SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018



CARDINGTON-LINCOLN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT MORROW COUNTY FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Cardington-Lincoln Local School District Morrow County 121 Nichols Street Cardington, Ohio 43315

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 Cardington-Lincoln Local School District, Morrow County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, 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.

88 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370 www.ohioauditor.gov Cardington-Lincoln Local School District Morrow 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 Cardington-Lincoln Local School District, Morrow County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, during 2018, the District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standard (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions.* We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, the District restated beginning net position at July 1, 2017 due to a re-valuation of capital assets. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

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.

Cardington-Lincoln Local School District Morrow 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 29, 2019, 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.

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Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

January 29, 2019

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 UNAUDITED

The management's discussion and analysis of the Cardington-Lincoln 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, 2018. 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 2018 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$5,971,492, which represents an 869.04% increase from 2017's restated net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$11,059,422 in revenue or 75.98% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$3,495,842 or 24.02% of total revenues of \$14,555,264.
- The District had \$8,583,772 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$3,495,842 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 \$11,059,422 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District has two major governmental funds, the general fund and the bond retirement fund. The general fund had \$12,614,131 in revenues and \$11,709,824 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2018, the general fund's fund balance increased \$904,307 from a balance of \$878,386 to \$1,782,693.
- The bond retirement fund had \$342,448 in revenues and other financing sources and \$414,199 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2018, the bond retirement fund's fund balance decreased \$71,751 from a balance of \$558,519 to \$486,768.

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.

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 2018?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include *all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues* and *expenses* using the *accrual basis of accounting* similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into accounts all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 UNAUDITED

These two statements report the District's *net position* and changes in net 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, administration, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, extracurricular activities, and food service operations. The statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 17 and 18 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 13. 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 the 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 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. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 19-23.

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its scholarship programs. This activity is presented as a private-purpose trust fund. The District also acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in agency funds. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements of fiduciary net position and changes in fiduciary net position on pages 24 and 25. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 27-69 of this report.

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 required supplementary information can be found on pages 72 through 85 of this report.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 UNAUDITED

The District as a Whole

Recall that the statement of net position provides the perspective of the District as a whole. A comparative analysis has been provided.

The table below provides a summary of the District's net position at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017. The net position at June 30, 2017 has been restated as described in Note 3.A.

	Net Pos	sition
	Governmental	Restated Governmental
	Activities	Activities
	2018	2017
Assets		
Current and other assets	\$ 6,024,784	\$ 5,337,351
Capital assets, net	19,202,195	20,350,171
Total assets	25,226,979	25,687,522
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Pension	4,592,589	4,379,124
OPEB	130,053	22,140
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,722,642	4,401,264
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	942,794	1,162,083
Long-term liabilities:	,	, ,
Due within one year	463,124	457,314
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability	13,270,348	18,903,836
Net OPEB liability	2,916,160	3,822,719
Other amounts	3,669,911	4,047,099
Total liabilities	21,262,337	28,393,051
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Property taxes and PILOTs levied for next year	2,018,894	2,382,871
Pension	910,098	-
OPEB	473,936	
Total deferred inflows of resources	3,402,928	2,382,871
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	15,820,739	16,564,829
Restricted	844,826	732,515
Unrestricted (deficit)	(11,381,209)	(17,984,480)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ 5,284,356	\$ (687,136)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 UNAUDITED

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the District at June 30, 2018 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." For fiscal year 2018, the School District adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). 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.

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 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.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 UNAUDITED

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.

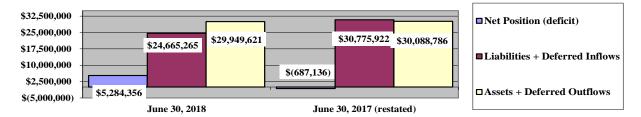
As a result of implementing GASB 75, the District is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at June 30, 2017, from a balance of \$2,448,526 to a deficit of \$687,136.

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2018, the District's assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$5,284,356.

At year-end, capital assets represented 76.12% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2018 was \$15,820,739. 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, \$844,826, 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 \$11,381,209.

The graph below presents the District's assets and deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and net position at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017. The amounts at June 30, 2017 have been restated as described in Note 3.A.



Governmental Activities

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 UNAUDITED

The table below shows the change in net position for fiscal years 2018 and 2017. The net position at June 30, 2017 has been restated as described in Note 3.A.

	Change in I	Net Position
	Governmental Activities	Restated Governmental Activities
Davanuag	2018	2017
Revenues		
Program revenues: Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,540,947	\$ 1,582,099
Operating grants and contributions	. , ,	
General revenues:	1,954,895	1,995,082
Property taxes	3,175,831	2,693,246
Income taxes	973.993	2,093,240 947,261
Grants and entitlements	6,877,240	6,962,463
Payment in lieu of taxes	0,877,240	89,402
Investment earnings	10,223	6,037
Miscellaneous	22,135	14,982
Miscellaneous		14,982
Total revenues	14,555,264	14,290,572
Expenses		
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	2,796,876	5,822,787
Special	843,362	1,881,839
Vocational	88,874	259,786
Other	1,434,345	1,623,788
Support services:		
Pupil	256,218	570,260
Instructional staff	69,913	271,933
Board of education	141,642	129,897
Administration	503,708	1,330,992
Fiscal	193,012	316,038
Business	606	3,234
Operations and maintenance	1,248,525	1,648,476
Pupil transportation	310,650	540,527
Operations of non-instructional services:		
Food service operations	409,167	536,765
Extracurricular activities	203,258	285,218
Interest and fiscal charges	83,616	93,991
Total expenses	8,583,772	15,315,531
Change in net position	5,971,492	(1,024,959)
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year (restated)	(687,136)	N/A
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$ 5,284,356	<u>\$ (687,136)</u>

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 UNAUDITED

The information necessary to restate the 2017 beginning balances and the 2017 OPEB expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 75 is not available. Therefore, 2017 functional expenses still include OPEB expense of \$22,140 computed under GASB 45. GASB 45 required recognizing OPEB expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB 75, OPEB expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of OPEB expense. Under GASB 75, the 2018 statements report negative OPEB expense of \$512,257. Consequently, in order to compare 2018 total program expenses to 2017, the following adjustments are needed:

Total 2018 program expenses under GASB 75	\$ 8,583,772
Negative OPEB expense under GASB 75 2018 contractually required contributions	512,257 28,279
Adjusted 2018 program expenses	9,124,308
Total 2017 program expenses under GASB 45	(15,315,531)
Decrease in program expenses not related to OPEB	<u>\$ (6,191,223)</u>

Governmental Activities

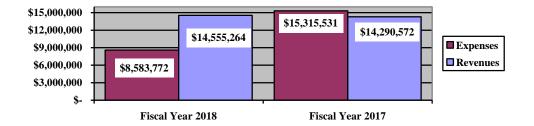
Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$5,971,492. Total governmental expenses of \$8,583,772 were offset by program revenues of \$3,495,842 and general revenues of \$11,059,422. Program revenues supported 40.73% of the total governmental expenses.

Expenses of the governmental activities decreased \$6,731,759 or 43.95%. This decrease is primarily the result of the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50%. On an accrual basis, the District reported (\$4,082,752) in pension expense and (\$512,257) in OPEB expense mainly due to these benefit changes.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, income taxes, and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 75.76% of total governmental revenue.

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$5,163,457 or 60.15% of total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2018.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue and expenses for fiscal years 2018 and 2017:



Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 UNAUDITED

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

Governmental Activities

	Т	otal Cost of Services <u>2018</u>	Net Cost of Services <u>2018</u>	Т	otal Cost of Services <u>2017</u>	Ν	Net Cost of Services <u>2017</u>
Program expenses							
Instruction:							
Regular	\$	2,796,876	\$ 1,524,511	\$	5,822,787	\$	4,477,429
Special		843,362	(265,697)		1,881,839		731,768
Vocational		88,874	(18,400)		259,786		151,061
Other		1,434,345	1,434,345		1,623,788		1,623,788
Support services:							
Pupil		256,218	(81,013)		570,260		270,260
Instructional staff		69,913	59,016		271,933		266,443
Board of education		141,642	141,642		129,897		129,897
Administration		503,708	476,366		1,330,992		1,305,687
Fiscal		193,012	193,012		316,038		316,038
Business		606	606		3,234		3,234
Operations and maintenance		1,248,525	1,241,325		1,648,476		1,648,476
Pupil transportation		310,650	280,456		540,527		514,409
Operations of non-instructional services:							
Food service operations		409,167	(64,961)		536,765		55,109
Extracurricular activities		203,258	83,106		285,218		150,760
Interest and fiscal charges		83,616	 83,616		93,991		93,991
Total expenses	\$	8,583,772	\$ 5,087,930	\$	15,315,531	\$	11,738,350

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, 51.80% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenues would support 59.27% of the total expenditures. The District's taxpayers and unrestricted grants and entitlements are by far the primary support for District's students.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue for fiscal years 2018 and 2017.

\$15,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$-Fiscal Year 2018 \$10,713,391 \$10,713,713,391 \$10,713,391 \$10,713,391 \$10,713,391 \$10,713

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 UNAUDITED

The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$2,754,361, which is more than last year's total of \$1,585,989. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2018 and 2017.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2018	Fund Balance June 30, 2017	Change	Percentage Change
General Bond retirement Other governmental	\$ 1,782,693 486,768 484,900	\$ 878,386 558,519 149,084	\$ 904,307 (71,751) 335,816	102.95 % (12.85) % 225.25 %
Total	\$ 2,754,361	\$ 1,585,989	\$ 1,168,372	73.67 %

General Fund

The District's general fund balance increased \$904,307.

The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activities and fund balances of the general fund:

	2018 Amount	2017 Amount	Change	Percentage Change
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 2,787,016	\$ 2,432,820	\$ 354,196	14.56 %
Income taxes	971,458	974,654	(3,196)	(0.33) %
Payment in lieu of taxes	-	89,402	(89,402)	(100.00) %
Tuition	898,773	947,078	(48,305)	(5.10) %
Earnings on investments	10,223	6,037	4,186	69.34 %
Intergovernmental	7,574,527	7,708,029	(133,502)	(1.73) %
Other revenues	372,134	359,653	12,481	3.47 %
Total	<u>\$ 12,614,131</u>	<u>\$ 12,517,673</u>	<u>\$ 96,458</u>	0.77 %
	2018	2017		Percentage
	Amount	Amount	<u>Change</u>	Change
<u>Expenditures</u>				
Instruction	\$ 7,232,033	\$ 7,339,932	\$ (107,899)	(1.47) %
Support services	3,843,955	4,192,800	(348,845)	(8.32) %
Extracurricular activities	146,719	157,828	(11,109)	(7.04) %
Debt service	87,117	87,116	1	0.00 %
Total	<u>\$ 11,309,824</u>	<u>\$ 11,777,676</u>	\$ (467,852)	(3.97) %

Overall revenues of the general fund increased \$96,458 or 0.77%. Property taxes increased due to fluctuations in the amount of tax collected and available for advance at fiscal year-end by the County Auditors. The District recorded income taxes of \$971,458 during fiscal year 2018 which was a decrease of \$3,196.

Overall expenditures of the general fund decreased \$467,852 or 3.97%. The District decreased spending for all support service expenditures during fiscal year 2018.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 UNAUDITED

Bond Retirement Fund

The District's bond retirement fund had \$342,448 in revenues and other financing sources and \$414,199 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2018, the bond retirement fund's fund balance decreased \$71,751 from \$558,519 to \$486,768.

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 2018, the original budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$12,436,400 were \$45,000 less than the final budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$12,391,400. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal 2018 were \$12,441,922. This represents a \$50,522 increase from final budgeted revenues and other financing sources.

General fund original appropriations totaled \$12,028,527, which were \$400,000 less than final expenditures and other financing uses of \$12,428,527. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2018 totaled \$11,917,462, which is \$511,065 less than the final budgeted expenditures and other financing uses.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2018, the District had \$19,202,195 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

The following table shows June 30, 2018 balances compared to June 30, 2017. The amounts at June 30, 2017 have been restated as described in Note 3.A.

Capital Assets at June 30

	(Net of Depreciation)	
	Government	al Activities
		Restated
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Land	\$ 279,100	\$ 279,100
Land improvements	427,535	531,829
Building and improvements	17,390,993	18,376,189
Furniture and equipment	828,705	924,496
Vehicles	275,862	238,557
Total	\$ 19,202,195	\$ 20,350,171

The overall decrease in capital assets of \$1,147,976 is due to current year depreciation expense of \$1,266,826 exceeding additions during the current year of \$118,850.

See Note 8 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's capital assets.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 UNAUDITED

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2018, the District had \$3,250,00 in general obligation bonds and energy conservation bonds and \$68,562 in capital lease obligations outstanding. Of this total, \$363,408 is due within one year and \$2,955,154 is due in more than one year.

The following table summarizes the bonds and loans outstanding:

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities <u>2018</u>	Governmental Activities <u>2017</u>
Current interest bonds - series 2014 refunding	2,460,000	2,710,000
HB264 Energy Conservation Bonds	790,000	860,000
Computer equipment capital lease	-	50,849
Buses capital lease	68,562	101,130
Total	\$ 3,318,562	\$ 3,721,979

At June 30, 2018, the District's voted debt margin was \$10,952,324 and the unvoted debt margin was \$143,585.

See Note 10 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's debt administration.

Current Financial Related Activities

Funding

The District receives about 56% of its operating revenues through the State's Foundation formula for school funding. The State's new funding formula for the next biennium FY2017 and FY2018 is projected to provide similar revenue amounts to the District through unrestricted and restricted funds. Overall land values have increased in large part due to the update to agricultural use land (CAUV) in 2014. Residential values represent just under 65% of all valuation in the district. Total valuation in 2016 was \$143M, compared to most recent \$144M in 2017. The District was fortunate to have passed a new earned income tax of 0.75% in November 2013. Fiscal 2018 generated \$993,000 for operating expenditures.

Budget

Employee wage compensation and fringe benefits represent approximately 68% of the general fund expenditures. Continued close monitoring of staffing levels, and control over benefits such as health insurance, will be vital for the overall financial recovery and wellbeing of the district. Capital purchases include limited technology and much needed bus purchases. Other expenditures to be prioritized are facility maintenance and repairs. The district is working to improve its building operation and efficiency as well.

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 Mr. Jon Mason, Cardington-Lincoln Local School District, 121 Nichols Street, Cardington, Ohio 43315-1121

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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2018

	G	overnmental Activities
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,483,866
Receivables:		0.050.114
Property taxes		2,979,116
		360,392
Accounts.		12,028
Accrued interest		1,423
Intergovernmental		160,841
Loans		865
Prepayments		16,693
Materials and supplies inventory		1,793
Inventory held for resale.		7,767
Capital assets:		070 100
Nondepreciable capital assets		279,100
Depreciable capital assets, net		18,923,095
Capital assets, net		19,202,195
Total assets.		25,226,979
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Pension		4,592,589
OPEB		130,053
Total deferred outflows of resources		4,722,642
		4,722,042
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable.		34,870
Accrued wages and benefits payable		687,218
Intergovernmental payable		61,523
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.		152,537
Accrued interest payable		6,646
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year.		463,124
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability		13,270,348
Net OPEB liability		2,916,160
Other amounts due in more than one year .		3,669,911
Total liabilities		21,262,337
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		2,018,894
Pension		910,098
OPEB		473,936
Total deferred inflows of resources		3,402,928
NT / 1/1		
Net position: Net investment in capital assets		15,820,739
Restricted for:		10,020,709
Capital projects		4,627
Classroom facilities maintenance		204,646
Debt service.		494,247
State funded programs.		6,500
Federally funded programs		90,681
Student activities		40,401
Other purposes		40,401
Unrestricted (deficit)		(11,378,316)
	¢	
Total net position	\$	5,284,356

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

			Program	Revenues	5]	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
			harges for		rating Grants	(Governmental
~	 Expenses	Serv	ices and Sales	and	Contributions		Activities
Governmental activities:							
Instruction:							
Regular	\$ 2,796,876	\$	1,221,430	\$	50,935	\$	(1,524,511)
Special	843,362		-		1,109,059		265,697
Vocational	88,874		-		107,274		18,400
Other	1,434,345		-		-		(1,434,345)
Support services:							
Pupil	256,218		-		337,231		81,013
Instructional staff	69,913		-		10,897		(59,016)
Board of education	141,642		-		-		(141,642)
Administration	503,708		27,342		-		(476,366)
Fiscal	193,012		-		-		(193,012)
Business	606		-		-		(606)
Operations and maintenance	1,248,525		-		7,200		(1,241,325)
Pupil transportation	310,650		-		30,194		(280,456)
Operation of non-instructional							
services:							
Food service operations	409,167		172,023		302,105		64,961
Extracurricular activities	203,258		120,152		-		(83,106)
Interest and fiscal charges	 83,616		-		-		(83,616)
Total governmental activities	\$ 8,583,772	\$	1,540,947	\$	1,954,895		(5,087,930)

General revenues:

Property taxes levied for:	
General purposes	2,808,968
Debt service.	216,622
Capital projects.	150,241
Income taxes levied for:	
General purposes	973,993
Grants and entitlements not restricted	
to specific programs	6,877,240
Investment earnings	10,223
Miscellaneous	 22,135
Total general revenues	 11,059,422
Change in net position	5,971,492
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year (restated).	 (687,136)
Net position at end of year	\$ 5,284,356

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

	Gene	ral	Bond Retirement				Total Governmental Funds	
Assets:								
Equity in pooled cash								
and cash equivalents.	\$ 1,4	50,346	\$	429,232	\$	594,288	\$	2,483,866
Receivables:								
Property taxes.	2,6	36,952		203,427		138,737		2,979,116
Income taxes	3	50,392		-		-		360,392
Accounts		9,508		-		2,520		12,028
Accrued interest		1,423		-		-		1,423
Interfund loans	:	31,350		-		-		81,350
Loans		865		-		-		865
Intergovernmental.		57,661		-		103,180		160,841
Prepayments.		16,034		-		659		16,693
Materials and supplies inventory		-		-		1,793		1,793
Inventory held for resale.	¢ 1.0	-	¢	-	¢	7,767	¢	7,767
Total assets	\$ 4,62	24,531	\$	632,659	\$	848,944	\$	6,106,134
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	34,166	\$	-	\$	704	\$	34,870
Accrued wages and benefits payable	5	99,209		-		88,009		687,218
Compensated absences payable		51,876		-		-		51,876
Intergovernmental payable		50,341		_		1,182		61,523
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.		50,982				1,102		152,537
	1.	0,982		-				
Interfund loans payable		-		-		81,350		81,350
Total liabilities		96,574		-		172,800		1,069,374
Deferred inflows of resources:								
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	1,7	79,866		138,412		100,616		2,018,894
Delinquent property tax revenue not available	9	97,831		7,479		4,627		109,937
Income tax revenue not available		57,567		-		-		67,567
Intergovernmental revenue not available		-		-		86,001		86,001
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,94	45,264		145,891		191,244		2,282,399
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable:								
Materials and supplies inventory.		-		-		1,793		1,793
Prepaids.		16,034		-		659		16,693
Restricted:		,						,
Debt service		-		486,768		-		486,768
Classroom facilities maintenance				100,700		204,646		204,646
		-		_		12,011		12,011
Other purposes.		-		-				
Extracurricular.		-		-		40,401		40,401
Committed:								
Capital improvements		-		-		337,584		337,584
Assigned:								
Student instruction		1,010		-		-		1,010
Student and staff support.	:	53,493		-		-		53,493
Subsequent year's appropriations	,	74,846		-		-		74,846
Unassigned (deficit)	1,6	37,310		-		(112,194)		1,525,116
Total fund balances	1,75	82,693		486,768		484,900		2,754,361
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances .	\$ 4,62				\$		\$	

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2018

Total governmental fund balances	\$ 2,754,361
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.	19,202,195
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.\$ 109,937Property taxes receivable67,567Income taxes receivable67,567Intergovernmental receivable86,001Total1000000000000000000000000000000000000	263,505
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not	(62,804)
recognized in the funds.	(62,894)
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.	(6,646)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - pension4,592,589Deferred inflows of resources - pension(910,098)Net pension liability(13,270,348)TotalTotal	(9,587,857)
The net OPEB liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/ outflows are not reported in governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB130,053Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB(473,936)Net OPEB liability Total(2,916,160)	(3,260,043)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.(2,460,000)General obligation bonds(790,000)Energy conservation bonds(790,000)Compensated absences(699,703)Capital lease obligations(68,562)Total(700,000)	 (4,018,265)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 5,284,356

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

		Bond	Nonmajor Governmental	Total Governmental	
D	General	Retirement	Funds	Funds	
Revenues:					
From local sources:	A A B A B A A A A A A A A A A	¢ 014.005	¢ 140.140	A A 150 554	
Property taxes	\$ 2,787,016	\$ 214,395	\$ 149,143	\$ 3,150,554	
	971,458	-	-	971,458	
Tuition. \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots	898,773	-	-	898,773	
Earnings on investments	10,223	-	-	10,223	
Charges for services	-	-	172,023	172,023	
Extracurricular	27,342	-	120,152	147,494	
Rental income	244,579	-	-	244,579	
Contributions and donations	-	-	2,440	2,440	
Contract services	35,341	-	-	35,341	
Other local revenues	64,872	-	-	64,872	
Intergovernmental - state	7,506,663	28,053	79,197	7,613,913	
Intergovernmental - federal	67,864		1,120,929	1,188,793	
Total revenues	12,614,131	242,448	1,643,884	14,500,463	
Expenditures: Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular.	4,327,200	_	50,556	4,377,756	
Special	1,217,011		537,377	1,754,388	
	227,768			227,768	
Other	1,460,054	-	-	1,460,054	
Support services:	1,400,054	-	-	1,400,054	
Pupil	168,644		303,009	471,653	
Instructional staff	155,462	-	11,198	166,660	
Board of education	148,840	-	11,198	148,840	
Administration		-	-		
	1,102,374 279,975	5,286	3,412	1,102,374 288,673	
Fiscal	606	5,280	5,412	288,075	
Business.	1,451,611	-	103,515		
Operations and maintenance		-	105,515	1,555,126	
Pupil transportation	536,443	-	-	536,443	
Food service operations.			485,934	485,934	
Extracurricular activities	-	-			
Debt service:	146,719	-	113,067	259,786	
Principal retirement.	83,417	320,000		403,417	
Interest and fiscal charges	3,700	88,913	-	92,613	
	11,309,824	414,199	1,608,068	13,332,091	
Total expenditures	11,509,824	414,199	1,008,008	15,552,091	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)					
expenditures	1,304,307	(171,751)	35,816	1,168,372	
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers in.	-	100,000	300,000	400,000	
Transfers (out)	(400,000)	-	-	(400,000)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	(400,000)	100,000	300,000	-	
Net change in fund balances	904,307	(71,751)	335,816	1,168,372	
Fund balances at beginning of year	878,386	558,519	149,084	1,585,989	
Fund balances at end of year.	\$ 1,782,693	\$ 486,768	\$ 484,900	\$ 2,754,361	
	, 1,,02,0,0			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	

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, 2018

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 1,168,372
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.Capital asset additions\$ 118,850Current year depreciation Total(1,266,826)	(1,147,976)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.25,277Property taxes25,277Income taxes2,535Intergovernmental26,989Total26,989	54,801
Repayment of long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds320,000Capital leases320,000Total83,417	403,417
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: Change in accrued interest payable 517 Amortization of bond premiums 8,480 Total	8,997
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.	854,103
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.	4,082,752
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.	28,279
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.	512,257
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.	6,490
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 5,971,492

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, 2018

	Budgete	d Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:				(= (- (- (- (- (- (- (- (- (- (- (- (- (-
From local sources:				
Property taxes	\$ 2,697,000	\$ 2,597,000	\$ 2,605,596	\$ 8,596
Income taxes.	925,000	990,000	993,128	3,128
Tuition.	800,000	890,000	898,773	8,773
Earnings on investments	8,000	8,000	8,800	800
Rental income	235,000	245,000	244,579	(421)
Contract services.	35,000	35,000	35,341	341
Other local revenues	47,400	42,400	46,805	4,405
Intergovernmental - state	7,593,000	7,468,000	7,466,444	(1,556)
Intergovernmental - federal	45,000	45,000	67,864	22,864
Total revenues	12,385,400	12,320,400	12,367,330	46,930
Expenditures: Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	4,457,061	4,457,061	4,454,048	3,013
Special	1,375,910	1,375,910	1,240,094	135.816
Vocational.	235,831	235,831	227,877	7,954
Other	1,649,800	1,649,800	1,459,957	189,843
Support services:	1,049,000	1,049,000	1,+59,957	107,045
Pupil	274,700	274,700	175,592	99,108
Instructional staff	183,650	183,650	175,944	7,706
Board of education	160,525	160,525	153,032	7,493
Administration.	1,161,750	1,161,750	1,124,624	37,126
Fiscal	290,100	290,100	272,894	17,206
Operations and maintenance.	1,448,100	1,448,100	1,445,063	3,037
Pupil transportation	626,650	626,650	640,639	(13,989)
Extracurricular activities.	164,450	164,450	147,698	16,752
Total expenditures	12,028,527	12,028,527	11,517,462	511,065
-				
Excess of revenues over expenditures	356,873	291,873	849,868	557,995
	350,875	271,873	049,808	
Other financing sources (uses):				
Refund of prior year's expenditures	50,000	70,000	74,114	4,114
Transfers (out).	-	(400,000)	(400,000)	-
Sale of capital assets	1,000	1,000	478	(522)
Total other financing sources (uses)	51,000	(329,000)	(325,408)	3,592
Net change in fund balance	407,873	(37,127)	524,460	561,587
Fund balance at beginning of year	878,640	878,640	878,640	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	1,080	1,080	1,080	
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 1,287,593	\$ 842,593	\$ 1,404,180	\$ 561,587

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

	Private-Purpose Trust Scholarship			
			Agency	
Assets:				
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	771,191	\$	40,804
Total assets.		771,191	\$	40,804
Liabilities:				
Due to students.		-	\$	39,939
Loans payable		-		865
Total liabilities		-	\$	40,804
Net position:				
Held in trust for scholarships		771,191		
Total net position.	\$	771,191		

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Private-Purpose Trust Scholarship		
Additions:	.		
Gifts and contributions	\$	28,358	
Total additions.		28,358	
Deductions: Scholarships awarded		28,600	
Change in net position		(242)	
Net position at beginning of year		771,433	
Net position at end of year	\$	771,191	

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Cardington-Lincoln Local School District (the "District") is located primarily in Morrow (and serves a small portion of Marion) County and includes the Village of Cardington and Lincoln Township. The District serves an area of approximately 85 square miles.

The District was established in 1840 through the consolidation of existing land areas and school districts. The District is organized under Sections 2 and 3, Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. Under such laws, there is no authority for a school district to have a charter or adopt local laws. The legislative power of the school district is vested in the Board of Education, consisting of five members elected at large for staggered four year terms.

The District currently operates 1 elementary school, 1 middle school, and 1 comprehensive high school. The District employs 48 non-certified, 74 certified employees and 5 administrators to provide services to approximately 1,217 students in grades K through 12 and various community groups.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

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 eight of the member districts. During fiscal year 2018, the District paid Meta Solutions \$62,705 for services. Financial information can be obtained from David Varda, who serves as Chief Financial Officer, 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

Tri-Rivers Career Center

The Tri-Rivers Career Center (the "Center") is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio. The Center operates under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the participating school district's Board of Education, one representative from the Mid-Ohio Educational Service Center and three representatives from the North Central Ohio Educational Service Center. The Center Board of Education possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. Financial information is available from Steve Earnest, Treasurer, at 2222 Marion-Mt. Gilead Road, Marion, Ohio 43302.

Cardington-Lincoln Joint Recreation Board

The District and the Village of Cardington participate in a Joint Recreation Board, created under the provisions of Ohio Revised Code, Sections 755.12 to 755.18. The Joint Recreation Board consists of two representatives from each participant, and one appointed by the four members. The degree of control exercised by the District is limited to its representation on the Board. Financial information is available from the Treasurer, P.O. Box 10, Cardington, Ohio 43315.

RELATED ORGANIZATION

Cardington-Lincoln School District Public Library

The Cardington-Lincoln School District Public Library is a distinct subdivision of the State of Ohio, created under Chapter 3375 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Library is governed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Cardington-Lincoln School District Board of Education. The Board of Trustees possesses its own contracting and budgeting authority, hires and fires personnel and does not depend on the District for operational subsidies. Although the District does serve as the taxing authority for the Library, its role is limited to a ministerial function. The determination to request approval of a tax, including its rate and the purpose, are discretionary decisions made solely by the Board of Trustees. Financial information is available from the Cardington Public Library, Clerk/Treasurer, at 128 East Main Street, Cardington, Ohio 44315.

INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

Ohio School Boards Association

The District participates in a group rating plan for workers' compensation as established under Section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP) was established through the Ohio School Boards Association (OSBA) as a group purchasing pool.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

B. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self balancing set of accounts. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. The District does not have any proprietary funds.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the 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 plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance.

The following are the District's major governmental funds:

<u>General fund</u> - The general fund is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. The general fund balance is available 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 the accumulation of resources and payment of general obligation bond principal and interest and certain long-term obligations from governmental resources when the government is obligated in some manner for payment.

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the governmental activities of the District. 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 amounts paid by the recipient of 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 not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the District.

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, 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> - Fund financial statements report detailed information about the District. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column and all nonmajor funds are aggregated into one column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

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

The private-purpose trust fund is reported using the economic resources measurement focus. Agency funds do not report a measurement focus as they do not report operations.

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting.

<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. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the 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, payment in lieu of taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the 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 fiscal year end: property taxes available as an advance, interest, tuition, grants, student fees and rentals.

<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 represent 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. For the District, see Notes 12 and 13 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively.

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, 2018, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2019 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.

For the District, see Notes 12 and 13 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

<u>Expenses/Expenditures</u> - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The entitlement value of donated commodities used during the year is reported in the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances as an expenditure with a like amount reported as intergovernmental revenue.

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 governmental funds.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

E. Budgets

The District is required by State statute to adopt an annual appropriated cash basis budget for all funds, except agency funds. The specific timetable for fiscal year 2018 is as follows:

- 1. Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.
- 2. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Morrow County Budget Commission for tax rate determination.
- 3. Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The certificate of estimated resources may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final certificates of estimated resources issued for fiscal year 2018.
- 4. By July 1, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures, which is the legal level of budgetary control. State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year. Although the legal level of budgetary control was established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present the general fund budgetary statement comparison at the fund and function level. Resolution appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures may not exceed the appropriation totals.
- 5. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with the general obligation bond indenture and other statutory provisions. All funds completed the year within the amount of their legally authorized cash basis appropriation.
- 7. Appropriation amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations, which either reallocated or increased the original appropriated amounts. All supplemental appropriations were legally enacted by the Board prior to June 30, 2018. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the original and final appropriation amounts including all amendments and modifications.
- 8. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

F. Cash and Investments

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

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund or the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2018 amounted to \$10,223, which includes \$6,012 assigned from other funds.

For presentation on the basic financial statements, investments of the cash management pool with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the District are considered to be cash equivalents.

G. Inventory

On government-wide and fund financial statements, purchased inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market and donated commodities are presented at their entitlement value. Inventories are recorded on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method.

On the fund financial statements, reported material and supplies inventory is equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption, donated food and purchased food.

H. Capital Assets

General capital 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 deductions during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. The District does not possess infrastructure.

All reported capital assets except land 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:

Description	Governmental Activities <u>Estimated Lives</u>
Land improvements	20 years
Buildings and improvements	20 - 50 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	6 - 15 years

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

I. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund loans receivables/payables". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column on the statement of net position. Receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans between governmental funds and agency funds are classified as "loans receivable/payable" on the statement of net position, balance sheet, and statement of fiduciary net position.

J. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences of the District consist of vacation leave and sick leave to the extent that payments to the employee for these absences are attributable to services already rendered and are not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the District and the employee.

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "<u>Accounting for Compensated Absences</u>", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for sick leave is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at June 30, 2018, by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees with at least ten years of service were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

The total liability for vacation and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at June 30, 2018 and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments.

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

For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported.

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, compensated absences and claims and judgments 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 during the current year. Bonds and loans are recognized as a liability on the fund financial statements when due.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

L. 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 or contractually 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

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 borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its 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.

N. Prepayments

Certain payments to vendors reflect the costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the balance sheet using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of the purchase and the expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

O. Estimates

The preparation of the basic financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the basic financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

P. Interfund Activity

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

Q. Unamortized Bond Premiums

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.

On the government fund financial statements, issuance costs and bond premiums are recognized in the current period. A reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 10.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

R. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

S. 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. During fiscal year 2018, the District had neither type of transaction.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles/Restatement of Net Position

For fiscal year 2018, the District has implemented GASB Statement No. 75, "<u>Accounting and</u> <u>Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension</u>", GASB Statement No. 81 "<u>Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements</u>" GASB Statement No. 85, "<u>Omnibus 2017</u>" and GASB Statement No. 86, "<u>Certain Debt Extinguishments</u>".

GASB Statement No. 75 improves the accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pension (OPEB). It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 affected the District's postemployment benefit plan disclosures, as presented in Note 13 to the basic financial statements, and added required supplementary information which is presented on pages 72-85.

GASB Statement No. 81 improves the accounting and financial reporting for irrevocable split-interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of the agreement. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 81 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 85 addresses practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and OPEB. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 85 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 86 improves consistency in accounting and financial reporting for in-substance defeasance of debt by providing guidance for transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources - resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt - are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing debt. This Statement also improves accounting and financial reporting for prepaid insurance on debt that is extinguished and notes to financial statements for debt that is defeased in substance. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 86 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, 2018

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

A net position restatement is required in order to implement GASB Statement No 75. The net position has also been restated to restate capital assets due to an appraisal of the District's capital assets. The governmental activities at July 1, 2017 have been restated as follows:

	Governmenta Activities	Governmental Activities		
Net position as previously reported	\$ 2,448,52	6		
Deferred outflows - payments				
subsequent to measurement date	22,14	-0		
Net OPEB liability	(3,822,71	9)		
Restatement of capital assets	664,91	7		
Restated net position at July 1, 2017	<u>\$ (687,13</u>	6)		

Other than employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date, the District made no restatement for deferred inflows/outflows of resources as the information needed to generate these restatements was not available. The restatement had no effect on fund balances.

B. Deficit Fund Balances

Fund balances at June 30, 2018 included the following individual fund deficits:

Nonmajor funds	Deficit
Food Service	\$ 78,521
Miscellaneous State Grants	637
IDEA Part B	30,242
Title I	342

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 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the fair value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 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 Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio investment pool (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

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

A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2018, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$3,295,861 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$3,597,072. Of the bank balance, \$250,000 was covered by the FDIC and \$3,347,072 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the District's and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (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 market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secure of State. For 2018, the District's financial institutions were approved for a collateral rate of 102 percent through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

B. 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, 2018:

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	3,295,861
Total	\$	3,295,861
Cash and investments per statement of net position	<u>n</u>	
Governmental activities	\$	2,483,866
Private-purpose trust funds		771,191
Agency funds		40,804
Total	\$	3,295,861

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund loans receivable/payable consisted of the following at June 30, 2018, as reported on the fund statements:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	A	mount
General fund	Nonmajor governmental fund	\$	81,350

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received.

Interfund loans between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting in the statement of net position.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)

B. Loans between governmental funds and the agency fund are reported as "loans receivable/payable" on the financial statements. The District had the following loan outstanding at fiscal year-end:

Loan from	Loan to	Am	ount
General fund	Agency fund	\$	865

This loan is expected to be repaid in the subsequent year as resources become available in the agency fund.

C. Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

Transfer from the general fund to:	
Bond Retirement fund	\$ 100,000
Nonmajor governmental funds	 300,000
Total	\$ 400,000

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) and to use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorization and approval from the budget commission. Transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the statement of activities.

All transfers made in fiscal year 2018 were in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2018 represent the collection of calendar year 2017 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2018 were levied after April 1, 2017, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2017, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market 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 2018 represent the collection of calendar year 2017 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2018 became a lien on December 31, 2016, 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES (Continued)

The District receives property taxes from Morrow and Marion Counties. The County Auditors periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2018, are available to finance fiscal year 2018 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2018 was \$759,255 in the general fund, \$57,536 in the bond retirement fund, and \$33,494 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2017 was \$577,835 in the general fund, \$40,050 in the bond retirement fund, and \$24,598 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, 2018 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.

	2017 Second Half Collections			2018 First Half Collections		
		Amount	Percent	 Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/residential						
and other real estate	\$	136,797,830	95.35	\$ 136,678,960	95.19	
Public utility personal		6,666,390	4.65	 6,906,180	4.81	
Total	\$	143,464,220	100.00	\$ 143,585,140	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation						
Operations		\$26.10		\$26.10		
Permanent Improvement		1.00		1.00		
Bonded Debt		1.55		1.55		

The assessed values upon which the fiscal year 2018 taxes were collected are:

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2018 consisted of property taxes, income taxes, accounts, 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 7 – RECEIVABLES - (Continued)

A summary of the principal items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:	
Property taxes	\$ 2,979,116
Income taxes	360,392
Accounts	12,028
Accrued interest	1,423
Intergovernmental	 160,841
Total	\$ 3,513,800

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the basic financial statements. All receivables are expected to be collected within the subsequent year.

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, was as follows. Capital assets at June 30, 2018 have been restated as described in Note 3.A.

Canital assata not being depresented.		Balance 06/30/17	Ac	ljustments		Restated Balance 06/30/17
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land	\$	279,100	\$	-	\$	279,100
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>+</u>	279,100	+	-	-	279,100
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Land improvements		2,352,056		-		2,352,056
Buildings and improvements		36,597,473		1,463		36,598,936
Furniture and equipment		965,003		1,197,100		2,162,103
Vehicles		1,235,323		38,319		1,273,642
Total capital assets, being depreciated		41,149,855		1,236,882		42,386,737
Less: accumulated depreciation						
Land improvements		(1,812,625)		(7,602)		(1,820,227)
Buildings and improvements		(18,293,440)		70,693		(18,222,747)
Furniture and equipment		(645,521)		(592,086)		(1,237,607)
Vehicles		(992,115)		(42,970)		(1,035,085)
Total accumulated depreciation		(21,743,701)		(571,965)		(22,315,666)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	19,685,254	\$	664,917	\$	20,350,171

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

	Restated Balance 06/30/17	Additions	Deductions	Balance 06/30/18
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 279,100	\$ -	\$	\$ 279,100
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	279,100			279,100
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	2,352,056	-	-	2,352,056
Buildings and improvements	36,598,936	8,923	-	36,607,859
Furniture and equipment	2,162,103	26,882	-	2,188,985
Vehicles	1,273,642	83,045		1,356,687
Total capital assets, being depreciated	42,386,737	118,850		42,505,587
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(1,820,227)	(104,294)	-	(1,924,521)
Buildings and improvements	(18,222,747)	(994,119)	-	(19,216,866)
Furniture and equipment	(1,237,607)	(122,673)	-	(1,360,280)
Vehicles	(1,035,085)	(45,740)		(1,080,825)
Total accumulated depreciation	(22,315,666)	(1,266,826)		(23,582,492)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 20,350,171	<u>\$ (1,147,976)</u>	\$ -	\$ 19,202,195

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 1,089,852
Vocational	3,171
Support services:	
Pupil	1,269
Instructional staff	3,255
Administration	2,405
Operations and maintenance	23,657
Pupil transportation	47,935
Operation of non-instructional services:	
Food service operations	21,842
Extracurricular activities	73,440
Total depreciation expense	\$ 1,266,826

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

During a prior fiscal year, the District entered into two capitalized leases for computer equipment and two school buses. These lease agreements meet the criteria of capital leases. A capital lease generally is one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the financial statements for the governmental funds. These expenditures are reported as function expenditures on the budgetary statement.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE - (Continued)

Capital assets consisting of computer equipment have been capitalized in the amount of \$128,532; this amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. The assets were fully depreciated as of June 30, 2018. Principal payments in fiscal year 2018 totaled \$50,849 and were paid by the general fund. A portion of the computer equipment lease (\$24,038) was not capitalized as the individual assets did not meet the District's capitalization threshold. At June 30, 2018, there were no further obligations outstanding.

Capital assets consisting of two school buses have been capitalized in the amount of \$167,678; this amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2018 was \$52,399 leaving a current book value of \$115,279. Principal payments in fiscal year 2018 totaled \$32,568 and were paid by the general fund.

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital lease obligations and the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2018:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Amount	
2019 2020	\$	35,154 35,154
Total minimum lease payments		70,308
Less: amount representing interest	<u>_</u>	(1,746)
Total	\$	68,562

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. Summary of Long-Term Obligations

During fiscal year 2018, the following changes occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations. The long-term obligations at June 30, 2017 have been restated as described in Note 3.A.

	Interest Rate	Restated Balance 06/30/17	Additions Redu	Balance <u>06/30/18</u>	Amounts Due in <u>One Year</u>
Governmental activities: G.O. Bond - Series 2014 Refunding Current interest	<u>g</u> 1.50-3.00%	<u>\$ 2,710,000</u>	<u>\$ - \$ (;</u>	250,000) <u>\$ 2,460,000</u>	<u>\$ 260,000</u>
Total general obligation bonds payable		2,710,000	(250,000) 2,460,000	260,000
<u>Capital Leases</u> Computer capital lease Bus capital lease		50,849 101,130		(50,849) - (32,568) 68,562	33,408
Total capital lease obligation		151,979	<u> </u>	(83,417) 68,562	33,408
Other long-term obligations: Energy conservation bond Net pension liability Net OPEB liability Compensated absences	2.75%	860,000 18,903,836 3,822,719 711,060	- (5, - (!	(70,000)790,000633,488)13,270,348906,559)2,916,160(53,897)751,579	70,000 - - 99,716
Total other long-term obligations		24,297,615		663,944) 17,728,087	169,716
Total governmental activities			$\frac{94,416}{94,416} \stackrel{(6,4)}{=} (6,5)$: unamortized premium of Total on statement of net		<u>\$ 463,124</u>

<u>Capital Lease Obligations</u>: Capital lease payments are made from the general fund. See Note 9 for detail on capital lease obligations outstanding at June 30, 2018.

<u>Net Pension Liability</u>: The District's net pension liability is described in Note 12. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

<u>Net OPEB Liability</u>: The District's net OPEB liability is described in Note 13. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

<u>Compensated Absences</u>: Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid which, for the District, is primarily the general fund and the food service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

B. General Obligation Bonds

Series 2014 Refunding Bonds

On May 28, 2014, the District issued general obligation bonds to currently refund the current interest bonds outstanding of the Series 2003 general obligation bonds and the auditorium bonds.

At June 30, 2014, the refunding issue is comprised of current interest bonds, par value \$3,080,000. The interest rate on the current interest bonds ranges from 1.50-3.00%. Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due June 1 and December 1 each year. The final maturity state on the issue is December 1, 2026.

This current refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments by \$445,917 and resulted in an economic gain of \$392,768. The bonds are being retired from the bond retirement fund.

The following is a summary of the future annual requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds:

Fiscal Year	 Current Interest Bonds					
Ending June 30,	 Principal		Interest		Total	
2019	\$ 260,000	\$	61,750	\$	321,750	
2020	265,000		56,500		321,500	
2021	275,000		51,100		326,100	
2022	290,000		44,725		334,725	
2023	305,000		36,525		341,525	
2024 - 2027	 1,065,000		54,075		1,119,075	
Total	\$ 2,460,000	\$	304,675	\$	2,764,675	

C. Energy Conservation Bonds

On July 2, 2013, the District issued \$1,076,165 in energy conservation bonds for energy improvements to all existing buildings. The bonds bear an interest rate of 2.75%. The bonds were issued for a 15 year period, with final maturity on December 1, 2027. The bonds are being retired from the bond retirement fund.

The following is a summary of the future annual requirements to maturity for energy conservation bonds:

Fiscal Year		Energy Conservation Bonds						
Ending June 30,	Principal		Principal Interest			Fotal		
2019	\$	70,000	\$	20,762	\$	90,762		
2020		70,000		18,838		88,838		
2021		75,000		16,844		91,844		
2022		75,000		14,781		89,781		
2023		80,000		12,650		92,650		
2024 - 2028		420,000		29,562		449,562		
Total	\$	790,000	\$	113,437	\$	903,437		

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

D. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2018, are a voted debt margin of \$10,952,324 (including available funds of \$489,661) and an unvoted debt margin of \$143,585.

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Liability

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 2018, the District participated in the Ohio Casualty's Liability, Fleet and Property Insurance Program. The program provides coverage for the group through excess liability for \$250,000,000. The following is the District's insurance coverage obtained through the group purchasing program:

Total policy coverage - includes the following: Blanket Building and Personal Property limit (\$1,000 deductible)	
Equipment Breakdown (\$1,000 deductible)	\$46,298,977
Inland Marine (\$500 deductible)	\$200,000
Auto Liability & Uninsured/underinsured motorist	\$1,000,000
Medical payments	\$15,000
Public Employee Dishonesty (\$500 deductible)	\$50,000
General school district liability	\$2,000,000
Per occurrence	\$1,000,000
Umbrella Coverage	\$1,000,000
Per occurrence	\$1,000,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has not been a significant reduction in insurance coverage from the prior year.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT – (Continued)

B. OSBA Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

For fiscal year 2018, the District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 2.A.). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the state based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the GRP.

C. Group Health and Dental Insurance

The District offers group life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to all employees through United Health Specialties Life Insurance Company. The District offers employee group medical/surgical benefits through Medical Mutual of Ohio. Depending upon the plan chosen, the employees share a portion of the cost of the monthly premium with the Board. The premium varies with employee depending on the terms of the union contract. Dental insurance is offered by the District to all employees through Delta Dental of Ohio. Vision insurance is offered by the District through Eyemed. Regardless of the plan utilized by the employees, all group benefit plans are traditionally funded, and the District does not retain any risk of loss.

Post employment health care is provided to plan participants or their beneficiaries through the respective retirement systems discussed in Note 13.

NOTE 12 - 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.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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 multipleemployer 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 <u>www.ohsers.org</u> under Employers/Audit Resources.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to Retire on or before August 1, 2017 *	Eligible to Retire after August 1, 2017
Full benefits	Any age with 30 years of service credit	Age 67 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 57 with 30 years of service credit
Actuarially reduced benefits	Age 60 with 5 years of service credit 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 percent for the first thirty years of service and 2.5 percent for years of service credit over 30. Final average salary is the average of the highest three years of salary.

One year after an effective benefit date, a benefit recipient is entitled to a three percent cost-of-living adjustment (COLA). This same COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the District is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.5 percent. The remaining 0.5 percent of the employer contribution rate was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$181,710 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$8,956 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 <u>www.strsoh.org</u>.

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 percent 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 9.5 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.5 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2 percent 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, 2018

NOTE 12 - 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 that 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 2018, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2018 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$672,393 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$121,700 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, 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	0.04696570%	0.04620552%	
Proportion of the net pension			
liability current measurement date	0.04244470%	<u>0.04518743</u> %	
Change in proportionate share	-0.00452100%	- <u>0.00101809</u> %	
Proportionate share of the net			
pension liability	\$ 2,535,977	\$ 10,734,371	\$ 13,270,348
Pension expense	\$ (107,591)	\$ (3,975,161)	\$ (4,082,752)

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

At June 30, 2018, 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	\$ 109,140	\$ 414,513	\$ 523,653
Changes of assumptions	131,137	2,347,725	2,478,862
Difference between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	92,288	643,683	735,971
District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	181,710	672,393	854,103
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 514,275	\$4,078,314	\$4,592,589
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 86,515	\$ 86,515
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	12,036	354,247	366,283
Difference between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	208,088	249,212	457,300
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 220,124	\$ 689,974	\$ 910,098

\$854,103 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, 2019. 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	
\$	85,395	\$	652,712	\$	738,107
	105,325		1,134,609		1,239,934
	(19,164)		803,400		784,236
	(59,115)		125,226		66,111
					_
\$	112,441	\$	2,715,947	\$	2,828,388
		\$ 85,395 105,325 (19,164) (59,115)	\$ 85,395 \$ 105,325 (19,164) (59,115)	\$ 85,395 \$ 652,712 105,325 1,134,609 (19,164) 803,400 (59,115) 125,226	\$ 85,395 \$ 652,712 \$ 105,325 1,134,609 (19,164) 803,400 (59,115) 125,226

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 12 - 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, 2017, are presented below:

3.00 percent
3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
2.50 percent
7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

Prior to 2017, an assumption of 3 percent was used for COLA or Ad Hoc COLA.

For 2017, 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 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates. Mortality among disabled members was based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent 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 buildingblock 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, 2018

NOTE 12 - 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:

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

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

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

	Current				
	1% Decrease Discount Rate			1% Increase	
		(6.50%)		(7.50%)	(8.50%)
District's proportionate share					
of the net pension liability	\$	3,519,277	\$	2,535,977	\$ 1,712,263

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS Ohio

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2017, actuarial valuation, compared with July 1, 2016 are presented below:

	July 1, 2017	July 1, 2016
Inflation	2.50 percent	2.75 percent
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to	12.25 percent at age 20 to
	2.50 percent at age 65	2.75 percent at age 70
Investment rate of return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.75 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll increases	3 percent	3.5 percent
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017	2 percent simple applied as follows: for members retiring before August 1, 2013, 2 percent per year; for members retiring August 1, 2013, or later, 2 percent COLA commences on fifth anniversary of retirement date.

For the July 1, 2017, actuarial valuation, post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent 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 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2014. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

For the July 1, 2016 actuarial valuation, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table (Projection 2022—Scale AA) for Males and Females. Males' ages are set-back two years through age 89 and no set-back for age 90 and above. Females younger than age 80 are set back four years, one year set back from age 80 through 89, and no set back from age 90 and above.

Actuarial assumptions used in the July 1 2017, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016. Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2016, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study, effective July 1, 2012.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2017. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75 percent as of June 30, 2016. 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 benefits 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, 2017. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2017.

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 percent, 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 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.45 percent) than the current rate:

	Current				
	1% Decrease	Di	scount Rate	1% Increase	
	(6.45%)		(7.45%)	(8.45%)	
District's proportionate share					
of the net pension liability	\$ 15,387,355	\$	10,734,371	\$ 6,814,929	

Social Security System - Effective July 1, 1991, all employees not otherwise covered by the School Employees Retirement System or the State Teachers Retirement System have an option to choose Social Security or the School Employees Retirement System/State Teachers Retirement System. As of June 30, 2018, certain members of the Board of Education have elected Social Security. The Board's liability is 6.2 percent of wages paid.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability 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 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 calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting these estimates annually.

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

GASB 75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because they benefit from employee services. OPEB contributions come from these employers and health care plan enrollees which pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. Any change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net OPEB liability. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability 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* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required OPEB 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)

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2018, .5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2018, this amount was \$23,700. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2018, the District's surcharge obligation was \$21,549.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$28,279 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$21,881 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 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Net OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability 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	.04741968%	0	.04620552%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability current measurement date	0	.04296670%	0	.04518743%	
Change in proportionate share	-0	.00445298%	-0	.00101809%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	1,153,113	\$	1,763,047	\$ 2,916,160
OPEB expense	\$	33,508	\$	(545,765)	\$ (512,257)

At June 30, 2018, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 101,774	\$ 101,774
District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	28,279		28,279
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 28,279	<u>\$ 101,774</u>	<u>\$ 130,053</u>
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 3,045	\$ 75,357	\$ 78,402
Changes of assumptions	109,424	142,019	251,443
Difference between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	97,422	46,669	144,091
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 209,891	\$ 264,045	\$ 473,936

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

\$28,279 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 in the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:		SERS		STRS		Total	
Tisear Fear Enaning Parle 56.							
2019	\$	(75,706)	\$	(33,325)	\$	(109,031)	
2020		(75,706)		(33,325)		(109,031)	
2021		(57,717)		(33,325)		(91,042)	
2022		(762)		(33,325)		(34,087)	
2023		-		(14,487)		(14,487)	
Thereafter		-		(14,484)		(14,484)	
Total	\$	(209,891)	\$	(162,271)	\$	(372,162)	

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2017, are presented below:

Wage inflation Future salary increases, including inflation	3.00 percent 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment rate of return	7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Municipal bond index rate:	
Measurement date	3.56 percent
Prior measurement date	2.92 percent
Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,	
including price inflation:	
Measurement date	3.63 percent
Prior measurement date	2.98 percent
Medical trend assumption:	
Medicare	5.50 to 5.00 percent
Pre-Medicare	7.50 to 5.00 percent

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2017 was 3.63 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2017 was 2.98 percent. 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 percent of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and 0.50 percent of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2017 (i.e. municipal Bond Index rate of 3.56 percent, as of June 30, 2017 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

Sensitivity of the 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 (2.63%) and higher (4.63%) than the current discount rate (3.63%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.5% decreasing to 4.0%) and higher (8.5% decreasing to 6.0%) than the current rate.

	Current					
	19	% Decrease (2.63%)	Di	scount Rate (3.63%)	1	% Increase (4.63%)
District's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,392,531	\$	1,153,113	\$	963,433

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	Current					
	1% Decrease		Trend Rate		1% Increase	
	· ·	6 decreasing (o 4.0 %)		% decreasing to 5.0 %)		% decreasing to 6.0 %)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	935,665	\$	1,153,113	\$	1,440,910

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2017, actuarial valuation are presented below:

Inflation	2.50 percent
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to
	2.50 percent at age 65
Investment rate of return	7.45 percent, net of investment
	expenses, including inflation
Payroll increases	3 percent
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017
Blended discount rate of return	4.13 percent
Health care cost trends	6 to 11 percent initial, 4.5 percent ultimate

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 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent 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 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

Since the prior measurement date, the discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB) and the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Also since the prior measurement date, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019. Subsequent to the current measurement date, the date for discontinuing remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements was extended to January 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.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.13 percent as of June 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was not projected to be sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2037. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to determine the present value of the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2036 and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent as of June 30, 2017 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to determine the present value of the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The blended discount rate of 4.13 percent, which represents the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent for the unfunded benefit payments, was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017. A blended discount rate of 3.26 percent which represents the long term expected rate of return of 7.75 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 2.85 percent for the unfunded benefit payments was used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2016.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate - The following table represents the net OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 4.13 percent, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (3.13 percent) or one percentage point higher (5.13 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB liability as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

	1% Decrease (3.13%)		Current Discount Rate (4.13%)		1% Increase (5.13%)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,366,862	\$	1,763,047	\$	1,285,835
	1% Decrease		Current Trend Rate		1% Increase	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,224,889	\$	1,763,047	\$	2,471,325

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (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 a reservation of fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis); and,
- (d) Advances-in and advances-out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP 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, 2018

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

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:

	General fund		
Budget basis	\$	524,460	
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		201,805	
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		228,630	
Net adjustment for other financing sources/(uses)		(74,592)	
Funds budgeted elsewhere		22,363	
Adjustment for encumbrances		1,641	
GAAP basis	\$	904,307	

Net Change in Fund Balance

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

NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

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

C. Foundation Funding

District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As a result of the fiscal year 2018 reviews, the District is owed \$20,623 from ODE. This amount has not been included in the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 16 - STATUTORY RESERVES

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

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

	Capital <u>Improvements</u>		
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	-	
Current year set-aside requirement		185,207	
Current year offsets		(30,215)	
Prior year offset from bond proceeds		(154,992)	
Total	\$	-	
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2019	\$	-	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2018	\$	_	

The District had current year offsets that reduced the capital improvements set-aside amount to zero. During fiscal years 2002 and 2003, the District issued a total of \$6,595,000 in capital related school improvement bonds. These proceeds may be used to reduce capital acquisition below zero for future years. The amount presented for Prior Year Offset from Bond Proceeds is limited to an amount needed to reduce the reserve for capital improvement to zero. The District is responsible for tracking the amount of the bond proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods, which was \$4,998,555 at June 30, 2018.

NOTE 17 - COMMITMENTS

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

- -

	Ye	Year-End	
Fund Type	Encumbrances		
General fund	\$	1,641	
Nonmajor governmental funds		19,080	
Total	\$	20,721	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 18 - OPERATING LEASE AGREEMENT

The District entered into a sponsorship agreement with the Tomorrow Center Community School beginning July 1, 2015. Under this agreement, the Tomorrow Center Community School will lease the District's Intermediate School for a period of five years. The rental income for the District will be \$24,500 per month.

NOTE 19 - FISCAL CAUTION

With careful planning and cost savings measures taken by the District, Cardington-Lincoln Local School District was officially released from Fiscal Caution by the Ohio Department of Education on March 12, 2018. Due to the uncertainties of the State budget and the future of School Funding, the District will keep trying to find ways to minimize costs while still ensuring educational needs are still being met.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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 FIVE FISCAL YEARS

	2018		2017		2016		2015		2014	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.04244470%		0.04696570%		().04416790%	0.04205300%		(0.04205300%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	2,535,977	\$	3,437,456	\$	2,520,263	\$	2,128,278	\$	2,500,757
District's covered payroll	\$	1,372,300	\$	1,483,993	\$	1,329,689	\$	1,221,962	\$	1,366,936
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		184.80%		231.64%		189.54%		174.17%		182.95%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%		71.70%		65.52%

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.

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 FIVE FISCAL YEARS

	2018		2017		2016		2015		 2014	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.04518743%			0.04620552%		0.04315097%	6 0.04227945%		0.04227945%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	10,734,371	\$	15,466,380	\$	11,925,666	\$	10,283,825	\$ 12,250,026	
District's covered payroll	\$	4,915,550	\$	5,097,843	\$	4,579,450	\$	4,319,792	\$ 5,090,754	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		218.38%		303.39%		260.42%		238.06%	240.63%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		75.30%		66.80%		72.10%		74.70%	69.30%	

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.

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2018		 2017	 2016	2015	
Contractually required contribution	\$	181,710	\$ 192,122	\$ 207,759	\$	175,253
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(181,710)	 (192,122)	 (207,759)		(175,253)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	1,346,000	\$ 1,372,300	\$ 1,483,993	\$	1,329,689
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		13.50%	14.00%	14.00%		13.18%

 2014	 2013	2012		2011		 2010	2009		
\$ 169,364	\$ 189,184	\$	180,451	\$	182,563	\$ 192,283	\$	137,868	
 (169,364)	 (189,184)		(180,451)		(182,563)	 (192,283)		(137,868)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
\$ 1,221,962	\$ 1,366,936	\$	1,341,643	\$	1,452,371	\$ 1,420,111	\$	1,401,098	
13.86%	13.84%		13.45%		12.57%	13.54%		9.84%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2018		 2017	 2016	2015	
Contractually required contribution	\$	672,393	\$ 688,177	\$ 713,698	\$	641,123
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(672,393)	 (688,177)	 (713,698)		(641,123)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	4,802,807	\$ 4,915,550	\$ 5,097,843	\$	4,579,450
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%	14.00%	14.00%		14.00%

 2014	 2013	2012		2011		 2010	2009		
\$ 561,573	\$ 661,798	\$	618,294	\$	653,541	\$ 670,240	\$	677,706	
 (561,573)	 (661,798)		(618,294)		(653,541)	 (670,240)		(677,706)	
\$ -	\$ -	\$		\$	_	\$ 	\$		
\$ 4,319,792	\$ 5,090,754	\$	4,756,108	\$	5,027,238	\$ 5,155,692	\$	5,213,123	
13.00%	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 TWO FISCAL YEARS

		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	C	0.04296670%	().04741968%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,153,113	\$	1,351,636
District's covered payroll	\$	1,372,300	\$	1,483,993
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		84.03%		91.08%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		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 STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

		2018		2017	
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	().04518743%	0.46205520%		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,763,047	\$	2,471,083	
District's covered payroll	\$	4,915,550	\$	5,097,843	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		35.87%		48.47%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		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

	2018			2017	 2016	2015	
Contractually required contribution	\$	28,279	\$	22,140	\$ 23,244	\$	31,741
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(28,279)		(22,140)	 (23,244)		(31,741)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	1,346,000	\$	1,372,300	\$ 1,483,993	\$	1,329,689
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		2.10%		1.61%	1.57%		2.39%

 2014	 2013	2012		2011		 2010	2009		
\$ 24,433	\$ 22,170	\$	29,164	\$	49,169	\$ 34,554	\$	84,685	
 (24,433)	 (22,170)		(29,164)		(49,169)	 (34,554)		(84,685)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$ 	\$	-	
\$ 1,221,962	\$ 1,366,936	\$	1,341,643	\$	1,452,371	\$ 1,420,111	\$	1,401,098	
2.00%	1.62%		2.17%		3.39%	2.43%		6.04%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 	 	 	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 4,802,807	\$ 4,915,550	\$ 5,097,843	\$ 4,579,450
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2014	 2013	2012		2011		 2010	2009		
\$ 43,884	\$ 50,908	\$	47,561	\$	50,272	\$ 51,557	\$	52,131	
 (43,884)	 (50,908)		(47,561)		(50,272)	 (51,557)		(52,131)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
\$ 4,319,792	\$ 5,090,754	\$	4,756,108	\$	5,027,238	\$ 5,155,692	\$	5,213,123	
1.00%	1.00%		1.00%		1.00%	1.00%		1.00%	

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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 changed in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W), with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%.

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 year 2018.

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.

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.

(Continued)

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

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 reported for fiscal years 2017-2018.

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts 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. Subsequent to the current measurement date, the date for discontinuing remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements was extended to January 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.

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SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

FEDERAL GRANTOR <i>Pass Through Grantor</i> Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education		
Child Nutrition Cluster:		
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution):		
National School Lunch Program	10.555	\$33,408
Cash Assistance:		
School Breakfast Program	10.553	71,788
National School Lunch Program	10.555	192,511
Cash Assistance Subtotal		264,299
Total Child Nutrition Cluster		297,707
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture		297,707
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION		
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education		
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	216,357
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	39,003
Special Education Cluster:		
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027	304,729
Special Education - Preschool Grants	84.173	8,803
Total Special Education Cluster		313,532
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	84.287	175,683
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	10,000
Direct Program		
Fund for the Improvement of Education	84.215E	142,008
Total U.S. Department of Education		896,583
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards		\$1,194,290

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, 2018

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the Cardington-Lincoln Local School District (the District) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2018. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position or changes in net position of the District.

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards,* wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement. The District has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE C - 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 D – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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



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

Cardington-Lincoln Local School District Morrow County 121 Nichols Street Cardington, Ohio 43315

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 Cardington-Lincoln Local School District, Morrow County, Ohio, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, 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 29, 2019, wherein we noted the District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standard (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions.* We also noted the District restated beginning net position at July 1, 2017 due to a re-valuation of capital assets.

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.

88 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370 www.ohioauditor.gov Cardington-Lincoln Local School District Morrow County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

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Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

January 29, 2019



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

Cardington-Lincoln Local School District Morrow County 121 Nichols Street Cardington, Ohio 43315

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Cardington-Lincoln Local School District's, Morrow County, Ohio (the District) compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could directly and materially affect each of Cardington-Lincoln Local School District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2018. 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.

88 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370 www.ohioauditor.gov Cardington-Lincoln Local School District Morrow 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, Cardington-Lincoln 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, 2018.

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 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 is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with federal program's applicable 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.

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Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

January 29, 2019

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2018

	Γ	[
(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	

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

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

None.

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None.

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CARDINGTON – LINCOLN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

MORROW COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbrtt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED FEBRUARY 14, 2019

> 88 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370 www.ohioauditor.gov