

Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc.

Accounting, Auditing and Consulting Services for Federal, State and Local Governments <u>www.bhscpas.com</u>

VALLEY VIEW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT MONTGOMERY COUNTY

SINGLE AUDIT

For the Year Ended June 30, 2014 Fiscal Year Audited Under GAGAS: 2014

bhs Circleville Piketon Worthington



Board of Education Valley View Local School District 59 Peffley Street Germantown, Ohio 45327

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Valley View Local School District, Montgomery County, prepared by Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The Valley View Local School District is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

March 30, 2015



BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

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Independent Auditor's Report

Members of the Board of Education Valley View Local School District 59 Peffley Street Germantown, Ohio 45327

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 Valley View Local School District, Montgomery County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, 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 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 Valley View Local School District, Montgomery County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2014, 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.

Members of the Board of Education Valley View Local School District Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

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*, 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 Federal Award Receipts and Expenditures (the Schedule) presents additional analysis as required by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations 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 the Schedule to the auditing procedures we applied to the basic financial statements. We also applied certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling the Schedule 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 Schedule 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 December 17, 2014, 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.

Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc.

Balestra, Harr & Schern, CPAs

Piketon, Ohio December 17, 2014

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

The management's discussion and analysis of the Valley View Local School District's ("the District") financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2014 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$1,621,689 which represents a 34.59% increase from 2013.
- General revenues accounted for \$17,671,095 in revenue or 87.51% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$2,522,443 or 12.49% for total revenues of \$20,193,538.
- The District had \$18,571,849 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$2,522,443 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$17,671,095 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and the permanent improvement fund. The general fund had \$18,273,001 in revenues and other financing sources and \$16,795,668 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2014, the general fund's fund balance increased \$1,477,333 from a fund deficit of \$513,295 to a positive fund balance of \$964,038.
- The permanent improvement fund had \$831,227 in revenues and \$803,941 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2014, the permanent improvement fund balance increased \$27,286 from a fund balance of \$573,337 to a fund balance of \$600.623.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

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

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2014?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the governmental activities include the District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, operation of non-instructional services, extracurricular activities, latchkey and food service operations.

The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 13 and 14 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 9. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District' most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and the permanent improvement fund.

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other *financial assets* than can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed *short-term* view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 15 - 19 of this report.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its scholarship programs. This activity is presented as a private-purpose trust fund. The District also acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals. These activities are reported in an agency fund. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements of fiduciary net position and changes in fiduciary net position on pages 20 and 21. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 22 - 50 of this report.

The District as a Whole

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the District as a whole.

The table below provides a summary of the District's net position at June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013.

Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2014	Governmental Activities 2013
<u>Assets</u>		
Current and other assets	\$ 9,498,558	\$ 8,263,314
Capital assets, net	5,342,258	5,405,211
Total assets	14,840,816	13,668,525
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	2,034,315	2,582,536
Long-term liabilities	1,285,370	1,382,275
Total liabilities	3,319,685	3,964,811
Deferred inflows of resources		
Deferred inflows of resources	5,210,977	5,015,249
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	5,111,354	5,018,699
Restricted	60,196	55,321
Unrestricted (deficit)	1,138,604	(385,555)
Total net position	\$ 6,310,154	\$ 4,688,465

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2014, the District's assets exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$6,310,154.

Current assets increased approximately \$1.24 million during fiscal year 2014. This is due to an increase of cash and investments and property taxes receivable.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

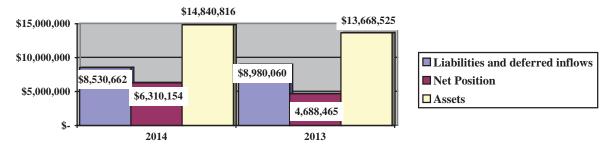
Current liabilities decreased approximately \$548,000 due to a decrease in accrued wages and benefits.

At year-end, capital assets represented 36.00% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2014 was \$5,111,354. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's net investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the District's net position, \$60,196, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position of \$1,138,604 may be used to meet the District's ongoing obligations to the students and creditors.

The graph below illustrates the governmental activities assets, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position at June 30, 2014 and 2013:

Governmental Activities



The table below shows the change in net position for fiscal years 2014 and 2013.

Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2014	Governmental Activities 2013	
Revenues			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services and sales	\$ 947,059	\$ 877,176	
Operating grants and contributions	1,575,384	1,666,015	
General revenues:			
Property taxes	5,744,522	4,409,432	
School district income taxes	3,092,949	3,070,839	
Grants and entitlements	8,508,993	8,021,602	
Investment earnings	4,687	1,410	
Gain on disposal of capital assets	266,026	-	
Other	53,918	188,448	
Total revenues	\$ 20,193,538	\$ 18,234,922	

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2014	Governmental Activities 2013	
Expenses			
Program expenses:			
Instruction:			
Regular	\$ 8,594,848	\$ 8,890,254	
Special	2,113,951	1,653,727	
Vocational	74,262	109,068	
Other	675,089	642,145	
Support services:			
Pupil	1,313,812	1,288,902	
Instructional staff	481,952	950,558	
Board of education	19,403	13,184	
Administration	1,060,376	986,069	
Fiscal	326,576	367,988	
Business	-	11,025	
Operations and maintenance	1,354,098	1,420,943	
Pupil transportation	1,177,084	1,108,684	
Central	79,315	76,103	
Operations of non-instructional services			
Other non-instructional services	4,999	37,001	
Food service operations	679,416	655,315	
Extracurricular activities	597,887	565,079	
Interest and fiscal charges	18,781	28,097	
Total expenses	18,571,849	18,804,142	
Change in net position	1,621,689	(569,220)	
Net position at beginning of year	4,688,465	5,257,685	
Net position at end of year	\$ 6,310,154	\$ 4,688,465	

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$1,621,689. Total governmental expenses of \$18,571,849 were offset by program revenues of \$2,522,443 and general revenues of \$17,671,095. Program revenues supported 13.58% of the total governmental expenses.

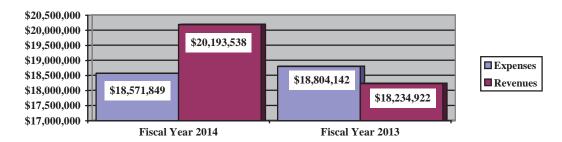
The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, a school district income tax, and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 85.90% of total governmental revenue. Real estate property is reappraised every six years and the school district income tax rate is 1.25%.

The most significant increase in revenues was in property tax revenues. This was due to the passage of a 6.97 mill operating levy in May 2013. Overall expenses decreased \$232,293 or 1.24%.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenues and expenses for fiscal year 2014 and 2013.

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



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

Governmental Activities

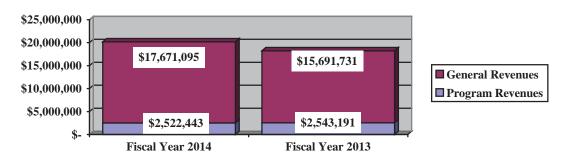
	Total Cost of Services 2014	Net Cost of Services 2014	Total Cost of Services 2013	Net Cost of Services 2013
Program expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 8,594,848	\$ 8,247,700	\$ 8,890,254	\$ 8,485,778
Special	2,113,951	1,021,139	1,653,727	645,549
Vocational	74,262	57,131	109,068	37,013
Other	675,089	643,095	642,145	642,145
Support services:				
Pupil	1,313,812	1,276,028	1,288,902	1,256,968
Instructional staff	481,952	412,986	950,558	870,992
Board of education	19,403	19,403	13,184	13,184
Administration	1,060,376	1,060,376	986,069	980,236
Fiscal	326,576	326,576	367,988	362,732
Business	-	-	11,025	11,025
Operations and maintenance	1,354,098	1,326,488	1,420,943	1,397,021
Pupil transportation	1,177,084	1,140,466	1,108,684	1,074,662
Central	79,315	79,315	76,103	76,103
Operations of non-instructional services:				
Other non-instructional services	4,999	(1,336)	37,001	(2,706)
Food service operations	679,416	65,092	655,315	35,557
Extracurricular activities	597,887	356,166	565,079	346,595
Interest and fiscal charges	18,781	18,781	28,097	28,097
Total expenses	\$ 18,571,849	\$ 16,049,406	\$ 18,804,142	\$ 16,260,951

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent as 87.00% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 86.42%. The District's taxpayers and unrestricted grants and entitlements are by far the primary support for District's students.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue for fiscal years 2014 and 2013.

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds (as presented on page 15) reported a combined fund balance of \$1,462,817 which is greater than last year's deficit balance of \$104,264. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2014 and 2013.

	Fund Balance (Deficit) June 30, 2014	Fund Balance (Deficit) June 30, 2013	Increase
General	\$ 964,038	\$ (513,295)	\$ 1,477,333
Permanent improvement	600,623	573,337	27,286
Other Governmental	(101,844)	(164,306)	62,462
Total	\$ 1,462,817	\$ (104,264)	\$ 1,567,081

General Fund

The District's general fund's fund balance increased \$1,477,333.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activities and fund balance of the general fund.

	2014 Amount	2013 Amount	Increase/	Percentage
Davianuag	Alliount	Alliount	(Decrease)	<u>Change</u>
Revenues Taxes	\$ 8,081,499	\$ 6,803,572	\$ 1,277,927	18.78 %
Tuition	213,007	218,498	(5,491)	(2.51) %
Earnings on investments	3,855	1,929	1,926	99.84 %
Intergovernmental	9,106,701	8,493,690	613,011	7.22 %
Other revenues	320,169	390,784	(70,615)	(18.07) %
Total	\$ 17,725,231	\$ 15,908,473	\$ 1,816,758	11.42 %
Expenditures				
Instruction	\$ 10,919,771	\$ 10,768,867	\$ 150,904	1.40 %
Support services	5,250,474	5,765,891	(515,417)	(8.94) %
Extracurricular activities	399,496	369,455	30,041	8.13 %
Debt Service	174,389	174,411	(22)	(0.01) %
Total	\$ 16,744,130	\$ 17,078,624	\$ (334,494)	(1.96) %

Revenues of the general fund increased \$1,816,758 or 11.42%. The most significant increases were taxes which increased \$1,277,927 or 18.78%. This increase is mainly due to the passage of a 6.97 mill operating levy in May 2013. The increase of \$613,011 in intergovernmental revenue is mainly due to an increase in State Foundation revenue. This increase in State Foundation revenue is the result of changes made to the State Foundation funding formula, which benefitted the District.

Expenditures of the general fund decreased \$334,494 or 1.96%. The most significant decrease was in the area of support services which decreased \$515,417. This is due to an overall decrease in support staff expenditures during the year due to cost cutting measures.

Permanent Improvement Fund

During fiscal year 2014, the permanent improvement fund had \$831,227 in revenues and \$803,941 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2014, the permanent improvement fund balance increased \$27,286 from a fund balance of \$573,337 to a fund balance of \$600,623.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2014, the District amended its general fund budget numerous times. For the general fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$18,057,025 were decreased to \$17,890,986 in the final budget. Actual revenues and other financing sources were \$18,302,628 which is greater than the final budgeted revenues estimate by \$411,642.

General fund original appropriations of \$16,746,064 were increased to \$17,780,194 in the final budget. Actual budget basis expenditures of \$17,637,426 were \$142,768 less than the final budget.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2014, the District had \$5,342,258 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

The following table shows June 30, 2014 balances compared to June 30, 2013:

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Government	al Activities
	2014	2013
Land	\$ 405,123	\$ 405,123
Land improvements	1,409,137	1,445,097
Building and improvements	2,225,629	2,347,993
Furniture and equipment	1,254,070	924,885
Vehicles	48,299	282,113
Total	\$ 5,342,258	\$ 5,405,211

Capital assets decreased \$62,953 during fiscal year 2014. During fiscal year 2014, the District had \$568,475 in capital asset additions, \$349,684 in depreciation expense and \$281,744 (net of accumulated depreciation) in disposals.

Refer to Note 9 in the basic financial statements for further detail on the District's capital assets.

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2014, the District had \$230,904 in general obligation bonds and capital leases outstanding. Of this total, \$165,505 is due within one year and \$65,399 is due in greater than one year.

The following table summarizes the bonds and capital leases outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities 2014	Governmental Activities 2013	
General obligation bonds	\$ 16,528	\$ 31,955	
Capital leases	214,376	354,557	
Total	\$ 230,904	\$ 386,512	

The general obligation bonds are scheduled to mature in fiscal year 2015 and bear an interest rate of 6.90%. Payment of principal and interest on the general obligation bonds are being made from the general fund.

See Note 11 to the basic financial statements for further detail on the District's debt administration.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

Current Financial Related Activities

The District continued to provide excellent services to our students, parents and community in fiscal year 2014 while spending less than the average Ohio school district. The Board of Education and management team have carefully managed general fund budgets in order to minimize the need for additional local support.

The District has a low industry base and relies heavily on residential support for local funding. The District also relies on two school district income tax levies that total 1.25%. A five-year .75% income tax levy was renewed in the May 2010 primary election for calendar years 2011-2015 and a five-year .50% income tax levy was renewed in May 2011 for calendar years 2012-2016. The passage of the .50% income tax renewal levy in 2011 was critical to the continued successful operations of the District.

The District relies significantly on funding from the State of Ohio due to the low local valuation of primarily residential development. The District suffered losses due to several legislative actions, including HB 95 that reduced revenue for fiscal year 2005 and beyond and HB 66, which overhauled the business taxation system for the State beginning July 1, 2005 and initiated the phase out of the collection of tangible personal property taxes for the District. The future of both State and Federal funding has been difficult to predict and the future of both is unknown.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Mr. Daniel Schall, Treasurer, Valley View Local School District, 64 Comstock Ave., Germantown, Ohio 45327.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2014

Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and investments \$ 2,085	,387
Cash in segregated accounts	246
Receivables:	
Property taxes	,055
Income taxes	,323
Accounts	,122
Accrued interest	,805
Intergovernmental	,362
Prepayments	,717
Materials and supplies inventory	,541
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable capital assets	,123
Depreciable capital assets, net 4,937.	,135
Capital assets, net	
Total assets	,816
Liabilities:	
	,077
Accrued wages and benefits	
	,909
	,264
Long-term liabilities:	
	,975
	,395
Total liabilities	,685
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year 5,210	,977
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	,354
Restricted for:	
State funded programs	,600
	,441
Student activities	,241
Other purposes	,914
Unrestricted	,604
Total net position	,154

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

			Program	Reven	iles	R	et (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Cl	narges for		rating Grants		overnmental
	Expenses		ces and Sales	-	Contributions		Activities
Governmental activities:	 -						
Instruction:							
Regular	\$ 8,594,848	\$	294,677	\$	52,471	\$	(8,247,700)
Special	2,113,951		45,666		1,047,146		(1,021,139)
Vocational	74,262		-		17,131		(57,131)
Other	675,089		-		31,994		(643,095)
Support services:							
Pupil	1,313,812		5,715		32,069		(1,276,028)
Instructional staff	481,952		-		68,966		(412,986)
Board of education	19,403		-		-		(19,403)
Administration	1,060,376		-		-		(1,060,376)
Fiscal	326,576		-		-		(326,576)
Operations and maintenance	1,354,098		27,610		-		(1,326,488)
Pupil transportation	1,177,084		-		36,618		(1,140,466)
Central	79,315		_		-		(79,315)
Operation of non-instructional services:							
Food service operations	679,416		331,691		282,633		(65,092)
Other non-instructional services	4,999		-		6,335		1,336
Extracurricular activities	597,887		241,700		21		(356,166)
Interest and fiscal charges	 18,781						(18,781)
Total governmental activities	\$ 18,571,849	\$	947,059	\$	1,575,384		(16,049,406)
			l revenues:				
			y taxes levied f				
							4,999,175
		_					745,347
			taxes levied fo				
							3,092,949
			and entitlement				0.500.003
			cific programs				8,508,993
							4,687
		3.61 11	•	•	sets		266,026
		Miscell	aneous				53,918
		Total go	eneral revenues			·	17,671,095
		Change	in net position				1,621,689
		Net pos	sition at begin	ning of	year		4,688,465
		Net pos	sition at end of	year.		\$	6,310,154

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2014

		General	ermanent		Ionmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Assets:			 -				
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	1,404,051	\$ 597,783	\$	83,553	\$	2,085,387
Cash in segregated accounts		-	-		246		246
Receivables:							
Property taxes		4,931,182	685,873		-		5,617,055
Income taxes		1,311,323	-		-		1,311,323
Accounts		106,122	-		-		106,122
Accrued interest		1,805	-		-		1,805
Interfund loans		32,490	-		-		32,490
Intergovernmental		300,360	-		65,002		365,362
Prepayments		6,717	-		-		6,717
Materials and supplies inventory		<u>-</u> _	 		4,541		4,541
Total assets	\$	8,094,050	\$ 1,283,656	\$	153,342	\$	9,531,048
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$	78,825	\$ 28,182	\$	16,070	\$	123,077
Accrued wages and benefits		1,394,983	-		100,082		1,495,065
Compensated absences payable		98,361	-		-		98,361
Interfund loans payable		-	-		32,490		32,490
Intergovernmental payable		84,602	-		17,662		102,264
Pension obligation payable		288,296	 1,733		23,880		313,909
Total liabilities		1,945,067	 29,915		190,184		2,165,166
Deferred inflows of resources:							
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		4,574,428	636,549		_		5,210,977
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		120,023	16,569		_		136,592
Accrued interest not available		645	-		_		645
Other nonexchange transactions not available		-	-		65,002		65,002
Miscellaneous revenue not available		276,653	-		, _		276,653
Income tax revenue not available		213,196	-		-		213,196
Total deferred inflows of resources		5,184,945	653,118		65,002		5,903,065
Fund balances:		_	_				
Nonspendable:					4.541		4.541
Materials and supplies inventory		-	-		4,541		4,541
Prepaids		6,717 5,040	-		-		6,717 5,040
Restricted:		5,940	-		-		5,940
Extracurricular		-	-		16,241		16,241
Other purposes		-	-		22,514		22,514
Committed:							
Capital improvements		-	600,623		-		600,623
Other purposes		11,000	-		-		11,000
Assigned:		1.000					1.000
Student instruction		16,368	-		-		16,368
Student and staff support		139,289	-		-		139,289
Other purposes		31,420	-		(145,140)		31,420
Unassigned (deficit)		753,304	 		(145,140)		1 462 817
Total fund balances (deficit)	ф.	964,038	 600,623	ф.	(101,844)		1,462,817
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances		8,094,050	\$ 1,283,656	\$	153,342	<u> </u>	9,531,048

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2014

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 1,462,817
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial		
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		5,342,258
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-		
period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.		
Property taxes receivable	\$ 136,592	
Income taxes receivable	213,196	
Accounts receivable	105,841	
Accrued interest receivable	645	
Intergovernmental receivable	 235,814	
Total		692,088
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and		
payable in the current period and therefore are not reported		
in the funds.		
General obligation bonds	(16,528)	
Capital lease obligations	(214,376)	
Compensated absences	 (956,105)	
Total		 (1,187,009)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 6,310,154

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	General	Permanent Improvement	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
From local sources:	Φ 4.002.001	Φ 740.600	ф	Φ 5.742.500
Property taxes	\$ 4,992,801	\$ 749,699	\$ -	\$ 5,742,500
Income taxes	3,088,698	-	-	3,088,698
Tuition.	213,007	922	- 21	213,007
Earnings on investments	3,855	832	21 601	4,708
Charges for services	124 202	-	331,691	331,691
Extracurricular	134,302	-	111,571	245,873
Classroom materials and fees	98,624	-	10.042	98,624
Other local revenues	87,243	90.606	19,942	107,185 9,220,899
Intergovernmental - state	9,106,701	80,696	33,502	
Intergovernmental - federal	17,725,231	831,227	877,894 1,374,621	877,894 19,931,079
Total levellues	17,723,231	031,227	1,374,021	19,931,079
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	8,409,524	464,523	36,483	8,910,530
Special	1,765,749	-	406,075	2,171,824
Vocational	98,568	-	-	98,568
Other	645,930	-	29,159	675,089
Support services:	1 220 205		25 205	1 252 600
Pupil	1,228,385	-	25,305	1,253,690
Instructional staff	375,609	-	59,369	434,978
Board of education	19,403	10.001	-	19,403
Administration	1,010,284 327,001	10,021	-	1,020,305 327,001
Fiscal		202 619	-	
Operations and maintenance	1,080,584 1,129,864	323,618 5,779	-	1,404,202 1,135,643
Pupil transportation	79,344	3,119	-	79,344
Operation of non-instructional services:	79,344	-	-	79,344
Food service operations			669,957	669,957
Other non-instructional services	-	-	4,999	4,999
Extracurricular activities	399,496		131,198	530,694
Debt service:	377,770		131,170	330,074
Principal retirement	155,608	_	_	155,608
Interest and fiscal charges	18,781	_	_	18,781
Total expenditures	16,744,130	803,941	1,362,545	18,910,616
Excess of revenues over expenditures	981,101	27,286	12,076	1,020,463
Other financing sources (uses):	5.45.550			5.45.550
Sale of capital assets	547,770	-	-	547,770
Transfers in	(51.520)	-	51,538	51,538
Transfers (out)	(51,538)	· <u> </u>	51.520	(51,538)
Total other financing sources (uses)	496,232	·	51,538	547,770
Net change in fund balances	1,477,333	27,286	63,614	1,568,233
Fund balances (deficit) at beginning of year	(513,295)	573,337	(164,306)	(104,264)
Decrease in reserve for inventory	Ф 064.020	ф соо соо	(1,152)	(1,152)
Fund balances (deficit) at end of year	\$ 964,038	\$ 600,623	\$ (101,844)	\$ 1,462,817

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, 2014

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because: Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. Capital asset additions Carrent year depreciation Total The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position. Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when purchased. However, in the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense when consumed. Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Property taxes Cassoo materials and fees Cassoo materials and fees Cassoo materials and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (81,823)	Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$	1,568,233
Answerer, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. Capital asset additions Current year depreciation Total The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position. Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when purchased. However, in the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense when consumed. Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Property taxes 1 2,022 Income taxes A 4,251 Classroom materials and fees Intergovernmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds Some expenses reported in the statement of activities. such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (81,823)				
Capital asset additions Current year depreciation Total Total The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position. Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when purchased. However, in the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense when consumed. Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Property taxes Intergovernmental and fees Intergovernmental Total Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds Capital leases Total Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (81,823)	However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as			
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position. Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when purchased. However, in the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense when consumed. Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes 1,202 Income taxes 2,022 Income taxes 4,251 Classroom materials and fees Integovernmental 32,906 Total Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds 15,427 Capital leases 140,181 Total Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (81,823)		\$ 568,475		
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position. Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when purchased. However, in the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense when consumed. Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Property taxes Property taxes 1,2,022 Income taxes 4,251 Classroom materials and fees 4,597 Intergovernmental Total Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds Capital leases 15,427 Capital leases 110,181 Total Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (81,823)		 (349,684)	_	
capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position. Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when purchased. However, in the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense when consumed. Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes 2,022 Income taxes 4,251 Classroom materials and fees 4,597 Intergovernmental 32,906 Total 32,906 Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds 15,427 Capital leases 140,181 Total 155,608 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (81,823)	Total			218,791
capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position. Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when purchased. However, in the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense when consumed. Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes 2,022 Income taxes 4,251 Classroom materials and fees 4,597 Intergovernmental 32,906 Total 32,906 Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds 15,427 Capital leases 140,181 Total 155,608 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (81,823)	The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving			
Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when purchased. However, in the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense when consumed. Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Property taxes Income taxes Income taxes Intergovernmental funds and fees Intergovernmental Total Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds Capital leases Intergovernmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (1,152) (1,152) (2,022) (4,251) (4,597) (43,776) (43,776) (5,427) (6,181) (7,181) (7,181) (7,182) (81,823)				
purchased. However, in the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense when consumed. Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Property taxes Income taxes A,251 Classroom materials and fees A,597 Intergovernmental Total Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds Capital leases Total Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (1,152) (decrease net position.			(281,744)
purchased. However, in the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense when consumed. Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Property taxes Income taxes A,251 Classroom materials and fees A,597 Intergovernmental Total Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds Capital leases Total Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (1,152) (Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when			
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes 2,022 Income taxes 4,251 Classroom materials and fees 4,597 Intergovernmental 32,906 Total 32,906 Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds 15,427 Capital leases 140,181 Total 155,608 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (81,823)				
current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Property taxes Income taxes Classroom materials and fees Total Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds Capital leases Total Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (81,823)	*			(1,152)
Property taxes 2,022 Income taxes 4,251 Classroom materials and fees 4,597 Intergovernmental 32,906 Total 32,906 Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds 15,427 Capital leases 140,181 Total 155,608 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (81,823)	*			
Income taxes 4,251 Classroom materials and fees 4,597 Intergovernmental 32,906 Total 43,776 Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds 15,427 Capital leases 140,181 Total 155,608 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (81,823)	the funds.			
Classroom materials and fees Intergovernmental Total Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds Capital leases Total Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (81,823)	Property taxes	2,022		
Intergovernmental Total Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds Capital leases 15,427 Capital leases 140,181 Total Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (81,823)	Income taxes	4,251		
Total 43,776 Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds 15,427 Capital leases 140,181 Total 155,608 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (81,823)				
Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds Capital leases 15,427 Capital leases 140,181 Total Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (81,823)		32,906	-	
governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds Capital leases 140,181 Total Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (81,823)	Total			43,776
on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds Capital leases Total Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. 15,427 140,181 155,608 (81,823)	Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the			
Bonds 15,427 Capital leases 140,181 Total 155,608 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (81,823)				
Capital leases Total Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. 140,181 155,608 (81,823)	on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were:			
Total 155,608 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (81,823)		*		
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	•	140,181	_	
such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	Total			155,608
financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (81,823)	Some expenses reported in the statement of activities,			
in governmental funds. (81,823)				
Change in net position of governmental activities \$ 1,621,689	in governmental funds.			(81,823)
	Change in net position of governmental activities		\$	1,621,689

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	Budgeted Amounts				Fin	iance with al Budget Positive		
		Original		Final		Actual		legative)
Revenues:	-	011g				1100000		
From local sources:								
Property taxes	\$	4,843,666	\$	4,799,127	\$	4,909,547	\$	110,420
Income taxes	-	3,069,495	-	3,041,271	_	3,111,245	*	69,974
Tuition		210,247		208,314		213,107		4,793
Earnings on investments		3,567		3,535		3,616		81
Extracurricular		108,708		107,709		110,187		2,478
Classroom materials and fees		97,301		96,406		98,624		2,218
Other local revenues		64,435		63,841		65,310		1,469
Intergovernmental - state		8,851,557		8,770,165		8,971,952		201,787
Total revenues		17,248,976		17,090,368		17,483,588		393,220
		. ,		. , ,		.,,		
Expenditures: Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular		8,117,932		8,619,245		8,550,035		69,210
Special		1,830,247		1,943,272		1,927,668		15,604
Vocational		96,527		102,488		101,665		823
Other		621,887		660,291		654,989		5,302
Support services:		021,007		000,271		00 .,> 0>		2,202
Pupil		1,206,098		1,280,579		1,270,296		10,283
Instructional staff		422,184		448,255		444,656		3,599
Board of education		18,496		19,638		19,480		158
Administration		975,905		1,036,171		1,027,851		8,320
Fiscal		330,140		350,527		347,712		2,815
Business		68,282		72,499		71,917		582
Operations and maintenance		1,212,073		1,286,923		1,276,589		10,334
Pupil transportation		1,205,007		1,279,420		1,269,147		10,273
Central		76,167		80,870		80,221		649
Extracurricular activities		383,550		407,236		403,966		3,270
Debt service:		202,220		.07,200		.02,>00		5,276
Principal retirement		91,540		97,193		96,413		780
Interest and fiscal charges		10,248		10,880		10,793		87
Total expenditures		16,666,283		17,695,487		17,553,398		142,089
Excess of revenues over (under)				_				_
		582,693		(605 110)		(69,810)		535,309
expenditures		382,093		(605,119)		(09,810)		333,309
Other financing sources (uses):								
Refund of prior year's expenditures		230,760		228,638		233,899		5,261
Transfers (out)		(48,933)		(51,954)		(51,538)		416
Advances in		36,870		36,530		37,371		841
Advances (out)		(30,848)		(32,753)		(32,490)		263
Sale of capital assets		540,419		535,450		547,770		12,320
Total other financing sources (uses)		728,268		715,911		735,012		19,101
Net change in fund balance		1,310,961		110,792		665,202		554,410
Fund balance at beginning of year		222,738		222,738		222,738		_
Prior year encumbrances appropriated .		241,064		241,064		241,064		-
Fund balance at end of year	\$	1,774,763	\$	574,594	\$	1,129,004	\$	554,410

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2014

	Private-Purpose Trust			
	Scholarship		Agency	
Assets:				
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	1,146,704	\$	48,604
Total assets		1,146,704	\$	48,604
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable		-	\$	9,610
Due to students		<u> </u>		38,994
Total liabilities		<u>-</u>	\$	48,604
Net position:				
Held in trust for scholarships:				
Nonexpendable		1,123,704		
Expendable		23,000		
Total net position	\$	1,146,704		

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	Private-Pur Trust	
	Sci	holarship
Additions:		
Interest	\$	302
Gifts and contributions		1,000
Total additions		1,302
Deductions: Scholarships awarded		24,750
Change in net position		(23,448)
Net position at beginning of year		1,170,152
Net position at end of year	\$	1,146,704

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Valley View Local School District (the "District") is located in Montgomery County and encompasses the Villages of Germantown, Carlisle and Farmersville and the Townships of German, Jackson, Jefferson, Miami and Gratis. The District serves an area of approximately 68 square miles.

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

The District currently operates 2 elementary schools, 1 middle school, and 1 comprehensive high school. The District employs 100 non-certified and 204 certified employees to provide services to 1,923 students in grades K through 12 and various community groups.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Miami Valley Career Tech Vocational School

The vocational school district is a separate body politic and corporate, established by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) to provide for the vocational and special education needs of its students. The Board of Education is comprised of 17 members elected from the 27 participating school districts. The school accepts non-tuition students from the District as a member school, however, it is considered to be a separate political subdivision and not part of the District. Financial information is available from Debbie Gossett, Treasurer, at 200 Lau Parkway, Clayton, Ohio 45315.

Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council (SOEPC)

SOEPC is a purchasing cooperative made up of nearly 100 school districts in Montgomery and surrounding counties. The Montgomery County Educational Service Center acts as fiscal agent for the group. The purpose of the cooperative is to obtain lower prices for supplies and materials commonly used by the member districts. The members are obligated to pay all fees, charges, and assessments as established by SOEPC. Each member district has one voting representative. Title to any and all equipment and supplies purchased by SOEPC is held in trust for the member districts by the fiscal agent. Any district withdrawing from SOEPC shall forfeit its claim to any and all SOEPC assets. One year of prior notice is necessary for withdrawal from the group. During this time, the withdrawing member is liable for all member obligations. Payments to SOEPC are made from the District's general fund. The District purchases health and dental insurance through the SOEPC's Benefit Plan Trust and workers' compensation insurance through Hunter Consulting Inc. via SOEPC. Financial information is available from SOEPC by contacting Ken Swink, Director, at 303 Corporate Center Drive, Suite 208, Vandalia, Ohio 45377.

Metropolitan Dayton Educational Cooperative Association (MDECA)

The District is a participant in MDECA, which is a computer consortium of 25 public school districts within the boundaries of Darke, Greene, Miami, and Montgomery Counties. The organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology (with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment) to administrative and instructional functions among member school districts. The governing board of MDECA consists of one representative from each district plus one representative from the fiscal agent. The District pays MDECA an enrollment based fee for services provided during the year. Financial information is available from Jerry C. Woodyard, Executive Director, at 225 Linwood Street, Dayton, Ohio 45405.

RELATED ORGANIZATION

Germantown Public Library

The Germantown Public Library is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio, created in accordance with Chapter 3375, ORC. The Board of Education is responsible for appointing the trustees of the Library; however, the Board cannot influence the Library's operation, nor does the Library represent a potential financial benefit or burden to the District. Although the District does serve as the taxing authority and may issue tax related debt on behalf of the Library, its role is limited to a ministerial function. Once the Library determines to present a levy to the voters, including the determination of the rate and duration, the District must place the levy on the ballot. The Library determines its need for the issuance of debt and determines its own budget. The Library did not receive any funding from the District during fiscal year 2014.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

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

B. Fund Accounting

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

<u>Permanent improvement fund</u> - The permanent improvement fund is used to account for financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets.

Other governmental funds of the District are used to account for specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Proprietary funds are used to account for the District's ongoing activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector. The District has no proprietary funds.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The District's agency fund accounts for student activities.

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

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

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the governmental activities of the District. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include amounts paid by the recipient of goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the District.

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the District are included on the statement of net position.

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

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, deferred outflows of resources, 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.

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

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

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

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at fiscal year end: property taxes available as an advance, income taxes, interest, tuition, grants, student fees and rentals.

<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources and Deferred Outflows of Resources</u> - A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net position by the District that is applicable to a future reporting period. A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of net position by the District that is applicable to a future reporting period.

Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2014, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2015 operations, and other revenues received in advance of the fiscal year for which they were intended to finance, have been recorded as deferred inflows. Income taxes and grants not received within the available period, grants and entitlements received before the grant's timing requirements are met, and delinquent property taxes due at June 30, 2014, are recorded as deferred inflows on the governmental fund financial statements.

On governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period have been reported as deferred inflows of resources.

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

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

E. Budgets

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

Tax Budget:

Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with Montgomery County Budget Commission for rate determination.

Estimated Resources:

By April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered cash balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts from the certificate of estimated resources that was in effect at the time the original and final appropriations were passed by the Board of Education.

Appropriations:

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

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

Although the legal level of budgetary control was established at the fund level of expenditures, the budgetary statements present comparisons at the fund and function level of expenditures as elected by the District Treasurer.

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

Lapsing of Appropriations:

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

F. Cash and Investments

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

During fiscal year 2014, investments were limited to negotiable and nonnegotiable certificates of deposits, and U.S. Government money market funds. Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts, such as nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, are reported at cost.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. The Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2014 amounted to \$3,855 which includes \$2,376 assigned from other District funds.

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

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

G. Inventory

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

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

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

H. Prepayments

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

I. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets specifically related to governmental activities. These assets result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position, but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and deductions during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. The 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:

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	7 - 30 years
Buildings and improvements	7 - 40 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 30 years
Vehicles	7 - 15 years

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

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

J. Interfund Balances

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

K. Compensated Absences

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

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for sick leave is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at the balance sheet date by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for severance on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees age fifty or greater with at least ten years of service and all employees with at least 20 years of service regardless of their age were considered expected to become eligible in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

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

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

For governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures as payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements.

L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds and capital leases are recognized on the fund financial statements when due.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

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

M. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

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

N. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows. The net position component "net investment in capital assets," consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The amount restricted for other purposes represents amounts restricted for a special trust fund.

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

O. Estimates

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

P. Interfund Activity

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

Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting in the statement of activities.

Q. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2014.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2014, the District has implemented GASB Statement No. 70, "<u>Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Financial Guarantees</u>".

GASB Statement No. 70 improves the recognition, measurement, and disclosures for state and local governments that have extended or received financial guarantees that are nonexchange transactions. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 70 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

B. Deficit Fund Balances

Fund balances at June 30, 2014 included the following individual fund deficits:

Nonmajor funds	Deficit
Food service	\$ 63,919
Miscellaneous state grants	17,279
IDEA Part-B	40,975
Title I	17,724
IDEA handicapped preschool	702

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use, but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the 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 that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio));
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

A. Cash in Segregated Accounts

At fiscal year-end, \$246 was on deposit for athletic accounts. This amount is not included in the total amount of "Deposits with Financial Institutions" below.

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2014, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$2,256,429. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of June 30, 2014, \$2,011,633 of the District's bank balance of \$2,490,755 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$479,122 was covered by the FDIC.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by the Ohio Revised Code, is held in single financial institution collateral pools at Federal Reserve Banks, or at member banks of the federal reserve system, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at the Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the District. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Although the securities were held by the pledging institutions' trust department and all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

C. Investments

As of June 30, 2014, the District had the following investments and maturities:

			(6 months
Investment type	_Fai	ir Value		or less
Negotiable CD's	\$	501,648	\$	501,648
U.S. Government money market		522,618	_	522,618
Total	\$ 1	,024,266	\$	1,024,266

The weighted average maturity of investments is 0.16 years.

Interest Rate Risk: As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to State law, the District's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk: The District's investment in the U.S. Government money market was rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the District at June 30, 2014:

<u>Investment type</u>	Fair Value		% of Total
Negotiable CD's U.S. Government money market	\$	501,648 522,618	48.98 51.02
Total	\$	1,024,266	100.00

D. Reconciliation of cash and investment to the statement of Net Position

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2014:

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	2,256,429
Cash in segregated accounts		246
Investments		1,024,266
Total	\$	3,280,941
Cash and investments per statement of net position		
Governmental activities	\$	2,085,633
Private-purpose trust funds		1,146,704
Agency funds		48,604
m 1	Φ.	2 200 0 44
Total	\$	3,280,941

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund balances at June 30, 2014 as reported on the fund statements, consist of the following individual interfund loans receivable and payable:

Receivable fund	Payable fund		mount
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$	32,490

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)

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

B. Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2014 consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

Transfers from general fund to: Nonmajor governmental funds <u>Amount</u> \$ 51,538

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and to use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements. No interfund transfers are reported on the statement of activities.

All transfers were made in compliance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2014 represent the collection of calendar year 2013 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2014 were levied after April 1, 2013, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2013, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2014 represent the collection of calendar year 2013 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2014 became a lien on December 31, 2012, were levied after April 1, 2013, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The District receives property taxes from Montgomery County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2014, are available to finance fiscal year 2014 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2014 was \$236,731 in the general fund and \$32,755 in the permanent improvement fund. This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2013 was \$153,476 in the general fund and \$28,396 in the permanent improvement fund. The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property and delinquent tangible personal property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2014 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reported as revenue at fiscal year end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows.

On the accrual basis of accounting, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue, while on a modified accrual basis of accounting the revenue has been reported as a deferred inflow.

The assessed values upon which the fiscal year 2014 taxes were collected are:

	2013 Second				2014 First		
		Half Collecti	ons		Half Collections		
	_	Amount	Percent	_	Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/residential							
and other real estate	\$	208,885,820	94.37	\$	209,418,930	94.06	
Public utility personal		12,460,170	5.63		13,222,630	5.94	
Total	\$	221,345,990	100.00	\$	222,641,560	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation							
General	\$	28.56		\$	35.53		
Permanent improvement		3.80			3.80		

NOTE 7 - SCHOOL DISTRICT INCOME TAX

In fiscal year 1991, the voters of the District passed a .50% income tax, effective for five years. This income tax has been renewed several times by the voters and is effective through December 31, 2016. In fiscal year 1995, voters of the District passed an additional .75% income tax, effective for five years. This income tax has been renewed several times by the voters and is effective through December 31, 2015. The tax is collected by the State of Ohio and remitted to the District quarterly. Total income tax revenue for fiscal year 2014 credited to the general fund was \$3,088,698.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2014 consisted of taxes (both property taxes and income taxes), accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees), accrued interest, and intergovernmental grants and entitlements. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds.

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

Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$ 5,617,055
Income taxes	1,311,323
Accounts	106,122
Accrued interest	1,805
Intergovernmental	365,362
Total	\$ 7,401,667

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

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014 was as follows:

	Balance 06/30/13	Additions	<u>Deductions</u>	Balance <u>06/30/14</u>
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 405,123	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 405,123
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	405,123			405,123
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	2,289,113	12,000	-	2,301,113
Buildings and improvements	7,264,815	6,512	-	7,271,327
Furniture and equipment	3,278,257	505,688	(556,989)	3,226,956
Vehicles	1,601,209	44,275	(1,389,582)	255,902
Total capital assets, being depreciated	14,433,394	568,475	(1,946,571)	13,055,298
Less: accumulated depreciation				
Land improvements	(844,016)	(47,960)	-	(891,976)
Buildings and improvements	(4,916,822)	(128,876)	-	(5,045,698)
Furniture and equipment	(2,353,372)	(167,098)	547,584	(1,972,886)
Vehicles	(1,319,096)	(5,750)	1,117,243	(207,603)
Total accumulated depreciation	(9,433,306)	(349,684)	1,664,827	(8,118,163)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 5,405,211	\$ 218,791	\$ (281,744)	\$ 5,342,258

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :	
Regular	\$ 177,855
Special	3,523
Vocational	6,869
<u>Support services</u> :	
Pupil	2,878
Instructional staff	7,199
Administration	4,197
Fiscal	129
Operations and maintenance	51,661
Pupil transportation	8,725
Central	2,023
Extracurricular activities	68,827
Food service operations	15,798
Total depreciation expense	\$ 349,684

NOTE 10 - CAPITALIZED LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In prior fiscal years, the District entered into leases for copiers and a building. These leases meet the criteria of a capital lease as defined by generally accepted accounting principles, which defines a capital lease generally as one that transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee at the conclusion of the lease term.

Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances - general fund. These expenditures are reflected as program/function expenditures on a budgetary basis. Capital assets acquired by lease and the related lease obligation liability have been reported on the statement of net position.

Capital assets consisting of buildings and equipment have been capitalized in the amount of \$1,136,105. These amounts represent the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2014 for the buildings and equipment was \$243,600 and \$177,662, respectively, leaving a current book value of \$596,400 and \$118,443, respectively. Total principal payments for fiscal year 2014 totaled \$140,181.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

NOTE 10 - CAPITALIZED LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE - (Continued)

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2014:

Fiscal Year			
Ending June 30.	Building	Copiers	Total
2015	\$ 90,039	\$ 67,183	\$ 157,222
2016		67,184	67,184
Total future minimum lease payments	90,039	134,367	224,406
Less: amount representing interest	(3,277)	(6,753)	(10,030)
Present value of future minimum lease payments	\$ 86,762	\$ 127,614	\$ 214,376

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

During the fiscal year 2014, the following activity occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations:

	Issued	Due	Interest Rate	Balance 06/30/13	<u>Increase</u>	Decrease	Balance 06/30/14	Amount Due in One Year
G.O. bonds payable Facility acquisition	2000	2015	6.9%	\$ 31,955	\$ -	\$ (15,427)	\$ 16,528	\$ 16,528
Total G.O. bonds				31,955		(15,427)	16,528	16,528
Other long-term obligations Capital lease obligation Compensated absences				354,557 995,763	211,025	(140,181) (152,322)	214,376 1,054,466	148,977 137,470
Total other long-term obligations	S			1,350,320	211,025	(292,503)	1,268,842	286,447
Total governmental activities				\$ 1,382,275	\$ 211,025	\$ (307,930)	\$ 1,285,370	\$ 302,975

During fiscal year 2000, the District issued un-voted general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition of a new building. These bonds are general obligations of the District for which the full faith and credit of the District are pledged for repayment. Accordingly, such unmatured obligations of the District are accounted for in the statement of net position. Principal and interest payments are made from the general fund.

Ohio statutes allow for the issuance of un-voted general obligation debt to the extent that the par amount of said debt does not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the valuation (at issuance date) of the District.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Principal and interest requirements to for general obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2014, are as follows:

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds						
Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total				
2015	\$ 16,528	\$ 624	\$ 17,152				
Total	\$ 16,528	\$ 624	\$ 17,152				

Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2014, are a voted debt margin of \$20,021,212 and an unvoted debt margin of \$222,642.

NOTE 12 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time. Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Upon retirement, payment is made to certified and classified employees for one-fourth of accrued, but unused, sick leave credit.

B. Insurance Benefits

The District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees through Horace Mann Life Insurance Company.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The District carries general liability insurance coverage through a commercial carrier. Absent the deductible, the risk of loss transfers entirely to the commercial carrier.

The District purchases health and dental insurance through the Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council Benefit Plan Trust (the "Trust"). The Trust is a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program (See Note 2.A). The intent of the Trust is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the Trust. Risk of loss transfers to the Trust upon payment of the premium.

The District purchases workers' compensation insurance through Hunter Consulting, Inc. via SOEPC.

Post employment health care is provided to plan participants or their beneficiaries through the respective retirement systems discussed in Note 15.

The District continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of loss. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. There has been no significant reduction in amounts of insurance coverage from fiscal year 2013.

NOTE 14 - PENSION PLANS

A. School Employees Retirement System

Plan Description - The District contributes to the School Employees Retirement System (SERS), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. SERS provides retirement, disability, survivor benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code. SERS issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the School Employees Retirement System, 300 East Broad Street, Suite 100, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3746. It is also posted on the SERS' Ohio website, www.ohsers.org, under "Employers/Audit Resources".

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The current District rate is 14 percent of annual covered payroll. A portion of the District's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits. For fiscal year 2014, 13.05 percent and 0.05 percent of annual covered salary was the portion used to fund pension obligations and death benefits, respectively. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to a statutory maximum amount of 14 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. Chapter 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. The District's required contributions for pension obligations and death benefits to SERS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were \$216,162, \$279,360 and \$322,022, respectively; 70.54 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2014 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2013 and 2012.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

NOTE 14 - PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

B. State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Plan Description - The District participates in the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement plan. STRS Ohio provides retirement and disability benefits to members and death and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. STRS Ohio issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained by writing to STRS Ohio, 275 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215-3771, by calling (888) 227-7877, or by visiting the STRS Ohio website at www.strsoh.org, under "Publications".

New members have a choice of three retirement plans, a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary times a percentage that varies based on years of service, or an allowance based on a member's lifetime contributions and earned interest matched by STRS Ohio funds divided by an actuarially determined annuity factor. The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and employer contributions equal to 10.5 percent of earned compensation into an investment account. Investment decisions are made by the member. 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 DC Plan and the DB Plan. In the Combined Plan, member contributions are invested by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The DB portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60; the DC portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age 50. Benefits are established by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code.

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years credited service who becomes disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. Eligible spouses and dependents of these active members who die before retirement may qualify for survivor 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 - For fiscal year 2014, plan members were required to contribute 11 percent of their annual covered salaries. The District was required to contribute 14 percent; 13 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. Contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board, upon recommendations of its consulting actuary, not to exceed statutory maximum rates of 14 percent for members and 14 percent for employers. Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions.

The District's required contributions for pension obligations to STRS Ohio for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were \$1,067,609, \$1,108,835 and \$1,156,059, respectively; 83.17 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2014 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2013 and 2012. Contributions to the DC and Combined Plans for fiscal year 2014 were \$17,566 made by the District and \$13,802 made by the plan members.

C. Social Security System

Effective July 1, 1991, all employees not otherwise covered by the SERS/STRS Ohio have an option to choose Social Security or the SERS/STRS Ohio. As of June 30, 2014 certain members of the Board of Education have elected Social Security. The District's liability is 6.2 percent of wages paid.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

NOTE 15 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. School Employees Retirement System

Plan Description - The District participates in two cost-sharing, multiple employer postemployment benefit plans administered by the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) for non-certificated retirees and their beneficiaries, a Health Care Plan and a Medicare Part B Plan. The Health Care Plan includes hospitalization and physicians' fees through several types of plans including HMO's, PPO's, Medicare Advantage, and traditional indemnity plans. A prescription drug program is also available to those who elect health coverage. SERS employs two third-party administrators and a pharmacy benefit manager to manage the self-insurance and prescription drug plans, respectively. The Medicare Part B Plan reimburses Medicare Part B premiums paid by eligible retirees and beneficiaries as set forth in Section 3309.69 of the Ohio Revised Code. Qualified benefit recipients who pay Medicare Part B premiums may apply for and receive a monthly reimbursement from SERS. The reimbursement amount is limited by statute to the lesser of the January 1, 1999 Medicare Part B premium or the current premium. The Medicare Part B monthly premium for calendar year 2014 was \$104.90 for most participants, but could be as high as \$335.70 per month depending on their income and the SERS' reimbursement to retirees was \$45.50. Benefit provisions and the obligations to contribute are established by the System based on authority granted by State statute. The financial reports of both Plans are included in the SERS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report which is available by contacting SERS at 300 East Broad St., Suite 100, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3746. It is also posted on the SERS' Ohio website, www.ohsers.org, under "Employers/Audit Resources".

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required benefits, the Retirement Board allocates the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund. The Health Care Fund was established and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 105(e). For 2014, 0.14 percent of covered payroll was allocated 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 according to service credit earned. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.0 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2014, the actuarially determined amount was \$20,250.

Active members do not contribute to the postemployment benefit plans. The Retirement Board establishes 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.

The District's contributions for health care (including surcharge) for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were \$37,992, \$40,300 and \$52,270, respectively; 70.54 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2014 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2013 and 2012.

The Retirement Board, acting with advice of the actuary, allocates a portion of the employer contribution to the Medicare B Fund. For fiscal year 2014, this actuarially required allocation was 0.76 percent of covered payroll. The District's contributions for Medicare Part B for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$12,541, \$15,781 and \$19,017, respectively; 70.54 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2014 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2013 and 2012.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

NOTE 15 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - (Continued)

B. State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Plan Description - The District contributes to the cost sharing, multiple employer defined benefit Health Plan (the "Plan") administered by the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio) for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS Ohio. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. The Plan is included in the report of STRS Ohio which may be obtained by visiting www.strsoh.org, under "Publications" or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Funding Policy - Ohio law authorizes STRS Ohio to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS Ohio. Active employee members do not contribute to the Plan. All benefit recipients pay a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions. For 2014, STRS Ohio allocated employer contributions equal to 1 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Stabilization Fund. The District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were \$82,124, \$85,295 and \$88,928, respectively; 83.17 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2014 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2013 and 2012.

NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

- (a) Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);
- (b) Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);
- (c) In order to determine compliance with Ohio law, and to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, total outstanding encumbrances (budget basis) are recorded as the equivalent of an expenditure, as opposed to assigned or committed fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis);
- (d) Advances-in and advances-out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis);
- (e) Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis); and,
- (f) Investments are reported at fair value (GAAP basis) rather than at cost (budget basis).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund	
Budget basis	\$	665,202
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		183,971
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		690,764
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(238,780)
Funds budgeted elsewhere		(22,124)
Adjustment for encumbrances		198,300
GAAP basis	\$	1,477,333

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the public school support fund, unclaimed monies fund, other grants fund, special enterprise fund, the underground storage tank fund and the school Hall of Fame fund.

NOTE 17 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

The District is not party to legal proceedings which, in the opinion of District management, will have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the District.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

NOTE 18 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

	Capital Improvements	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2013	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		317,954
Contributions in excess of the current fiscal year set-aside requirement		-
Current year qualifying expenditures		-
Excess qualified expenditures from prior years		-
Current year offsets		(774,718)
Waiver granted by ODE		-
Prior year offset from bond proceeds		
Total	\$	(456,764)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2015	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2014	\$	_

NOTE 19 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

Ye	Year-End		
Encu	Encumbrances		
\$	132,132		
	20,918		
	24,849		
\$	177,899		

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

NOTE 20 - TRANSPORTATION SERVICES AGREEMENT

On April 22, 2013, the District entered into a transportation services agreement with First Student, Inc. The agreement commenced on July 1, 2013 and shall continue through June 30, 2023. The agreement may be extended by mutual written agreement for five additional one year periods. Under the terms of the agreement, First Student, Inc. will supply and maintain school buses and personnel to fulfill the District's needs for transportation services. During fiscal year 2014, the District paid \$959,783 to First Student, Inc. under the terms of the agreement.

In an agreement entered into on May 24, 2013, the District agreed to sell all of its school buses to First Student, Inc. for \$547,770. The District received this payment on August 1, 2013 and it was receipted into the general fund.

NOTE 21 - FISCAL SERVICES AGREEMENT

On December 13, 2013, the District entered into an agreement with the Montgomery County Educational Service Center (ESC) wherein the ESC will provide the District financial consulting and oversight services, inclusive of all services provided by the treasurer's office of a local school district in the State of Ohio. Such services will be provided by the appropriately licensed and certified personnel who are qualified to perform such services. The term of the agreement is January 6, 2014 through June 30, 2016. The agreement will automatically be extended through June 30, 2017 if neither party provides written notice of termination no later than December 31, 2015. The District will pay the ESC installments of \$23,284 due on the 30th of each month. The payments began in January 2014.

Valley View Local School District Montgomery County

Schedule of Federal Awards Receipts and Expenditures For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor/ Program Title	Pass Through Entity Number	Federal CFDA Number	Receipts	Non-Cash Receipts	Disbursements	Non-Cash Disbursements
United States Department of Agriculture						
Passed through Ohio Department of Education	_					
Child Nutrition Cluster:						
School Breakfast Program	3L70	10.553	\$ 21,088		\$ 21,088	
National School Lunch Program	3L60	10.555	212,132	45,081	212,132	45,081
Total - Child Nutrition Cluster			233,220	45,081	233,220	45,081
State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition	3670	10.560	-	-	28,442	-
Total United States Department of Agriculture			233,220	45,081	261,662	45,081
United States Department of Education	_					
Passed through Ohio Department of Education						
Special Education Cluster:	23.620	0.4.00	2.52.2.52		****	
Special Education - Grants to States	3M20	84.027	352,263	-	330,892	-
Special Education - Preschool Grants	3C50	84.173	3,787	-	4,973	
Total Special Education Cluster			356,050	-	335,865	-
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	3M00	84.010	191,325		194,137	-
State Fiscal Stabilization Funds (SFSF) -Race-to-the-Top Incentive Grants, Recovery Act	3FD0	84.395	4,947	-	3,298	-
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	3Y60	84.367	47,271	-	47,271	<u> </u>
			243,543	-	244,706	-
Total United States Department of Education			599,593	-	580,571	
Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$ 832,813	\$ 45,081	\$ 842,233	\$ 45,081

See Notes to the Schedule of Federal Awards Receipts and Expenditures.

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL AWARDS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

NOTE A - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying Schedule of Federal Awards Receipts and Expenditures is a summary of the activity of the District's federal award programs. The Schedule has been prepared on the cash basis of accounting.

NOTE B - FOOD DISTRIBUTIONS

Program regulations do not require the District to maintain separate inventory records from purchased food and food received from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This nonmonetary assistance (expenditures) is reported in the Schedule at the fair market value of the commodities received.

Cash receipts from the U.S. Department of Agriculture are commingled with State grants. It is assumed federal monies are expended first.



Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc.

Accounting, Auditing and Consulting Services for Federal, State and Local Governments <u>www.bhscpas.com</u>

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

Valley View Local School District 59 Peffley Street Germantown, Ohio 45327

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 Valley View Local School District, Montgomery County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 17, 2014.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Therefore, unidentified material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings that we consider a significant deficiency in internal control. We consider finding 2014-001 to be a significant deficiency.

bhs Circleville Piketon Worthington

Members of the Board of Education Valley View Local School District Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Entity's Response to Finding

The District's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings. We did not audit the District's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc.

Balestra, Harr & Schern, CPAs

Piketon, Ohio

December 17, 2014



Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc.

Accounting, Auditing and Consulting Services for Federal, State and Local Governments <u>www.bhscpas.com</u>

Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by OMB Circular A-133

Members of the Board of Education Valley View Local School District 59 Peffley Street Germantown, Ohio 45327

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Valley View Local School District's (the District) compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Circular A-133, Compliance Supplement* that could directly and materially affect each of the Valley View Local School District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2014. The *Summary of Audit Results* in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the District's major federal programs.

Management's Responsibility

The District's Management is responsible for complying with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on the District's compliance for each of the District's major federal programs based on our audit of the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. Our compliance audit followed auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards for financial audits included in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*; and OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. These standards and OMB Circular A-133 require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure whether noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Valley View Local School District complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2014.

Members of the Board of Education Valley View Local School District Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by OMB Circular A-133 Page 2

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

The District's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our compliance audit, we considered the District's internal control over compliance with the applicable requirements that could directly and materially affect a major federal program, to determine our auditing procedures appropriate for opining on each major federal program's compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, 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 compliance tests and the results of this testing based on OMB Circular A-133 requirements. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc.

Balestra, Han & Schern, CPAs

Piketon, Ohio

December 17, 2014

Valley View Local School District Montgomery County, Ohio

Schedule of Findings OMB Circular A-133 Section §.505 June 30, 2014

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material control weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant internal control deficiencies reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material internal control weaknesses reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Program's Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under §.510(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Special Education Cluster: Special Education Grants to States; CFDA# 84.027 Special Education- Preschool Grants; CFDA# 84.173
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$300,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	Yes

Valley View Local School District Montgomery County, Ohio

Schedule of Findings

OMB Circular A-133 Section §.505

June 30, 2014

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

Finding 2014-001

Significant Deficiency

The District's investment reconciliation at June 30, 2014 was erroneous by an immaterial amount. This error is a result of several years' worth of investment income being improperly recorded. This issue, if uncorrected, could lead to a material misstatement of the District's cash in the near future. Furthermore, we noted that the District did not reconcile the payroll account at year end.

The audited financial statements have been adjusted to properly reflect market value of the investment balances.

We recommend that the District take the necessary steps to identify the investments which are stated incorrectly on the reconciliation, and make the necessary adjustments correct balances. We also recommend that the District ensure that all accounts are reconciled at month and year end.

District's Response:

This imbalance dates back to 2004. The District believes it is related to outdated practices of "marking investments to market". We will isolate and correct by adjusting the appropriate investment.

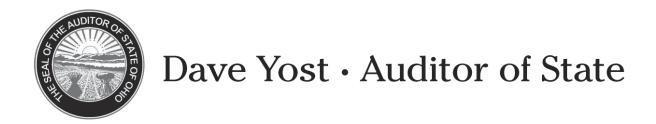
3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None noted

Valley View Local School District Montgomery County, Ohio

Schedule of Prior Audit Findings June 30, 2014

			Not Corrected, Partially
			Corrected; Significantly
			Different Corrective
Finding		Fully	Action Taken; or Finding
Number	Finding Summary	Corrected?	No Longer Valid; Explain
2013-001	Significant deficiency- financial reporting	No	Partially corrected-
			reissued as a management
			letter comment
2013-002	Significant deficiency- reconciliations	No	Reissued as Finding 2014-
			001



VALLEY VIEW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbett

CERTIFIED APRIL 9, 2015