



BROOKVILLE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT MONTGOMERY COUNTY

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Brookville Local School District Montgomery County 75 June Place Brookville, Ohio 45309

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Brookville Local School District, Montgomery County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, 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.

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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 Brookville Local School District, Montgomery County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 17 to the financial statements, during the year ended June 30, 2015, the District adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27 and Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary and Other Information

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

The Schedule of Federal Awards Receipts and Expenditures 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 also not a required part of the financial statements.

The schedule is management's responsibility, and derives from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. We subjected this schedule to the auditing procedures we applied to the basic financial statements. We also applied certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling 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.

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Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 23, 2016, 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.

Dave Yost Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

March 23, 2016

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The discussion and analysis of Brookville Local School District's financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2015 are as follows:

- Net position of governmental activities increased \$959,792 which represents a 192.63% increase from 2014.
- General revenues accounted for \$14,052,924 in revenue or 85.7% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$2,349,679 or 14.3% of total revenues of \$16,402,603.
- The District had \$15,442,811 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$2,349,679 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues of \$14,052,924 were also used to provide for these programs.

Overview of the 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. The General and Debt Service Funds are the major funds of the District.

Government-wide Financial Statements

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 2015?" The Government-wide Financial Statements answer this question. These statements include *all assets* and *liabilities* using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes 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 position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the District as a whole, the financial position has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, both financial and non-financial. 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 Government-wide Financial Statements, the District presents:

Governmental Activities – Most of the District's programs and services are reported here including
instruction, support services, operation of non-instructional services, extracurricular activities and
interest and fiscal charges.

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major funds is presented in the Fund Financial Statements. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds.

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

Fiduciary Funds Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the District's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is similar to proprietary funds.

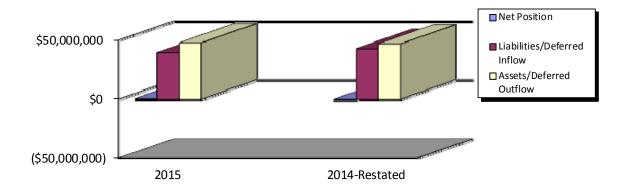
The District as a Whole

As stated previously, the Statement of Net Position looks at the District as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the District's net position for 2015 compared to 2014:

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Table 1
Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2015	2014-Restated	
Assets:			
Current and Other Assets	\$18,045,430	\$17,051,338	
Capital Assets	29,739,668	29,795,513	
Total Assets	47,785,098	46,846,851	
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Deferred Charge on Refunding	486,094	514,688	
Pension	1,359,009	1,080,684	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,845,103	1,595,372	
Liabilities:			
Other Liabilities	1,595,560	1,438,702	
Long-Term Liabilities	37,843,275	41,330,814	
Total Liabilities	39,438,835	42,769,516	
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Property Taxes	6,635,288	6,170,968	
Pension	3,094,547	0	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	9,729,835	6,170,968	
Net Position:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	11,648,494	11,451,020	
Restricted	5,862,847	6,223,092	
Unrestricted	(17,049,810)	(18,172,373)	
Total Net Position	\$461,531	(\$498,261)	



During 2015, the District adopted GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27," which significantly revises accounting for pension costs and liabilities. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and the net pension liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension.

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

Under the new standards required by GASB 68, the net pension liability equals the District's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

GASB notes that pension obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" - that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this pension promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the District is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of this liability. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the pension system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension system as against the public employer. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. The pension system is responsible for the administration of the plan.

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

pension liability is satisfied, this liability is separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

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

As a result of implementing GASB 68, the District is reporting a net pension liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to pension on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at June 30, 2014, from \$18,741,065 to \$(498,261).

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2015, the District's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$461,531.

At year-end, capital assets represented 62% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements and equipment. Capital assets, net of related debt to acquire the assets at June 30, 2015, were \$11,648,494. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the District's net position, \$5,862,847, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they must be used. The external restriction will not affect the availability of fund resources for future use.

Capital Assets decreased from 2014 to 2015 because of current year depreciation being greater than current year additions. Long term liabilities decreased from 2014 to 2015 due to the decrease in Net Pension Liability.

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal years 2015 and 2014.

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Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2015	2014-Restated	
Revenues:			
Program Revenues			
Charges for Services	\$1,093,750	\$1,187,034	
Operating Grants and Contributions	1,246,019	1,421,844	
Capital Grants and Contributions	9,910	19,820	
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	7,135,341	6,513,558	
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted	6,543,174	6,211,919	
Other	374,409	595,902	
Total Revenues	16,402,603	15,950,077	
Program Expenses:			
Instruction	8,073,002	8,866,014	
Support Services:	, ,	, ,	
Pupil and Instructional Staff	1,692,356	1,344,711	
School Administrative, General			
Administration, Fiscal and Business	1,355,463	1,736,886	
Operations and Maintenance	1,236,859	1,258,478	
Pupil Transportation	738,259	753,020	
Central	28,909	29,813	
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	791,338	699,333	
Extracurricular Activities	559,734	591,047	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	966,891	961,321	
Total Program Expenses	15,442,811	16,240,623	
Change in Net Position	959,792	(290,546)	
Beginning Net Position, Restated	(498,261)	N/A	
Ending Net Position	\$461,531	(\$498,261)	

Governmental Activities

The information necessary to restate the 2014 beginning balances and the 2014 pension expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 68 is not available. Therefore, 2014 expenses still include pension expense of \$1,080,684 computed under GASB 27. GASB 27 required recognizing pension expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB 68, pension expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of pension expense. Under GASB 68, the 2015 statements report pension expenses of \$834,356. Consequently, in order to compare 2015 total expenses to 2014, the following adjustments are needed:

Total 2015 program expenses under GASB 68	\$15,442,811
Program expenses under GASB 68	(834,356)
2015 contractually required contributions	1,197,757
Adjusted 2015 program expenses	15,806,212
Total 2014 program expenses under GASB 27	16,240,623
Decrease in program expenses not related to pension	(\$434,411)

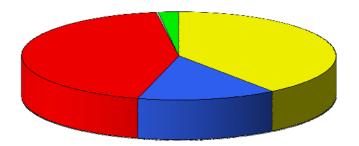
The District revenues are mainly from two sources. Property taxes levied for general, debt service, and capital projects purposes, and grants and entitlements comprised 83% of the District's revenues for governmental activities.

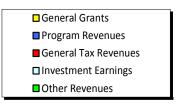
The District depends greatly on property taxes as a revenue source. The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. The overall revenues generated by a levy will not increase solely as a result of inflation. As an example, a homeowner with a home valued at \$100,000 and taxed at 1.0 mill would pay \$35.00 annually in taxes. If three years later the home were reappraised and increased to \$200,000 (and this inflationary increase in value is comparable to other property owners) the effective tax rate would become .5 mills and the owner would still pay \$35.00.

Thus Ohio districts do not receive additional property tax revenue from increases in appraisal values and must regularly return to the voters to maintain a constant level of service. Property taxes made up 44% of revenue for governmental activities for the District in fiscal year 2015.

Governmental Activities Revenue Sources

Revenue Sources	2015	Percentage	
General Grants	\$6,543,174	39.9%	
Program Revenues	2,349,679	14.3%	
General Tax Revenues	7,135,341	43.5%	
Investment Earnings	37,470	0.2%	
Other Revenues	336,939	2.1%	
Total Revenue Sources	\$16,402,603	100.0%	





Instruction comprises 52% of governmental program expenses. Support services expenses were 33% of governmental program expenses. All other expenses including interest expense were 15%. Interest expense was attributable to the outstanding bond and borrowing for capital projects.

Total revenues increased mostly due to an increase in property tax monies and grant monies, received by the District in 2015 compared to 2014. Total expenses decreased due to ongoing cost saving measures throughout the District.

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. Table 3 shows, for government activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State entitlements.

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services		Net Cost o	of Services
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Instruction	\$8,073,002	\$8,866,014	(\$6,890,816)	(\$7,591,451)
Support Services:				
Pupil and Instructional Staff	1,692,356	1,344,711	(1,567,087)	(1,215,697)
School Administrative, General				
Administration, Fiscal and Business	1,355,463	1,736,886	(1,352,927)	(1,734,356)
Operations and Maintenance	1,236,859	1,258,478	(1,226,340)	(1,238,991)
Pupil Transportation	738,259	753,020	(593,756)	(555,872)
Central	28,909	29,813	(23,509)	(24,413)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	791,338	699,333	(193,062)	(71,839)
Extracurricular Activities	559,734	591,047	(278,744)	(217,985)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	966,891	961,321	(966,891)	(961,321)
Total Expenses	\$15,442,811	\$16,240,623	(\$13,093,132)	(\$13,611,925)

The District's Funds

The District has two major governmental funds: the General Fund and the Debt Service Fund. Assets of the general fund comprised \$10,672,217 (59%), the debt service fund comprised \$6,446,139 (36%) of the total \$18,047,347 governmental funds' assets.

General Fund: Fund balance at June 30, 2015 was \$3,609,978, an increase in fund balance of \$655,218 from 2014. The increase in fund balance is mainly due to an increase in tax and intergovernmental revenues.

Debt Service Fund: Fund balance at June 30, 2015 was \$5,218,248, an increase in fund balance of \$84,048 from 2014. The increase in fund balance is mainly due to revenues being greater than expenses, which is consistent with prior year.

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 2015, the District amended its general fund budget. The District uses site-based budgeting and the budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management. During the course of the year, the District revised the Budget in an attempt to deal with unexpected changes in revenues and expenditures.

For the General Fund, the original budget basis revenue was \$12,425,592, compared to final budget estimates of \$13,375,377. The difference between the original budget basis and final budget was \$949,785, which was mostly due to underestimates in taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

The District's ending unobligated cash balance was \$4,492,950.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2015, the District had \$29,739,668 invested in land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, and equipment. Table 4 shows fiscal year 2015 balances compared to fiscal year 2014:

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

	Governmental Activities		
	2015 2014		
Land	\$935,308	\$935,308	
Construction in Progress	83,626	0	
Buildings and Improvements	27,350,056	27,469,288	
Equipment	1,370,678	1,390,917	
Total Net Capital Assets	\$29,739,668	\$29,795,513	

Overall, Net Capital Assets decreased mainly due to current year depreciation being greater than current year additions.

See Note 5 to the basic financial statements for further details on the District's capital assets.

Debt

At June 30, 2015, the District had \$19,546,382 in debt outstanding, \$547,856 due within one year. Table 5 summarizes debt outstanding.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt at Year End

	Governmental Activities		
	2015 2014		
General Obligation Bonds:			
2003 Building Construction	\$764,976	\$764,976	
2006 School Improvement Refunding Bonds:			
Current Interest	16,740,000	16,740,000	
Capital Appreciation Bonds - Principal	430,808	674,986	
Capital Appreciation Bonds - Interest	969,114	1,232,778	
Premium on Refunding Bonds	641,484	679,219	
Total Bonds	\$19,546,382	\$20,091,959	

See Note 8 to the basic financial statements for further details on the District's long-term obligations.

For the Future

The Ohio Department of Education explains the school funding model in Ohio as follows:

Payments to city, local and exempted village school districts are calculated from data reported by the district, such as the number of students enrolled in the district, and are made twice each month according to a schedule published each spring. Since the data are updated throughout the year, the annual amount due to the district is calculated for each payment and the district receives approximately 1/24th of the annual amount.

In Gov. Kasich's proposed budget, the state of Ohio will spend more on primary and secondary education than ever before. Fiscal Year 2017 state general revenue fund and lottery profit spending for primary and secondary education will exceed FY11 funding levels by nearly \$2.2 billion, or 31.5 percent. Even including one-time federal stimulus funding, TPP/KwH reimbursements, and property tax relief, FY17 proposed funding levels will exceed FY11 funding levels by \$929 million, or 9.7 percent.

It is important to note that the changes proposed are recommendations, not official changes to law. The Ohio General Assembly has not acted on these recommendations.

This scenario requires management to plan carefully and prudently to provide the resources to meet student needs over the next several years.

All of the District's financial abilities will be needed to meet the challenges of the future. With careful planning and monitoring of the District's finances, the District's management is confident that the

District can continue to provide a quality education for our students and provide a secure financial future.

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 Tiffany Hiser, Treasurer at Brookville Local School District, 75 June Place, Brookville, Ohio 45309. Or email at thiser@optedge.com.

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	Governmental Activities
Assets: Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments Receivables (Net):	\$10,704,514
Taxes	7,176,771
Accounts	1,094
Interest	433
Intergovernmental	76,255
Inventory	86,363
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	1,018,934
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	28,720,734
Total Assets	47,785,098
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Deferred Charge on Refunding	486,094
Pension	1,359,009
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,845,103
Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	20,974
Accrued Wages and Benefits	1,442,439
Contracts Payable	40,860
Accrued Interest Payable	91,287
Long-Term Liabilities:	742 425
Due Within One Year	712,435
Due In More Than One Year: Net Pension Liability	17 140 207
Other Amounts	17,140,387 19,990,453
Other Amounts	13,330,433
Total Liabilities	39,438,835
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Property Taxes	6,635,288
Pension	3,094,547
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	9,729,835
Net Position:	
Net Investment in Capital Assets Restricted for:	11,648,494
Debt Service	5,159,018
Capital Projects	379,787
Food Service	92,054
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	148,636
Federal Grants	15,138
Extracurricular	67,122
Other Purposes	1,092
Unrestricted	(17,049,810)
Total Net Position	\$461,531

			Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Charges for	Operating Grants	Capital Grants	Governmental
	Expenses	Services and Sales	and Contributions	and Contributions	Activities
Governmental Activities:					
Instruction:					
Regular	\$6,129,466	\$315,950	\$59,323	\$0	(\$5,754,193)
Special	1,654,109	18,437	775,704	0	(859,968)
Vocational	176,482	0	12,772	0	(163,710)
Other	112,945	0	0	0	(112,945)
Support Services:					
Pupil	1,177,107	0	120,142	0	(1,056,965)
Instructional Staff	515,249	0	5,127	0	(510,122)
General Administration	23,914	0	0	0	(23,914)
School Administration	1,140,561	0	2,536	0	(1,138,025)
Fiscal	173,204	0	0	0	(173,204)
Business	17,784	0	0	0	(17,784)
Operations and Maintenance	1,236,859	0	10,519	0	(1,226,340)
Pupil Transportation	738,259	144,503	0	0	(593,756)
Central	28,909	0	5,400	0	(23,509)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	791,338	348,995	249,281	0	(193,062)
Extracurricular Activities	559,734	265,865	5,215	9,910	(278,744)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	966,891	0	0	0	(966,891)
Totals	\$15,442,811	\$1,093,750	\$1,246,019	\$9,910	(13,093,132)
		General Revenues: Property Taxes Le	vied for:		
		General Purpose			5,771,316
		Debt Service Pur			1,328,541
		Capital Projects	•		35,484
			ements, Not Restrict	ed	6,543,174
		Revenue in Lieu o	•	.cu	230,232
		Unrestricted Cont			43,032
		Investment Earnir			37,470
		Other Revenues	153		63,675
		Total General Rever	nues		14,052,924
		Change in Net Positi	ion		959,792
		_			
		Net Position - Begin	ning of Year, Restat	ed	(498,261)
		Net Position - End o	f Year		\$461,531

	General	Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets: Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments Receivables (Net):	\$4,740,448	\$5,151,817	\$812,249	\$10,704,514
Taxes	5,848,539	1,294,322	33,910	7,176,771
Accounts	1,094	0	0	1,094
Interest	0	0	433	433
Intergovernmental	0	0	76,255	76,255
Interfund	1,917	0	0	1,917
Inventory	80,219	0	6,144	86,363
Total Assets	10,672,217	6,446,139	928,991	18,047,347
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	17,827	0	3,147	20,974
Accrued Wages and Benefits	1,340,970	0	101,469	1,442,439
Compensated Absences	149,397	0	0	149,397
Contracts Payable	0	0	40,860	40,860
Interfund Payable	0	0	1,917	1,917
Total Liabilities	1,508,194	0	147,393	1,655,587
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Property Taxes	5,554,045	1,227,891	32,297	6,814,233
Grants and Other Taxes	0	0	76,255	76,255
Investment Earnings	0	0	433	433
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	5,554,045	1,227,891	108,985	6,890,921
Fund Balances:				
Nonspendable	80,219	0	0	80,219
Restricted	0	5,218,248	711,327	5,929,575
Assigned	188,723	0	0	188,723
Unassigned	3,341,036	0	(38,714)	3,302,322
Total Fund Balances	3,609,978	5,218,248	672,613	9,500,839
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances	\$10,672,217	\$6,446,139	\$928,991	\$18,047,347

Total Governmental Fund Balance		\$9,500,839
Amounts reported for governmental activities in 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.		
Capital assets used in the operation of Governmental Funds		29,739,668
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.		
Delinquent Property Taxes Interest Intergovernmental	178,945 433 76,255	
		255,633
In the statement of net position interest payable is accrued when incurred; whereas, in the governmental funds interest is reported as a liability only when it will require the use of current financial resources.		(91,287)
Some liabilities reported in the statement of net position do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in governmental funds.		
Compensated Absences		(1,007,109)
Deferred outflow of resources associated with long-term liabilities are not reported in the funds.		486,094
Deferred outflows and inflows or resources related to pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	1,359,009 (3,094,547)	(4 707 700)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		(1,735,538)
Net Pension Liability Other Amounts	(17,140,387) (19,546,382)	(20, 000, 700)
	_	(36,686,769)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	_	\$461,531

	General	Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:		_		
Property and Other Taxes	\$5,772,107	\$1,334,187	\$35,622	\$7,141,916
Tuition and Fees	403,252	0	0	403,252
Investment Earnings	28,665	0	10,767	39,432
Intergovernmental	6,774,260	208,687	769,782	7,752,729
Extracurricular Activities	132,186	0	147,244	279,430
Charges for Services	51,058	0	348,995	400,053
Revenue in Lieu of Taxes	230,232	0	0	230,232
Other Revenues	96,194	0	36,654	132,848
Total Revenues	13,487,954	1,542,874	1,349,064	16,379,892
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	5,707,944	0	176,266	5,884,210
Special	1,310,924	0	366,113	1,677,037
Vocational	178,139	0	0	178,139
Other	113,608	0	0	113,608
Support Services:	113,008	O	U	113,008
Pupil	1,081,267	0	114,496	1,195,763
Instructional Staff	513,645	0	4,331	517,976
General Administration	24,535	0	4,331	24,535
School Administration	1,244,703	0	2,682	1,247,385
Fiscal	167,922	7,672	2,082	175,862
Business	17,784	0	0	17,784
Operations and Maintenance	1,117,822	0	153,992	1,271,814
Pupil Transportation	739,045	0	335	739,380
Central	23,509	0	5,400	28,909
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	179,273	0	581,674	760,947
Extracurricular Activities	372,616	0	168,685	•
Capital Outlay	0	0	243,905	541,301 243,905
Debt Service:	O	U	243,903	243,903
Principal Retirement	0	244,178	0	244,178
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	1,206,976	0	1,206,976
Total Expenditures	12,792,736	1,458,826	1,818,147	16,069,709
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	695,218	84,048	(469,083)	310,183
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers In	0	0	407,984	407,984
Transfers (Out)	(40,000)	0	(367,984)	(407,984)
Tunsiers (Out)	(10,000)		(307,301)	(107,501)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(40,000)	0	40,000	0
Net Change in Fund Balance	655,218	84,048	(429,083)	310,183
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	2,954,760	5,134,200	1,101,696	9,190,656
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$3,609,978	\$5,218,248	\$672,613	\$9,500,839

Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds		\$310,183
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital asset additions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount of the difference between capital asset additions and depreciation in the current period.		
Capital assets used in governmental activities Depreciation Expense	244,472 (300,317)	
Governmental funds report district pension contributions as expenditures. However in the Statement of Activites, the cost of pension benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension expense.		(55,845)
District pension contributions Cost of benefits earned net of employee contrbutions	1,197,757 (834,356)	363,401
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		303,101
Delinquent Property Taxes Interest Intergovernmental	(6,575) (1,962) 31,248	22.744
		22,711
Repayment of bond principal and accreted interest is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		740,000
In the statement of activities interest expense is accrued when incurred; whereas, in governmental funds an interest expenditure is reported when due.		(22.720)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(32,720)
Compensated Absences Amortization of Bond Premium Amortization of Deferred Charge on Refunding Bond Accretion	(164,921) 37,735 (28,594) (232,158)	
		(387,938)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$959,792
See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.		

General Fund

	Fund			
	Original	Final		Variance from
	Budget	Budget	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$5,333,881	\$5,741,591	\$5,682,258	(\$59,333)
Revenue in lieu of taxes	216,117	232,636	230,232	(2,404)
Tuition and Fees	332,395	357,803	354,105	(3,698)
Investment Earnings	26,908	28,964	28,665	(299)
Intergovernmental	6,358,933	6,844,996	6,774,260	(70,736)
Extracurricular Activities	50,666	54,539	53,975	(564)
Other Revenues	106,692	114,848	113,661	(1,187)
Total Revenues	12,425,592	13,375,377	13,237,156	(138,221)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	5,874,763	5,896,909	5,551,083	345,826
Special	1,341,836	1,346,894	1,267,905	78,989
Vocational	186,032	186,733	175,782	10,951
Other	120,182	120,635	113,560	7,075
Support Services:				
Pupil	1,132,949	1,137,220	1,070,527	66,693
Instructional Staff	509,359	511,279	481,295	29,984
General Administration	26,041	26,139	24,606	1,533
School Administration	1,219,936	1,224,535	1,152,722	71,813
Fiscal	196,260	197,000	185,447	11,553
Business	18,821	18,892	17,784	1,108
Operations and Maintenance	1,239,981	1,244,655	1,171,662	72,993
Pupil Transportation	828,616	831,740	782,962	48,778
Central	24,880	24,974	23,509	1,465
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	116,414	116,853	110,000	6,853
Extracurricular Activities	379,907	381,339	358,975	22,364
Total Expenditures	13,215,977	13,265,797	12,487,819	777,978
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(790,385)	109,580	749,337	639,757
Other financing sources (uses):				
Advances (Out)	(1,799)	(1,937)	(1,917)	20
Transfers In	89,704	96,561	95,563	(998)
Transfers (Out)	(47,624)	(47,803)	(45,000)	2,803
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	40,281	46,821	48,646	1,825
Net Change in Fund Balance	(750,104)	156,401	797,983	641,582
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year (includes				
prior year encumbrances appropriated)	3,694,967	3,694,967	3,694,967	0
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$2,944,863	\$3,851,368	\$4,492,950	\$641,582

Assets:	Private Purpose Trust Fund	Agency
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$30,798	\$79,643
Total Assets	30,798	79,643
Liabilities: Accounts Payable Other Liabilities Total Liabilities	0 0	139 79,504 \$79,643
Net Position: Held in Trust	30,798	
Total Net Position	\$30,798	

	Private Purpose Trust Fund
Additions: Investment Earnings Other	\$40 500
Total Additions	540
Deductions: Scholarships	80
Total Deductions	80
Change in Net Position	460
Net Position - Beginning of Year	30,338
Net Position - End of Year	\$30,798

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

Brookville Local School District, Ohio (the District) is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio.

The District is governed by a locally elected five member Board of Education (the Board) which provides educational services. The Board controls the District's instructional support facilities staffed by approximately 67 noncertified and approximately 97 certified teaching personnel and administrative employees providing education to 1,499 students.

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the District consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the District. For the District, this includes instructional (regular, special education, vocational), student guidance, extracurricular activities, food service, pupil transportation, and care and upkeep of grounds and buildings.

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

The District participates in one insurance purchasing pool and three jointly governed organizations. These organizations are discussed in Note 12 and Note 13 to the basic financial statements. These organizations are:

Insurance Purchasing Pool:

 Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Cooperative Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

Jointly Governed Organizations:

- Southwestern Ohio Instructional Technology Association
- Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council
- Metropolitan Dayton Educational Cooperative Association

The accounting policies and financial reporting practices of the District conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of its significant accounting policies.

Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The accounting system is organized and operated on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures. The various funds are summarized by type in the basic financial statements.

The following fund types are used by the District:

Governmental Funds - These are funds through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the District's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of "financial flow" (sources, uses and balances of financial resources). The following are the District's major governmental funds:

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

<u>Debt Service Fund</u> - This fund is used for the accumulation of resources for the payment, of general long-term debt principal and interest.

Fiduciary Funds - Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary 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 therefore not available to support the District's own program. The District's two trust funds are private-purpose trust that account for scholarship programs for students. The agency fund is custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and does not involve the measurement of results of operation. This fund accounts for student-managed activities.

Basis of Presentation-Financial Statements

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

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. This differs from the manner in which governmental fund 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 government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting

the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the District, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the District.

Fund Financial Statements - 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. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets and current liabilities, and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

Private-purpose trust funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus.

Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting represents the methodology utilized in the recognition of revenues and expenditures reported in the financial statements. The accounting and reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus.

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed by the governmental funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available. The term "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period, which for the District is considered to be 60 days after fiscal year end. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered susceptible to accrual at year end: property taxes, tuition, grants and entitlements, and student fees.

Current property taxes measurable at June 30, 2015, and which are not intended to finance fiscal year 2015 operations, have been recorded as deferred inflows of resources. Delinquent property taxes measurable and available (received within 60 days) and amounts available as an advance on future tax settlements are recognized as revenue at year end.

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes by the government-wide financial statements and the fiduciary funds. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions - Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Grants and entitlements received before eligibility requirements are met are recorded as deferred revenue.

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.

Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year.

All funds other than agency funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated; however, only the General Fund is required to be reported. The primary level of budgetary control is at the fund level. Supplemental budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education.

Estimated Resources

Prior to March 15, the Board accepts by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the County Budget Commission and receives the Commission's Certificate of Estimated Resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to June 30, the District must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about July 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported as final budget on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during fiscal year 2015.

<u>Appropriations</u>

A temporary appropriation measure to control expenditures may be passed on or about July 1 of each year for the period July 1 through September 30. An annual appropriation resolution must be passed by October 1 of each year for the period July 1 through June 30. The appropriation resolution establishes spending controls at the fund level. The appropriation resolution may be amended during the year as additional information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed the current estimated resources as certified. The allocation of appropriations may be modified during the year with approval of the Board. During the year, several supplemental appropriations were necessary to budget the use of contingency funds. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment

of more detailed line-item budgets. The budgetary figures which appear in the "Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances-Budget and Actual" are provided on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results to the final budget, including all amendments and modifications. The amounts reported on the budgetary statements as final budget reflect the final appropriations passed during fiscal year 2015.

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 appropriations. The encumbered appropriation balance is carried forward to the subsequent fiscal year and need not be reappropriated.

Basis of Budgeting

The District's budgetary process accounts for certain transactions on a basis other than generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The major differences between the budgetary basis and the GAAP basis lie in the manner in which revenues and expenditures are recorded. Under the budgetary basis, revenues and expenditures are recognized on a cash basis. Utilizing the cash basis, revenues are recorded when received in cash and expenditures when paid. Under the GAAP basis, revenues and expenditures are recorded on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Encumbrances are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures (budgetary basis) as opposed to committed or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statement for the General Fund:

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General
GAAP Basis	\$655,218
Revenue Accruals	(250,640)
Expenditure Accruals	421,130
Transfers In	95,563
Transfers (Out)	(5,000)
Advances (Out)	(1,917)
Encumbrances	(118,749)
Funds Budgeted Elsewhere	2,378
Budget Basis	\$797,983

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Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments

Cash received by the District is pooled for investment purposes. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments" on the financial statements.

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 and repurchase agreements are reported at cost.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during fiscal year 2015 amounted to \$28,665 and \$10,767 in Other Governmental Funds.

Inventory

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

Capital Assets and Depreciation

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to capital assets is determined by their ultimate use:

<u>Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities</u>

These generally are acquired or constructed for governmental activities and are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost for assets not purchased in recent years). These assets are reported in the Governmental Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Position, but they are not reported in the Fund Financial Statements. The District follows the policy of not capitalizing assets with a cost of less than \$500.

Contributed capital assets are recorded at fair market value at the date received. The District does not possess any infrastructure. Estimated historical costs for governmental activities capital asset values were initially determined at June 30, 2015 by identifying historical costs where such information was available. In cases where information supporting original cost was not obtainable, estimated historical costs were developed. For certain capital assets, the estimates were arrived at by indexing estimated current costs back to the estimated year of acquisition.

Depreciation

All capital assets are depreciated, excluding land. Depreciation has been provided using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Description</u>	Estimated Lives (in years)
Buildings and Improvements	20 - 40
Equipment	5 - 20

Long-Term Obligations

Long-term liabilities are being repaid from the following funds:

ObligationFundGeneral Obligation Bonds and Refunding BondsDebt Service FundCompensated AbsencesGeneral Fund

Compensated Absences

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences," vacation benefits are accrued as a liability when an employee's right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered, and it is probable that the employee will be compensated through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement. Administrators and classified staff who work twelve month contracts are granted vacation leave based on length of service and position. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. Employees may earn 15 days of sick leave per year up to a maximum of 294 days for certified and 303 days for classified. Upon retirement, employees will receive one-fourth of the accumulated sick leave up to a maximum of 73 ½ days. For governmental funds, that portion of unpaid compensated absences that is expected to be paid using expendable, available resources is reported as an expenditure in the termination benefits fund and a corresponding liability is reflected in the account "Compensated Absences Payable." In the government wide statement of net position, "Compensated Absences Payable" is recorded within the "Due within one year" account and the long-term portion of the liability is recorded within the "Due in more than one year" account.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Of the District's restricted net position of \$5,862,847, none was restricted by enabling legislation.

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

Pensions

The provision for pension costs is recorded when the related payroll is accrued and the obligation is incurred. Pension liabilities expected to be paid from current available financial resources are recorded as a fund liability.

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension systems. For this purpose, benefit payments

(including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension systems report investments at fair value.

Interfund Activity

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures in the purchaser funds. Flow of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds. Repayment from funds responsible for particular expenditures to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements. Interfund transactions within governmental activities are eliminated on the entity-wide statement of activities.

Fund Balance

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting, the District classifies its fund balance based on the purpose for which the resources were received and the level of constraint placed on the resources. The following categories are used:

Nonspendable – resources that are not in spendable form (inventory) or have legal or contractual requirements to maintain the balance intact.

Restricted – resources that have external purpose restraints imposed on them by providers, such as creditors, grantors, or other regulators.

Committed – resources that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government at its highest level of decision making authority, the Board of Education.

Assigned – resources that are intended to be used for specific purposes as approved through the District's formal purchasing procedure by the Treasurer.

Unassigned – residual fund balance within the General Fund that is not restricted, committed, or assigned. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance resulting from incurred expenses for specific purposes exceeding amounts which had been restricted, committed or assigned for said purposes.

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

Estimates

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

Note 2 - Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments

The District maintains a cash and investment pool used by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the statement of net position and balance sheet as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments."

State statute requires the classification of monies held by the District into three categories:

<u>Active Monies</u> - Those monies required to be kept in a "cash" or "near cash" status for immediate use by the District. Such monies must by law be maintained either as cash in the District treasury, in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand.

<u>Inactive Monies</u> – Those monies not required for use within the current five year period of designated depositories. Ohio law permits inactive monies to be deposited or invested as certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designated depositories, or as savings or deposit accounts, including, but not limited to passbook accounts.

<u>Interim Monies</u> – 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. Ohio law permits interim monies to be invested or deposited in the following securities:

- (1) Bonds, notes, or other obligations of or guaranteed by the United States, or those for which the faith of the United States is pledged for the payment of principal and interest.
- (2) Bonds, notes, debentures, or other obligations or securities issued by any federal governmental agency.
- (3) No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in (1) or (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions.
- (4) Interim deposits in the eligible institutions applying for interim monies to be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from date of deposit, or by savings or deposit accounts, including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.
- (5) Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio.
- (6) The Ohio State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).
- (7) Commercial paper and banker's acceptances which meet the requirements established by Ohio Revised Code, Sec. 135.142.
- (8) Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Protection of the District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 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 moneys 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.

The following information classifies deposits and investments by categories of risk as defined in GASB Statement 3, "Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments and Reverse Repurchase Agreements" and amended by GASB Statement 40, "Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures".

Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The District's policy for deposits is any balance not covered by depository insurance will be collateralized by the financial institutions with pledged securities. As of June 30, 2015, \$3,887,863 of the District's bank balance of \$4,185,071 was exposed to custodial risk because it was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institutions trust department or agent, but not in the District's name.

Ohio Revised Code Chapter 135, Uniform Depository Act, authorizes pledging of pooled securities in lieu of specific securities. Specifically, a designated public depository may pledge a single pool of eligible securities to secure repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution, provided that at all times the total value of the securities so pledged is at least equal to 105% of the total amount of all public deposits secured by the pool, including the portion of such deposits covered by any federal deposit insurance.

Investments

As of June 30, 2015, the District had the following investments:

		Weighted Average
	Fair Value	Maturity (Years)
Negotiable CD's	\$249,760	2.84
Federal Farm Credit Bank	1,992,470	2.20
Money Market Fund	4,545,861	
Total Fair Value	\$6,788,091	
Portfolio Weighted Average Maturity		0.75

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Interest Rate Risk - In accordance with the investment policy, the District manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio.

Credit Risk – It is the District's policy to limit its investments that are not obligations of the U.S. Government or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government to investments which have a credit quality rating of the top 2 ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The District's investments in Federal Farm Credit Bank were rated AA+ by Standard & Poor's and Fitch Ratings and Aaa by Moody's Investors Service. Negotiable CD's and Money Market Funds were not rated

Concentration of Credit Risk – The District places no limit on the amount the District may invest in one issuer. Of the District's total investments, 4% in Negotiable CD's, 29% in Federal Farm Credit Bank and 67% in Money Market Fund.

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. All of the District's securities are either insured and registered in the name of the District or at least registered in the name of the District. The District's investment policy does not address this risk for investments.

Note 3 - Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied and assessed on a calendar year basis. Second half distributions occur in a new fiscal year. Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the District. Real property taxes are levied after April 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1, the lien date. Public utility property taxes attached as a lien on December 31 of the prior year, were levied April 1 and are collected with real property taxes. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revalued every six years. Public utility property taxes are assessed on real property at 35 percent of true value.

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due January 20; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. 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, 2015, are available to finance fiscal year 2016 operations. The amount available for advance can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable represents delinquent taxes outstanding and real property and public utility taxes that became measurable as of June 30, 2015. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount available as an advance at June 30 is intended to finance current fiscal year operations. The receivable is therefore offset by a credit to deferred inflows of resources for the portion not intended to finance current fiscal year operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2015, was \$362,538 and is recognized as revenue: \$294,494 in the General Fund, \$66,431 in the Debt Service Fund and \$1,613 in the Other Governmental Funds. On an accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue, while on a modified accrual basis the revenue has been deferred.

The assessed values, upon which the fiscal year 2015 receipts were based, were as follows:

2014 Second Half Collections		2015 First Half Collections	
Agricultural/Residential and		Agricultural/Residential and	
Other Real Estate	\$182,912,260	Other Real Estate	\$184,564,870
Public Utility Personal	5,097,980	Public Utility Personal	5,249,510
Total Assessed Value	\$188,010,240	Total Assessed Value	\$189,814,380
	\$69.03		\$69.03

Note 4 – Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2015 consisted of taxes, accounts receivable, interest receivable, intergovernmental receivables, and interfund receivable.

Note 5 - Capital Assets

Governmental Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets at June 30, 2015:

	Beginning			Ending
	Balance	Additions	Deletions	Balance
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$935,308	\$0	\$0	\$935,308
Construction in Progress	0	83,626	0	83,626
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	38,533,381	0	0	38,533,381
Equipment	5,803,319	160,846	14,020	5,950,145
Totals at Historical Cost	45,272,008	244,472	14,020	45,502,460
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	11,064,093	119,232	0	11,183,325
Equipment	4,412,402	181,085	14,020	4,579,467
Total Accumulated Depreciation	15,476,495	300,317	14,020	15,762,792
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$29,795,513	(\$55,845)	\$0	\$29,739,668

Depreciation expenses were charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$182,109
Special	6,245
Vocational	1,070
Support Services:	
Pupil	1,833
Instructional Staff	8,424
General Administration	231
School Administration	3,216
Fiscal	219
Operations and Maintenance	9,121
Pupil Transportation	26,752
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	39,953
Extracurricular Activities	21,144
Total Depreciation Expense	\$300,317

Note 6 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable.

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the District is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.18 percent. The remaining 0.82 percent of the 14 percent employer contribution rate was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$379,512 for fiscal year 2015. Of this amount \$31,626 is reported as accrued wages and benefits.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation will be 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. With certain exceptions, the basic benefit is increased each year by two percent of the original base benefit. For members retiring August 1, 2013, or later, the first two percent is paid on the fifth anniversary of the retirement benefit. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 25 years of service, or 30 years of service regardless of age. Age and service requirements for retirement will increase effective August 1, 2015, and will continue to increase periodically until they reach age 60 with 35 years of service or age 65 with five years of service on August 1, 2026.

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. The statutory maximum employee contribution rate was increased one percent July 1, 2014, and will be increased one percent each year until it reaches 14 percent on July 1, 2016. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, plan members were required to contribute 12 percent of their annual covered salary. The District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2015 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$818,245 for fiscal year 2015. Of this amount \$136,348 is reported as accrued wages and benefits.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2014, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net			
Pension Liability	\$3,369,424	\$13,770,963	\$17,140,387
Proportion of the Net Pension			
Liability	0.06657700%	0.05661597%	
Pension Expense	198,150	636,206	834,356

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At June 30, 2015, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$28,677	\$132,575	\$161,252
District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	379,512	818,245	1,197,757
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$408,189	\$950,820	\$1,359,009
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$546,867	\$2,547,680	\$3,094,547

\$1,197,757 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2016	(\$129,547)	(\$603,776)	(\$733,323)
2017	(129,547)	(603,776)	(733,323)
2018	(129,548)	(603,776)	(733,324)
2019	(129,548)	(603,777)	(733,325)
Total	(\$518,190)	(\$2,415,105)	(\$2,933,295)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2014, are presented below:

Wage Inflation
3.25 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA
Investment Rate of Return
Actuarial Cost Method
3.25 percent
4.00 percent to 22 percent
3 percent
7.75 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Entry Age Normal

For post-retirement mortality, the table used in evaluating allowances to be paid is the 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table set back one year for both men and women. Special mortality tables are used for the period after disability retirement.

The most recent experience study was completed June 30, 2010.

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted averaged of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major assets class are summarized in the following table:

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Cash	1.00 %	0.00 %
US Stocks	22.50	5.00
Non-US Stocks	22.50	5.50
Fixed Income	19.00	1.50
Private Equity	10.00	10.00
Real Assets	10.00	5.00
Multi-Asset Strategies	15.00	7.50
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.75 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State

statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.75 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.75 percent, as well as what each plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.75 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.75 percent) than the current rate.

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.75%)	(7.75%)	(8.75%)
District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$4,807,167	\$3,369,424	\$2,160,158

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2014, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.75 percent
Projected salary increases	2.75 percent at age 70 to 12.25 percent at age 20
Investment Rate of Return	7.75 percent, net of investment expenses
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	2 percent simple applied as follows: for members retiring before
(COLA)	August 1, 2013, 2 percent per year; for members retiring August 1, 2013,
	or later, 2 percent COLA paid on fifth anniversary of retirement date.

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table (Projection 2022—Scale AA) for Males and Females. Males' ages are set-back two years through age 89 and no set-back for age 90 and above. Females younger than age 80 are set back four years, one year set back from age 80 through 89 and not set back from age 90 and above.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2014, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study, effective July 1, 2012.

The 10 year expected real rate of return on pension plan investments was determined by STRS' investment consultant by developing best estimates of expected future real rates of return for each major asset class. The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic Equity	31.00 %	8.00 %
International Equity	26.00	7.85
Alternatives	14.00	8.00
Fixed Income	18.00	3.75
Real Estate	10.00	6.75
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	3.00
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75 percent as of June 30, 2014. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2014. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.75 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2014.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.75 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.75 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.75 percent) than the current rate:

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.75%)	(7.75%)	(8.75%)
District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$19,714,635	\$13,770,963	\$8,744,617

Note 7 - Post Employment Benefits

School Employees Retirement System

Health Care Plan Description - The District contributes to the SERS Health Care Fund, administered by SERS for non-certificated retirees and their beneficiaries. For GASB 45 purposes, this plan is considered a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) 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 as well as a prescription drug

program. The financial report of the Plan is included in the SERS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report which can be obtained on SERS' website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

Access to health care for retirees and beneficiaries is permitted in accordance with Section 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Health Care Fund was established and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 105(e). SERS' Retirement Board reserves the right to change or discontinue any health plan or program. Health care is financed through a combination of employer contributions and retiree premiums, copays and deductibles on covered health care expenses, investment returns, and any funds received as a result of SERS' participation in Medicare programs. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Retirees and their beneficiaries are required to pay a health care premium that varies depending on the plan selected, the number of qualified years of service, Medicare eligibility and retirement status.

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required basic benefits, the Retirement Board allocates the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund. For fiscal year 2015, 0.82 percent of covered payroll was allocated to health care. In addition, employers pay a surcharge for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated according to service credit earned. For fiscal year 2015, this amount was \$20,450. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2015, the District's surcharge obligation was \$34,255.

The District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015, 2014, and 2013 were \$22,229, \$3,375, and \$3,783, respectively. For fiscal year 2015, 92 percent has been contributed, with the balance being reported as accrued wages and benefits. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal years 2014 and 2013.

State Teachers Retirement System

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

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS 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. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. All benefit recipients, for the most recent year, pay a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions. For fiscal year 2015, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. The District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015, 2014, and 2013 were \$0, \$59,691, and \$63,243 respectively. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Note 8 - Long-Term Debt and Other Obligations

Detail of the changes in the bonds and compensated absences of the District for the year ended June 30, 2015 is as follows:

		Restated				
	Interest	Beginning			Ending	Due In
	Rate	Balance	Issued	Retired	Balance	One Year
Governmental Activities:						
General Obligation Bonds:						
2003 Building Construction	1.25-5.52%	\$764,976	\$0	\$0	\$764,976	\$392,856
2006 Refunding:						
Current Interest Bonds	3.50-4.13%	16,740,000	0	0	16,740,000	0
Capital Appreciation Bonds - Principal		674,986	0	(244,178)	430,808	44,485
Capital Appreciation Bonds - Interest		1,232,778	232,158	(495,822)	969,114	110,515
Premium		679,219	0	(37,735)	641,484	0
Subtotal Bonds		20,091,959	232,158	(777,735)	19,546,382	547,856
Net Pension Liability:						
STRS		16,359,704	0	(2,588,741)	13,770,963	0
SERS	·	3,960,306	0	(590,882)	3,369,424	0
Total Net Pension Liability		20,320,010	0	(3,179,623)	17,140,387	0
Compensated Absences		918,845	330,700	(93,039)	1,156,506	164,579
Total Governmental Activities						
Long-Term Liabilities	:	\$41,330,814	\$562,858	(\$4,050,397)	\$37,843,275	\$712,435

General obligation bonds will be paid from the debt service fund. Compensated absences will be paid from the termination benefits fund, which is reported as part of the General Fund for GAAP reporting purposes.

Prior Year Defeasance of Debt

As a result of the December 2006 advance refunding, the \$18,504,986 of 2003 bonds that were originally for improvements, renovations, and additions to school facilities are considered defeased and the liability is therefore not included on the Statement of Net Position.

Refunded Bonds

In December 2006, the District advance refunded \$18,504,986 in bonds that were originally for improvements, renovations, and additions to school facilities. The \$981,099 premium on the issuance of these refunding bonds will be amortized over the remaining life of the debt which has a final maturity date of December 1, 2031. The debt will be retired from the debt service fund.

The refunding bonds are not subject to optional redemption prior to maturity. Of the \$18,504,986 issued, \$17,830,000 represents serial bonds and \$674,986 is capital appreciation bonds. The serial bonds mature at varying amounts through December 1, 2031.

The capital appreciation bonds will mature in fiscal years 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019. The final maturity amount of the bonds is \$2,780,000.

The deferred amount on the refunding is \$854,875. This represents the difference between the payments to refunding bond escrow agent of \$19,359,861 and the issuance of refunding bonds of \$18,504,986.

Principal and Interest Requirements

A summary of the District's future long-term debt funding requirements, including principal and interest payments as of June 30, 2015 follows:

Fiscal Year	Curr	ent Interest Bo	nds	Ca	pital Appreciat	ion
Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2016	\$392,856	\$903,298	\$1,296,154	\$44,485	\$110,515	\$155,000
2017	372,120	924,034	1,296,154	38,693	116,307	155,000
2018	0	711,154	711,154	160,669	579,331	740,000
2019	0	711,153	711,153	186,961	803,039	990,000
2020	990,000	691,354	1,681,354	0	0	0
2021-2025	5,685,000	2,812,640	8,497,640	0	0	0
2026-2030	7,130,000	1,479,366	8,609,366	0	0	0
2031-2032	2,935,000	125,437	3,060,437	0	0	0
Total	\$17,504,976	\$8,358,436	\$25,863,412	\$430,808	\$1,609,192	\$2,040,000

Note 9 - Statutory Reserves

The District is required by state law to set aside certain general fund revenue amounts, as defined, into various reserves. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the reserve activity (cash-basis) was as follows:

	Capital Acquisition
	Reserve
Set-aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2014	\$0
Current Year Set-aside Requirement	248,672
Current Year Offsets	(248,672)
Total	\$0
Set-Aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2015	\$0

Carried Forward as of June 30, 2015

Amounts of offsets and qualifying expenditures presented in the table for the capital acquisition setasides were limited to those necessary to reduce the year-end balance to zero. Although the District may have had additional offsets and qualifying expenditures for capital acquisitions, these amounts may not be used to reduce the set-aside requirements of future fiscal years and therefore is not presented as being carried forward to the next fiscal year.

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Note 10 – Interfund Transactions

Interfund transactions at June 30, 2015, consisted of the following interfund receivable and interfund payable and transfers in and out:

	Interf	und	Trans	sfers
	Receivable	Payable	<u> </u>	Out
General	\$1,917	\$0	\$0	\$40,000
Other Governmental Funds	0	1,917	407,984	367,984
Total	\$1,917	\$1,917	\$407,984	\$407,984

Interfund balance/transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budget authorizations; to segregate and to return money to the fund from which it was originally provided once a project is completed.

In November of 2008 the District was granted permission from OSFC to transfer money from the Permanent Improvement Fund to Classroom Facilities Maintenance Fund (both funds are Other Governmental Funds) to meet the District's 1/2 mill requirement.

Note 11 - 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; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2015 the District contracted with the following insurance providers for various insurance coverages, as follows:

Insurance Provider	Coverage	Deductible
Arthur J. Gallagher and Company	School Board Liability	\$10,000
Arthur J. Gallagher and Company	Excess Liability	0
Arthur J. Gallagher and Company	Excess Property	5,000
Arthur J. Gallagher and Company	Boiler & Machinery	3,500
Arthur J. Gallagher and Company	Auto Liability	1,000
Arthur J. Gallagher and Company	Cyber Liability	0
Arthur J. Gallagher and Company	Fiduciary	1,500

There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverages from coverages in the prior year. In addition, settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverages in any of the past three fiscal years.

Note 12 - Insurance Purchasing Pool

Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Cooperative Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (WCGRP) - The District participates in the WCGRP, an insurance purchasing pool. The group rating plan for workers' compensation was established under Section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Plan's business and affairs are conducted by an executive committee elected by members of the cooperative.

Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the WCGRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

Note 13 - Jointly Governed Organizations

<u>Southwestern Ohio Instructional Technology Association (SOITA)</u> - SOITA is a not-for-profit corporation formed under section 1702.01 of the Ohio Revised Code. The purpose of SOITA is to serve the educational needs of the area through television programming for the advancement of educational programs.

The Board of Trustees is comprised of twenty-one representatives of SOITA member schools or institutions. Nineteen representatives are elected from within the counties by the qualified members within the counties i.e. Auglaize, Butler, Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Darke, Fayette, Greene, Hamilton, Logan, Mercer, Miami, Montgomery, Preble, Shelby, and Warren. Montgomery, Greene, and Butler counties shall elect two representatives per area. All others shall elect one representative per area. All superintendents except for those from educational service centers vote on the representatives after a nomination committee nominates individuals to run. One at-large non-public representative shall be elected by the non-public school SOITA members as the State assigned SOITA service area. One at-large higher education representative shall be elected by higher education SOITA members from within the State assigned SOITA service area.

All member districts are obligated to pay all fees, charges, or other assessments as established by the SOITA. Upon dissolution, the net position shall be distributed to the federal government, or to a state or local government for a public purpose. Payments to SOITA are made from the general fund. During the fiscal year 2015, the District paid \$1,300 to SOITA. To obtain financial information, write to the Southwestern Ohio Instructional Technology Association at 150 East Sixth Street, Franklin, Ohio 45005.

Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council (SOEPC) - SOEPC is a purchasing council made up of nearly one hundred school districts in twelve counties. The purpose of the cooperative is to obtain prices for quality merchandise and services commonly used by schools. All member districts are obligated to pay all fees, charges, or other assessments as established by the SOEPC. Each member district has one voting representative. Title to any and all equipment and supplies purchased by the SOEPC is held in trust for the member district by the fiscal agent. Payments to SOEPC are made from the general fund. During fiscal year 2015, the District paid \$833.60 to SOEPC. To obtain financial information, write to the Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council, 303 Corporate Center Drive, Suite 208, Vandalia, Ohio 45377.

Metropolitan Dayton Educational Cooperative Association - The District is a member of the Metropolitan Dayton Educational Cooperative Association (MDECA). MDECA is an association of public school districts in a geographical area determined by the Ohio Department of Education. The organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative instructional functions among member districts. The Board of MDECA consists of one representative from each of the participating members. Each member pays an annual membership fee plus any other fees for services performed by the consortium. During fiscal year 2015, the District paid \$26,306.28 to MDECA. Financial information can be obtained from Dean Reineke, who serves as the Executive Director, at 225 Linwood Street, Dayton, Ohio 45405.

Note 14 – Contingencies

Foundation Funding

District Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. Effective for the 2014-2015 school year, traditional school districts must comply with minimum hours of instruction, instead of a minimum number of school days each year. The funding formula the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to follow will continue to adjust as enrollment information is updated by the school district, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, ODE has not finalized the impact of enrollment adjustments to the June 30, 2015 Foundation funding for the District; therefore, the financial statement impact is not determinable at this time. ODE and management believe this will result in either a receivable to or liability of the District.

Litigation

The District's attorney estimates that all other potential claims against the District not covered by insurance resulting from all other litigation would not materially affect the financial statements of the District.

Grants

The District received financial assistance from federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, the affect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the District at June 30, 2015, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

Note 15 – Accountability

The following funds had deficit fund balances at June 30, 2015:

Other Governmental Funds:	Deficit
Title I	\$25,428
Early Education	3,855
IDEA Part B	9,431

These deficits were created by the recognition of accrued liabilities. The General Fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances; however this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur. These deficits do not exist on a cash basis.

Note 16 – Fund Balances

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

		Debt	Other Governmental	
Fund Balances	General	Service	Funds	Total
Nonspendable:				
Inventory	\$80,219	\$0	\$0	\$80,219
Total Nonspendable	80,219	0	0	80,219
Restricted for:				
Local Grants	0	0	1,092	1,092
Athletics	0	0	67,122	67,122
Title II-A	0	0	864	864
Food Service	0	0	115,070	115,070
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	0	0	148,636	148,636
Debt Service	0	5,218,248	0	5,218,248
Permanent Improvement	0	0	378,543	378,543
Total Restricted	0	5,218,248	711,327	5,929,575
Assigned to:				
Public School Support	76,632	0	0	76,632
Encumbrances	112,091	0	0	112,091
Total Assigned	188,723	0	0	188,723
Unassigned (Deficit)	3,341,036	0	(38,714)	3,302,322
Total Fund Balance	\$3,609,978	\$5,218,248	\$672,613	\$9,500,839

Note 17 – Change in Accounting Principles

The District adopted the provisions of GASB Statement Number 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27 and GASB Statement Number 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date - an amendment of GASB Statement Number 68. GASB Statement Number 68 establishes standards for measuring and recognizing liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures. For defined benefit pensions, this Statement identifies the methods and assumptions that should be used to project benefit payments, discount projected benefit payments to their actuarial present value, and attribute that present value to periods of employee service. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2014 and have been implemented by the District. GASB Statement Number 71 amends paragraph 137 of Statement 68 to require that, at transition, a government recognize a beginning deferred outflow of resources of its pension contributions, if any, made subsequent to the measurement date of the beginning net pension liability. Statement 68, as amended, continues to require that beginning balances for other deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions be reported at transition only if it is practical to determine all such amounts. The provisions of this Statement are required to be applied simultaneously with the provisions of Statement 68.

Note 18 – Change in Accounting Principle and Restatement of Net Position

For fiscal year 2015, the District implemented the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions" and GASB Statement No. 71, "Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68." GASB 68 established standards for measuring and recognizing pension liabilities, deferred outflows of resources deferred inflows of resources and expense/expenditure. The implementation of this pronouncement had the following effect on net position as reported June 30, 2014:

Net position June 30, 2014	\$18,741,065
Adjustments: Net Pension Liability	(20,320,010)
Deferred Outflow - Payments Subsequent to Measurement Date	1,080,684
Restated Net Position June 30, 2014	(\$498,261)

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

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

	2014	2013
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.05661597%	0.05661597%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$13,770,963	\$16,359,704
District's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$6,229,554	\$6,627,138
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	221.06%	246.86%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	74.70%	69.30%

^{(1) -} Information prior to 2013 is not available

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

	2014	2013
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.066577%	0.066577%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$3,369,424	\$3,960,306
District's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$1,954,127	\$2,545,838
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	172.43%	155.56%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	71.70%	65.52%

^{(1) -} Information prior to 2013 is not available

Brookville Local School District Required Supplementary Information Schedule of District Contributions State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Contractually Required Contribution	\$818,244	\$809,842	\$861,528	\$890,964	\$890,124	\$893,328	\$827,088	\$785,172	\$838,596	\$850,560
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(818,244)	(809,842)	(861,528)	(890,964)	(890,124)	(893,328)	(827,088)	(785,172)	(838,596)	(850,560)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	0\$	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
District Covered-Employee Payroll	\$5,844,600	\$6,229,554	\$6,627,138	\$6,853,569	\$6,847,108	\$6,871,754	\$6,362,215	\$6,039,785	\$6,450,738	\$6,542,769
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

Brookville Local School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of District Contributions
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Contractually Required Contribution	\$379,512	\$270,842	\$352,344	\$337,968	\$335,304	\$296,232	\$288,780	\$308,268	\$304,080	\$285,588
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(379,512)	(379,512) (270,842)	(352,344)	(337,968)	(335,304)	(296,232)	(288,780)	(308,268)	(304,080)	(285,588)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	0\$	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
District Covered-Employee Payroll	\$2,879,454	\$1,954,127	\$2,545,838	\$2,512,773	\$2,667,494	\$2,187,829	\$2,934,756	\$3,139,185	\$2,847,191	\$2,699,319
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%	9.84%	9.82%	10.68%	10.58%

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BROOKVILLE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT MONTGOMERY COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL AWARDS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor Program Title	Grant Year	Federal CFDA Number	Receipts	Non-Cash Receipts	Disbursements	Non-Cash Disbursements
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:						
Child Nutrition Cluster:						
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): School Lunch Program	2015	10.555		\$23,657		\$23,657
Cash Assistance: National School Breakfast Program	2015	10.553	\$32,862		\$32,862	
National School Lunch Program	2015	10.555	187,552		187,552	
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			220,414	23,657	220,414	23,657
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			220,414	23,657	220,414	23,657
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:						
Special Education Cluster:						
Special Education - Grants to States Special Education - Grants to States Total Special Education Grants to States	2015 2014	84.027 84.027	277,672 16,500 294,172		257,792 41,013 298,805	
Special Education - Preschool Grants Special Education - Preschool Grants Total Special Education - Preschool Grants	2015 2014	84.173 84.173	13,181 13,209		13,273 362 13,635	
Total Special Education Cluster			307,381		312,440	
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	2015	84.010	162,761		164,586	
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	2014	84.010	28 162,789		7,549 172,135	
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	2015 2014	84.367 84.367	33,803 3,219		32,937 4,984	
Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	20.1	0	37,022		37,921	
Total U.S. Department of Education			507,192		522,496	
Total Federal Assistance			\$727,606	\$23,657	\$742,910	\$23,657

The accompanying notes to this schedule are an integral part of this schedule.

BROOKVILLE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT MONTGOMERY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL AWARDS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NOTE A - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying Schedule of Federal Awards Receipts and Expenditures (the Schedule) reports the Brookville Local School District's (the District's) federal award programs' receipts and disbursements. The Schedule has been prepared on the cash basis of accounting.

NOTE B - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE C - FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

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

Brookville Local School District Montgomery County 75 June Place Brookville, Ohio 45309

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Brookville Local School District, Montgomery County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 23, 2016, wherein we noted the District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB No. 27* and Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date.*

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 opinion on the financial statements, but not to the extent necessary to opine on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we have not opined on it.

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

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

Brookville Local School District Montgomery County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

March 23, 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY OMB CIRCULAR A-133

Brookville Local School District Montgomery County 75 June Place Brookville, Ohio 45309

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Brookville 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 Brookville Local School District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2015. The *Summary of Auditor's Results* in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the District's major federal programs.

Management's Responsibility

The District's Management is responsible for complying with 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 Brookville 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, 2015.

Brookville Local School District
Montgomery County
Independent Auditor's 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 over 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.

Dave Yost Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

March 23, 2016

BROOKVILLE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT MONTGOMERY COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS OMB CIRCULAR A -133 § .505 JUNE 30, 2015

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 deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material 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 Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under § .510(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Child Nutrition Cluster: CFDA #10.553: School Breakfast Program CFDA #10.555: National School Lunch Program Special Education Cluster: CFDA #84.027: Special Education-Grants to States CFDA #84.173: Special Education-Preschool Grants
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 300,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	No

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

None.

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None.





BROOKVILLE 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 Babbitt

CERTIFIED APRIL 5, 2016