,181,776
Capital assets, net	45,961,870
Total assets	43,901,870
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Deferred charges on debt refunding	191,062
Pension	4,114,940
OPEB	173,697
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,479,699
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	41,765
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,177,426
Intergovernmental payable	70,621
Pension and postemployment	
benefits payable	202,513
Accrued interest payable	10,533
Claims payable	476,039
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	1,324,061
Due in more than one year:	
Net pension liability	14,994,467
Net OPEB liability	1,755,763
Other amounts due in more than one year .	4,823,007
Total liabilities	24,876,195
Deferred inflows of resources:	
	4 212 660
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	4,212,669 1,180,893
Pension	1,555,299
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,948,861
	0,940,001
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	19,071,963
Restricted for:	
Capital projects	1,200,499
Classroom facilities maintenance	333,528
Debt service	868,746
Locally funded programs	195
State funded programs	5,125
Federally funded programs	9,102
Student activities	151,515
Food service operations	2,511
Unrestricted (deficit)	(3,026,671)
Total net position	\$ 18,616,513

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

Net (Expense)

				Progran	n Rev	enues	R (et (Expense) evenue and Changes in let Position
		Expenses		Charges or Services and Sales	(Operating Grants and ontributions	Go	overnmental Activities
Governmental activities:								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	5,988,898	\$	766,992	\$	42,344	\$	(5,179,562)
Special		2,573,358		157,803		1,089,308		(1,326,247)
Vocational		279,828		-		115,460		(164,368)
Other		53,414		-		-		(53,414)
Support services:		515.004				22.022		(602 411)
Pupil		717,334		=		33,923		(683,411)
Instructional staff		517,629		=		21,096		(496,533)
Board of education		142,749		15 711		27 202		(142,749)
Administration		963,194		15,711		37,393		(910,090)
Fiscal		475,796 1,894,752		-		7,153		(475,796)
Pupil transportation		302,057		-		31,422		(1,887,599) (270,635)
Central		208,459		-		31,422		(208,459)
Operation of non-instructional services:		200,439		-		-		(200,439)
Food service operations		573,373		283,256		276,933		(13,184)
Extracurricular activities		570,188		301,601		24,863		(243,724)
Interest and fiscal charges		208,272				-		(208,272)
Total governmental activities	\$	15,469,301	\$	1,525,363	\$	1,679,895		(12,264,043)
	Pro	neral revenues perty taxes lev General purpos Debt service Capital outlay ome taxes levio	ied for					3,231,247 987,899 67,975
		General purpos ants and entitle	ses					3,684,781
		to specific prog						6,530,990
	Inv	estment earnin	gs					256,809
	Mis	scellaneous						90,030
	Tot	al general reve	nues.					14,849,731
	Cha	ange in net pos	ition .					2,585,688
	Net	t position at b	eginni	ng of year				16,030,825
	Net	t position at er	nd of y	ear			\$	18,616,513

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

		General	R	Bond etirement		Nonmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:								
Equity in pooled cash and investments Receivables:	\$	10,667,541	\$	1,480,452	\$	1,822,297	\$	13,970,290
Property taxes		3,717,368		1,129,954		78,981		4,926,303
Income taxes		1,519,187		-		_		1,519,187
Accounts		32,996		=		93		33,089
Accrued interest		19,250		-		-		19,250
Intergovernmental		92,990		-		43,592		136,582
Prepayments		10,349		-		-		10,349
Materials and supplies inventory		-		-		2,834		2,834
Inventory held for resale		<u> </u>		-		2,184		2,184
Total assets	\$	16,059,681	\$	2,610,406	\$	1,949,981	\$	20,620,068
Liabilities:	•	15.50	Φ.		•	24.105	•	44 57 55
Accounts payable	\$	17,568	\$	-	\$	24,197	\$	41,765
Accrued wages and benefits payable		1,101,629		-		75,797		1,177,426
Compensated absences payable		28,530		-		-		28,530
Intergovernmental payable		69,755		-		866		70,621
Pension and postemployment benefits payable .		194,143		-		8,370		202,513
Total liabilities		1,411,625		-		109,230		1,520,855
Deferred inflows of resources:								
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		3,178,459		966,614		67,596		4,212,669
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		187,368		56,954		3,981		248,303
Income tax revenue not available		260,820		-		-		260,820
Intergovernmental revenue not available		42,901		-		20,605		63,506
Accrued interest not available		8,167		_		· _		8,167
Total deferred inflows of resources		3,677,715	-	1,023,568		92,182		4,793,465
Fund balances: Nonspendable:								
Materials and supplies inventory		-		-		2,834		2,834
Prepayments		10,349		-		-		10,349
Restricted: Debt service				1,586,838				1,586,838
		_		1,560,656		1,196,518		
Capital improvements		-		-		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		1,196,518
Classroom facilities maintenance		-		-		333,528		333,528
Food service operations		-		-		74,349		74,349
Targeted academic assistance		-		-		2,499		2,499
Other purposes		-		-		5,351		5,351
Extracurricular activities		-		-		151,515		151,515
Assigned: Student instruction		43,823						43,823
Student and staff support				-		-		
		22,885		-		(10.025)		22,885
Unassigned (deficit)		10,893,284				(18,025)		10,875,259
Total fund balances		10,970,341		1,586,838		1,748,569		14,305,748
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$	16,059,681	\$	2,610,406	\$	1,949,981	\$	20,620,068

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES ${\tt JUNE~30,2019}$

Total governmental fund balances		\$	14,305,748
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			23,181,776
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Income taxes receivable Accrued interest receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total	\$ 248,303 260,820 8,167 63,506		580,796
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.			(370,205)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.			191,062
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.			(10,533)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. General obligation bonds Capital leases Compensated absences Total	(4,697,175) (44,165) (1,006,993)		(5,748,333)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period, therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows and outflows of resources are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows of resources - pension Deferred inflows of resources - pension Net pension liability Total	4,114,940 (1,180,893) (14,994,467)		(12,060,420)
The net OPEB liability and asset is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability, asset and related deferred inflows and outflows of resources are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB Net OPEB asset Net OPEB liability Total	173,697 (1,555,299) 835,526 (1,755,763)		(2,301,839)
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position.			848,461
Net position of governmental activities		\$	18,616,513
ree position of governmental activities		Ψ	10,010,313

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	General	Bond Retirement	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:	General	Retirement	Tunus	Tunus
From local sources:				
Property taxes	\$ 3,268,118	\$ 1,004,778	\$ 68,773	\$ 4,341,669
Income taxes	3,696,729	-	-	3,696,729
Tuition	888,761	-	-	888,761
Earnings on investments	246,698	-	11,259	257,957
Charges for services	-	-	283,256	283,256
Extracurricular	12,081	-	301,601	313,682
Classroom materials and fees	39,664	-	-	39,664
Contributions and donations	37,393	-	26,463	63,856
Other local revenues	90,030	-	-	90,030
Intergovernmental - state	6,999,800	155,417	48,706	7,203,923
Intergovernmental - federal	12,607	-	873,879	886,486
Total revenues	15,291,881	1,160,195	1,613,937	18,066,013
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	5,785,252	-	41,327	5,826,579
Special	2,259,120	-	522,056	2,781,176
Vocational	317,017	-	-	317,017
Other	58,635	-	-	58,635
Support services:				
Pupil	734,733	-	33,313	768,046
Instructional staff	531,827	-	20,814	552,641
Board of education	143,857	-	-	143,857
Administration	1,106,018	-	-	1,106,018
Fiscal	482,925	21,488	1,449	505,862
Operations and maintenance	1,851,716	-	483,041	2,334,757
Pupil transportation	697,823	-	-	697,823
Central	231,729	-	-	231,729
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Food service operations	-	-	597,959	597,959
Extracurricular activities	314,276	-	301,246	615,522
Facilities acquisition and construction	-	-	233,926	233,926
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	70,443	961,770	-	1,032,213
Interest and fiscal charges	5,993	320,505		326,498
Total expenditures	14,591,364	1,303,763	2,235,131	18,130,258
Net change in fund balances	700,517	(143,568)	(621,194)	(64,245)
Fund balances at beginning of year	10,269,824	1,730,406	2,369,763	14,369,993
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 10,970,341	\$ 1,586,838	\$ 1,748,569	\$ 14,305,748

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ (64,245)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense exceeded capital outlays in the current period.		20,679
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Income taxes Earnings on investments Intergovernmental Total	(54,548) (11,948) (881) 56,353	(11,024)
Repayment of principal and accreted interest on bonds and leases is an expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal Accreted interest Total	1,032,213 203,230	1,235,443
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities: Decrease in accrued interest payable Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of deferred charges on refunding Total	4,548 (120,086) 77,360 (46,826)	(85,004)
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, these amounts are reported as deferred outflows of resources on the statement of net position.		1,122,199
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows of resources, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		(1,424,666)
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, these amounts are reported as deferred outflows of resources on the statement of net position.		45,067
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows of resources, changes in the net OPEB liability/asset are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		1,755,345
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(77,986)
An internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the		60.000
internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.	-	69,880
Change in net position of governmental activities	=	\$ 2,585,688

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgete	d Amounts		Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
From local sources:				
Property taxes	\$ 3,569,762	\$ 3,569,762	\$ 3,643,691	\$ 73,929
Income taxes	3,620,664	3,620,664	3,853,359	232,695
Tuition	785,659	785,659	888,761	103,102
Earnings on investments	118,123	118,123	124,630	6,507
Classroom materials and fees	34,349	34,349	35,907	1,558
Contributions and donations	41,000	41,000	-	(41,000)
Other local revenues	102,254	102,254	74,506	(27,748)
Intergovernmental - state	6,984,038	6,984,038	7,004,978	20,940
Total revenues	15,255,849	15,255,849	15,625,832	369,983
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	5,813,421	5,848,883	5,769,780	79,103
Special	2,001,775	2,242,304	2,211,979	30,325
Vocational	327,231	366,123	361,172	4,951
Other	43,355	58,062	57,277	785
Support services:				
Pupil	678,455	723,679	713,892	9,787
Instructional staff	689,160	571,358	563,631	7,727
Board of education	150,495	147,832	145,833	1,999
Administration	1,122,495	1,052,367	1,038,135	14,232
Fiscal	502,111	503,991	497,175	6,816
Operations and maintenance	2,046,851	1,936,060	1,909,877	26,183
Pupil transportation	760,218	739,967	729,960	10,007
Central	249,779	230,241	227,127	3,114
Extracurricular activities	330,623	317,295	313,004	4,291
Total expenditures	14,715,969	14,738,162	14,538,842	199,320
Excesss of revenues over expenditures	539,880	517,687	1,086,990	569,303
Other financing sources (uses):				
Refund of prior year's expenditures	101,240	101,240	62,890	(38,350)
Refund of prior year's receipts	(87,250)	(195,057)	(195,057)	-
Sale/loss of assets	46,500	46,500	-	(46,500)
Total other financing sources (uses)	60,490	(47,317)	(132,167)	(84,850)
Net change in fund balance	600,370	470,370	954,823	484,453
Fund balance at beginning of year	9,301,086	9,301,086	9,301,086	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	275,078	275,078	275,078	-
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 10,176,534	\$ 10,046,534	\$ 10,530,987	\$ 484,453

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds	
Assets:		
Current assets: Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	10,965 1,313,535
Total assets		1,324,500
Liabilities: Current liabilities:		
Claims payable		476,039
Total liabilities		476,039
Net position:		
Unrestricted		848,461
Total net position	\$	848,461

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

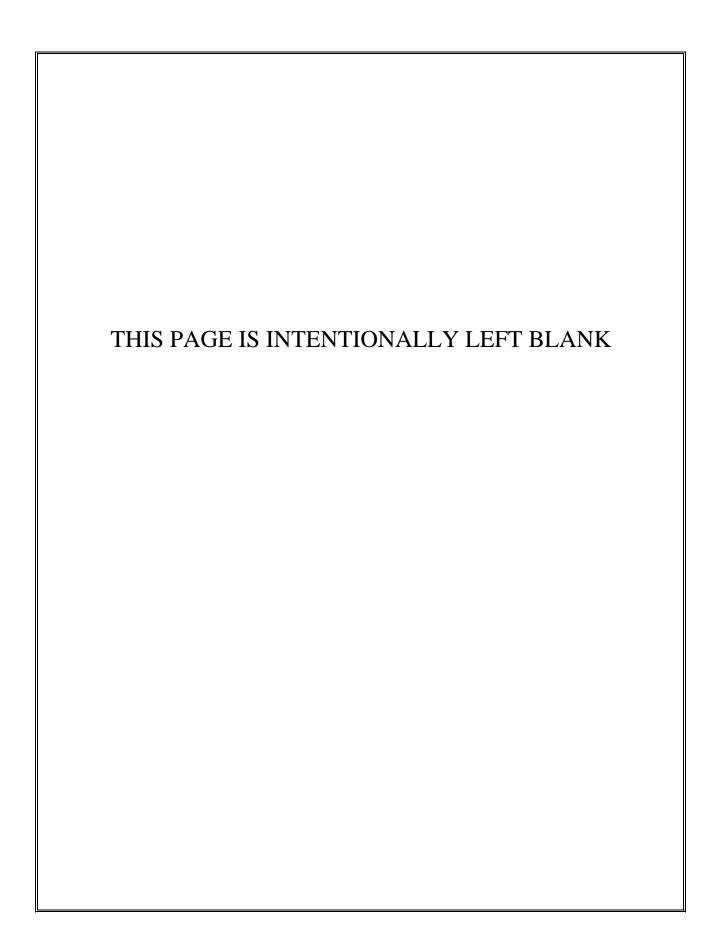
	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds		
Operating revenues:	_		
Charges for services	\$	1,835,268	
Total operating revenues		1,835,268	
Operating expenses:			
Purchased services		132,012	
Claims		1,633,376	
Total operating expenses	_	1,765,388	
Change in net position		69,880	
Net position at beginning of year		778,581	
Net position at end of year	\$	848,461	

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash received from charges for services	\$	1,835,268	
Cash payments for contractual services		(132,012)	
Cash payments for claims		(1,985,198)	
Net cash used in operating activities		(281,942)	
Net decrease in cash and investments		(281,942)	
Cash and investments at beginning of year		1,606,442	
Cash and investments at end of year	\$	1,324,500	
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash used in operating activities:			
Operating income	\$	69,880	
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease in claims payable		(351,822)	
Net cash used in operating activities	\$	(281,942)	

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FIDUCIARY FUND JUNE 30, 2019

	A	gency
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	63,932
Accounts		479
Total assets	\$	64,411
Liabilities: Due to students	\$	64,411
Total liabilities	\$	64,411



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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT

Liberty Union-Thurston Local School District (the "District") is a body politic and corporate organized under Article VI, Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The District is a local school district as defined by Ohio Revised Code Section 3311.03. 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 through the consolidation of existing land areas and school districts. It is staffed by 51 non-certificated employees and 103 certificated teaching personnel who provide services to approximately 1,212 students and other community members.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the District consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the District. For Liberty Union-Thurston Local School 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; the District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or 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. The District has no component units.

The District is associated with three jointly governed organizations: META Solutions, the South Central Ohio Insurance Consortium, and the State Support Team Region 11. The District is also associated with the Ohio SchoolComp workers' compensation insurance purchasing pool. These organizations are presented in Note 18 to the basic financial statements.

B. Basis of Presentation

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

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

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. Internal service fund activity is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses. The statements distinguish between those activities of the District that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities. The District has no business-type activities.

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

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

C. Fund Accounting

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

The following are the District's major governmental funds:

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

<u>Bond Retirement Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for financial resources accumulated for the payment of general long-term debt principal, interest and related costs.

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

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

The other governmental funds of the District account for grants and other resources of the District whose use is restricted to a particular purpose.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

The proprietary fund focus is on the determination of the change in net position, financial position and cash flows and is classified as internal service. The internal service funds account for the financing of 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 internal service funds of the District account for rotary services and a self-insurance program which provides medical, dental, and pharmacy benefits to employees.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

D. Measurement Focus

<u>Government-Wide Financial Statements</u> - The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the District are included on the statement of net position.

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

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

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

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

E. Basis of Accounting

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, income taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On the accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 7). Revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned (See Note 6). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at the fiscal year-end: property taxes available for advance, income taxes, grants, various reimbursements and interest.

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. See Notes 14 and 15 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

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

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

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2019, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the District unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

See Notes 14 and 15 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

<u>Expenses and Expenditures</u> - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

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

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

During fiscal year 2019, investments were limited to investments in Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) Notes, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) Notes, U.S. Treasury Money Market accounts and a commercial paper sweep account.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 was \$246,698, which includes \$57,628 assigned from other District funds.

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 presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents.

G. Prepayments

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2019, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

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

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

H. Inventory

On government-wide financial statements, inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used.

On fund financial statements, inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost. Donated commodities are presented at the entitlement value. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventory in governmental funds consists of expendable supplies held for consumption and donated food, purchased food and school supplies held for resale. The cost of inventory items is recorded as an expenditure in the governmental fund types when consumed, used or sold.

I. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans as a result of cash deficits in certain funds at fiscal year-end are classified as "due to/from other funds". The interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. These amounts are eliminated in the governmental type activities column on the statement of net position. There were no interfund balances at June 30, 2019.

J. Capital Assets

Capital assets are associated with and generally arise from governmental activities. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position, but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

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

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

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	20 - 50 Years
Buildings and Improvements	20 - 50 Years
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	5 - 20 Years
Vehicles	5 - 20 Years

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

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

K. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employee's rights to receive compensation are attributed to services already rendered and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at fiscal year end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the District's termination policy. The District records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for classified and certified employees and administrators who are eligible to receive termination benefits based on School Employees Retirement System and State Teachers Retirement System retirement criteria.

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

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

L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Liabilities

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

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

M. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. The net position component "net investment in capital assets," consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws, or regulations of other governments.

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

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

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

N. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

O. Fund Balance

Fund 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 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. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable.

<u>Restricted</u> - Fund 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 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 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 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 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 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 balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

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

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

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

P. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

Q. Estimates

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

R. Budgetary Process

All funds, other than the agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the appropriation resolution and the certificate of estimated resources, which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amounts that the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is the Board's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level. Although the legal level of budgetary control was established at the fund level, the District has elected to present the General Fund budgetary statement comparison at the fund and function level. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriations must be approved by the Board of Education.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the certificate when the appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended certificate issued during fiscal year 2019.

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 budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation for that fund that covered the entire fiscal year, including amounts automatically carried over from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Board during the year.

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

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

S. Issuance Costs/Bond Premiums/Accounting Gain or Loss

On government-wide financial statements, bond issuance costs are expensed in the year they occur.

Bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds. Using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method, bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds.

For bond refunding resulting in the defeasance of debt reported in the government-wide financial statements, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter and is presented as deferred outflow or inflow of resources on the statement of net position.

On the governmental funds financial statements, bond issuance costs and bond premiums are recognized in the current period.

T. 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.

U. Fair Value

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

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.

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

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

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	Deficit	
IDEA, Part B	\$ 4,43	1
Title I	13,59	4

The general fund is liable for any deficit in these funds and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balances resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities.

NOTE 4 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

The statement of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balance - budget and actual (non-GAAP budgetary basis) presented for the general fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

- (a) Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);
- (b) Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);
- (c) 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 an expenditure, as opposed to assigned or committed fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis);
- (d) Investments are reported at fair value (GAAP basis) as opposed to cost (budget basis); and,
- (e) Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

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

NOTE 4 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General
Budget basis	\$ 954,823
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	(398,384)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	(51,176)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	132,167
Funds budgeted elsewhere	9,268
Adjustment for encumbrances	53,819
GAAP basis	\$ 700,517

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

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

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

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

A. Cash and Investments with Fiscal Agent

At June 30, 2019, the District had \$1,313,535 on deposit in its self-insurance fiscal agent account. This amount is not part of the District's internal investment pool and has been excluded from the total amount of deposits reported below.

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$8,024,885 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$8,092,809. Of the bank balance, \$2,347,837 was covered by the FDIC and \$5,744,972 was potentially exposed to custodial credit risk as discussed below because those deposits were uninsured and could be uncollateralized. 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.

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

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned. The District has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by: (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.

C. Investments

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

		Investment Maturities				
Investment type	Measurement Value	6 months or 7 to 12 13 to 18 19 to 24 Greater months less months months months 24 months				
Fair Value:						
FHLB Notes	\$ 1,400,602	- \$ - \$ - \$ 1,400,602 \$	-			
FHLMC Notes	1,500,060	1,500	,060			
U.S. Government						
Money Market	2,596,634	2,596,634	-			
Commercial Paper						
Sweep	523,006	523,006				
Total	\$ 6,020,302	<u>\$ 3,119,640</u> <u>\$ - \$ - \$ 1,400,602</u> <u>\$ 1,500</u>	,060			

The weighted average maturity of investments is 0.93 years.

The District's investments are valued using quoted market prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

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 Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of the settlement date. The District's investment policy addresses interest rate risk by requiring the consideration of cash flow requirements and market conditions in determining the term of an investment, and limiting investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk: The District's federal agency securities were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. Standard & Poor's has assigned the U.S. Treasury Money Market an AAAm money market rating. The credit rating for the Commercial Paper Sweep was not readily available. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code.

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

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District's investment policy addresses concentration of credit risk by requiring investments to be diversified in order to reduce the risk of loss resulting from the over concentration of assets in a specific type of security, the erosion of fair value, or by default. However, the District's investment policy does not place any limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

	Measurement	
Investment type	<u>Value</u>	% of Total
FHLB Notes	\$ 1,400,602	23.26
FHLMC Notes	1,500,060	24.92
U.S. Treasury Money Market	2,596,634	43.13
Commercial Paper Sweep	523,006	8.69
Total	\$ 6,020,302	100.00

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

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

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	8,024,885
Investments		6,020,302
Cash and investments with fiscal agent	_	1,313,535
Total	\$	15,358,722
Cash and investments per statement of net position Governmental activities	<u>n</u> \$	15,294,790
Agency funds	_	63,932
Total	\$	15,358,722

NOTE 6 - SCHOOL INCOME TAX

The District currently benefits from a 1.75% income tax which is assessed on all residents of the District. In the year ended June 30, 2019, the income tax generated \$3,696,729 in revenue. The District apportions all the proceeds to the General Fund.

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

NOTE 7 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2019 represent the collection of calendar year 2018 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2019 were levied after April 1, 2018, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2018, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised fair value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2019 represent the collection of calendar year 2018 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2019 became a lien on December 31, 2018, were levied after April 1, 2017, 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 Fairfield 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 available as an advance at June 30, 2019 was \$351,541 in the general fund, \$106,386 in the bond retirement fund and \$7,404 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2018 was \$727,114 in the general fund, \$248,816 in the bond retirement fund and \$15,897 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

On the accrual basis of accounting, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue, while on a modified accrual basis of accounting the revenue has been reported as a deferred inflow. The assessed values upon which the fiscal year 2019 taxes were collected are:

	2018 Second		2019 First		
	Half Collections		Half Collections		
	Amount	Percent	Amount	nt Percent	
Agricultural/residential					
and other real estate	\$ 178,552,320	94.23	\$ 180,209,630	93.54	
Public utility personal	10,927,790	5.77	12,437,760	6.46	
Total	\$ 189,480,110	100.00	\$ 192,647,390	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$ 45.20		\$ 44.70		

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

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of property taxes, income taxes, accounts (fees and reimbursements) accrued interest, and intergovernmental grants and entitlements. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of Federal funds. Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the basic financial statements. All receivables are expected to be collected within the subsequent year.

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	Governmental	
	a	ctivities
SERS refund	\$	37,188
Medicaid reimbursements		55,508
IDEA, Part B grant		7,797
Title I grant		28,066
Improving Teacher Quality grant		4,998
Other		3,025
Total	\$	136,582

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance 06/30/18	Additions	Deductions	Balance 06/30/19
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 588,863	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 588,863
Construction in progress		31,373		31,373
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	588,863	31,373		620,236
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	1,599,730	231,256	-	1,830,986
Buildings and improvements	35,725,865	225,686	-	35,951,551
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	544,311	84,550	-	628,861
Vehicles	1,177,595	417,800	(135,350)	1,460,045
Total capital assets, being depreciated	39,047,501	959,292	(135,350)	39,871,443
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(1,063,805)	(50,207)	-	(1,114,012)
Buildings and improvements	(14,087,461)	(810,318)	-	(14,897,779)
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	(366,033)	(25,855)	-	(391,888)
Vehicles	(957,968)	(83,606)	135,350	(906,224)
Total accumulated depreciation	(16,475,267)	(969,986)	135,350	(17,309,903)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 23,161,097	\$ 20,679	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 23,181,776

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :	
Regular	\$ 834,427
Vocational	269
Support services:	
Instructional staff	271
Administration	12,000
Fiscal	1,079
Operations and maintenance	16,626
Pupil transportation	83,606
Food service operations	7,097
Extracurricular activities	14,611
Total depreciation expense	\$ 969,986

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2019, the District contracted with a commercial insurer for property and fleet insurance, liability insurance, and public officials bonds. Coverages provided are as follows:

Buildings/Contents (\$5,000 deductible)	\$ 48,636,595
Automobile Liability (\$550 deductible):	
Per Accident	1,000,000
General Liability:	
Per Occurance	1,000,000
Aggregate Limit	2,000,000
Public Officials Bonds:	
Treasurer	25,000
Superintendent/Board Member (each)	100,000

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

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

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

For fiscal year 2019, the District participated in the Ohio SchoolComp Workers' Compensation (WC) insurance purchasing pool program of OSBA and OASBO (see Note 18). The intent of the Program is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the Program. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the Pool. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the Program rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings of the Program. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "Equity Pooling Fund". This "equity pooling" arrangement insures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the Program. Participation in the Program is limited to school districts that can meet the Program's selection criteria. CompManagement LLC provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the Program.

The District has established an internal service "self-insurance" fund, in conjunction with a formalized risk management program, in an effort to minimize risk exposure and control claims and premium costs. This self-insurance fund was established July, 1992 for the purpose of accumulating balances sufficient to self-insure basic medical, dental, vision, and prescription drug coverage and permit excess umbrella coverage for claims over a predetermined level. Amounts are paid into this fund from the General Fund, Food Service Nonmajor Governmental Fund, and certain Nonmajor Governmental Funds (Grants). Claims payments are made on an asincurred basis, thus no "reserve" remains with the insurance carrier. Effective July 1, 1996, the District terminated the independent carrier for self-insurance for basic medical, dental and prescription drug coverage and joined the South Central Ohio Insurance Consortium.

The South Central Ohio Insurance Consortium was established to accumulate balances sufficient to self-insure basic medical and prescription drug coverage and permit excess umbrella coverage for claims over a predetermined level. The Board's share and the employees' share of premium contributions are determined by the negotiated agreement for certificated employees and by Board action for administrators and classified employees.

Premiums are paid to the South Central Ohio Insurance Consortium Fund from the Self-Insurance Fund of the District. The cash balance with the fiscal agent at June 30, 2019, was \$1,313,535. Claims payments are made on an as incurred basis by the third party administrator, with the balance of contributions remaining with the Fiscal Agent of the Consortium.

The member districts are self-insured for medical, dental and pharmacy benefits. The risk for medical, dental and pharmacy benefits remains with the member districts. The claims payable will be reported for medical, dental and pharmacy claims as of June 30, 2019, and cash with fiscal agent for the balance of funds held by the Consortium that covers medical, dental and pharmacy claims will be reported.

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

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

The claims liability of \$476,039 reported at June 30, 2019 is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrators and the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 10 as amended by GASB 30 which requires that a liability for unpaid claim costs, including estimates of costs related to incurred but not reported claims, be reported. The estimate was not affected by incremental claim adjustment expenses and does not include other allocated or unallocated claim adjustment expenses. Changes in claims activity for the past two fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal Year	eginning Balance	Current Year Claims	Claims Payments	Ending Balance
2019	\$ 827,861	\$1,633,376	\$ (1,985,198)	\$ 476,039
2018	100,500	1,980,641	(1,253,280)	827,861

NOTE 11 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vested vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty-five days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Administrators and support personnel who are under a full year contract (11 or 12 months) are also eligible for vacation time. These employees earn twelve to twenty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to employees upon termination of employment.

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 250 days for all employees.

Retirement severance is paid to each employee retiring from the District at a per diem rate of the annual salary at the time of retirement. Any teacher or administrator receiving retirement severance pay shall be entitled to a dollar amount equivalent to one-third of all accumulated sick leave credited to that employee up to 65 days. Classified employees receive retirement severance pay equivalent to forty percent of all accumulated sick leave credited to that employee up to 100 days. Classified employees receive a bonus of 20 days severance pay upon reaching 25 years of service. In addition, bargaining unit members will be eligible to receive an additional twenty (20) days of severance when the employee reaches 25 years of service with the District, and an additional twenty (20) days of severance when the employee reaches 30 years of experience.

B. Health, Dental and Prescription Drug Insurance

In July 1996, the District joined the South Central Ohio Insurance Consortium (SCOIC) to self-insure its medical, dental, claims and prescription drugs. SCOIC currently includes twenty member school districts and governmental entities. Bloom-Carroll Local School District serves as the fiscal agent for the consortium and records the activity of the consortium in an agency fund. Contributions are determined by the consortium's board of directors and are remitted monthly to the fiscal agent and incurred claims are paid.

Claim liabilities for the consortium at June 30, 2019 are reported by the individual member entities.

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

NOTE 11 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - (Continued)

CareFactor, a third party administrator, services all health/medical claims submitted by employees. An excess coverage insurance policy covers individual claims for the District in excess of \$100,000 per employee consortium wide.

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Balance 06/30/18	Increase	Decrease	Balance 06/30/19	Amount Due in One Year
Governmental activities:					
Advance Refunding Bonds, 2011:					
Term Bonds	\$ 725,000	\$ -	\$ (725,000)	•	\$ -
Capital Appreciation Bonds	464,994	-	-	464,994	326,019
Accreted Interest	453,428	93,753	-	547,181	383,640
Advance Refunding Bonds, 2016:					
Serial Bonds	3,290,000	-	(25,000)	3,265,000	25,000
Construction Bonds, 2008:					
Capital Appreciation Bonds	412,446	-	(211,770)	200,676	200,676
Accreted Interest	396,221	26,333	(203,230)	219,324	219,324
Total General Obligation Debt	5,742,089	120,086	(1,165,000)	4,697,175	1,154,659
Net pension liability	16,391,732	-	(1,397,265)	14,994,467	-
Net OPEB liability	3,804,619	2,628	(2,051,484)	1,755,763	-
Capital leases	114,608	-	(70,443)	44,165	44,165
Compensated absences	1,050,196	215,407	(230,080)	1,035,523	125,237
Total governmental activities	\$ 27,103,244	\$ 338,121	\$ (4,914,272)	22,527,093	\$1,324,061
Add unamortized premium on bonds	370,205				
Total reported on the statement of ne	et position			\$ 22,897,298	

On September 10, 2008, the District issued general obligation bonds of \$6,000,000 with an interest rate of 4.27 percent to pay off a Bond Anticipation Note. The general obligation bonds were issued as a result of the District being approved for the school facilities funding through the State Department of Education. The District issued the general obligation bonds to provide a partial cash match to the school facilities funding. As a requirement of the school facilities funding program, the District passed a 2.80 mill levy. Of the 2.80 mill levy, 2.3 mills is used for the retirement of the bonds that were issued and are in effect for eighteen years. The remaining .5 mill is used for repairs and maintenance of the facility. These bonds are paid from the bond retirement fund using property tax revenues.

The term bonds were refunded during fiscal year 2017. These bonds are defeased (in substance) and therefore have been removed from the financial statements. \$3,350,000 of defeased debt is outstanding at June 30, 2019. The capital appreciation bonds are not subject to a mandatory sinking fund or optional redemption prior to stated maturity. The capital appreciation bonds mature in fiscal years 2019, and 2020. The maturity of the bonds is \$1,225,000. At June 30, 2019, a total of \$219,324 was accreted on the capital appreciation bonds.

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

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES - (Continued)

In June 2011, the District issued \$4,674,994 of voted general obligation bonds for the advance refunding of \$4,675,000 in 2002 series bonds. The \$375,771 premium on the issuance of the refunding bonds is netted against this new debt and will be amortized over the life of this new debt. The refunding was undertaken to reduce total future debt service payments. The refunding resulted in an economic gain of \$484,989 and a reduction of \$191,506 in future debt service payments. The bonds were issued for a 10 year period, with final maturity December 1, 2020. The refunding bonds are retired from the bond retirement fund using property taxes revenues.

The capital appreciation bonds are not subject to a mandatory sinking fund or optional redemption prior to stated maturity. The capital appreciation bonds will mature in fiscal years 2020 and 2021. The maturity of the bonds is \$1,095,000. At June 30, 2019, a total of \$547,181 was accreted on the capital appreciation bonds.

In August 2016, the District issued \$3,340,000 of voted general obligation bonds for the advance refunding of \$3,350,000 in 2002 series bonds. The \$409,424 premium on the issuance of the refunding bonds is netted against this new debt and will be amortized over the life of this new debt. The refunding was undertaken to reduce total future debt service payments. The refunding resulted in an economic gain of \$232,999 and a reduction of \$258,141 in future debt service payments. The bonds were issued for a 10 year period, with final maturity on December 1, 2026. The refunding bonds are retired from the bond retirement fund using property taxes revenues.

The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service. Compensated absences, net pension liability, and net OPEB liability will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid which is primarily the general fund. Additional information on the capital leases, net pension liability, and net OPEB liability can be found in Notes 13, 14, and 15, respectively.

The District's overall legal debt margin was 14,994,433 (including available funds of \$1,586,838) and the unvoted debt margin was \$192,647 at June 30, 2019.

The annual requirements to retire the general obligation refunding bonds are as follows:

Fiscal	Serial and Term Bonds					Capital Appreciation Bonds						
Year Ended	<u>P</u>	rincipal		Interest		Total	_	Principal	_	Interest		Total
2020	\$	25,000	\$	106,025	\$	131,025	9	\$ 326,019	\$	418,981	\$	745,000
2021		420,000		95,338		515,338		138,975		211,025		350,000
2022		470,000		79,550		549,550		-		-		-
2023		485,000		68,806		553,806		-		-		-
2024		500,000		58,975		558,975		-		-		-
2025 - 2027	1	1,365,000		71,300	_	1,436,300	-			<u>-</u>	_	
Total	\$ 3	3,265,000	\$	479,994	\$	3,744,994	9	\$ 464,994	\$	630,006	\$	1,095,000

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

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES - (Continued)

The annual requirements to retire the general obligation construction bonds are as follows:

Fiscal	Capital Appreciation Bonds					
Year Ended	<u>P</u>	Principal		Interest	<u>Total</u>	
2020	\$	200,676	\$	219,324	\$	420,000

NOTE 13 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

The District has entered into lease agreements to acquire utility tractors and laptops. The lease agreements meet the criteria of a capital lease as defined by GAAP, which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee.

Capital assets consisting of equipment have been capitalized in the amount of \$48,167. At June 30, 2019, accumulated depreciation was \$8,028, leaving a book value of \$40,139. A liability is recorded in the government-wide financial statements at the inception of the lease for the present value of the future minimum lease payments. Principal payments in fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$70,443 and were paid from the general fund.

The final payment on the tractor lease was made during fiscal year 2019. The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the remaining lease and the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2019:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Amount		
2020	\$	46,573	
Less: amount representing interest		(2,408)	
Total	\$	44,165	

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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.

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

Effective January 1, 2018, SERS cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) changed from a fixed 3% annual increase to one based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W) with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%. SERS also has the authority to award or suspend the COLA, or to adjust the COLA above or 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.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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 \$279,670 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$16,052 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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 \$842,529 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$151,156 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an 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 and pension expense:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the net pension			
liability prior measurement date	0.06529450%	0.05258016%	
Proportion of the net pension			
liability current measurement date	0.06218880%	0.05199621%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0.00310570</u> %	- <u>0.00058395</u> %	
Proportionate share of the net			
pension liability	\$ 3,561,668	\$ 11,432,799	\$ 14,994,467
Pension expense	\$ 250,880	\$ 1,173,786	\$ 1,424,666

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 195,336	\$ 263,906	\$ 459,242
Changes of assumptions	80,429	2,026,108	2,106,537
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	30,458	396,504	426,962
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	279,670	842,529	1,122,199
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 585,893	\$3,529,047	\$4,114,940
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 74,662	\$ 74,662
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	98,682	693,274	791,956
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	136,145	178,130	314,275
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 234,827	\$ 946,066	\$1,180,893

\$1,122,199 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS		STRS		Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:					
2020	\$ 206,183	\$	1,056,082	\$	1,262,265
2021	12,364		809,045		821,409
2022	(116,884)		49,613		(67,271)
2023	(30,267)		(174,288)		(204,555)
Total	\$ 71,396	\$	1,740,452	\$	1,811,848

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

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

COLA or ad hoc COLA

2.50%, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement

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.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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 %	

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		Di	scount Rate	1% Increase
		(6.50%)		(7.50%)	(8.50%)
District's proportionate share					
of the net pension liability	\$	5,016,878	\$	3,561,668	\$ 2,341,572

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

	Current				
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase		
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)		
District's proportionate share					
of the net pension liability	\$ 16,696,098	\$ 11,432,799	\$ 6,978,131		

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

The net OPEB 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.

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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.

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5% of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the District's surcharge obligation was \$34,709.

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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 \$45,067 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$35,304 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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.

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

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 and OPEB expense:

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability prior measurement date	0	.06532440%	(0.05258016%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0	.06328740%	().05199621 _%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0</u>	.00203700%	-(0.00058395%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	1,755,763	\$	-	\$ 1,755,763
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	835,526	\$ 835,526
OPEB expense	\$	59,881	\$	(1,815,226)	\$ (1,755,345)

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

or 22 from the following sources.		SERS		STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources					
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	28,660	\$	97,591	\$ 126,251
Difference between employer contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share		-		2,379	2,379
Contributions subsequent to the		45.067			45.067
measurement date	-	45,067			 45,067
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	73,727	\$	99,970	\$ 173,697
		SERS		STRS	 Total
Deferred inflows of resources					
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	-	\$	48,681	\$ 48,681
Net difference between projected and					
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		2,635		95,451	98,086
Changes of assumptions		157,742]	1,138,472	1,296,214
Difference between employer contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/		01.500		20.010	110 210
change in proportionate share	-	91,508		20,810	 112,318
Total deferred inflows of resources		251,885		,303,414	1,555,299

\$45,067 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2020	\$	(90,991)	\$	(215,154)	\$	(306,145)
2021		(73,462)		(215,154)		(288,616)
2022		(17,952)		(215,153)		(233,105)
2023		(16,833)		(193,474)		(210,307)
2024		(17,011)		(185,872)		(202,883)
Thereafter		(6,976)		(178,637)		(185,613)
Total	\$	(223,225)	\$	(1,203,444)	\$	(1,426,669)

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

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.

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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 (6.25% decreasing to 3.75%) and higher (8.25% decreasing to 5.75%) than the current rate.

				Current		
	19	6 Decrease	D	viscount Rate	19	% Increase
		(2.70%)		(3.70%)		(4.70%)
District's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,130,481	\$	1,755,763	\$	1,459,057
				Current		
		1% Decrease		Trend Rate		1% Increase
	(6.	25 % decreasing	(7	.25 % decreasing	(8.2	25 % decreasing
		to 3.75 %)	_	to 4.75 %)		to 5.75 %)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,416,579	\$	1,755,763	\$	2,204,904

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

			Current		
	- , ,	Decrease (6.45%)	 scount Rate (7.45%)		6 Increase (8.45%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	716,124	\$ 835,526	\$	935,878
	1%	Decrease	Current rend Rate	1%	6 Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	930,213	\$ 835,526	\$	739,364

NOTE 16 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

NOTE 16 - SET-ASIDES - (Continued)

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

		Capital
	<u>Im</u>	<u>provements</u>
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		232,812
Current year qualifying expenditures		(878,350)
Current year offsets		(87,495)
Total	\$	(733,033)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2020	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2019	\$	_

NOTE 17 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

	Y	ear-End
<u>Fund</u>	Enci	umbrances
General	\$	45,354
Nonmajor governmental		151,126
Total	\$	196,480

NOTE 18 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS AND PURCHASING POOL

Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META) Solutions

The District is a participant in META Solutions which is a computer consortium. META Solutions develops, implements and supports the technology and instructional needs of schools in a cost-effective manner. META Solutions provides instructional, core, technology and purchasing services for its member districts. The Board of Directors consists of the Superintendents from eleven of the member districts. Financial information can be obtained from Ashley Widby, Interim CFO, 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302. The District paid \$78,424 to META during fiscal year 2019.

South Central Ohio Insurance Consortium

The South Central Ohio Insurance Consortium (SCOIC) is a Regional Council of Governments organized under Ohio Revised Code Chapter 167. The SCOIC's primary purpose and objective is establishing and carrying out a cooperative health program for its member organizations. The governing board consists of the superintendent or other designee appointed by each of the members of the SCOIC. The District does not have an ongoing financial interest in or ongoing financial responsibility for the SCOIC other than medical and dental claims paid on behalf of the District for its employees.

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

NOTE 18 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS AND PURCHASING POOL - (Continued)

State Support Team Region 11

The District participates in the State Support Team Region 11 (SSTR11) a jointly governed organization operated by a Regional Advisory Council that is composed of entities within Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Licking, Madison, Pickaway, and Union counties and Chillicothe City Schools in Ross County. The purpose of SSTR11 is to provide professional development and technical assistance services to school districts, community schools, career centers, educational service centers, information technology centers, board of developmental disabilities, chartered nonpublic schools, and colleges and universities within the region by supporting State and district initiatives. The SSTR11 is governed by an advisory council, which is the advisory body for the educational entities within the region, who identifies regional needs and priorities for educational services and develops recommendations to coordinate the delivery of services. They are also charged with the responsibility of monitoring the implementation of State and regional initiatives and school improvement efforts. The Advisory Council is made up of the director of the SSTR11, the superintendent of each educational service center within the region, the superintendent of the region's largest and smallest school district, the director and an employee from each education technology center, one representative of a four-year institution of higher education and appointed by the Ohio Board of Regents, one representative of a two-year institution of higher education and appointed by the Ohio Association of Community Colleges, three board of education members (one each from a city, exempted village, and local school district within the region), and one business representative. The Advisory Council exercises total control over the operations of SSTR11 including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. The degree of control exercised by any participating educational entity is limited to its representation on the Advisory Council. Financial information can be obtained from the State Support Team - Region 11, 2080 Citygate Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43219. The District made no payments to SSTR11 during fiscal year 2019.

Ohio SchoolComp

The District participates in the Ohio SchoolComp workers' compensation program (Program), an insurance purchasing pool. The Program's business and affairs are conducted by a three member Board of Directors consisting of the President, the President-Elect and the Immediate Past President of the OSBA. The Executive Director of the OSBA, or his designee, serves as coordinator of the program. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the Program to cover the costs of administering the program.

NOTE 19 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

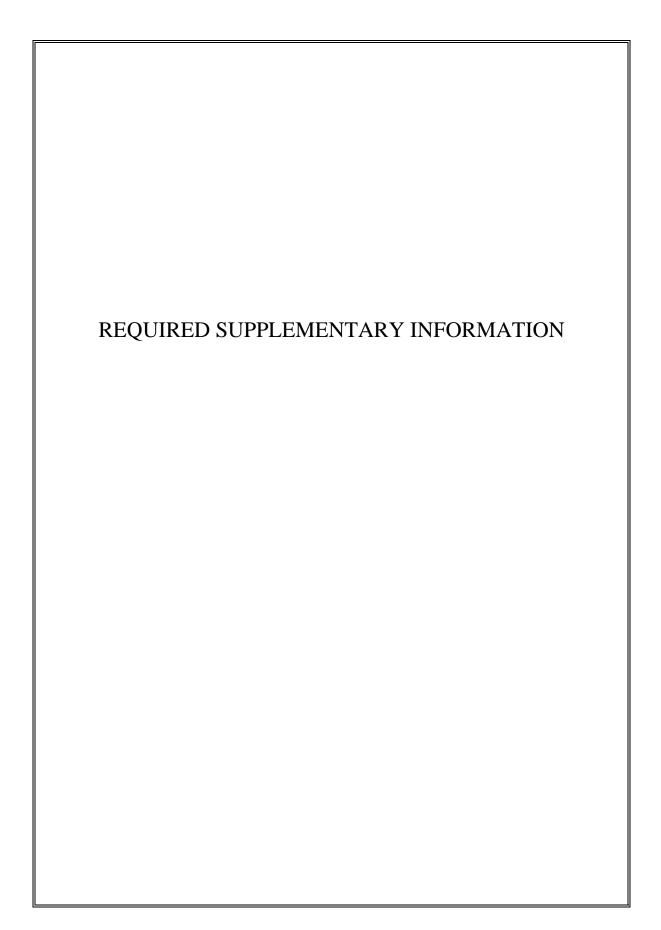
The District is involved in no material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant.

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

NOTE 19 - CONTINGENCIES - (Continued)

C. School Foundation

School District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. ODE finalized the foundation funding on December 13, 2019 which resulted in an immaterial amount owed to the District. This receivable has not been recorded in the financial statements.



SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	2019			2018		2017		2016	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.06218880%		0.06529450%		0.06653610%		0.06320970%		
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	3,561,668	\$	3,901,202	\$	4,869,829	\$	3,606,807	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,073,689	\$	2,119,564	\$	1,693,143	\$	1,839,932	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		171.76%		184.06%		287.62%		196.03%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%	

Note: Information prior to 2014 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the District's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

	2015		2014
C	0.15302900%	(0.15302900%
\$	7,744,711	\$	9,100,143
\$	4,446,724	\$	4,416,792
	174.17%		206.04%
	71.70%		65.52%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017	 2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.05199621%		0.05258016%		0.05251791%		0.04904232%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	11,432,799	\$	12,490,530	\$	17,579,328	\$ 13,553,863
District's covered payroll	\$	5,917,836	\$	5,985,586	\$	5,129,621	\$ 5,368,686
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		193.19%		208.68%		342.70%	252.46%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		77.31%		75.30%		66.80%	72.10%

Note: Information prior to 2014 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the District's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

2015	2014
0.16852908%	0.16852908%
\$ 40,992,105	\$ 48,829,527
\$ 17,219,015	\$ 18,375,592
238.06%	265.73%
74.70%	69.30%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		 2018		2017		2016
Contractually required contribution	\$	279,670	\$ 279,948	\$	296,739	\$	237,040
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(279,670)	(279,948)		(296,739)		(237,040)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,071,630	\$ 2,073,689	\$	2,119,564	\$	1,693,143
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		13.50%	13.50%		14.00%		14.00%

 2015	 2014	2013		2012		2011		2010	
\$ 242,503	\$ 275,973	\$	258,052	\$	229,481	\$	215,904	\$	273,336
 (242,503)	 (275,973)		(258,052)		(229,481)		(215,904)		(273,336)
\$ _	\$ _	\$	_	\$		\$	_	\$	
\$ 1,839,932	\$ 1,991,147	\$	1,864,538	\$	1,806,937	\$	1,828,146	\$	2,145,495
13.18%	13.86%		13.84%		12.70%		11.81%		12.74%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ 842,529	\$ 828,497	\$ 837,982	\$ 718,147
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (842,529)	 (828,497)	 (837,982)	 (718,147)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 6,018,064	\$ 5,917,836	\$ 5,985,586	\$ 5,129,621
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

 2015	2014	 2013		2012		2011	2010		
\$ 751,616	\$ 692,180	\$ 758,210	\$	711,226	\$	786,311	\$	755,640	
 (751,616)	 (692,180)	 (758,210)		(711,226)		(786,311)		(755,640)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$		
\$ 5,368,686	\$ 5,324,462	\$ 5,832,385	\$	5,470,969	\$	6,048,546	\$	5,812,615	
14.00%	13.00%	13.00%		13.00%		13.00%		13.00%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

	-	2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	(0.06328740%	(0.06532440%	(0.06686331%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,755,763	\$	1,753,135	\$	1,905,852
District's covered payroll	\$	2,073,689	\$	2,119,564	\$	1,693,143
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		84.67%		82.71%		112.56%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		13.57%		12.46%		11.49%

Note: Information prior to 2017 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the District's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY/ASSET STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	(0.05199621%	(0.05258016%	().05251791%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(835,526)	\$	2,051,484	\$	2,808,671
District's covered payroll	\$	5,917,836	\$	5,985,586	\$	5,129,621
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		14.12%		34.27%		54.75%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		176.00%		47.10%		37.30%

Note: Information prior to 2017 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the District's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019		 2018		2017		2016
Contractually required contribution	\$	45,067	\$ 45,433	\$	31,281	\$	31,414
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(45,067)	(45,433)		(31,281)		(31,414)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$ 	\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,071,630	\$ 2,073,689	\$	2,119,564	\$	1,693,143
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		2.18%	2.19%		1.48%		1.86%

2015	 2014	2013		2012		 2011	2010		
\$ 15,087	\$ 30,050	\$	27,148	\$	42,352	\$ 72,450	\$	52,736	
 (15,087)	 (30,050)		(27,148)		(42,352)	 (72,450)		(52,736)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
\$ 1,839,932	\$ 1,991,147	\$	1,864,538	\$	1,806,937	\$ 1,828,146	\$	2,145,495	
0.82%	1.51%		1.46%		2.34%	3.96%		2.46%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 			
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 6,018,064	\$ 5,917,836	\$ 5,985,586	\$ 5,129,621
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ -	\$ 53,245	\$ 58,324	\$ 54,710	\$ 60,485	\$ 58,419
	 (53,245)	 (58,324)	 (54,710)	 (60,485)	 (58,419)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 5,368,686	\$ 5,324,462	\$ 5,832,385	\$ 5,470,969	\$ 6,048,546	\$ 5,812,615
0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.01%

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2017. For fiscal year 2018, SERS changed from a fixed 3% annual increase to a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) based on the changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W), with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%. There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2019.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2016. For fiscal year 2017, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement and (h) the discount rate was reduced from 7.75% to 7.50%. There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2018-2019.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2017. For fiscal year 2018, STRS decreased the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) to zero. There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2019.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (b) the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%, (c) the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%, (d) total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25% due to lower inflation (e) the healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016 and (f) rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience. There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019.

(Continued)

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to the following: 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, (h) the municipal bond index rate increased from 2.92% to 3.56% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price than prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%, (b) the health care cost trend rate for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.50%-5.00% to a range of 5.375%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.50%-5.00% to a range of 7.25%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, STRS reduced the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 2.1% to 1.9% per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019. For fiscal year 2019, STRS increased the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 1.9% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumption affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.26% to 4.13% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB), (b) the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (c) valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified, (d) the percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased and (e) the assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs. For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13% to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB) and (b) decrease in trend rates from 6.00%-11.00 initial; 4.50% ultimate down to Medical Pre-Medicare 6.00% and Medicare 5.00% initial; 4.00% ultimate and Prescription Drug Pre-Medicare 8.00% and Medicare (5.23%) initial; 4.00% ultimate.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR	Federal			
Pass Through Grantor	CFDA	Tota	al Federal	
Program / Cluster Title	Number	Expenditures		
V.C. DUDA DEL PER LE ACTUAL DE LA CIDACIA PARIO.				
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education				
Child Nutrition Cluster	10.552	¢	17 701	
School Breakfast Program	10.553	\$	47,781	
National School Lunch Program - Food Donation	10.555 10.555	\$	41,740	
National School Lunch Program Total Child Nutrition Cluster	10.555	\$ \$	180,845 270,366	
Total Clind Nutrition Cluster		Ф	270,300	
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture		\$	270,366	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education Title I				
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	\$	242,617	
Total Title I		\$	242,617	
			·	
Special Education Cluster				
Special Education_Grants to States	84.027	\$	327,079	
Special Education_Preschool Grants	84.173	\$	6,447	
Total Special Education Cluster		\$	333,526	
Title IV-A				
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	\$	14,728	
Total Title IV-A		\$	14,728	
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants				
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	\$	4,370	
Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants		\$	4,370	
Total Improving Teacher Quanty State Grants		Φ	4,370	
Emergency Aid to Displaced Students				
Emergency Aid to Displaced Students	84.938	\$	8,500	
Total Emergency Aid to Displaced Students		\$	8,500	
Total U.S. Department of Education		\$	603,741	
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards		\$	874,107	

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

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C - INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE E - FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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



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

Liberty Union-Thurston Local School District Fairfield County 1108 South Main Street Baltimore, Ohio 43105

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Liberty Union-Thurston Local School District, Fairfield 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 January 22, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

Liberty Union-Thurston Local School District
Fairfield County
Independent Auditor's Report On Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters
Required By Government Auditing Standards
Page 2

Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

January 22, 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

Liberty Union-Thurston Local School District Fairfield County 1108 S Main Street Baltimore, Ohio 43105

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Liberty Union-Thurston Local School District's (the District) compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could directly and materially affect each of the Liberty Union-Thurston Local 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 each of the District's major programs. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the District's compliance.

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

Liberty Union-Thurston Local School District
Fairfield County
Independent Auditor's Report On Compliance With Requirements
Applicable To Each Major Federal Program And On Internal Control Over
Compliance Required By The Uniform Guidance
Page 2

Opinion on each Major Federal Program

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

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Kuth John

Columbus, Ohio

January 22, 2020

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

	•	
(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Title I – CFDA # 84.010 Special Education Cluster
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	No

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

None

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWA	ADDG
J. I INDINGS I ON I EDENAL AVV	ANDO

None

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

LIBERTY UNION - THURSTON LOCAL SCHOOLS

www.libertyunion.org



DISTRICT OFFICE 1108 S MAIN STREET BALTIMORE, OHIO 43105-1177

DR MICHAEL JOHNSON, SUPERINTENDENT MS APRIL BOLYARD, TREASURER

Phone 740-862-4171 Fax 740-862-2015

BOARD OF EDUCATION:

Dr. John Walter, President Mr. Shawn Shook, Vice Pres

Ms. Caryl Caito Mr. Shaun Hochradel Mr. Bill Moore

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

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information
2018-001	Financial Statement Presentation	Partially Corrected	A violation of District policy reported in the management letter resulted in an understatement of capital assets in the amount \$119,296.





CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED FEBRUARY 25, 2020