



OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



**CARDINAL LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
 GEAUGA COUNTY
 JUNE 30, 2019**

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GEAUGA COUNTY
JUNE 30, 2019**

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Cardinal Local School District
Geauga County
15982 East High Street
P.O. Box 188
Middlefield, Ohio 44062

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 Cardinal Local School District, Geauga County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Cardinal Local School District, Geauga County as of June 30, 2019, 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary and Other Information

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

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 21, 2020, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

January 21, 2020

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Cardinal Local School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019
Unaudited

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- Total revenues of \$17,205,772 were comprised of general revenues in the amount of \$14,482,660 or 84.17 percent and program specific revenues from charges for services, grants and contributions in the amount of \$2,723,112 or 15.83 percent.
- The School District had \$15,453,364 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$2,723,112 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services and grants and contributions. General revenues (primarily taxes and school foundation) helped to provide for these programs.

Using this Annual Financial Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes pertaining to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand Cardinal Local School District as a financial whole, or complete 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 School District, presenting both an aggregate and longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements explain how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the School District's most significant funds with all other non-major funds presented in total in one column. In the case of Cardinal Local School District, the general fund and the bond retirement debt service fund are the most significant funds.

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The analysis of the School District as a whole begins on page 7. While this document contains all the funds used by the School District to provide programs and activities, the view of the School District as a whole considers all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2019?" The *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities* provide the basis for the answer to this question. These statements include all assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting, similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting recognizes all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

In the *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities*, most of the School District's activities are classified as governmental. All of the School District's programs and services are reported here including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, food service operations and extracurricular activities.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

The analysis of the School District's major funds begins on page 11. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District's major funds. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, the fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds. The School District's major governmental funds are the general fund, the bond retirement debt service fund and the permanent improvement capital projects fund.

Governmental Funds Most of the School District's activities are reported as governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the School District's general 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 these financial statements.

Fiduciary Funds Fiduciary Funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the School District. Fiduciary Funds are not reflected on the government-wide financial statements because the resources from these funds are not available to support the School District's programs. These funds use the accrual basis of accounting.

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The School District as a Whole

You may recall that the *Statement of Net Position* provides the perspective of the School District as a whole. Table 1 provides a comparison of the School District's Net position for 2019 compared to 2018:

(Table 1)
 Net Position
 Governmental Activities

	2019	2018	Change
Assets			
Current and Other Assets	\$13,602,191	\$16,395,234	(\$2,793,043)
Net OPEB Asset	665,429	0	665,429
Capital Assets	8,963,764	6,917,242	2,046,522
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>23,231,384</u>	<u>23,312,476</u>	<u>(81,092)</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension	3,049,719	4,120,185	(1,070,466)
OPEB	149,996	149,378	618
<i>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</i>	<u>3,199,715</u>	<u>4,269,563</u>	<u>(1,069,848)</u>
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	1,983,866	1,591,323	(392,543)
Long-Term Liabilities			
Due within One Year	1,315,896	1,317,674	1,778
Due in More than One Year:			
Net Pension Liability	12,459,901	14,668,599	2,208,698
Net OPEB Liability	1,645,036	3,488,211	1,843,175
Other Amounts Due in More than One Year	10,096,693	11,195,355	1,098,662
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>27,501,392</u>	<u>32,261,162</u>	<u>4,759,770</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Deferred Charge on Refunding	20,733	23,695	2,962
Property Taxes	8,250,225	7,997,194	(253,031)
Pension	2,428,759	1,815,311	(613,448)
OPEB	1,607,771	614,866	(992,905)
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>12,307,488</u>	<u>10,451,066</u>	<u>(1,856,422)</u>
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	900,534	221,630	678,904
Restricted for:			
Capital Projects	0	844,615	(844,615)
Debt Service	546,842	259,428	287,414
Other Purposes	66,281	54,978	11,303
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(14,891,438)	(16,510,840)	1,619,402
<i>Total Net Position</i>	<u>(\$13,377,781)</u>	<u>(\$15,130,189)</u>	<u>\$1,752,408</u>

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the School District at June 30, 2019 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The School District has also adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions." For reasons discussed below,

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Management's Discussion and Analysis
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many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the School District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and net OPEB asset.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Due to the unique nature of how the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

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

The School District management feels the standard explanation of GASB 68 and GASB 75 and the negative effects of reporting these liabilities on our financial statements, which are *not* liabilities of the School District, is difficult to understand and misleading to the reader about the true position of the School District's financial picture.

Governmental total assets decreased due to a decrease in equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents and intergovernmental receivable that was mostly offset by an increase in capital assets. The increase in capital assets is mainly due to the roof, window replacement and the parking lot projects.

Total liabilities decreased during fiscal year 2019, which is mainly attributable to the change in net pension liability. The decrease in net pension liability was due to changes in assumptions and benefit terms. STRS adopted certain assumption changes, including a reduction in their discount rate, and also voted to suspend cost of living adjustments (COLA).

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal year 2019 compared to 2018.

(Table 2)
Change in Net Position
Governmental Activities

	2019	2018	Change
Revenues			
<i>Program Revenues</i>			
Charges for Services	\$1,158,048	\$1,333,707	(\$175,659)
Operating Grants and Contributions	1,486,898	1,528,467	(41,569)
Capital Grants and Contributions	78,166	0	78,166
<i>Total Program Revenues</i>	2,723,112	2,862,174	(139,062)
<i>General Revenues</i>			
Property Taxes	9,538,602	9,429,923	108,679
Grants and Entitlements	4,823,962	5,356,060	(532,098)
Unrestricted Contributions	18,424	15,646	2,778
Investment Earnings	64,367	12,665	51,702
Miscellaneous	37,305	31,714	5,591
<i>Total General Revenues</i>	14,482,660	14,846,008	(363,348)
<i>Total Revenues</i>	\$17,205,772	\$17,708,182	(\$502,410)

(continued)

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(Table 2)
Change in Net Position (continued)
Governmental Activities

	2019	2018	Change
<i>Program Expenses</i>			
Current:			
Instruction	\$8,287,617	\$4,649,113	(\$3,638,504)
Support Services:			
Pupil and Instructional Staff	1,092,967	282,244	(810,723)
Board of Education, Administration, Fiscal and Business	1,299,243	1,070,558	(228,685)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,051,616	1,165,973	(885,643)
Pupil Transportation	1,158,115	1,162,002	3,887
Central	223,696	203,628	(20,068)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:			
Food Services Operations	471,049	512,346	41,297
Other Non-Instructional Services	23,432	17,562	(5,870)
Extracurricular Activities	385,776	325,182	(60,594)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	459,853	294,345	(165,508)
<i>Total Program Expenses</i>	15,453,364	9,682,953	(5,770,411)
<i>Change in Net Position</i>	1,752,408	8,025,229	(6,272,821)
Net Position Beginning of Year	(15,130,189)	(23,155,418)	8,025,229
<i>Net Position End of Year</i>	(\$13,377,781)	(\$15,130,189)	\$1,752,408

Governmental Activities

The School District saw a leveling out of revenues during fiscal year 2019 as any changes were small compared to prior years. The largest increase in revenues was property taxes but that was only by \$108,679. The School District received \$532,098 less in unrestricted grants and entitlements in fiscal year 2019 compared to fiscal year 2018. The phase out of the tangible personal property tax gave the School District a \$234,591 loss of revenues for fiscal year 2019.

The largest component of the increase in program expenses results from the changes in assumptions and benefit terms related to pensions in the prior year. For the prior year, STRS adopted certain assumption changes, including a reduction in their discount rate, and also voted to suspend cost of living adjustments (COLA). As a result of these changes, pension expense decreased from \$1,453,124 in fiscal year 2017 to a negative pension expense of \$4,859,067 for fiscal year 2018. For fiscal year 2019, the pension expense increased to \$441,394, closer to the 2017 pension expense amount.

The unique property tax structure in Ohio factors in protection for property owners against inflation through millage rollbacks that offset value increases. Since 1992, the Board has regularly placed a 9.7 mill five year limited operating levy before the voters. The replacement is calculated as a levy on the current tax duplicate unlike renewal levies that are calculated on the value of the duplicate when the issue first received voter approval. Continuing the five year replacement process helps offset the inflation limiting effects of Ohio law. The Board last brought a 9.7 mill replacement operating levy before the voters in November 2017 which passed

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by a good margin. The passage of the 9.7 mill replacement levy in November 2017 along with the passage of the 5.5 mill continuing levy that was passed in May 2017, enables the School District to operate at current reduced levels for the next several years.

The *Statement of Activities* shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. Table 3 shows, for government activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services for 2019 compared to 2018. The (\$12,730,252) *Net Cost of Services* tells the reader that these services are not self-supporting, but are supported by tax revenues and unrestricted State entitlements.

(Table 3)
 Total and Net Cost of Program Services
 Governmental Activities

	2019		2018	
	Total Cost of Service	Net Cost of Service	Total Cost of Service	Net Cost of Service
Instruction	\$8,287,617	(\$6,562,779)	\$4,649,113	(\$2,816,746)
Support Services:				
Pupil and Instructional Staff	1,092,967	(1,047,174)	282,244	(212,112)
Board of Education, Administration, Fiscal and Business	1,299,243	(1,235,015)	1,070,558	(1,070,558)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,051,616	(1,983,584)	1,165,973	(1,047,384)
Pupil Transportation	1,158,115	(1,079,693)	1,162,002	(1,077,817)
Central	223,696	(207,699)	203,628	(183,138)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Service Operations	471,049	(150,673)	512,346	(161,288)
Other Non-Instructional Services	23,432	(23,432)	17,562	(17,562)
Extracurricular Activities	385,776	19,650	325,182	60,171
Interest and Fiscal Charges	459,853	(459,853)	294,345	(294,345)
Total	\$15,453,364	(\$12,730,252)	\$9,682,953	(\$6,820,779)

The School District's Funds

Information about the School District's major funds starts on page 18. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of \$17,421,492 and expenditures of \$20,689,047. In fiscal year 2019, the decrease in fund balance was most significant in the permanent improvement capital projects fund due to a number of various improvement projects completed that were funded by the certificates of participation bonds issued during fiscal year 2018.

The bond retirement fund is currently collecting tax revenues to pay down the refunded debt for the Middle School Building project. This project was completed in 2002 and the first classes were held in the new building that fall. The County Auditor has determined in previous years that the current millage is collecting more revenues than needed for debt retirement and began reducing the millage effective with tax bills received after January 2011. During fiscal year 2018, the School District refunded a portion of the outstanding School Improvement Refunding Bonds in efforts to save the taxpayers money on the interest portion of the debt. These refunded bonds will be paid off in 2026.

With the aging buildings within the School District and the historical difficulty in passing new operating levies, the Board of Education voted in fiscal year 2007 to move a total of 1 mill of inside millage over a two year period to the permanent improvement fund. This money is being used for maintenance and upkeep of

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School District property. The movement of the inside millage to the permanent improvement fund provided less taxes revenues to be certified and less property tax collections were available as an advance to the general fund from the County. During fiscal year 2018, the School District obtained \$5,000,000 in Certificate of Participation Bonds for the purpose of permanent improvements to the buildings and grounds. During the fiscal year, the parking lot and drainage problems were completed for all three school buildings, along with roof repairs at the high school and the CCLC building (formerly our Intermediate School building), security doors and entrances at all three buildings, new windows for the high school and elementary and lighting/energy improvements throughout the School District. By the end of the fiscal year, the bids and some of the ground work for the removal and replacement of the grand stands and track were completed.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2019, the School District amended its general fund budget six times. Most of the amendments are due to changes in expenditure priorities for the professional services and maintenance and repair needs. For the general fund, the final budget basis revenue estimate was \$14,661,009 representing an increase from the original budget estimates of \$14,567,965. The Geauga County Budget Commission only certified 99 percent of expected collections due to an increase in delinquent taxes countywide. The remaining revenues had conservative estimates which basically held true. The School District's general fund unencumbered balance at the end of the fiscal year was \$347,436, reflecting additional funds budgeted but not expended or encumbered.

During fiscal year 2019, modifications to the original budgeted appropriations of \$13,716,652 included a mix of decreases and increases to line items to arrive at a final budget of \$13,814,169. There were not any significant increases to the original budget.

The School District ended the fiscal year \$281,666 higher than budgeted showing the conservative approach to spending was working. Each month the budget is reviewed by the Treasurer to ensure that the School District is keeping a slow growth approach to spending. Needs are being assessed and goals are set to ensure the educational needs of the students are met within a very tight budget. The School District has adopted a fund/major object level of budgeting for the general fund and a fund level budgeting for all other funds.

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Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

Table 4 shows fiscal year 2019 balances compared to fiscal year 2018:

(Table 4)
 Capital Assets at June 30
 Net of Depreciation

	2019	2018
Land	\$560,094	\$560,094
Construction in Progress	352,650	0
Land Improvements	910,391	240,481
Buildings and Improvements	6,263,763	5,394,725
Furniture and Equipment	424,755	299,580
Vehicles	452,111	422,362
Total	\$8,963,764	\$6,917,242

During fiscal year 2019, the School District repaired the high school and CCLC roofs, replaced the parking lot at the middle school and repaired the elementary and high school parking lots, set up a sensory room for special needs students, resurfaced the gym floor, purchased special education van for transportation, purchased new wrestling mats and weight room equipment, reconfigured the entranceways for better security, purchased four metal detectors and wands, upgraded to LED lighting and repaired other items as needed. The School District also completed a PhabLab in the middle school library complete with 3-D printers, CNC machines and other accessories to teach electronics and more to the students. More information regarding capital assets is presented in Note 11.

Debt

At June 30, 2019 the School District had \$10,455,032 in bonds outstanding and \$1,048,000 due within one year. Table 5 summarizes general obligation bonds outstanding for governmental activities.

(Table 5)
 Outstanding Debt at Fiscal Year End

	2019	2018
Middlefield Public Library Serial Bonds	\$649,301	\$848,948
School Improvement Refunding Bonds	4,210,000	4,750,000
Permanent Improvement Bonds	118,000	174,000
Energy Conservation Bonds	465,000	535,000
Certificate of Participation Bonds	5,012,731	5,164,717
Total Debt	\$10,455,032	\$11,472,665

The School District's overall legal debt margin was \$24,198,581 with an unvoted debt margin of \$314,291 at June 30, 2019. More information regarding long-term debt obligations of the School District is presented in Note 16.

Cardinal Local School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019
Unaudited

Challenges and Opportunities for the Future

Cardinal Local School District is always presented with challenges and opportunities. The Board of Education and administration closely monitor its revenues and expenditures in accordance with its financial forecast. The School District has implemented a need-based budgeting approach at all levels and an instructional supplies warehouse has been in operation since fiscal year 2015, saving over \$5,000 a year through group purchasing.

With the changes in school funding and the phasing out of the tangible personal property tax in 2020, the School District needed to pass a new money levy and did so in 2017. This will help keep the School District in a positive light with due diligence in spending. The economy always plays a major role in the expenditure side of the budget. The loss of needed revenues to such entities as charter schools means a tighter budget and more reliance on taxpayers to fund the necessary costs of running a public school.

All abated properties are subject to future reappraisals every six years as provided in Ohio law; consequently the exact values of current abated property when taxable are not known at this time. Currently the only abatements exist with Gold Key Processing, Spidalieri Enterprises and Chem Tech Properties. The School District began seeing money from the current abatements during fiscal year 2017.

During 2017 a County-wide reappraisal was completed across the County and there was an average of a 3 percent increase in values. The School District also saw an increase in new construction coming onto the tax roles. The duplicate total assessed value went from \$310.6 million in 2018 to \$314.3 million in 2019, an increase of 1.20 percent.

On a modified accrual basis, general fund operations received 58.73 percent of its revenue from real estate taxes on residential, commercial, and industrial properties. Another 34.21 percent is received from various forms of State aid including homestead and rollback exclusions on property taxes. The remaining 7.06 percent of revenues come from sources the School District can control to some extent. These revenues include fees and rentals.

Cardinal Local School District has committed itself to financial reporting excellence for many years. The School District received its first Government Finance Officers Association Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting in 1998. Fiscal year 2010 marked the last such award for the School District. For fiscal year 2011 and beyond, the School District exercised financial responsibility by electing to compile General Purpose External Financial Statements to showcase our financial status as opposed to the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. This was one of the areas affected by cuts in order to save the education of our students. Cardinal continues its commitment to continuous improvement in financial reporting to our community.

Beginning with fiscal year 2018, the School District for the first time in three years did not have to start the school year with a reduction in force and struggled to meet all of its current obligations. With careful monitoring of revenues and expenditures and the passage of the new money levy and the renewal levy the School District should be able to operate affectively for the near future. It is imperative the School District's management continue to carefully and prudently plan in order to provide the resources required to meet student needs over the next several years as other unknown changes could be on the horizon.

Cardinal Local School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019
Unaudited

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. Various financial reports, including this one and other pertinent information can be found on the School District's website, www.cardinalschoools.org, under the Finance Department. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Merry Lou Knuckles, Treasurer at Cardinal Local School District, 15982 East High Street, P.O. Box 188, Middlefield, Ohio 44062 or email at merrylou.knuckles@cardinalschoools.org.

Cardinal Local School District

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2019

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$3,420,341
Accounts Receivable	8,808
Intergovernmental Receivable	229,703
Prepaid Items	2,948
Inventory Held for Resale	4,148
Materials and Supplies Inventory	32,695
Property Taxes Receivable	9,903,548
Net OPEB Asset (See Note 24)	665,429
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	912,744
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	<u>8,051,020</u>
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>23,231,384</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension	3,049,719
OPEB	<u>149,996</u>
<i>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</i>	<u>3,199,715</u>
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	62,547
Contracts Payable	116,055
Accrued Wages and Benefits	1,417,770
Intergovernmental Payable	228,694
Accrued Interest Payable	86,532
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	49,017
Accrued Vacation Leave Payable	23,251
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	1,315,896
Due In More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability (See Note 23)	12,459,901
Net OPEB Liability (See Note 24)	1,645,036
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	<u>10,096,693</u>
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>27,501,392</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Deferred Charge in Refunding	20,733
Property Taxes	8,250,225
Pension	2,428,759
OPEB	<u>1,607,771</u>
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>12,307,488</u>
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	900,534
Restricted for:	
Debt Service	546,842
Other Purposes	66,281
Unrestricted (Deficit)	<u>(14,891,438)</u>
<i>Total Net Position</i>	<u><u>(\$13,377,781)</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

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

	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants and Contributions
Governmental Activities					
Instruction:					
Regular	\$5,372,882	\$264,316	\$126,127	\$42,907	(\$4,939,532)
Special	2,909,904	194,803	1,095,036	0	(1,620,065)
Vocational	4,831	0	1,649	0	(3,182)
Support Services:					
Pupil	678,047	34,088	4,707	0	(639,252)
Instructional Staff	414,920	6,998	0	0	(407,922)
Board of Education	41,994	1,869	0	0	(40,125)
Administration	771,428	40,275	0	0	(731,153)
Fiscal	449,875	19,812	0	1,113	(428,950)
Business	35,946	1,159	0	0	(34,787)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,051,616	56,070	0	11,962	(1,983,584)
Pupil Transportation	1,158,115	56,238	0	22,184	(1,079,693)
Central	223,696	10,597	5,400	0	(207,699)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services					
Food Service Operations	471,049	130,119	190,257	0	(150,673)
Other Non-Instructional Services	23,432	0	0	0	(23,432)
Extracurricular Activities	385,776	341,704	63,722	0	19,650
Interest and Fiscal Charges	459,853	0	0	0	(459,853)
Totals	\$15,453,364	\$1,158,048	\$1,486,898	\$78,166	(12,730,252)
General Revenues					
Property Taxes Levied for:					
					8,448,184
					819,034
					271,384
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs					4,823,962
					18,424
					64,367
					37,305
					<u>14,482,660</u>
					1,752,408
					<u>(15,130,189)</u>
					<u>(\$13,377,781)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Cardinal Local School District

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

June 30, 2019

	General	Bond Retirement	Permanent Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets					
Equity in Pooled Cash and					
Cash Equivalents	\$416,953	\$784,575	\$1,810,787	\$408,026	\$3,420,341
Accounts Receivable	8,189	0	0	619	8,808
Intergovernmental Receivable	91,618	0	0	138,085	229,703
Interfund Receivable	4,173	0	0	0	4,173
Prepaid Items	2,948	0	0	0	2,948
Inventory Held for Resale	0	0	0	4,148	4,148
Materials and Supplies Inventory	30,767	0	0	1,928	32,695
Property Taxes Receivable	8,761,366	644,970	284,127	213,085	9,903,548
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>\$9,316,014</u>	<u>\$1,429,545</u>	<u>\$2,094,914</u>	<u>\$765,891</u>	<u>\$13,606,364</u>
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances					
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	\$41,165	\$0	\$471	\$20,911	\$62,547
Contracts Payable	0	0	116,055	0	116,055
Accrued Wages and Benefits	1,223,531	0	0	194,239	1,417,770
Interfund Payable	0	0	0	4,173	4,173
Intergovernmental Payable	207,136	0	0	21,558	228,694
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	49,017	0	0	0	49,017
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>1,520,849</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>116,526</u>	<u>240,881</u>	<u>1,878,256</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Property Taxes	7,305,462	533,455	235,004	176,304	8,250,225
Unavailable Revenue	272,750	15,715	6,923	39,485	334,873
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>7,578,212</u>	<u>549,170</u>	<u>241,927</u>	<u>215,789</u>	<u>8,585,098</u>
Fund Balances					
Nonspendable	33,715	0	0	1,928	35,643
Restricted	0	880,375	1,736,461	437,011	3,053,847
Assigned	55,042	0	0	0	55,042
Unassigned (Deficit)	128,196	0	0	(129,718)	(1,522)
<i>Total Fund Balances</i>	<u>216,953</u>	<u>880,375</u>	<u>1,736,461</u>	<u>309,221</u>	<u>3,143,010</u>
<i>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances</i>	<u>\$9,316,014</u>	<u>\$1,429,545</u>	<u>\$2,094,914</u>	<u>\$765,891</u>	<u>\$13,606,364</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Cardinal Local School District
*Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
 Net Position of Governmental Activities
 June 30, 2019*

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$3,143,010
 <i>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:</i>		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		8,963,764
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are reported as unavailable revenue.		
Delinquent Property Taxes	221,023	
Intergovernmental	79,261	
Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation Refund	34,589	
Total		334,873
Deferred inflows of resources represent deferred gains on refundings, which are not reported in the funds.		(20,733)
Long-term liabilities payable are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
General Obligation Bonds	(4,977,301)	
Certificates of Participation	(5,012,731)	
Energy Conservation Bonds	(465,000)	
Compensated Absences Payable	(899,182)	
Capital Leases Payable	(58,375)	
Total		(11,412,589)
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore not reported in the funds.		(86,532)
Vacation benefits payable is not expected to be paid with expendable available financial resources and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(23,251)
The net pension/OPEB asset/liabilities are not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the asset/liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds:		
Deferred Outflows - Pension	3,049,719	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(2,428,759)	
Net Pension Liability	(12,459,901)	
Net OPEB Asset	665,429	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	149,996	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(1,607,771)	
Net OPEB Liability	(1,645,036)	
Total		(14,276,323)
 <i>Net Position of Governmental Activities</i>		 <u><u>(\$13,377,781)</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

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

	General	Bond Retirement	Permanent Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues					
Property Taxes	\$8,554,011	\$625,439	\$275,528	\$205,854	\$9,660,832
Intergovernmental	4,982,881	137,262	32,854	1,187,631	6,340,628
Interest	64,367	0	0	0	64,367
Tuition and Fees	648,843	0	0	0	648,843
Extracurricular Activities	208,466	0	0	120,126	328,592
Contributions and Donations	18,424	0	78,166	63,722	160,312
Charges for Services	0	0	0	130,119	130,119
Rentals	50,494	0	0	0	50,494
Miscellaneous	37,305	0	0	0	37,305
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>14,564,791</u>	<u>762,701</u>	<u>386,548</u>	<u>1,707,452</u>	<u>17,421,492</u>
Expenditures					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	5,684,315	0	174,199	195,017	6,053,531
Special	3,017,142	0	0	424,662	3,441,804
Support Services:					
Pupil	723,764	0	0	95,281	819,045
Instructional Staff	160,900	0	0	253,011	413,911
Board of Education	40,235	0	0	0	40,235
Administration	910,069	0	0	6,298	916,367
Fiscal	424,137	10,253	4,517	7,367	446,274
Business	24,603	0	0	0	24,603
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,202,890	0	48,564	0	1,251,454
Pupil Transportation	1,214,875	0	90,066	0	1,304,941
Central	229,103	0	0	8,000	237,103
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:					
Food Service Operations	0	0	0	492,003	492,003
Other Non-Instructional Services	0	0	0	23,432	23,432
Extracurricular Activities	283,336	0	0	171,417	454,753
Capital Outlay	1,423	0	3,200,318	0	3,201,741
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	154,745	540,000	216,000	195,000	1,105,745
Interest and Fiscal Charges	13,093	130,613	282,071	36,328	462,105
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>14,084,630</u>	<u>680,866</u>	<u>4,015,735</u>	<u>1,907,816</u>	<u>20,689,047</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	<u>480,161</u>	<u>81,835</u>	<u>(3,629,187)</u>	<u>(200,364)</u>	<u>(3,267,555)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers In	0	0	437,180	167,000	604,180
Transfers Out	(604,180)	0	0	0	(604,180)
<i>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</i>	<u>(604,180)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>437,180</u>	<u>167,000</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balances</i>	(124,019)	81,835	(3,192,007)	(33,364)	(3,267,555)
<i>Fund Balances Beginning of Year</i>	<u>340,972</u>	<u>798,540</u>	<u>4,928,468</u>	<u>342,585</u>	<u>6,410,565</u>
<i>Fund Balances End of Year</i>	<u>\$216,953</u>	<u>\$880,375</u>	<u>\$1,736,461</u>	<u>\$309,221</u>	<u>\$3,143,010</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Cardinal Local School District

*Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019*

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		(\$3,267,555)
<i>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:</i>		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.		
Capital Outlay	2,860,738	
Depreciation	<u>(810,364)</u>	
Total		2,050,374
Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal.		
		(3,852)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Delinquent Property Taxes	(122,230)	
Intergovernmental	(93,490)	
Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation Refund	34,589	
Total		<u>(181,131)</u>
Repayment of long-term obligations, such as principal, is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		
		1,105,745
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		
Accrued Interest	2,657	
Amortization of Accounting Gain	2,962	
Amortization of Bond Discount	(8,014)	
Amortization of Bond Premium	4,647	
Total		<u>2,252</u>
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Compensated Absences	(1,938)	
Accrued Vacation Leave Payable	7,412	
Total		<u>5,474</u>
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		
Pension	966,178	
OPEB	45,420	
Total		<u>1,011,598</u>
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		
Pension	(441,394)	
OPEB	1,470,897	
Total		<u>1,029,503</u>
<i>Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities</i>		<u><u>\$1,752,408</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Cardinal Local School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$8,463,425	\$8,673,812	\$8,673,811	(\$1)
Intergovernmental	5,031,847	5,032,299	5,031,739	(560)
Interest	45,000	65,595	65,432	(163)
Tuition and Fees	791,692	591,798	592,446	648
Extracurricular Activities	181,500	200,022	199,399	(623)
Contributions and Donations	3,500	10,438	10,497	59
Rentals	41,900	50,246	49,067	(1,179)
Miscellaneous	9,101	36,799	36,753	(46)
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>14,567,965</u>	<u>14,661,009</u>	<u>14,659,144</u>	<u>(1,865)</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	5,348,138	5,455,676	5,444,493	11,183
Special	3,172,847	3,085,745	3,076,600	9,145
Support Services:				
Pupil	710,914	696,437	696,395	42
Instructional Staff	157,380	155,404	155,396	8
Board of Education	32,845	40,445	40,444	1
Administration	847,278	876,997	876,959	38
Fiscal	406,713	417,476	417,398	78
Business	23,616	23,819	23,818	1
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,152,725	1,186,050	1,182,680	3,370
Pupil Transportation	1,322,818	1,291,845	1,282,439	9,406
Central	198,852	222,550	222,533	17
Extracurricular Activities	261,225	280,413	280,171	242
Capital Outlay	0	1,423	1,423	0
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	11,301	9,889	9,889	0
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>13,716,652</u>	<u>13,814,169</u>	<u>13,780,638</u>	<u>33,531</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	851,313	846,840	878,506	31,666
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers Out	(811,950)	(854,180)	(604,180)	250,000
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	39,363	(7,340)	274,326	281,666
<i>Fund Balance Beginning of Year</i>	47,648	47,648	47,648	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	25,462	25,462	25,462	0
<i>Fund Balance End of Year</i>	<u>\$112,473</u>	<u>\$65,770</u>	<u>\$347,436</u>	<u>\$281,666</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Cardinal Local School District
Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities
Agency Funds
June 30, 2019

Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u><u>\$40,516</u></u>
Liabilities	
Undistributed Monies	\$10,205
Due to Students	<u>30,311</u>
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u><u>\$40,516</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Cardinal Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2019

Note 1 - Description of the School District

Cardinal Local School District (the "School District") operates under a locally-elected Board form of government and provides educational services as authorized by state and federal agencies. This Board controls the School District's instructional/support facilities staffed by 57 non-certificated employees, 76 certificated full time teaching personnel, 10 confidential employees, and 6 administrative employees to provide services to 976 students and other community members.

The School District was established February 1, 1957, through the consolidation of existing land areas and school districts and is organized under Article VI, Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. Under such laws there is no authority for a school district to have a charter or adopt local laws. The legislative power of the School District is vested in the Board of Education, consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four year terms.

The School District serves an area of approximately 75 square miles. It is located in Geauga County, including all of Huntsburg, Middlefield and Parkman Townships and Middlefield Village. A small portion of Trumbull County, Mesopotamia Township, is also served by the School District.

Reporting Entity

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

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the School District is financially accountable. The School District is financially accountable for an organization if the School District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the School District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the School District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the School District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the School District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the School District in that the School District approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes, and there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. The School District has no component units.

The School District participates in three jointly governed organizations, one public entity risk pool and one insurance purchasing pool. These organizations are the Auburn Career Center, the Lake Geauga Computer Association, Ohio Schools Council Association, Stark County Schools Council of Government and the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program. These organizations are presented in Notes 18, 19 and 20 to the basic financial statements.

Cardinal Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2019

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Basis of Presentation

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

Government-wide Financial Statements The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. These statements usually distinguish between those activities of the School District that are governmental and those that are considered business-type. The School District however has no business-type activities.

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

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

Fund Accounting

The School 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 two categories of funds: governmental and fiduciary.

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

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General Fund The general fund is the operating fund of the School District and is used to account and report for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for and reported in another fund. The general fund balance is available to the School District for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

Bond Retirement Fund The bond retirement fund is restricted for the accumulation of property tax revenues for, and the payment of, general obligation bonds issued for high school and elementary school additions, energy conservation and the construction of a new middle school.

Permanent Improvement Fund The permanent improvement capital projects fund accounts for and reports restricted property taxes levied to be used for various capital improvements within the School District.

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

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 School District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the School District's own programs. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The School District's only fiduciary funds are college scholarship and student activities funds which report resources that belong to the student bodies of the various schools.

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

Fund Financial Statements All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and deferred outflows of resources and current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund 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.

Basis of Accounting

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 9). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School 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 year-end: property taxes available as an advance, interest, tuition, grants, fees and rentals.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for net pension and OPEB plans. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 23 and 24.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position 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 until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB plans, unavailable revenue and gain on refunding. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2019, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow 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 School District unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, intergovernmental grants and Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation refund. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities found on page 19. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position (See Notes 23 and 24). A deferred gain on refunding results from the difference in carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price.

Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

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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.

Expenses/Expenditures On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

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

Budgetary Data

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the appropriation resolution and the certificate of estimated resources, which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amounts that the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is the Board's authorization to spend resources and set annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of budgetary control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund, major object level for the general fund and at the fund level for all other School District funds. The Treasurer has been given the authority to allocate Board appropriations to the function and object levels within each fund, other than the general fund which is at the fund, major object level.

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

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, all cash received by the School District is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through School District records. Interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with a maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School District are presented on the financial statements as cash and cash equivalents.

During fiscal year 2019, the School District invested in STAR Ohio. STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement

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No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The School District measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For 2019, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, twenty-four hours advance notice is appreciated for deposits and withdrawals of \$25 million or more. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transactions to \$100 million per day, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, identified the funds to receive an allocation of interest. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$64,367, of which \$56,520 was assigned from other School District funds.

Prepaid Items

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

Inventory

Inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed/expended when used. Inventories consist of donated food, purchased food and school supplies held for resale and supplies held for consumption.

Deferred Charge/Gain on Refunding

On the government-wide financial statements, the difference between the reacquisition price (funds required to refund the old debt) and the net carrying amount of the old debt, the gain/loss on refunding, is being amortized as a component of interest expense. This deferred amount is amortized over the life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, using the effective interest method and is presented as deferred inflows of resources on the statement of net position.

Bond Premiums and Discounts

On the government-wide financial statements, bond premiums and discounts on certificates of participation (COPS) are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight line method. Bond premiums are presented as an increase of the face amount of the bonds payable. On the governmental fund statements, bond premiums and discounts on COPS are receipted in the year the bonds or COPS are issued. Under Ohio law, premiums on the original issuance of debt are to be deposited to the bond retirement fund to be used for debt retirement and are precluded from being applied to the project fund. Ohio law does allow premiums on refunding debt to be used as part of the payment to the bond escrow agent.

Capital Assets

All capital assets of the School District are classified as general capital assets. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. They are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

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All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. The School District was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of assets by back-trending (i.e., estimating the current replacement cost of the asset to be capitalized and using an appropriate price-level index to deflate the cost to the acquisition year or estimated acquisition year.) Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The capitalization threshold is two thousand five hundred dollars. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

All reported capital assets except land are depreciated. 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:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated Lives</u>
Land Improvements	15 - 35 years
Buildings and Improvements	10 - 50 years
Furniture and Equipment	5 - 15 years
Vehicles	5 - 10 years

Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The School District records a liability for all accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees. Since the School District's policy limits the accrual of vacation time to one year from the employee's anniversary date, the outstanding liability is recorded as "vacation benefits payable" on the statement of net position rather than as a long-term liability.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the School District's past experience of making termination payments.

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

On the governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as a liability and expenditure to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. The amounts are recorded in the account "Matured Compensated Absences Payable" in the funds from which the employee who has accumulated unpaid leave is paid.

Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

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

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Net Position

Net position represents the difference between all other elements in a statement of financial position. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes include resources restricted for athletic programs, food operations, and miscellaneous state and federal grant programs.

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

Interfund Activity

Transfers between governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements. Internal events that are allocations of overhead expenses from one function to another or within the same function are eliminated on the statement of activities. Interfund payments for services provided and used are not eliminated.

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. Repayment from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as “interfund receivables/payables.” These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column of the statement of net position.

Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

Assigned Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance includes the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. These assigned amounts are established by the School District Board of Education. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the School District Board of Education or a School District official delegated that authority by resolution or by State statute. State statute authorizes the Treasurer to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated. The School District Board of Education assigned fund balance for uniform school supplies and public school support.

Unassigned Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

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

Estimates

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

Note 3 – Change in Accounting Principle

For fiscal year 2019, the School District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*, Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*,

For fiscal year 2019, the School District also implemented the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's (GASB) *Implementation Guide No. 2017-2*. These changes were incorporated in the School District's 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

GASB 88 improves the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. These changes were incorporated in the School District's 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position.

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GASB 89 establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. These changes were incorporated in the School District's 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position.

Note 4 - Accountability

The following funds had deficit fund balances at June 30, 2019:

	Amount
<i>Special Revenue Funds:</i>	
Food Service	\$55,299
Straight A Grant	1,905
IDEA Part B - Special Education	24,628
Title III	891
Title I	41,047
Improving Teacher Quality	4,020

The special revenue funds' deficits are caused by the recognition of expenditures on a modified accrual basis of accounting which are substantially greater than the expenditures recognized on a cash basis. The general fund is liable for any deficit in the special revenue funds and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

Note 5 – Fund Balances

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

Fund Balances	General	Bond Retirement	Permanent Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total
<i>Nonspendable</i>					
Inventory	\$30,767	\$0	\$0	\$1,928	\$32,695
Prepays	2,948	0	0	0	2,948
<i>Total Nonspendable</i>	33,715	0	0	1,928	35,643
<i>Restricted for</i>					
Athletics and Music	0	0	0	46,224	46,224
Student Programs	0	0	0	3,569	3,569
Non-Public Schools	0	0	0	2,009	2,009
Technology Improvements	0	0	0	3,805	3,805
Debt Service Payments	0	880,375	0	381,404	1,261,779
Capital Improvements	0	0	1,736,461	0	1,736,461
<i>Total Restricted</i>	\$0	\$880,375	\$1,736,461	\$437,011	\$3,053,847

(continued)

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Fund Balances	General	Bond Retirement	Permanent Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total
<i>Assigned</i>					
Purchases on Order:					
Support Services	\$14,420	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,420
Uniform School Supplies	29,011	0	0	0	29,011
Public School Support	11,611	0	0	0	11,611
<i>Total Assigned</i>	<u>55,042</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>55,042</u>
<i>Unassigned (Deficit)</i>	<u>128,196</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(129,718)</u>	<u>(1,522)</u>
<i>Total Fund Balances (Deficit)</i>	<u>\$216,953</u>	<u>\$880,375</u>	<u>\$1,736,461</u>	<u>\$309,221</u>	<u>\$3,143,010</u>

Note 6 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While the School District is 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, disbursements and encumbrances. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance - budget (non-GAAP basis) and actual, 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 GAAP basis are that:

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
3. Budgetary revenues and expenditures of the uniform school supplies and public school support funds are reclassified to the general fund for GAAP Reporting.
4. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as restricted, committed or assigned fund balance.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statement to the budgetary basis statement on a fund type basis for the general fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance	
GAAP Basis	(\$124,019)
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	20,874
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	422,539
Perspective Differences:	
Uniform School Supplies	(5,653)
Public School Support	(6,347)
Encumbrances	<u>(33,068)</u>
Budget Basis	<u>\$274,326</u>

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Note 7 - Deposits and Investments

Monies held by the School District are classified by State statute into three categories.

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

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the Board 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.

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

Interim monies held by the School District can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligation or security issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;

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6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).
8. Certain bankers' acceptances (for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

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

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

Investments

At June 30, 2019, the School District had \$1,545,640 invested in STAR Ohio with an average maturity of 53.3 days.

Interest Rate Risk As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses caused by rising interest rates, the School District's investment policy requires that operating funds be invested primarily in short-term investments maturing within two years from the date of purchase and that the School District's investment portfolio be structured so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and/or long-term debt payments. The stated intent of the policy is to avoid the need to sell securities prior to maturity.

Credit Risk Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The School District has no investment policy that addresses credit risk.

Note 8 - Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2019, consisted of taxes, accounts, and intergovernmental grants. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current fiscal year guarantee of federal funds. All receivables except for delinquent property taxes are expected to be collected within one year. Property taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquencies that will not be collected within one year.

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A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	<u>Amount</u>
State of Ohio	\$12,072
Title I	70,110
SERS Refund	44,957
Bureau of Workers' Compensation Refund	34,589
Title IV-A Student Support	17,761
Title VI	28,979
Improving Teacher Quality	16,735
Straight A Grant	<u>4,500</u>
Total Intergovernmental Receivable	<u><u>\$229,703</u></u>

Note 9 - Property Taxes

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

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

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

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

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property and public utility property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2019 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 were 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 of resources – property taxes. On the accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue while on the modified accrual basis the revenue has been reported as deferred inflows of resources – unavailable revenue.

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The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2019 was \$1,262,700 in the general fund, \$95,800 in the bond retirement fund, \$31,600 in the library bond retirement fund and \$42,200 in the permanent improvement capital projects fund. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2018 was \$1,382,500 in the general fund, \$103,300 in the bond retirement fund, \$33,600 in the library bond retirement fund and \$45,500 in the permanent improvement capital projects fund.

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

	2018 Second		2019 First	
	Half Collections		Half Collections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Residential/Agricultural and Other Real Estate	\$294,719,200	94.88 %	\$297,891,590	94.78 %
Public Utility Personal	15,918,720	5.12	16,399,590	5.22
Total	\$310,637,920	100.00 %	\$314,291,180	100.00 %
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$60.61		\$60.61	

Note 10 – Tax Abatements

School District property taxes were reduced as follows under community reinvestment area agreements entered into by overlapping governments:

Overlapping Government	Amount of Fiscal Year 2019 Taxes Abated
<i>Community Reinvestment Areas:</i>	
Middlefield Village	\$57,722
Parkman Township	36,348
	<u>\$94,070</u>

Cardinal Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2019

Note 11 - Capital Assets

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

	Balance 6/30/2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2019
Governmental Activities				
<i>Capital Assets, not being depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$560,094	\$0	\$0	\$560,094
Construction in Progress	0	352,650	0	352,650
<i>Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated</i>	<u>560,094</u>	<u>352,650</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>912,744</u>
<i>Capital Assets, being depreciated:</i>				
Land Improvements	2,523,973	823,316	(4,280)	3,343,009
Buildings and Improvements	15,111,260	1,372,515	0	16,483,775
Furniture and Equipment	2,580,559	229,002	(2,542)	2,807,019
Vehicles	1,503,974	83,255	(37,574)	1,549,655
<i>Total Capital Assets, being depreciated</i>	<u>21,719,766</u>	<u>2,508,088</u>	<u>(44,396)</u>	<u>24,183,458</u>
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation:</i>				
Land Improvements	(2,283,492)	(149,554)	428	(2,432,618)
Buildings and Improvements	(9,716,535)	(503,477)	0	(10,220,012)
Furniture and Equipment	(2,280,979)	(103,827)	2,542	(2,382,264)
Vehicles	(1,081,612)	(53,506)	37,574	(1,097,544)
<i>Total Accumulated Depreciation</i>	<u>(15,362,618)</u>	<u>(810,364) *</u>	<u>40,544</u>	<u>(16,132,438)</u>
<i>Total Capital Assets, being depreciated, net</i>	<u>6,357,148</u>	<u>1,697,724</u>	<u>(3,852)</u>	<u>8,051,020</u>
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	<u><u>\$6,917,242</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,050,374</u></u>	<u><u>(\$3,852)</u></u>	<u><u>\$8,963,764</u></u>

*Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$313,368
Special	21,160
Vocational	4,831
Support Services:	
Instructional Staff	14,403
Board of Education	1,759
Administration	14,575
Fiscal	1,246
Business	10,993
Operation of Plant	355,707
Pupil Transportation	49,413
Central	158
Food Service Operations	16,937
Extracurricular Activities	5,814
<i>Total Depreciation Expense</i>	<u><u>\$810,364</u></u>

Cardinal Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2019

Note 12 – Interfund Transfers and Balances.

Interfund Transfers

The general fund made transfers to the permanent improvement capital projects fund in the amount of \$437,180, to assist with capital improvement costs. The general fund made transfers to the food service special revenue fund in the amount of \$167,000, to move unrestricted balances to support programs and projects accounted for in another fund.

Interfund Balances

Interfund balances at June 30, 2019, consisted of an interfund receivable/payable between the general fund and other governmental funds in the amount of \$4,173. These advances were made to support programs and projects in various special revenue funds pending the receipt of grant money that will be used to repay the advances. All interfund balances are expected to be repaid within one year.

Note 13 - Risk Management

Property and Liability

The School 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. The School District participates in the Ohio Schools Council’s property and fleet insurance program which contracted with Indiana Insurance Company for buildings and contents, inland marine, crime and boiler coverages. The School District contracted independently with Wausau Insurance Companies/Harcum-Hyre Agency for liability insurance.

Company	Type of Coverage	Coverage Amount
Indiana Insurance Company	Fleet Insurance, single limit	\$1,000,000
	Property	50,873,885
	Boilers and Machinery	5,000,000
	Umbrella	3,000,000
Harcum Hyre Agency	Employee Benefits Liability, in aggregate	3,000,000
	General Liability, in aggregate	2,000,000
	General Liability, per occurrence	1,000,000
	Employee Benefits Liability, per occurrence	1,000,000
	Public Officials Bond	20,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years and there have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year.

Workers’ Compensation

For fiscal year 2019, the School District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers’ Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 20). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School 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

Cardinal Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
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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. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Sheakley UniService provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

Insurance

The School District has contracted with the Stark County Schools Council of Government's Health Benefits Program to provide employee medical, prescription drug and dental benefits. Rates are set through an annual calculation process. The School District pays a monthly contribution which is paid in a common fund from which claim payments are made for all participants regardless of claims flow. The board of directors has the right to return monies to an existing school district subsequent to the settlements of all expenses and claims. The School District pays \$1,823.92 for family coverage and \$750.42 for single coverage per month for medical and \$239.79 for family coverage and \$97.27 for single coverage per month for dental. The employees pay fifteen percent of the premium through a payroll deduction.

The School District provides \$10,000 life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to all full-time employees through MetLife Insurance Company, in an amount equal to the employee's annual salary.

Note 14 – Vacation and Sick Leave

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified and confidential employees earn ten to twenty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Upon approval, up to five days may be carried over into the following year. Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to classified employees upon termination of employment. Teachers and certified administrators do not earn vacation time. Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated with no maximum limit for all certified and classified personnel. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of 75 days for certified and classified personnel.

Note 15 - Contingencies

Grants

The School District received financial assistance from federal and State 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 is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2019.

Cardinal Local School District
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School Foundation

School District Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The funding formula the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to follow will continue to adjust as enrollment information is updated by the School District, which can extend past the fiscal year-end. ODE has finalized the adjustments and they did not have any significant impact on the District's funding.

Litigation

The Cardinal Local School District is a party to legal proceedings. The School District is of the opinion that the ultimate disposition of the current proceedings will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the School District.

Note 16 - Long-Term Obligations

The original issue date, interest rate, original issue amount and date of maturity of each of the School District's bonds are:

Debt Issue	Interest Rate	Original Issue Amount	Date of Maturity
2002 Middlefield Public Library Bonds Serial Bonds	5.00%	\$2,645,000	December 1, 2022
2006 School Improvement Refunding Bonds Current Interest Serial Bonds	4.13%	7,020,000	December 1, 2025
2017 School Improvement Refunding Bonds Current Interest Serial Bonds	2.50%	3,460,000	December 1, 2025
2016 Permanent Improvement Bonds Serial Bonds	3.35%	300,000	December 1, 2020
2009 Energy Conservation Bonds Qualified School Construction Bonds	1.93%	1,068,252	September 15, 2024
2018 Certificates of Participation Term Bonds	5.25%	5,325,000	April 1, 2038

Cardinal Local School District
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The changes in the School District's long-term obligations during the year consist of the following:

	Principal Outstanding 6/30/2018	Additions	Reductions	Principal Outstanding 6/30/2019	Amounts Due in One Year
<i>General Obligation Bonds:</i>					
2002 Middlefield Public Library Bonds					
Serial Bonds	\$835,000	\$0	\$195,000	\$640,000	\$200,000
Unamortized Premium	13,948	0	4,647	9,301	0
2006 School Improvement Refunding Bonds					
Current Interest Serial Bonds	1,290,000	0	155,000	1,135,000	155,000
2017 School Improvement Refunding Bonds					
Current Interest Serial Bonds	3,460,000	0	385,000	3,075,000	395,000
2016 Permanent Improvement Bonds					
Serial Bonds	174,000	0	56,000	118,000	58,000
<i>Total General Obligation Bonds Payable</i>	<u>5,772,948</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>795,647</u>	<u>4,977,301</u>	<u>808,000</u>
<i>Energy Conservation Bonds:</i>					
2009 Qualified School Construction Bonds	535,000	0	70,000	465,000	75,000
<i>Certificates of Participation:</i>					
2018 Certificates of Participation	5,325,000	0	160,000	5,165,000	165,000
Unamortized Discount	(160,283)	0	(8,014)	(152,269)	0
<i>Total Certificates of Participation</i>	<u>5,164,717</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>151,986</u>	<u>5,012,731</u>	<u>165,000</u>
Compensated Absences	897,244	213,867	211,929	899,182	229,653
Capital Lease	143,120	0	84,745	58,375	38,243
Net Pension Liability					
SERS	3,693,578	0	338,965	3,354,613	0
STRS	10,975,021	0	1,869,733	9,105,288	0
<i>Total Net Pension Liability</i>	<u>14,668,599</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,208,698</u>	<u>12,459,901</u>	<u>0</u>
Net OPEB Liability					
SERS	1,685,640	0	40,604	1,645,036	0
STRS	1,802,571	0	1,802,571	0	0
<i>Total Net OPEB Liability</i>	<u>3,488,211</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,843,175</u>	<u>1,645,036</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities	<u>\$30,669,839</u>	<u>\$213,867</u>	<u>\$5,366,180</u>	<u>\$25,517,526</u>	<u>\$1,315,896</u>

All general obligation bonds and certificates of participation will be paid from property taxes reported within the bond retirement and library bond retirement debt service funds. Energy conservation bonds will be paid from the general fund. Compensated absences will be paid from the general, food service, IDEA Part B – special education, title I and improving teacher quality special revenue funds. Capital leases will be paid from the general fund. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are made from the following funds: the general fund, title I, improving teacher quality, title VI-B and food service special revenue funds. For additional information related to the net pension liability and net OPEB liability see Notes 23 and 24.

Cardinal Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
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On May 2, 2002, the School District issued \$3,000,000 in general obligation bonds, which included serial and capital appreciation bonds, in the amount of \$2,645,000 and \$220,000 respectively. The general obligation bonds were issued to fund the construction of the new Middlefield Public Library. The bonds were issued for a twenty-year period with final maturity at December 1, 2022. The bonds were issued at a premium of \$88,300. According to the Ohio Revised Code, the School District may issue tax related debt for the Library. The School District will manage the funds for debt service. The final payment on the capital appreciation bonds was made in fiscal year 2009.

On June 8, 2006, the School District issued \$7,484,980 in general obligation school improvement refunding bonds, which included serial and capital appreciation bonds, in the amount of \$7,020,000 and \$464,980, respectively. The proceeds of the bonds were used to advance refund \$7,485,000 of the School District's outstanding 2000 School Improvement bonds. The bonds were issued at a premium of \$563,711. The bonds were issued for a 20 year period with final maturity at December 1, 2025. The final payment on the capital appreciation bonds was made in fiscal year 2015. As of June 30, 2019, the 2000 School Improvement bonds are considered fully defeased.

On December 31, 2017, the School District issued \$3,460,000 in general obligation serial bonds to partially refund bonds previously issued in 2006 for school improvements, in the amount of \$3,460,000. The bonds were issued with a fixed interest rate of 2.50 percent. The bonds were issued for an eight year period with final maturity during fiscal year 2025. The bonds will be retired through the bond retirement fund.

As of June 30, 2019, \$3,085,000 of these bonds are considered defeased and the liability for the refunded bonds has been removed from the School District's financial statements. The proceeds were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and liabilities for the defeased bonds are not included in the School District's financial statements.

On July 23, 2015, the School District issued \$300,000 in permanent improvement general obligation bonds. The proceeds of the bonds were used for various improvements throughout the School District. The bonds were issued at an interest rate of 3.35 percent for 5 years with final maturity at December 1, 2020.

On December 22, 2009, the School District issued \$1,068,252 in energy conservation qualified school construction bonds. The proceeds of the bonds were used to replace and or update the heating and cooling systems in all four school buildings, replace lighting with energy efficient light bulbs and install an energy control system. The bonds were issued for a 15 year period with final maturity at September 15, 2024.

On April 6, 2018, the School District issued \$5,325,000 in Certificates of Participation (COPS) for the purpose of permanent improvements to the School District buildings and grounds. The certificates of participation were issued for a twenty year period with final maturity in fiscal year 2038. The certificates will be paid from property taxes from the bond retirement debt service fund. The COPS were issued through a series of lease agreements and trust indentures in accordance with Section 3313.375 of the Ohio Revised Code. The COPS have been designated to be "qualified tax exempt obligations" within the meaning of 265(b)(3) of the Ohio Revised Code. In accordance with the lease terms, the project assets are leased to the Ohio School Building Leasing Corporation, and then subleased back to the School District. The COPS were issued through a series of annual leases with an initial lease term of one year which includes the right to renew for twenty successive one-year terms through fiscal year 2038 subject to annual appropriations. To satisfy the trustee agreements, the School District is required to make annual base rent payments, subject to the lease terms and appropriations, semi-annually. The base rent includes an interest component of 5.25 percent. The School District has the option to purchase the renovations on any lease payment date by paying the amount necessary to defease the indenture. As of June 30, 2019, \$1,937,664 of the proceeds remained unspent.

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The School District's overall legal debt margin was \$24,198,581 with an unvoted debt margin of \$314,291 at June 30, 2019. Principal and interest requirements to retire general obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds		Energy Conservation Bonds	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$808,000	\$144,294	\$75,000	\$8,251
2021	840,000	115,905	75,000	6,803
2022	815,000	87,262	75,000	5,356
2023	600,000	64,363	80,000	3,860
2024	610,000	46,762	80,000	2,316
2025-2029	1,295,000	45,063	80,000	772
2030-2034	0	0	0	0
2035-2038	0	0	0	0
Total	\$4,968,000	\$503,649	\$465,000	\$27,358

Fiscal Year	Certificates of Participation		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$165,000	\$271,162	\$1,048,000	\$423,707
2021	175,000	262,500	1,090,000	385,208
2022	185,000	253,312	1,075,000	345,930
2023	190,000	243,600	870,000	311,823
2024	200,000	233,625	890,000	282,703
2025-2029	1,185,000	997,238	2,560,000	1,043,073
2030-2034	1,525,000	652,313	1,525,000	652,313
2035-2038	1,540,000	207,375	1,540,000	207,375
Total	\$5,165,000	\$3,121,125	\$10,598,000	\$3,652,132

Note 17 – Capital Lease

During previous years, the School District entered into a capitalized lease obligation for three school buses. This lease meets the criteria for a capital lease and has been recorded on the government-wide statements. The original amount capitalized for the capital lease and the book value as of June 30, 2019, follows:

	Amounts
Assets:	
Vehicles	\$417,856
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(180,202)
Current Book Value	<u>\$237,654</u>

Cardinal Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
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The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2019.

	Amounts
2020	\$39,224
2021	7,105
2022	7,106
2023	5,921
Total Minimum Lease Payments	59,356
Less: Amount Representing Interest	(981)
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	\$58,375

Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service in the fund financial statements for the general fund. These expenditures are reflected as program expenditures on a budgetary basis.

Note 18 - Jointly Governed Organizations

Auburn Career Center

The Auburn Career Center is a joint vocational school district which is a jointly governed organization among eleven school districts. Each participating school district's board of education appoints one of its members to the Auburn Career Center's Board of Education. The students of each participating school district may attend classes offered at the vocational facility. Each participant's control over the operation of the Auburn Career Center is limited to its representation on the Board. Continued existence of the Auburn Career Center is not dependent on the School District's continued participation. During fiscal year 2019, the School District did not make any contributions or payments to the Auburn Career Center. Financial information can be obtained from the Auburn Career Center, 8140 Auburn Road, Painesville, Ohio 44077.

Lake Geauga Computer Association

The Lake Geauga Computer Association (the "LGCA") is a jointly governed organization that was formed for the purpose of providing computer services for accounting, grading, scheduling, EMIS and other applications to its eighteen member school districts. Each of the districts supports LGCA based upon a per pupil charge. The executive committee (governing board) consists of the superintendents and treasurers of the member school districts. The degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the governing board. LGCA's continued existence is not dependent on the School District's continued participation. During fiscal year 2019, the School District paid \$77,157 to LGCA. Financial information can be obtained from the Lake Geauga Computer Association, 8221 Auburn Road, Painesville, Ohio 44077.

Ohio Schools Council Association

The Ohio Schools Council (Council) is a jointly governed organization among 200 members. The jointly governed organization was created by school districts for the purpose of saving money through volume purchases. Each district supports the Council by paying an annual participation fee. Each school district member's superintendent serves as a representative of the Assembly. The Assembly elects five of the Council's Board members and the remaining four are representatives of the Greater Cleveland School Superintendents' Association. The Council operates under a nine-member Board of Directors (the Board).

Cardinal Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
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The Board is the policy making authority of the Council. The Board meets monthly September to June. The Board appoints an Executive Director who is responsible for receiving and disbursing funds, investing available funds, preparing financial reports for the Board and Assembly and carrying out such other responsibilities as designated by the Board. In fiscal year 2019, the School District paid \$5,012 to the Council. Financial information can be obtained by contacting William Zelei, the Executive Director at the Ohio Schools Council at 6393 Oak Tree Boulevard, Suite 377, Independence, Ohio 44131.

The School District participates in the natural gas purchase program. This program allows the School District to purchase natural gas at reduced rates. Compass Energy serves as the new supplier and program manager for the period from April 1, 2019 through March 31, 2022. There are currently 151 participants in the program. The participants make monthly payments based on estimated usage. Each September, these estimated payments are compared to their actual usage for the year (July to June). Districts that paid more in estimated billings than their actual billings are issued credits on future billings in September until the credits are exhausted and districts that did not pay enough on estimated billings are invoiced for the difference on the September monthly estimated billing.

Note 19 – Public Entity Risk Pool

Stark County Schools Council of Government The Stark County Schools Council of Government (Council) is a shared risk pool which is governed by an assembly which consists of one representative from each participating member. The assembly elects officers for one year terms to serve as the Board of Directors. The assembly exercises control over the operation of the Council. All Council revenues are generated from charges for services. The Council has a Health Benefits Program which is a shared risk pool.

Note 20 - Insurance Purchasing Pool

Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program The School District participates in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The GRP's business and affairs are conducted by a three member Board of directors consisting of the President, the President-Elect and the Immediate Past President of the OSBA. The Director of OSBA, or his designee, serves as coordinator of the program. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

Note 21 – Significant Commitments

Encumbrances

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

General	\$33,068
Permanent Improvement	1,259,920
Other Governmental Funds	<u>18,320</u>
Total	<u><u>\$1,311,308</u></u>

Cardinal Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2019

Contractual Commitments

At June 30, 2019, the School District's significant contractual commitments consisted of the following:

	Contract Amount	Amount Paid	Remaining Amount
Geosurfaces, Inc.	\$666,927	\$333,463	\$333,464
Outdoor Aluminum, Inc.	446,000	0	446,000
Gardiner	350,172	291,190	58,982
Building Technicians	200,500	78,300	122,200
Shiffler Equipment Sales	190,259	0	190,259
	\$1,853,858	\$702,953	\$1,150,905

All of the remaining commitment amounts were encumbered at fiscal year end.

Note 22 – Set Asides

The School District is required by State statute to annually set aside in the general fund an amount based on a statutory formula for the 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 year end and carried forward to be used for the same purposes in future years.

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

	Capital Improvements Reserve
Set-Aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2018	\$0
Current Year Set-aside Requirement	173,128
Current Year Offsets	(278,828)
Qualifying Disbursements	(378,238)
Total	(\$483,938)
Set-aside Balance Carried	
Forward to Future Fiscal Years	\$0
Set-aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2019	\$0

Although the School District had qualifying disbursements during the fiscal year that reduced the set-aside amount to below zero for the capital acquisition set-aside, this amount may not be used to reduce the set-aside requirement of future years. This negative balance is therefore not presented as being carried forward to future years.

Cardinal Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2019

Note 23 – Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system’s board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

The proportionate share of each plan’s unfunded benefits is presented as a *net OPEB asset* or long-term *net pension/OPEB liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension/OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting. The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 24 for the required OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description – School District non-teaching employees participate in SERS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by SERS. SERS provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries.

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Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3309. SERS issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about SERS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by visiting the SERS website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

Annual retirement benefits are calculated based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on 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.

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

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the School District is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.5 percent. The remaining .5 percent was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$257,337 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$25,678 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the employer rate was 14 percent and the plan members were also required to contribute 14 percent of covered salary. For fiscal year 2019, the contributions rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates and the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$708,841 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$118,830 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

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

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability Prior Measurement Date	0.06181950%	0.04620047%	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability Current Measurement Date	<u>0.05857350%</u>	<u>0.04141072%</u>	
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>-0.00324600%</u>	<u>-0.00478975%</u>	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$3,354,613	\$9,105,288	\$12,459,901
Pension Expense	\$54,922	\$386,472	\$441,394

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

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$183,979	\$210,178	\$394,157
Changes of assumptions	75,755	1,613,629	1,689,384
School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>257,337</u>	<u>708,841</u>	<u>966,178</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$517,071</u>	<u>\$2,532,648</u>	<u>\$3,049,719</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$0	\$59,463	\$59,463
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	92,946	552,134	645,080
Changes in Proportionate Share and Difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>309,750</u>	<u>1,414,466</u>	<u>1,724,216</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$402,696</u>	<u>\$2,026,063</u>	<u>\$2,428,759</u>

\$966,178 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

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	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2020	\$43,755	\$292,731	\$336,486
2021	(48,121)	85,913	37,792
2022	(110,089)	(280,339)	(390,428)
2023	<u>(28,507)</u>	<u>(300,561)</u>	<u>(329,068)</u>
Total	<u>(\$142,962)</u>	<u>(\$202,256)</u>	<u>(\$345,218)</u>

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Inflation	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.5 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates. Mortality among disabled members were 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.

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US Stocks	22.50	4.75
Non-US Stocks	22.50	7.00
Fixed Income	19.00	1.50
Private Equity	10.00	8.00
Real 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 School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what each plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.50 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$4,725,225	\$3,354,613	\$2,205,446

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Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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
Discount Rate of Return	7.45 percent
Payroll Increases	3 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017

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-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

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

STRS' 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:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Rate of Return *</u>
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	<u>100.00 %</u>	

* 10 year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25 percent 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.

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Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with 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. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2018. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2018.

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

	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Current Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$13,297,074	\$9,105,288	\$5,557,509

Social Security System

Effective July 1, 1991, all employees not otherwise covered by the School Employees Retirement System or the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio have an option to choose Social Security or the School Employees Retirement System. As of June 30, 2019, two members of the Board of Education have elected Social Security. The Board's liability is 6.2 percent of wages.

Note 24 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

See note 23 for a description of the net OPEB liability/asset

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, .5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the School District's surcharge obligation was \$35,889.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$45,420 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$36,840 is reported as an intergovernmental 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, 2019, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

OPEB Liabilities (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

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

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Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability			
Prior Measurement Date	0.06280940%	0.04620047%	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset			
Current Measurement Date	<u>0.05929620%</u>	<u>0.04141072%</u>	
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>-0.00351320%</u>	<u>-0.00478975%</u>	
Proportionate Share of the:			
Net OPEB Liability	\$1,645,036	\$0	\$1,645,036
Net OPEB (Asset)	\$0	(\$665,429)	(\$665,429)
OPEB Expense	\$19,675	(\$1,490,572)	(\$1,470,897)

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

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$26,853	\$77,723	\$104,576
School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>45,420</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>45,420</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$72,273</u>	<u>\$77,723</u>	<u>\$149,996</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$0	\$38,770	\$38,770
Changes of assumptions	147,794	906,698	1,054,492
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	2,468	76,020	78,488
Changes in Proportionate Share and Difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>171,193</u>	<u>264,828</u>	<u>436,021</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$321,455</u>	<u>\$1,286,316</u>	<u>\$1,607,771</u>

\$45,420 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

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Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	SERS	STRS	Total
2020	(\$119,963)	(\$216,245)	(\$336,208)
2021	(96,812)	(216,245)	(313,057)
2022	(23,496)	(216,245)	(239,741)
2023	(22,446)	(198,980)	(221,426)
2024	(22,616)	(192,928)	(215,544)
Thereafter	(9,269)	(167,950)	(177,219)
Total	(\$294,602)	(\$1,208,593)	(\$1,503,195)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Inflation	3.00 percent
Wage Increases	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
Measurement Date	3.62 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.56 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation	
Measurement Date	3.70 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.63 percent
Medical Trend Assumption	
Medicare	5.375 to 4.75 percent
Pre-Medicare	7.25 to 4.75 percent

Cardinal Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2019

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.

The SERS health care plan follows the same asset allocation and long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class as the pension plan, see Note 23.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018 was 3.70 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018 was 3.63 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, 2026. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.62 percent, as of June 30, 2018 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.70%) and higher (4.70%) than the current discount rate (3.70%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.25% decreasing to 3.75%) and higher (8.25% decreasing to 5.75%) than the current rate.

Cardinal Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2019

	1% Decrease (2.70%)	Current Discount Rate (3.70%)	1% Increase (4.70%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$1,996,123	\$1,645,036	\$1,367,042

	1% Decrease (6.25 % decreasing to 3.75%)	Current Trend Rate (7.25 % decreasing to 4.75%)	1% Increase (8.25 % decreasing to 5.75%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$1,327,243	\$1,645,036	\$2,065,853

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

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

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
Discount Rate of Return	7.45 percent
Health Care Cost Trends	
Medical	
Pre-Medicare	6 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	5 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Prescription Drug	
Pre-Medicare	8 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	-5.23 initial, 4 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, 2018, 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 the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB *Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB)*. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated.

Cardinal Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2019

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

The STRS health care plan follows the same asset allocation and long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class as the pension plan, see Note 23.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability/asset was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The blended discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability/asset was 4.13 percent as of June 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.45 percent was used to measure the total OPEB liability/asset as of June 30, 2018. The blended discount rate of 4.13 percent, which represents the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent for the unfunded benefit payments, was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017.

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

	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Current Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	(\$570,334)	(\$665,429)	(\$745,350)
	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	(\$740,838)	(\$665,429)	(\$588,843)

Required Supplementary Information

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

	2019	2018	2017
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.05857350%	0.06181950%	0.06730500%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$3,354,613	\$3,693,578	\$4,926,104
School District's Covered Payroll	\$2,146,963	\$1,965,250	\$2,102,364
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered - Payroll	156.25%	187.94%	234.31%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

2016	2015	2014
0.07055940%	0.07237500%	0.07237500%
\$4,026,187	\$3,662,858	\$4,303,909
\$2,114,530	\$2,025,771	\$2,097,931
190.41%	180.81%	205.15%
69.16%	71.70%	65.52%

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

	2019	2018	2017
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.05929620%	0.06280940%	0.06809790%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$1,645,036	\$1,685,640	\$1,941,042
School District's Covered Payroll	\$2,146,963	\$1,965,250	\$2,102,364
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered - Payroll	76.62%	85.77%	92.33%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	13.57%	12.46%	11.49%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

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

	2019	2018	2017
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.04141072%	0.04620047%	0.04866490%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$9,105,288	\$10,975,021	\$16,289,610
School District's Covered Payroll	\$4,687,329	\$4,724,907	\$4,717,786
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered - Payroll	194.25%	232.28%	345.28%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.30%	75.30%	66.80%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

2016	2015	2014
0.05018326%	0.05071851%	0.05071851%
\$13,869,187	\$12,336,497	\$14,695,154
\$4,650,129	\$5,202,323	\$4,888,538
298.25%	237.13%	300.60%
72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

Cardinal Local School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)
School Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Three Fiscal Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset	0.04141072%	0.04620047%	0.04866490%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	(\$665,429)	\$1,802,571	\$2,602,612
School District's Covered Payroll	\$4,687,329	\$4,724,907	\$4,717,786
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered - Payroll	-14.20%	38.15%	55.17%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability/Asset	176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

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Cardinal Local School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Contributions
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net Pension Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$257,337	\$289,840	\$275,135	\$294,331
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(257,337)	(289,840)	(275,135)	(294,331)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
School District Covered Payroll (1)	\$1,906,200	\$2,146,963	\$1,965,250	\$2,102,364
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	<u>13.50%</u>	<u>13.50%</u>	<u>14.00%</u>	<u>14.00%</u>
Net OPEB Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution (2)	45,420	45,323	34,588	40,986
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(45,420)	(45,323)	(34,588)	(40,986)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	<u>2.38%</u>	<u>2.11%</u>	<u>1.76%</u>	<u>1.95%</u>
Total Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (2)	<u>15.88%</u>	<u>15.61%</u>	<u>15.76%</u>	<u>15.95%</u>

(1) The School District's covered payroll is the same for Pension and OPEB.

(2) Includes Surcharge

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
\$278,695	\$280,772	\$290,354	\$203,648	\$286,030	\$270,593
(278,695)	(280,772)	(290,354)	(203,648)	(286,030)	(270,593)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$2,114,529	\$2,025,771	\$2,097,931	\$1,514,110	\$2,275,495	\$1,998,474
13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%
50,482	29,442	43,218	37,096	75,745	47,164
(50,482)	(29,442)	(43,218)	(37,096)	(75,745)	(47,164)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2.39%	1.45%	2.06%	2.45%	3.33%	2.36%
15.57%	15.31%	15.90%	15.90%	15.90%	15.90%

Cardinal Local School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Contributions
School Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net Pension Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$708,841	\$656,226	\$661,487	\$660,490
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(708,841)</u>	<u>(656,226)</u>	<u>(661,487)</u>	<u>(660,490)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
School District Covered Payroll (1)	\$5,063,150	\$4,687,329	\$4,724,907	\$4,717,786
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	<u>14.00%</u>	<u>14.00%</u>	<u>14.00%</u>	<u>14.00%</u>
Net OPEB Liability/Asset				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
Total Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	<u>14.00%</u>	<u>14.00%</u>	<u>14.00%</u>	<u>14.00%</u>

(1) The School District's covered payroll is the same for Pension and OPEB.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
\$651,018	\$676,302	\$635,510	\$750,323	\$755,435	\$780,647
(651,018)	(676,302)	(635,510)	(750,323)	(755,435)	(780,647)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$4,650,129	\$5,202,323	\$4,888,538	\$5,771,715	\$5,811,038	\$6,004,977
14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%
\$0	\$52,023	\$48,885	\$57,717	\$58,110	\$60,050
0	(52,023)	(48,885)	(57,717)	(58,110)	(60,050)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

Cardinal Local School District
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Beginning in fiscal year 2018, an assumption of 2.5 percent was used for COLA or Ad Hoc Cola. Prior to 2018, an assumption of 3 percent was used.

Beginning with fiscal year 2017, amounts reported incorporate changes in assumptions used by SERS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2016 and prior are presented below:

	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2016 and Prior
Wage Inflation	3.00 percent	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent	4.00 percent to 22.00 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation	7.75 percent net of investments expense, including inflation

Beginning with fiscal year 2017, mortality assumptions use mortality rates that are 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. Amounts reported for fiscal year 2016 and prior, use mortality assumptions that are based on the 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table set back one year for both men and women. Special mortality tables were used for the period after disability retirement.

Changes in Assumptions - STRS

Beginning with fiscal year 2018, amounts reported incorporate changes in assumptions and changes in benefit terms used by STRS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2017 and prior are presented below:

	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2017 and Prior
Inflation	2.50 percent	2.75 percent
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65	12.25 percent at age 20 to 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.

Beginning with fiscal year 2018, post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuity 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-2016. Pre-retirement

Cardinal Local School District
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

For fiscal year 2017 and prior 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.

Net OPEB Liability

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

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

Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
Fiscal year 2019	3.62 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.56 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.92 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation	
Fiscal year 2019	3.70 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.63 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.98 percent

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB *Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB)* and the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent 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 coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

For fiscal year 2019, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45.

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS OPEB

For fiscal year 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2020.

For fiscal year 2019, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9 percent to 1.944 percent per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

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**CARDINAL LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
GEAUGA COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Expenditures
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>			
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:</i>			
<i>Nutrition Cluster:</i>			
School Breakfast Program	10.553	2019	\$34,719
National School Lunch Program	10.555	2019	151,750
Non-Cash Food Commodities	10.555	2019	36,147
Total Nutrition Cluster			<u>222,616</u>
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			<u>222,616</u>
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</u>			
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:</i>			
IDEA-B, Special Education Grants to State	84.027	2018 2019	15,490 <u>226,554</u>
Sub-Total IDEA-B, Special Education Grants to States			<u>242,044</u>
Title I, Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	2018 2019	101,328 <u>514,713</u>
Sub-Total Title I, Grants to Local Educational Agencies			<u>616,041</u>
Title II, Part A - Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	2018 2019	4,940 <u>58,094</u>
Sub-Total Title I, Grants to Local Educational Agencies			<u>63,034</u>
Title VI-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	2018 2019	493 <u>28,645</u>
Sub-Total Title VI-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program			<u>29,138</u>
Total Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			<u>950,257</u>
<i>Passed Through Geauga County Educational Service Center:</i>			
Title III - English Language Acquisition	84.365	2018 2019	2,002 <u>3,191</u>
Sub-Total Title III - English Language Acquisition			<u>5,193</u>
Total U.S. Department of Education			<u>955,450</u>
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			<u><u>\$1,178,066</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

**CARDINAL LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
GEAUGA COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
2 CFR 200.510(b)(6)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE E – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



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Cleveland, Ohio 44113-1801
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NortheastRegion@ohioauditor.gov

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

Cardinal Local School District
Geauga County
15982 East High Street
P.O. Box 188
Middlefield, Ohio 44062

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 Cardinal Local School District, Geauga County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 21, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

January 21, 2020

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



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

Cardinal Local School District
Geauga County
15982 East High Street
P.O. Box 188
Middlefield, Ohio 44062

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

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

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

January 21, 2020

**CARDINAL LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
GEAUGA COUNTY**

**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
2 CFR § 200.515
JUNE 30, 2019**

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

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

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



CARDINAL LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

GEAUGA COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

**CERTIFIED
FEBRUARY, 4 2020**