FAYETTEVILLE-PERRY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
BROWN COUNTY

REGULAR AUDIT

For the Year Ended June 30, 2016
Fiscal Year Audited Under GAGAS: 2016

Dave Yost • Auditor of State

Board of Education
Fayetteville-Perry Local School District
501 South Apple Street
Fayetteville, Ohio 45118

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Fayetteville-Perry Local School District, Brown County, prepared by Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Dave Yost

Dave Yost
Auditor of State

February 16, 2017

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FAYETTEVILLE-PERRY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
BROWN COUNTY

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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Independent Auditor's Report

Fayetteville-Perry Local School District
Brown County
501 South Apple Street
Fayetteville, Ohio 45118-0281

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Fayetteville-Perry Local School District, Brown County, Ohio (the School District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School 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 School 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 School District's internal control. Accordingly, we express no opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of the overall financial statement presentation.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Fayetteville-Perry Local School District, Brown County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *Management's discussion and analysis* and schedules of net pension 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 21, 2016, on our consideration of the School 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 School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs

Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc.
Piketon, Ohio
December 21, 2016

As management of the Fayetteville-Perry Local School District, we offer the readers of the School District's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the additional information that we have provided in the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School District's performance.

Financial Highlights

- The School District's net position increased $87,159 during this fiscal year's operations.

- General revenues accounted for $7,229,896 in revenue or 74 percent of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services, grants, and contributions accounted for $2,544,417, or 26 percent of total revenues of $9,774,313.

- The School District had $9,687,154 in expenses related to governmental activities; only $2,544,417, of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services and sales, grants, contributions and interest. General revenues (primarily grants, entitlements and property taxes) of $7,229,896 were adequate to provide for these programs.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

This report consists of a series of financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand Fayetteville-Perry Local School District as a whole, an entire operating entity.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the School District as a whole, and present 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 School District's major funds, with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. The major funds for the Fayetteville-Perry Local School District are the General Fund and the Debt Service Fund.

Reporting the School District as a Whole

One of the most important questions asked about the School District is "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2016?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, which appear first in the School District's financial statements, report information on the School District as a whole and its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These government-wide financial statements include all assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current fiscal year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the School District's net position and changes in position. The change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the School District as a whole, the financial position of the School District has improved or diminished. However, the School District's goal is to provide services to our students, not to generate profits as commercial entities do. One must consider many other non-financial factors, such as the School District's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, required educational programs and other factors.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, most of the School District's programs and services are reported as governmental activities including instruction, support services, operation of non-instructional services, and extracurricular activities.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the School District's major funds begins on page 9. Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the School District's major funds. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the School District's major funds.

Governmental Funds – Most of the School 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 fiscal 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 School District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or difference) 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 fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds, and agency funds. The School District's fiduciary funds are an agency fund and a private purpose trust fund. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the School District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the School District's own programs. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. In accordance with GASB 34, fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide statements.

The School District's agency fund is used to maintain financial activity of the School District's student managed activities. The School District's private purpose trust fund accounts for college scholarship programs for students.

Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net position for fiscal years 2016 and 2015:

Table 1
Net Position

	Governmental Activities	
	2016	2015
Assets		
Current and Other Assets	$ 6,776,703	$ 5,957,069
Capital Assets, Net	24,470,435	25,327,383
Total Assets	31,247,138	31,284,452
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Pensions	1,198,948	692,887
Unamortized Deferred Amount on Refunding	309,114	326,778
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,508,062	1,019,665
Liabilities		
Current and Other Liabilities	849,227	834,753
Long-Term Liabilities:		
Due Within One Year	500,321	487,532
Due in More than One Year:		
Net Pension Liabilities	10,675,149	9,324,474
Other Amounts	6,447,289	6,790,495
Total Liabilities	18,471,986	17,437,254
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Pensions	784,405	1,736,992
Property Taxes not Levied to Finance Current Year Operations	1,901,245	1,619,466
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,685,650	3,356,458
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	18,402,918	18,803,457
Restricted	2,377,147	2,279,047
Unrestricted	(9,182,501)	(9,572,099)
Total Net Position	$ 11,597,564	$ 11,510,405

Many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the School District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and the net pension liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension. 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 standards required by GASB 68, the net pension liability equals the School 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 School 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 School 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.

Total net position of the School District as a whole increased $87,159. Current and other assets increased due to an increase in equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents due to cash receipts exceeding cash disbursements during the fiscal year. Property taxes receivable also increased due to an increase in property tax values. Capital assets, net decreased due to current year depreciation expense, which was partially offset by current year additions. Deferred inflows of resources decreased primarily due to pension activity. Long-term liabilities increased primarily to the due to an increase in the net pension liability and an addition of a lease obligation which was partially offset by principal payments on other long term debts. Deferred inflows of resources decreased primarily due to pension activity which was partially offset by an increase in property taxes not levied to finance current year operations.

Table 2 shows the highlights of the School District's revenues and expenses. These two main components are subtracted to yield the change in net position. This table uses the full accrual method of accounting.

Revenue is further divided into two major components: Program Revenues and General Revenues. Program Revenues are defined as charges for services and sales, restricted grants and contributions. General Revenues include property taxes, unrestricted grants such as State foundation support, unrestricted gifts and donations, interest and miscellaneous revenues.

Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2016	Governmental Activities 2015
Revenues		
Program Revenues		
Charges for Services and Sales	$ 1,476,555	$ 1,376,873
Operating Grants and Contributions	1,067,862	1,066,678
Total Program Revenues	2,544,417	2,443,551
General Revenues		
Property Taxes	2,541,248	2,544,907
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted to Specific Programs	4,515,885	4,510,833
Gifts and Donations Not Restricted to Specific Programs	7,591	4,527
Interest	43,451	44,203
Miscellaneous	121,721	146,686
Total General Revenues	7,229,896	7,251,156
Total Revenues	9,774,313	9,694,707
Program Expenses		
Instruction:		
Regular	4,212,686	4,073,350
Special	1,052,700	1,085,364
Vocational	167,622	221,864
Student Intervention Services	248,771	283,935
Support Services:		
Pupils	446,921	436,025
Instructional Staff	267,073	308,305
Board of Education	56,118	51,073
Administration	578,389	660,825
Fiscal	310,188	295,832
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	926,022	964,038
Pupil Transportation	429,077	440,242
Central	20,343	10,832
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:		
Food Services	519,948	475,639
Extracurricular Activities	221,887	244,455
Interest and Fiscal Charges	229,409	340,661
Issuance Costs	-	111,374
Total Expenses	9,687,154	10,003,814
Change in Net Position	87,159	(309,107)
Net Position, Beginning of Year	11,510,405	11,819,512
Net Position, End of Year	$ 11,597,564	$ 11,510,405

Net position increased by $87,159 in fiscal year 2016. Revenues reflect an increase in the amount of $79,606 from fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2016. This increase was due primarily to an increase in charges for services and sales. Charges for services and sales increased due to increases in tuition and fees revenue. Other revenues remained fairly consistent.

Instruction comprises approximately 59 percent of governmental program expenses and support services make up approximately 31 percent of the program expense of the School District. Overall, program expenses of the School District decreased $316,660. This decrease was primarily as a result of decreases to interest expense and issuance costs from fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2016, which was slightly offset by increases in regular instruction in 2016. In fiscal year 2015, the 2014 School Improvement Bonds were issued which resulted in $111,374 in issuance cost. Interest cost were higher for the 2006 School Improvement Refunding Bonds in fiscal year 2015.

The DeRolph III decision has not eliminated the dependence on property taxes. Property taxes made up approximately 26 percent of revenues for governmental activities for the School District in fiscal year 2016.

Governmental Activities

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. In Table 3, the total cost of services column contains all costs related to the programs and the net cost column shows how much of the total amount is not covered by program revenues. Net costs are costs that must be covered by unrestricted State aid (State Foundation) or local taxes. The difference in these two columns would represent restricted grants, fees and donations.

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services
	2016		2015	
Program Expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	$ 4,212,686	$ 3,568,296	$ 4,073,350	$ 3,491,242
Special	1,052,700	406,466	1,085,364	456,555
Vocational	167,622	97,186	221,864	144,757
Student Intervention Services	248,771	206,881	283,935	241,043
Support Services:				
Pupils	446,921	371,708	436,025	370,197
Instructional Staff	267,073	221,892	308,305	263,852
Board of Education	56,118	46,668	51,073	43,358
Administration	578,389	446,359	660,825	521,738
Fiscal	310,188	261,586	295,832	253,865
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	926,022	754,796	964,038	801,329
Pupil Transportation	429,077	362,478	440,242	379,534
Central	20,343	16,917	10,832	9,196
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	519,948	77,153	475,639	43,132
Extracurricular Activities	221,887	74,942	244,455	88,430
Interest and Fiscal Charges	229,409	229,409	340,661	340,661
Issuance Costs	-	-	111,374	111,374
Total	$ 9,687,154	$ 7,142,737	$ 10,003,814	$ 7,560,263

Table 3 clearly shows the dependence upon tax revenues and state subsidies for governmental activities. For 2016, only 26 percent of the governmental activities performed by the School District are supported through program revenues such as charges for services, grants and contributions. The remaining 74 percent is provided through taxes, entitlements and other general revenues.

The School District's Funds

Information about the School District's major funds starts on page 14. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues and other financing sources of $9,868,923 and expenditures of $9,344,565. The net change in fund balance for the fiscal year was most significant in the General Fund, an increase of $451,351. This increase was due to the revenues exceeding expenditures which resulted from an increase in tuition and fees revenue and a reduction in expenditures from fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2016.

General Fund - Budget Highlights

The School District's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. During the course of fiscal year 2016, the School District revised its budget as it attempted to deal with unexpected changes in revenues and expenditures.

The School District's ending unobligated cash balance was $648 lower than the final budgeted amount in the General Fund.

For the General Fund, actual revenues and other financing sources were $7,994,419, which is $773 less than the final budget estimates. Final budget estimates were $214,080 higher than original budget estimates of $7,781,112, due to increases in intergovernmental and property tax revenues. Actual expenditures of $7,639,073 were $125 more than final budgeted expenditures. Final budgeted expenditures were $322,608 less than original budget estimates of $7,961,556, due to decreases in other instruction, instruction staff and administration support services and operation and maintenance of plant services.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The Fayetteville-Perry Local School District's investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2016 was $24,470,435. This investment in capital assets includes land, land improvements, buildings and building improvements, furniture, fixtures, equipment and textbooks, and vehicles.

For more information on capital assets, refer to note 9 to the basic financial statements.

Debt

At June 30, 2016 the School District had $5,886,839 in a loan and bonds outstanding (excluding premium and accretion) with $436,433 due within one year. The lease liability was $83,635 with $29,827 due within one year. The net pension liability was $10,675,149 at June 30, 2016.

The School District's overall legal debt margin was $5,371,493 with an unvoted debt margin of $103,916 at June 30, 2016. For more information on debt, refer to note 14 to the basic financial statements.

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, contact Jo Anna Carraher, Treasurer, at Fayetteville-Perry Local School District, 551 S. Apple Street, Fayetteville, Ohio 45118-0281.

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Fayetteville-Perry Local School District

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2016

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Current Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$3,946,435
Accounts Receivable	2,825
Intergovernmental Receivable	78,484
Property Taxes Receivable	2,748,959
Noncurrent Assets	
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	89,380
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	24,381,055
Total Assets	31,247,138
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Pensions:	
State Teachers Retirement System	998,990
School Employees Retirement System	199,958
Unamortized Deferred Amount on Refunding	309,114
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,508,062
Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	51,391
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	632,103
Intergovernmental Payable	132,144
Accrued Interest Payable	33,589
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	500,321
Due in More Than One Year	
Net Pension Liability (See Note 11)	10,675,149
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	6,447,289
Total Liabilities	18,471,986
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Pensions:	
State Teachers Retirement System	662,636
School Employees Retirement System	121,769
Property Taxes not Levied to Finance Current Year Operations	1,901,245
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,685,650
Net Position:	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	18,402,918
Restricted for:	
Capital Outlay	227,718
Debt Service	1,883,636
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	200,711
Other Purposes	65,082
Unrestricted	(9,182,501)
Total Net Position	$11,597,564

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Fayetteville-Perry Local School District
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services and Sales	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:				
Instruction:				
Regular	$4,212,686	$546,091	$98,299	($3,568,296)
Special	1,052,700	143,951	502,283	(406,466)
Vocational	167,622	28,162	42,274	(97,186)
Student Intervention Services	248,771	41,890	0	(206,881)
Support Services:				
Pupils	446,921	75,213	0	(371,708)
Instructional Staff	267,073	40,503	4,678	(221,892)
Board of Education	56,118	9,450	0	(46,668)
Administration	578,389	83,445	48,585	(446,359)
Fiscal	310,188	47,679	923	(261,586)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	926,022	125,163	46,063	(754,796)
Pupil Transportation	429,077	66,599	0	(362,478)
Central	20,343	3,426	0	(16,917)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Services	519,948	182,070	260,725	(77,153)
Extracurricular Activities	221,887	82,913	64,032	(74,942)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	229,409	0	0	(229,409)
Total Governmental Activities	$9,687,154	$1,476,555	$1,067,862	(7,142,737)

General Revenues:	
Property Taxes Levied for:	
General Purposes	1,766,721
Debt Service	657,307
Capital Outlay	86,540
Capital Maintenance	30,680
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs	4,515,885
Gifts and Donations not Restricted	7,591
Interest	43,451
Miscellaneous	121,721
Total General Revenues	7,229,896
Change in Net Position	87,159
Net Position at Beginning of Year	11,510,405
Net Position at End of Year	$11,597,564

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Fayetteville-Perry Local School District

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

June 30, 2016

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$1,786,045	$1,661,186	$499,204	$3,946,435
Accounts Receivable	2,825	0	0	2,825
Interfund Receivable	3,727	0	0	3,727
Intergovernmental Receivable	27,592	0	50,892	78,484
Property Taxes Receivable	1,916,868	704,192	127,899	2,748,959
Total Assets	$3,737,057	$2,365,378	$677,995	$6,780,430
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	$13,447	$0	$37,944	$51,391
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	573,379	0	58,724	632,103
Interfund Payable	0	0	3,727	3,727
Intergovernmental Payable	109,690	0	22,454	132,144
Total Liabilities	696,516	0	122,849	819,365
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Property Taxes not Levied to Finance Current Year Operations	1,331,058	481,742	88,445	1,901,245
Unavailable Revenue - Delinquent Taxes	77,971	29,555	5,251	112,777
Unavailable Revenue - Grants	0	0	21,755	21,755
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,409,029	511,297	115,451	2,035,777
Fund Balances:				
Restricted	0	1,854,081	456,803	2,310,884
Assigned	117,585	0	0	117,585
Unassigned	1,513,927	0	(17,108)	1,496,819
Total Fund Balances	1,631,512	1,854,081	439,695	3,925,288
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	$3,737,057	$2,365,378	$677,995	$6,780,430

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Fayetteville-Perry Local School District
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
Net Position of Governmental Activities
June 30, 2016

Total Governmental Fund Balances		$3,925,288
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.		24,470,435
Some of the School District's revenues will be collected after fiscal year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		
Delinquent property taxes	112,777	
Intergovernmental	21,755	
		134,532
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the funds.		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	1,198,948	
Deferred inflows of resources realted to pensions	(784,405)	
Net Pension Liability	(10,675,149)	
		(10,260,606)
In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		(33,589)
Some liabilities and deferred outflows are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities and deferred outflows consist of:		
Bonds payable	(5,825,000)	
Bond premium	(489,792)	
Loans payable	(51,842)	
Capital Appreciation Bonds	(9,997)	
Accretion from Capital Appreciation Bonds	(57,642)	
Unamortized deferred amount on refunding	309,114	
Lease Payable	(83,635)	
Compensated absences	(429,702)	
		(6,638,496)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$11,597,564

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Fayetteville-Perry Local School District

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

Governmental Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	$1,764,598	$655,378	$117,140	$2,537,116
Intergovernmental	4,805,411	101,710	680,778	5,587,899
Interest	42,910	0	541	43,451
Tuition and Fees	1,247,022	0	0	1,247,022
Extracurricular Activities	4,827	0	63,014	67,841
Gifts and Donations	7,591	0	10,955	18,546
Customer Sales and Services	0	0	161,692	161,692
Miscellaneous	103,879	0	17,842	121,721
Total Revenues	7,976,238	757,088	1,051,962	9,785,288
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	3,285,661	0	259,245	3,544,906
Special	865,003	0	196,409	1,061,412
Vocational	173,313	0	0	173,313
Student Intervention Services	248,936	0	0	248,936
Support Services:				
Pupils	450,780	0	0	450,780
Instructional Staff	250,920	0	9,383	260,303
Board of Education	56,118	0	0	56,118
Administration	505,625	0	71,221	576,846
Fiscal	285,459	21,242	5,802	312,503
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	745,794	0	74,436	820,230
Pupil Transportation	395,396	0	770	396,166
Central	20,343	0	0	20,343
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Services	122,653	0	379,662	502,315
Extracurricular Activities	114,591	0	93,867	208,458
Capital Outlay	4,295	0	46,310	50,605
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	0	450,000	7,406	457,406
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	203,925	0	203,925
Total Expenditures	7,524,887	675,167	1,144,511	9,344,565
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	451,351	81,921	(92,549)	440,723
Other Financing Sources:				
Inception of Lease	0	0	83,635	83,635
Total Other Financing Sources	0	0	83,635	83,635
Net Change in Fund Balances	451,351	81,921	(8,914)	524,358
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	1,180,161	1,772,160	448,609	3,400,930
Fund Balances at End of Year	$1,631,512	$1,854,081	$439,695	$3,925,288

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Fayetteville-Perry Local School District

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures
and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
to the Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		$524,358
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period, these amounts are:		
Capital assets additions	50,605	
Depreciation expense	(907,553)	
Excess of depreciation expense over capital asset additions		(856,948)
Because some revenues will not be collected for several months after the School District's fiscal year ends, they are not considered "available" revenues and are deferred in the governmental funds.		
Delinquent property taxes	4,132	
Intergovernmental	(15,107)	
		(10,975)
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. The difference in the amount of interest on the Statement of Activities is the result of the following:		
Increase in accrued interest payable	9,998	
Amortization of bond premium	30,945	
Amortization of deferred amount on refunding	(17,664)	
		23,279
In governmental funds, a lease arrangement is considered a source of financing, but in the statement of net assets, the lease obligation is reported as a liability.		(83,635)
Repayment of long-term debt is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. In the current fiscal year, these amounts consist of:		
Bond payments	450,000	
Loan Payments	7,406	
Total long-term debt repayment		457,406
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		578,830
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		(470,857)
Some items 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. These activities consist of:		
Increase in compensated absences payable	(25,536)	
Increase in Accreted Debt	(48,763)	
		(74,299)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$87,159

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Fayetteville-Perry Local School District

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	$7,781,112	$7,995,192	$7,994,419	($773)
Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	7,961,556	7,638,948	7,639,073	(125)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(180,444)	356,244	355,346	(648)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	1,142,927	1,142,927	1,142,927	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	116,822	116,822	116,822	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	$1,079,305	$1,615,993	$1,615,095	($648)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Fayetteville-Perry Local School District

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Funds

June 30, 2016

	Private Purpose Trust	
	Scholarship	Agency
Assets:		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$11,410	$47,452
Liabilities:		
Undistributed Monies	0	$47,452
Net Position:		
Held in Trust for Scholarships	$11,410	

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Fayetteville-Perry Local School District

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Private Purpose Trust
	Scholarship
Additions:	
Interest	$155
Total Additions	155
Deductions:	
Payments in Accordance with Trust Agreements	200
Change in Net Position	(45)
Net Position at Beginning of Year	11,455
Net Position at End of Year	$11,410

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND REPORTING ENTITY

Fayetteville-Perry Local School District (the "School District") is organized under Article VI, Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The School District operates under a locally-elected Board form of government consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four year terms. The School District provides educational services as authorized by State statute and federal guidelines.

The Fayetteville-Perry Local School District was established in 1895. The School District serves an area of approximately 62 square miles. It is located in Brown County and includes the Village of Fayetteville and Perry Township. The School District is staffed by 40 non-certificated employees, 60 certificated personnel and 5 administrative employees who provide services to 948 students and other community members. The School District currently operates two instructional buildings.

Reporting Entity:

The reporting entity is composed 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 School District consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. For Fayetteville-Perry Local School District, this includes general operations, food service, and student related activities of the School District.

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

The School District participates in five organizations, three of which are defined as jointly governed organizations, one as a public entity shared risk and insurance purchasing pool, and one as an insurance purchasing pool. These organizations are the South Central Ohio Computer Association Council of Governments, the Southern Hills Joint Vocational School District, the Unified Purchasing Cooperative of the Ohio River Valley, the Brown County Schools Benefits Consortium, and the Ohio Association of School Business Officials Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan. These organizations are presented in notes 16, 17, and 18 of the basic financial statements.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Basis of Presentation

The School District's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

During the fiscal year, the School District segregates transactions related to certain School District functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the School District at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental 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 type.

B. Fund Accounting

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

Governmental Funds

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

> *General Fund* - The General Fund is the operating fund of the School District and is used to account for all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. The General Fund balance is available to the School District for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.
>
> *Debt Service Fund* - The Debt Service Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term obligation principal, interest, and related costs. The major source of revenue for this fund is property taxes.

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

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fiduciary Funds:

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

C. Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, liabilities and deferred inflows/outflows of resources associated with the operation of the School District are included on the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in total net position.

Fund Financial Statements:

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

The private purpose trust fund is reported using the economic resources measurement focus.

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements and the financial statements of the fiduciary funds are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of unavailable revenue, the presentation of expenses versus expenditures, the recording of deferred outflows of resources related to unamortized deferred amounts on refunding, the recording of deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to net pension liabilities, and the recording of net pension liabilities.

Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions:

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

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

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

Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditures/expenses) until then. The School District recorded a deferred outflow of resources for the unamortized portion of the deferred amount on refunding of bonds as of June 30, 2016 and for pensions. The deferred outflows of resources related to the pension are explained in Note 11. The School District also reports a deferred inflow of resources which represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenues) until that time. For the School District these amounts consist of taxes and grants which are not collected in the available period and pensions. The difference between deferred inflows on the Statement of Net Position and the Balance Sheet is partially due to delinquent property taxes and grants not received during the available period. These were reported as revenues on the Statement of Activities and not recorded as deferred inflows on the Statement of Net Position. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension are only reported on the Statement of Net Position. (See Note 11)

Expenses/Expenditures:

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

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

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, all cash received by the School District is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through School District records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the financial statements.

During fiscal year 2016, the School District's investments were limited to the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAROhio). STAROhio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAROhio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAROhio are valued at STAROhio's net asset value per share which is the price the investment could be sold for on June 30, 2016.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during fiscal year 2016 amounted to $42,910, $541 in other governmental funds, and $155 in the Private Purpose Trust Fund.

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

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

F. Capital Assets

All capital assets of the School District are general capital assets that are associated with governmental activities. General capital assets usually result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

Capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost, which is determined by indexing the current replacement cost back to the year of acquisition) and updated for additions and retirements during the fiscal year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of $2,500. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	5 years
Buildings and Improvements	20 - 40 years
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	8 - 10 years
Vehicles	10 years

G. Bond Premiums/Issuance Costs/ Gain or Loss on Advance Refunding

In the government-wide financial statements, bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method since the results are not significantly different from the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition of the face amount of the bonds payable whereas bond issuance costs are expensed in the year incurred.

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

In the government-wide financial statements, an advance refunding resulting in the defeasance of debt generates an accounting gain or loss calculated by comparing the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt. This accounting gain/loss is amortized as interest expense over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as a deferred inflow/outflow of resources on the Statement of Net Position.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

H. Compensated Absences

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

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the School District has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at fiscal year-end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the School District's termination policy. The School District records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for classified and certified employees after 14 years of current service with the School District.

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

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

I. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments and special termination payments that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment in the current fiscal year and will be paid with available financial resources. Bonds that will be paid from governmental funds are recognized as an expenditure on the governmental fund financial statements when due.

J. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings and the effect of deferred inflows and outflows related to the acquisition, construction or improvements 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 School District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes represents balances in special revenue funds for grants whose use is restricted by grant agreements.

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

Of the School District's $2,377,147 in restricted net position, none is restricted by enabling legislation.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

K. Interfund Transactions and Balances

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

Activity between funds that represent lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year, are referred to as either “due to/from other funds” or as “interfund receivable/payable.” All unpaid reimbursements between funds are reported as “due to/from other funds.” These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column of the statement of net position.

L. 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.

M. Budgetary Process

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

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

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

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

N. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

Assigned Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the Board of Education or a School District official delegated that authority by resolution or by State Statute.

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

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

O. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net positon 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.

NOTE 3 - FUND BALANCES

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

Fund Balances	General	Debt Service	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Restricted for				
Other Purposes	$0	$0	$33,625	$33,625
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	0	0	199,349	199,349
Debt Services Payments	0	1,854,081	0	1,854,081
Capital Improvements	0	0	223,829	223,829
Total Restricted	0	1,854,081	456,803	2,310,884
Assigned to				
Other Purposes	117,585	0	0	117,585
Unassigned (Deficit)	1,513,927	0	(17,108)	1,496,819
Total Fund Balances	$1,631,512	$1,854,081	$439,695	$3,925,288

NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTABILITY

At June 30, 2016, Title VI-B and Title I Special Revenue Funds had deficit fund balances in the amounts of $2,884 and $14,224, respectively. The deficits in these funds 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.

NOTE 5 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balances on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) is presented for the General Fund on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget.

The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are that:

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).

2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).

3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).

4. Advances In and Advances Out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).

5. Funds treated as General Fund equivalents on the GAAP basis are not included on the budget basis.

NOTE 5 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (continued)

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General
GAAP Basis	$451,351
Adjustments:	
Revenue Accruals	75,796
Expenditure Accruals	(36,322)
Perspective Difference:	
Activity of Funds Reclassed for GAAP Reporting Purposes	(10,172)
Encumbrances	(125,307)
Budget Basis	$355,346

NOTE 6 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;

2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligation or security issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;

3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above, provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;

4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;

5. Interim deposits in the eligible institutions applying for interim money as provided in section 135.08 of the Revised Code;

NOTE 6 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;

7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);

8. Commercial paper notes issued by any entity that is defined in division (D) of section 1705.01 of the Revised Code and has assets exceeding five hundred million dollars, and to which notes are rated at the time of purchase in the highest classification established by at least two standard rating services; the aggregate value of the notes does not exceed ten percent of the aggregate value of the outstanding commercial paper of the issuing corporation; the notes mature no later than one hundred eighty days after purchase; and

9. Bankers' acceptances of banks that are members of the federal deposit insurance corporation to which obligations both the following apply: obligations are eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve System and the obligations mature no later than one hundred eighty days after purchase.

Protection of the School District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, 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 money 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 School District, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

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

Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School District's deposits may not be returned to it. According to state law, public depositories must give security for all public funds on deposit in excess of those funds that are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or by any other agency or instrumentality of the federal government. These institutions may either specifically collateralize individual accounts in lieu of amounts insured by the FDIC, or may pledge a pool of government securities valued at least 105% of the total value of public monies on deposit at the institution.

As of June 30, 2016, the School District's bank balance of $3,468,667 either covered by FDIC or collateralized by the financial institution's public entity deposit pools in the manner described above.

Investments

As of June 30, 2016, the School District had the following investment, which is in an internal investment pool:

	Carrying/Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
STAR Ohio	$ 682,254	< 1 year
Total Investment	$ 682,254	

NOTE 6 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

The School District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above table identifies the School District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2016. As discussed further in Note 2E, STAR Ohio is reported at its share price.

Interest Rate Risk

The School District has no investment policy that addresses interest rate risk beyond the requirements of State statute. State statute requires that an investment mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District, and that an investment must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Investements in STAROhio were rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's. The School District has no investment policy that addresses credit risk.

Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The School District invests only in investments that are allowable per the Ohio Revised Code. The School District has invested 100 percent in STAROhio. The School District has no investment policy.

NOTE 7 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the School District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar year 2016 represents collections of calendar year 2015 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2016 were levied after April 1, 2015, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2015, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax revenue received in calendar year 2016 represents collections of calendar year 2015 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2016 became a lien December 31, 2014, were levied after April 1, 2015, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value.

NOTE 7 - PROPERTY TAXES (continued)

The School District receives property taxes from Brown County. The Brown County Auditor periodically advances to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2016, are available to finance fiscal year 2016 operations. The amount available to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property and public utility property taxes which were measurable as of June 30, 2016 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reflected as revenue at fiscal year-end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows of resources.

The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2016, was $734,937 and is recognized as revenue: $507,839 in the General Fund, $192,895 in the Bond Retirement Debt Service Fund and $34,203 in the Other Governmental Funds.

The assessed values upon which the fiscal year 2016 taxes were collected are:

	2015 Second-Half Collections		2016 First-Half Collections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/Residential and Other Real Estate	$ 90,748,430	97.10%	$ 101,138,330	97.33%
Public Utility	2,712,250	2.90%	2,777,330	2.67%
Total Assessed Value	$ 93,460,680	100.00%	$ 103,915,660	100.00%
Tax rate per $1,000 of assessed valuation	$ 33.70		$ 33.70	

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2016, consisted of accounts, intergovernmental grants, interfund, and property taxes. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current fiscal year guarantee of federal funds. Property taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquents that will not be collected within one year.

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	Total
General Fund	$ 27,592
Non-Major Funds:	
Title VI-B Fund	14,447
Chapter I/Title I Fund	36,445
Total Non-Major Funds	50,892
Total Intergovernmental Receivable	$ 78,484

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, was as follows:

Governmental Activities	Balance at 6/30/2015	Additions	Deletions	Balance at 6/30/2016
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated				
Land	$ 89,380	$ -	$ -	$ 89,380
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	89,380	-	-	89,380
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated				
Land Improvements	2,429,661	-	-	2,429,661
Buildings and Building Improvements	26,726,695	-	-	26,726,695
Furniture, Fixtures, Equipment and Textbooks	1,367,739	43,605	-	1,411,344
Vehicles	942,908	7,000	-	949,908
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	31,467,003	50,605	-	31,517,608
Accumulated Depreciation				
Land Improvements	(878,217)	(174,487)	-	(1,052,704)
Buildings and Building Improvements	(3,632,448)	(610,900)	-	(4,243,348)
Furniture, Fixtures, Equipment and Textbooks	(901,199)	(90,541)	-	(991,740)
Vehicles	(817,136)	(31,625)	-	(848,761)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(6,229,000)	(907,553)	-	(7,136,553)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	25,238,003	(856,948)	-	24,381,055
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 25,327,383	$ (856,948)	$ -	$ 24,470,435

* Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	$710,243
Special	215
Vocational	382
Support Services:	
Pupils	262
Instructional Staff	17,157
Administration	11,623
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	108,293
Pupil Transportation	32,800
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	16,729
Extracurricular Activities	9,849
Total	$907,553

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Liability Insurance

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2016, the School District contracted with Ohio Casualty Insurance for general liability insurance with a $2,000,000 single occurrence limit and a $4,000,000 aggregate. Property is protected by Ohio Casualty Insurance and holds a $1,000 deductible.

The School District's vehicles are covered by Ohio Casualty Insurance under a business policy and hold a $1,000 deductible for comprehensive and collision, with a $2,000,000 limit on any accident.

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

A. Property and Liability Insurance (continued)

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

B. Workers' Compensation

For fiscal year 2016, the School District participated in the Ohio Association of School Business Officials Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (note 18). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participants is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all participants in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Participation in the GRP is limited to participants that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Sheakley Uniservice, Inc. Managed Care Organization provides administrative, cost control, and actuarial services to the GRP.

C. Employee Medical and Dental Benefits

The School District participates in the Brown County Schools Benefits Consortium (the Consortium), a public entity shared risk and insurance purchasing pool (note 17) consisting of nine districts. The Consortium has elected to have United Healthcare provide medical coverage purchased as a group through the Consortium. Dental coverage is being provided through a shared risk pool based on member districts' number of employees. The School District is responsible for providing a current listing of enrolled employees and for providing timely pro-rata payments of premiums to the Consortium for employee health coverage and dental benefits. The Consortium is responsible for the management and operations of the program. Upon termination from the Consortium, for any reason, the terminated member relinquishes their portion of equity in the Consortium's cash pool.

NOTE 11 - 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 School 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 School District's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The School District cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions are financed; however, the School District does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension.

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

Net Pension Liability (continued)

GASB 68 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net pension liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year in included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description – School District non-teaching employees participate in SERS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by SERS. SERS provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. 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 School District is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, the entire allocation was designated to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B. There was no percentage allocated to the Health Care Fund for fiscal year 2016.

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was $148,207 for fiscal year 2016. Of this amount $13,283 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – School District licensed teachers and other faculty members participate in STRS Ohio, a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee 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 is 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 year 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 increased 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 year 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. Through June 30, 2015, the employer rate was 14% and the member rate was 12% of covered payroll. The statutory employer rate for fiscal year 2016 and subsequent years is 14%. The statutory member contribution rate increased to 13% on July 1, 2015 and will increase to 14% on July 1, 2016.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS Ohio was $430,623 for fiscal year 2016. Of this amount $81,968 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

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

The net pension liability reported as of June 30, 2016 was measured as of June 30, 2015, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share as well as the pension expense:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$2,021,008	$8,654,141	$10,675,149
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.03541840%	0.03131352%	
Pension Expense	$133,202	$337,655	$470,857

At June 30, 2016, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Deferred Outflows of Resources	**SERS**	**STRS**	**Total**
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$32,831	$394,519	$427,350
Difference from a change in proportion and differences between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	7,248	134,311	141,559
School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	159,879	470,160	630,039
Total	$199,958	$998,990	$1,198,948

Deferred Inflows of Resources	**SERS**	**STRS**	**Total**
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings	$72,498	$622,396	$694,894
Difference from a change in proportion and differences between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	49,271	40,240	89,511
Total	$121,769	$662,636	$784,405

$630,039 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2017. 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:			
2017	($39,393)	($120,290)	($159,683)
2018	(39,393)	(120,290)	(159,683)
2019	(39,548)	(120,291)	(159,839)
2020	36,644	227,065	263,709
Total	($81,690)	($133,806)	($215,496)

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2015, are presented below:

Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	4.00 percent to 22 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	3.25 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.75 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	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.

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected 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 Estate	10.00	5.00
Hedge Funds	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 School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.75 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.

	1% Decrease (6.75%)	Current Discount Rate (7.75%)	1% Increase (8.75%)
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$2,802,412	$2,021,008	$1,363,002

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2015, 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 (COLA)	2 percent simple applied as follows: for members retiring before August 1, 2013, 2 percent per year; for members retiring August 1, 2013, or later, 2 percent COLA 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, 2015, 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	10 Year Expected Nominal 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, 2015. 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, 2016. 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, 2015.

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS (continued)

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

	1% Decrease (6.75%)	Current Discount Rate (7.75%)	1% Increase (8.75%)
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$12,021,255	$8,654,141	$5,806,744

Social Security System

Effective July 1, 1991, all employees not otherwise covered by the School Employees Retirement System or the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio have an option to choose Social Security or the School Employees Retirement System. As of June 30, 2016, none of the School District's members of the Board of Education have elected Social Security. The contribution rate is 6.2 percent of wages.

NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

School Employees Retirement System

In addition to a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, the School Employees Retirement System of Ohio (SERS) administers a postemployment benefit plan.

Health Care Plan

Ohio Revised Code 3309.375 and 3309.69 permit SERS to offer health care benefits to eligible retirees and beneficiaries. SERS' Retirement Board reserves the right to change or discontinue any health plan or program. SERS offers several types of health plans from various vendors, including HMOs, PPOs, Medicare Advantage, and traditional indemnity plans. A prescription drug program is also available to those who elect health coverage. SERS employs two third-party administrators and a pharmacy benefit manager to manage the self-insurance and prescription drug plans, respectively.

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority to fund SERS' post-employment benefits through employer contributions. Active members do not make contributions to the post-employment benefit plans.

The Health Care Fund was established under, and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code 105(e). Each year after the allocation for statutorily required benefits, the Retirement Board allocates the remainder of the employer 14 percent contribution to the Health Care Fund to be used to subsidize the coast of health care coverage. At June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014, the health care allocations were 0 percent, 0.82 percent, and 0.14 percent, respectively. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. 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 2016, the minimum compensation level was established at $23,000.

NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

School Employees Retirement System (continued)

The surcharge, added to the unallocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. For the School District, the amounts assigned to health care, including the surcharge, during the 2016, 2015, and 2014 fiscal years equaled $17,398, $28,123, and $20,176, respectively; which is equal to the required amounts for those years.

The SERS Retirement Board establishes the rules for the premiums paid by the retirees for health care coverage for themselves and their dependents or for their surviving beneficiaries. Premiums vary depending upon the plan selected, qualified years of service, Medicare eligibility, and retirement status. The financial reports of SERS' Health Care plan is included in its *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report*. The report can be obtained on SERS' website at www.ohsers.org under *Employer/Audit Resources*.

State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Plan Description – The School District participates in the cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit Health Plan administered by the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio) for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS Ohio. 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 Ohio 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 Ohio. 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 2016, STRS Ohio allocated employer contributions equal to 0 percent of covered payroll to post-employment health care. The School District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014, were $0, $0, and $31,586, respectively, which equaled the required contributions each year.

NOTE 13 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Eligible classified and administrative employees earn 10 to 25 days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Teachers do not earn vacation time. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment.

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 216 days. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of 50 days for teachers, administrators, and classified employees.

B. Special Termination Benefit

The School District offers an Early Retirement Incentive program to all employees who are eligible to retire from either SERS or STRS Ohio. If an employee chooses to retire in the first year in which they become eligible, they will be compensated for one-half of the accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of 103 days.

NOTE 13 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

C. Health Care Benefits

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees through Lincoln National Insurance. Vision insurance is provided by the School District to all employees through Vision Service Plan.

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The changes in the School District's long-term obligations during fiscal year 2016 were as follows:

	Amount Outstanding 6/30/15	Additions	Deductions	Amount Outstanding 6/30/16	Due in One Year
School Improvement Refunding Bonds 2006					
3.75 - 4.5%	$ 1,090,000	$ -	$ (400,000)	$ 690,000	$ 425,000
Premium on Refunding	14,278	-	(3,569)	10,709	-
School Improvement Refunding Bonds 2014					
1.00 - 4.00%	5,185,000	-	(50,000)	5,135,000	-
Premium on Refunding	506,459	-	(27,376)	479,083	-
2014 Capital Appreciation Bonds	9,997	-	-	9,997	4,027
2014 Accretion Capital Appreciation Bonds	8,879	48,763	-	57,642	-
Loan for Land Purchase	59,248	-	(7,406)	51,842	7,406
Total Long-Term Bonds and Loans	6,873,861	48,763	(488,351)	6,434,273	436,433
Computer Lease Liability	-	83,635	-	83,635	29,827
Net Pension Liability:					
STRS	7,486,491	1,167,650	-	8,654,141	-
SERS	1,837,983	183,025	-	2,021,008	-
Total Net Pension Liablity	9,324,474	1,350,675	-	10,675,149	-
Compensated Absences	404,166	497,188	(471,652)	429,702	34,061
Total General Long-Term Obligations	$ 16,602,501	$ 1,980,261	$ (960,003)	$ 17,622,759	$ 500,321

School Improvement Refunding Bonds 2006

The School District issued $8,850,000 in general obligation bonds for the purpose of retiring the Classroom Facilities Bond Anticipation Notes. The Classroom Facilities Bond Anticipation Notes were originally issued for the purpose of renovating the middle school building and constructing a new building for grades six through twelve. $5,195,000 of the Bonds were defeased with the proceeds from the refunding bonds during the fiscal year 2015. The remaining $1,090,000 is being retired with property taxes from the Debt Service Fund through December 2018.

School Improvement Refunding Bonds 2014

The School District issued $5,194,997 in general obligation bonds, advance refunding $5,195,000 of the School Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2006. The bonds were issued for a 19 year period with final maturity on December 1, 2033. The bonds are being retired with property taxes from the Debt Service Fund.

The advance refunding of the 2006 School Improvement Bonds resulted in a difference of $335,610 between the net carrying amount of the debt and the acquisition price. This difference, reported in the accompanying financial statements as a deferred outflow of resources, is being amortized to interest expense over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method.

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

The School District defeased $5,195,000 of the 2006 School Improvement Bonds by placing the proceeds of the new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments due on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust assets and the liability of the defeased bonds are not included in the School District's financial statements. As of June 30, 2016, $5,139,997 of the bonds was unmatured and unpaid. The defeased bonds will be redeemed on December 1, 2016.

The 2014 bonds are broken out as follows. $4,495,000 are current interest (serial) bonds to be redeemed over a period through December 1, 2033. $690,000 are current interest (term) bonds to be redeemed on December 1, 2029. $9,997 are capital appreciation bonds which mature December 1, 2016 and 2017. These bonds have an equivalent interest rate of 178.10540% and will mature at full values of $50,000 on December 1, 2016 and $265,000 on December 1, 2017. These bonds were accreted $48,763 during fiscal year 2016.

The current interest (term) bonds maturing on December 1, 2029, are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption at a redemption price of 100 percent of the principal amount to be redeemed plus accrued interest to the date of redemption, on December 1, in the years and in the respective principal amounts as follows:

Fiscal Year	Amount
2029	$340,000
2030	350,000
Total	$690,000

On September 9, 2013, the District entered into a real estate purchase agreement with David and Sandra Brinkman for the purpose of acquiring 10.58 acres of land. The loan totaled $74,060 and is to be paid over ten years in installments of $7,406 maturing in fiscal year 2023. The loan will be paid from the permanent improvement fund. This land was purchased for the purpose of generating power provided by Solar Advocate Development-31, LLC from solar panels placed on the land. The solar panels used will remain owned by Solar Advocate Development-31, LLC; however, the power generated will be used and charged to the District for a discounted rate.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the school improvement refunding bonds outstanding and the land purchase loan at June 30, 2016, are as follows:

	School Improvement Refunding Bonds 2006		School Improvement Refunding Bonds 2014			Land Purchase Loan	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Capital Appreciation	Principal	Total
2017	425,000	249,016	4,027	161,823	50,000	7,406	897,272
2018	225,000	230,635	5,970	159,880	265,000	7,406	893,891
2019	40,000	215,760	260,000	163,250	-	7,406	686,416
2020	-	-	265,000	158,000	-	7,406	430,406
2021	-	-	270,000	152,650	-	7,406	430,056
2022-2026	-	-	1,465,000	659,713	-	14,812	2,139,525
2027-2031	-	-	1,695,000	406,488	-	-	2,101,488
2032-2034	-	-	1,180,000	72,200	-	-	1,252,200
Total	$ 690,000	$ 695,411	$ 5,144,997	$ 1,934,004	$ 315,000	$ 51,842	$ 8,831,254

The above amortization for capital appreciation bonds reflects the fully accreted value of those bonds and will not agree to the schedule on page 44.

Compensated absences will be paid from the General Fund.

The School District's overall legal debt margin was $5,371,493 with an unvoted debt margin of $103,916 at June 30, 2016.

NOTE 15 - LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In September of 2015, the School District entered into a lease in the amount of $83,635 for laptops. The School District will make three annual payments in the amount of $29,827 starting November 1, 2016. This lease will be repaid from the permanent improvement fund. The School District will have the option to purchase the laptops at the end of the lease for no additional cost. Since the laptops are under School District's capitalization threshold, the laptops were not capitalized. Therefore the lease obligation is not included in the calculation of the net investment in capital assets.

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2016:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Total Payments
2017	$29,827
2018	29,827
2019	29,827
Total	89,481
Less: Amount Representing Interest	(5,846)
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	$83,635

NOTE 16 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

A. South Central Ohio Computer Association Council of Governments

The School District is a participant in the South Central Ohio Computer Association Council of Governments (SCOCA COG) which is an information technology center. SCOCA COG is a council of governments providing information technology services to 59 public education entities, 60 non-public education entities, 2 private schools and public libraries from 23 Ohio counties. The organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member school districts. The governing board of SCOCA COG consists of two representatives from each county elected by majority vote of all charter member school districts within each county, two treasurers elected by majority vote of all charter member school districts, and one representative from the fiscal agent. The School District paid SCOCA COG $85,940 for services provided during the fiscal year. Financial information can be obtained from their office located at Pike County Career Technology Center, P. O. Box 577, 175 Beaver Creek Road, Piketon, Ohio 45661.

B. Southern Hills Joint Vocational School District

The Southern Hills Joint Vocational School District is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio, operated under the direction of a seven-member Board of Education. The Board of Education is not directly elected. It is comprised of members of other elected boards who, by charter, also serve as board members of the Southern Hills Joint Vocational School District. A board member is appointed by each local Board of Education within the Southern Hills Joint Vocational School District, including Fayetteville-Perry Local School District. To obtain financial information, write to the Southern Hills Joint Vocational School District, Michael Boyd, who serves as Treasurer, at 9193 Hamer Road, Georgetown, Ohio 45121.

C. Unified Purchasing Cooperative of the Ohio River Valley

The Unified Purchasing Cooperative of the Ohio River Valley (UPC) is a purchasing cooperative made up of 53 public school districts and three joint vocational school districts in Brown, Butler, Clermont and Hamilton Counties in Ohio, as well as districts in Kentucky and Indiana. 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 UPC.

NOTE 16 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS (continued)

The Board of Directors is elected from among the active members and consists of one representative each from Brown, Butler, Clermont and Hamilton Counties, as well as one representative from Kentucky, one from Indiana, and one at-large representative from a public school district with an enrollment greater than 5,000 students. In addition, the superintendents of the Hamilton County Educational Service Center and the Clermont County Educational Service Center also serve on the Board of Directors. The Hamilton County Educational Service Center serves as fiscal agent.

Financial information can be obtained from Don Rabe, Treasurer, Hamilton County Educational Service Center, at 11083 Hamilton Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45231.

NOTE 17 - PUBLIC ENTITY SHARED RISK AND INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL

Brown County Schools Benefits Consortium

The Brown County Schools Benefits Consortium, a public entity shared risk and insurance purchasing pool, currently operates to provide medical insurance (insurance purchasing pool) and dental coverage (public entity shared risk pool) to enrolled employees of the consortium members and to eligible dependents of those enrolled employees. Six Brown County school districts (Eastern, Fayetteville–Perry, Georgetown, Ripley Union Lewis Huntington, Southern Hills Joint Vocational, and Western Brown Schools) and two Highland County school districts (Bright Local and Lynchburg–Clay Local School District) along with the Brown County Educational Service Center have entered into an agreement to form the Brown County Schools Benefits Consortium. The Consortium is governed by a nine member board consisting of the superintendents of each participating school district along with the superintendent of the Brown County Educational Service Center. The overall objectives of the consortium are to formulate and administer a program of medical and dental insurance for the benefit of the consortium members' employees and their dependents. The consortium contracts with United Healthcare to provide medical insurance directly to consortium member employees. The Educational Service Center pays premiums to the consortium based on employee membership. For dental coverage the consortium acts as a public entity shared risk pool. Each member district pays dental premiums based on the consortium estimates of future claims. If the member district's dental claims exceed its premiums, there is no individual supplemental assessment; on the other hand, if the member district's claims are low, it will not receive a refund. Dental coverage is administered through a third party administrator, Dental Care Plus. Participating member districts pay an administrative fee to the fiscal agent to cover the costs associated with the administering of the Consortium. To obtain financial information write to the Brown County Educational Service Center at 9231 Hamer Rd., Georgetown, Ohio 45121.

NOTE 18 - INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL

Ohio Association of School Business Officials Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

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

The GRP's business and affairs are conducted by a five member Board of Directors. Each fiscal year, the participants pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

NOTE 19 - SET-ASIDE CALCULATIONS AND FUND RESERVES

The School District is required by State statute to annually set aside, in the General Fund, an amount based on a statutory formula for the acquisition and construction of capital improvements. Amounts not spent by fiscal year-end or offset by similarly restricted resources received during the fiscal year must be held in cash at fiscal year-end and carried forward to be used for the same purposes in future fiscal years.

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

	Capital Maintenance
Set Aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2015	$0
Current Year Set-aside Requirement	155,680
Current Year Offsets	(155,680)
Total	$0
Balance Carried Forward to Fiscal Year 2017	$0
Set Aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2016	$0

The School District had offsets and qualifying disbursements during the fiscal year that reduced the capital acquisitions set-aside amount below zero. The extra amount for capital acquisitions may not be used to reduce the set-aside requirement of future fiscal years. The negative amount is therefore not presented as being carried forward to the next fiscal year.

NOTE 20 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The School 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 effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2016, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

B. Litigation

The School District is not party to any legal proceedings.

C. Foundation

School 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 districts, 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 or June 30, 2016 Foundation funding for the School 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 School District.

NOTE 21 - INTERFUND ACTIVITY

Interfund Balances

Interfund balances at June 30, 2016, consist of the following individual fund receivables and payables:

	Interfund Receivable	Interfund Payable
Major Fund:		
General	$3,727	$0
Non-major Funds:		
Title I	0	3,727
Total	$3,727	$3,727

The interfund receivables in the General fund are the result of the School District moving unrestricted monies to a grant fund which operates on a reimbursement basis. The General fund will be reimbursed when funds become available in the non-major special revenue fund.

NOTE 22 – NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, the School District has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, GASB Statement No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68*, GASB Statement No. 76, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments* and GASB Statement No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*.

GASB Statement No. 72 clarifies the definition of fair value for financial reporting purposes, establishes general principles for measuring fair value, provides additional fair value application guidance, and enhances disclosures about fair value measurements. These changes were incorporated in the School District's fiscal year 2016 note disclosures; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

GASB Statement No. 73 establishes requirements for defined benefit pensions that are not within the scope of GASB Statement No. 68 as well as for the assets accumulated for purposes of providing those pensions. In addition, it establishes requirements for defined contribution pensions that are not within the scope of Statement 68. It also clarifies the application of certain provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 73 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

GASB Statement No. 76 reduces the GAAP hierarchy to two categories of authoritative GAAP and addresses the use of authoritative and nonauthoritative literature in the event that the accounting treatment for a transaction or other event is not specified within a source of authoritative GAAP. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 76 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

GASB Statement No. 79 addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain external investment pools and pool participants. Specifically, it establishes criteria for an external investment pool to qualify for making the election to measure all of its investments at amortized cost for financial reporting purposes. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 79 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

Fayetteville-Perry Local School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Three Years(1)

	2015	2014	2013
Total plan pension liability	$ 18,503,280,961	$ 17,881,827,171	$ 17,247,161,078
Plan net position	12,797,184,030	12,820,884,107	11,300,482,029
Net pension liability	5,706,096,931	5,060,943,064	5,946,679,049
School District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0354184%	0.0363170%	0.0363170%
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 2,021,008	$ 1,837,983	$ 2,159,655
School District's covered-employee payroll	$ 1,066,244	$ 1,109,733	$ 1,503,656
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	189.50%	165.60%	143.60%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	69.20%	71.70%	65.50%

(1) Information prior to 2013 is not available

Amounts presented as of the School District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

Fayetteville-Perry Local School District

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Last Three Years (1)

	2015	2014	2013
Total plan pension liability	$ 99,014,653,744	$ 96,167,057,104	$ 94,366,693,720
Plan net position	71,377,578,736	71,843,596,331	65,392,746,348
Net pension liability	27,637,075,008	24,323,460,773	28,973,947,372
School District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.03131352%	0.03077889%	0.03077889%
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 8,654,141	$ 7,486,491	$ 8,917,859
School District's covered-employee payroll	$ 3,267,043	$ 3,144,846	$ 3,282,254
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	264.90%	238.10%	271.70%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

(1) Information prior to 2013 is not available

Amounts presented as of the School District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

Fayetteville-Perry Local School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of School District Contributions
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Years

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Contractually required contribution	$ 148,207	$ 140,531	$ 153,809	$ 208,106	$ 129,034	$ 120,552	$ 192,643	$ 116,630	$ 132,340	$ 160,857
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(148,207)	(140,531)	(153,809)	(208,106)	(129,034)	(120,552)	(192,643)	(116,630)	(132,340)	(160,857)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School District's covered-employee payroll	$1,058,621	$1,066,244	$1,109,733	$1,503,656	$ 959,361	$ 959,045	$1,422,770	$1,185,264	$1,347,658	$1,506,152
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%	9.84%	9.82%	10.68%

Fayetteville-Perry Local School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of School District Contributions
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Years

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Contractually required contribution	$ 430,623	$ 457,386	$ 408,830	$ 426,693	$ 412,553	$ 416,512	$ 477,427	$ 467,174	$ 455,076	$ 429,407
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(430,623)	(457,386)	(408,830)	(426,693)	(412,553)	(416,512)	(477,427)	(467,174)	(455,076)	(429,407)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School District covered-employee payroll	$ 3,075,879	$ 3,267,043	$ 3,144,846	$ 3,282,254	$ 3,173,485	$ 3,203,938	$ 3,672,515	$ 3,593,646	$ 3,500,585	$ 3,303,131
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

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

Fayetteville-Perry Local School District
Brown County
501 South Apple Street
Fayetteville, Ohio 45118-0281

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, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Fayetteville-Perry Local School District, Brown County, Ohio (the School District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 21, 2016.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the School District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances to the extent necessary to support our opinions on the financial statements, but not to the extent necessary to opine on the effectiveness of the School 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 School District's financial statements. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the School 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 School District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs

Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc.
Piketon, Ohio
December 21, 2016

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Dave Yost • Auditor of State

FAYETTEVILLE-PERRY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

BROWN COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED
FEBRUARY 28, 2017

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