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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Van Buren Local School District Hancock County 217 South Main Street Van Buren, Ohio 45889

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Van Buren Local School District, Hancock County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Van Buren Local School District, Hancock County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2016 and

Van Buren Local School District Hancock County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

2015, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the years then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 3A to the financial statements, during the year ended June 30, 2015, the District adopted Governmental Accounting Standard Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27 and also GASB Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 14, 2017, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

June 14, 2017

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

The management's discussion and analysis of the Van Buren Local School District's (the "School District") financial performance provides an overall review of the School District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2016 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$118,093 which represents a 3.51% increase from 2015.
- General revenues accounted for \$10,971,896 in revenue or 82.64% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$2,304,078 or 17.36% of total revenues of \$13,275,974.
- The School District had \$13,157,881 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$2,304,078 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services and sales, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$10,971,896 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The School District's major governmental fund is the general fund. The general fund had \$11,199,425 in revenues and \$11,321,075 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2016, the general fund's fund balance decreased \$121,650 from a balance of \$7,093,122 to \$6,971,472.

Using these Basic Financial Statements

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

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

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the School District to provide programs and activities, the view of the School District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2016?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the Governmental Activities include the School District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, extracurricular activities, and food service operations.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District's major funds. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds. The School District's only major governmental fund is the general fund.

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

Fiduciary Funds

The School District acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in agency funds. These activities are excluded from the School District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the School District to finance its operations.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

The School District as a Whole

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the School District as a whole. The table below provides a summary of the School District's net position at June 30, 2016 and 2015.

	Net Position		
	Governmental	Governmental	
	Activities	Activities	
	2016	2015	
<u>Assets</u>			
Current and other assets	\$ 15,559,986	\$ 15,595,440	
Capital assets, net	13,326,326	13,541,632	
Total assets	28,886,312	29,137,072	
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	303,195	366,612	
Pension	1,524,190	939,859	
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,827,385	1,306,471	
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Current liabilities	1,092,816	1,076,550	
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	625,286	695,652	
Due in more than one year:			
Net pension liability	14,397,706	12,524,622	
Other amounts	4,188,415	4,638,693	
Total liabilities	20,304,223	18,935,517	
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property taxes and PILOTs levied for next year	6,003,612	5,878,359	
Pensions	921,335	2,263,233	
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,924,947	8,141,592	
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	9,976,725	9,491,428	
Restricted	781,762	947,141	
Unrestricted (deficit)	(7,273,960)	(7,072,135)	
Total net position	\$ 3,484,527	\$ 3,366,434	

During 2015, the School District adopted GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27," which significantly revises accounting for pension costs and liabilities. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the 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.

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

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

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

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

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

In accordance with GASB 68, the 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.

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2016, the School District's assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by \$3,484,527. The unrestricted net position is a deficit of 7,273,960.

Total assets of the School District decreased \$250,760 or 0.86%. Current and other assets decreased \$35,454 or 0.23% due primarily to a decrease in property taxes receivable.

At year-end, capital assets represented 46.13% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture/fixtures/equipment and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2016, was \$9,976,725.

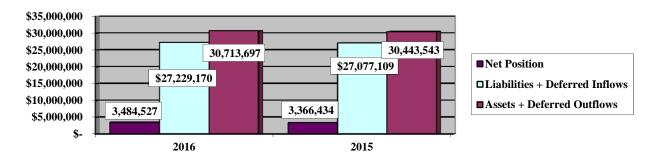
Liabilities of the School District increased \$1,368,706 or 7.23%. The primary reason for this increase is due an increase in net pension liability. For more information on net pension liability see Note 14.

A portion of the School District's net position, \$781,762, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The largest restricted amounts consist of \$283,368 restricted for capital projects and \$226,844 restricted for debt service. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$7,273,960.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

The graph below illustrates the School District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position at June 30, 2016 and 2015.

Governmental Activities



The table that follows shows the change in net position for fiscal year 2016 and 2015.

	Change in Net Position		
	Governmental	Governmental	
	Activities	Activities	
	2016	2015	
Revenues			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,586,945	\$ 1,497,187	
Operating grants and contributions	717,133	577,247	
General revenues:			
Taxes	7,141,795	6,608,720	
Payment in lieu of taxes	110,417	110,643	
Grants and entitlements	3,526,465	3,545,782	
Interest	115,555	60,283	
Miscellaneous	77,664	67,579	
Total revenues	13,275,974	12,467,441	
		(0 1 1)	

(Continued)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

	Change in Net Position (Continued)			
	Governmental	Governmental		
	Activities	Activities		
<u>Expenses</u>				
Program expenses:				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 5,253,881	\$ 5,211,752		
Special	1,221,995	1,432,487		
Vocational	288,560	189,369		
Adult	50	-		
Other	617,316	520,187		
Support services:				
Pupil	709,665	552,352		
Instructional staff	397,683	440,436		
Board of education	95,474	119,577		
Administration	726,760	731,825		
Fiscal	388,075	391,187		
Operations and maintenance	1,568,190	1,409,121		
Pupil transportation	737,472	624,881		
Central	92,296	45,885		
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Other non-instructional services	-	3,141		
Food service operations	286,136	279,833		
Extracurricular activities	479,660	463,912		
Interest and fiscal charges	294,668	260,462		
Total expenses	13,157,881	12,676,407		
Change in net position	118,093	(208,966)		
Net position at beginning of year	3,366,434	3,575,400		
Net position at end of year	\$ 3,484,527	\$ 3,366,434		

Governmental Activities

Net position of the School District's governmental activities increased \$118,093. Total governmental expenses of \$13,157,881 were offset by program revenues of \$2,304,078 and general revenues of \$10,971,896. Program revenues supported 17.51% of the total governmental expenses.

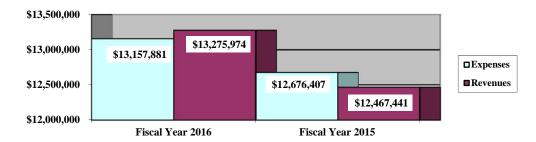
Revenues of the School District increased \$808,533 or 6.49%. This increase is primarily due to an increase in property taxes. Property tax revenues increased due to fluctuations in the amount of tax collected and available for advance at fiscal year-end by the Hancock County Auditor. Tax advances available are recorded as revenue under GAAP. The amount of tax advances available at June 30, 2016 and 2015 were \$1,169,564 and \$1,072,600, respectively. The amount of tax advance available at year-end can vary depending upon when the county auditors distribute tax bills. This revenue sources represent 53.79% of total governmental revenue.

The largest expense of the School District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$7,381,802 or 56.10% of total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2016. Overall expenses of the School District increased \$481,474 or 3.80%. This increase was due to increases in wages and fringe benefits during the year.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

The graph below presents the School District's governmental activities revenues and expenses for fiscal year 2016 and 2015.

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



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

Governmental Activities

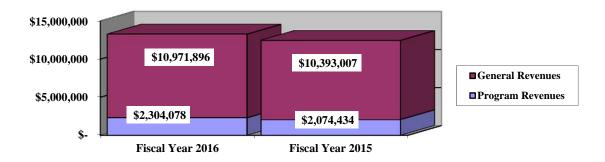
		Cost of		let Cost of Services	T	otal Cost of Services	N	Net Cost of Services
Due como o como como como como como como c		2016		2016	_	2015	_	2015
Program expenses								
Instruction:	.	252.004	Φ.	2006 500	Φ.		Φ.	4046500
Regular		,253,881	\$	3,996,780	\$	5,211,752	\$	4,046,790
Special	1	,221,995		884,910		1,432,487		1,187,637
Vocational		288,560		279,469		189,369		177,996
Adult		50		50		-		-
Other		617,316		617,316		520,187		520,187
Support services:								
Pupil		709,665		536,282		552,352		380,613
Instructional staff		397,683		389,882		440,436		426,333
Board of education		95,474		95,474		119,577		119,577
Administration		726,760		726,760		731,825		731,825
Fiscal		388,075		388,075		391,187		391,187
Operations and maintenance	1	,568,190		1,568,050		1,409,121		1,392,039
Pupil transportation		737,472		697,290		624,881		602,250
Central		92,296		53,569		45,885		40,485
Operation of non-instructional services:								
Other non-instructional services		-		-		3,141		3,141
Food service operations		286,136		(5,206)		279,833		3,748
Extracurricular activities		479,660		330,434		463,912		317,703
Interest and fiscal charges		294,668		294,668		260,462	_	260,462
Total expenses	\$ 13	,157,881	\$	10,853,803	\$	12,676,407	\$	10,601,973

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, 78.28% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 82.49%. The School District's taxpayers and grants and entitlements received from the State of Ohio that are not restricted in use are by far the primary support for School District's students.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

The graph below presents the School District's governmental activities revenue for fiscal year 2016 and 2015.

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The School District's Funds

The School District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$8,290,425, which is lower than last year's total of \$8,502,857. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2016 and 2015.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2016	Fund Balance June 30, 2015	Change	Percentage <u>Change</u>
General Other governmental	\$ 6,971,472 1,318,953	\$ 7,093,122 1,409,735	\$ (121,650) (90,782)	(1.72) % (6.44) %
Total	\$ 8,290,425	\$ 8,502,857	\$ (212,432)	(2.50) %

General Fund

The School District's general fund balance decreased \$121,650.

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

	2016 Amount	2015 Amount	<u>Change</u>	Percentage Change
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 6,357,931	\$ 5,953,730	\$ 404,201	6.79 %
Tuition	1,171,189	1,095,858	75,331	6.87 %
Interest	117,513	56,747	60,766	107.08 %
Intergovernmental	3,392,225	3,322,757	69,468	2.09 %
Other	160,567	179,675	(19,108)	(10.63) %
Total	\$ 11,199,425	\$ 10,608,767	\$ 590,658	5.57 %

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

Overall revenues of the general fund increased \$590,658 or 5.57%. The most significant increase was in the area of taxes which increased \$404,201 or 6.79%. Property tax revenues increased due to fluctuations in the amount of tax collected and available for advance at fiscal year-end by the Hancock County Auditor. Tax advances available are recorded as revenue under GAAP. The amount of tax advances available in the general fund at June 30, 2016 and 2015 was \$1,025,791 and \$938,235, respectively. The amount of tax advance available at year-end can vary depending upon when the county auditors distribute tax bills. The increase of \$60,766 in interest revenue was the result of increased investments by the District. Other revenue decreased \$19,108 due to a decrease in other local revenues.

	_	2016 Amount	_	2015 Amount	 Change	Percentage Change
Expenditures						
Instruction	\$	7,036,001	\$	7,074,234	\$ (38,233)	(0.54) %
Supporting services		3,947,842		3,916,822	31,020	0.79 %
Non-instructional services		-		3,141	(3,141)	(100.00) %
Extracurricular activities		323,232		302,173	21,059	6.97 %
Facilities acquisition and construction	_	14,000		<u>-</u>	 14,000	100.00 %
Total	\$	11,321,075	\$	11,296,370	\$ 24,705	0.22 %

Expenditures of the general fund increased \$24,705 or 0.22%. During 2016, the general fund expended \$14,000 for capital assets, this amount is reflected in facilities acquisition and construction. All other expenditures were consistent with fiscal year 2015.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2016, the School District amended its general fund budget several times. For the general fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$11,306,030. The final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$10,939,109. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2016 were \$11,008,300. This represents a \$69,191 increase over final budgeted revenues.

General fund original appropriations and other financing uses totaled \$12,149,497 and final appropriations and other financing uses totaled \$12,153,133. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2016 totaled \$11,376,825, which is lower than the final budget appropriations by \$776,308.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2016, the School District had \$13,326,326 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture/fixtures/equipment and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

The following table shows June 30, 2016 balances compared to June 30, 2015:

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		
	2016	2015	
Land	\$ 431,329	\$ 431,329	
Land improvements	541,984	586,124	
Buildings and improvements	11,721,086	11,910,831	
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	251,729	269,688	
Vehicles	380,198	343,660	
Total	<u>\$ 13,326,326</u>	\$ 13,541,632	

The overall decrease in capital assets of \$215,306 is due to current year deprecation of \$328,295 exceeding capital outlays of \$112,989.

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

Debt Administration

The following table summarizes the School District's long term debt outstanding at June 30, 2016 and 2015.

	Governmental Activities		
	2016	2015	
2010 School Facilities Construction			
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 3,885,000	
Capital appreciation bonds and accreted interest	616,455	436,935	
Total	\$ 3,816,455	\$ 4,321,935	

At June 30, 2016, the School District had \$3,816,455 in current interest bonds, capital appreciation bonds, and accreted interest. Of this total, \$616,455 is due within one year and \$3,200,000 is due in greater than one year.

See Note 9 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the School District's debt administration.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

Current Issues

The Van Buren Local School District is a rural school district located in northern Hancock County. The School district has 1,003 students and employs 73 teachers. The School District receives a small portion of its total operating revenue from the State foundation formula for school funding. Rather, the School District receives the majority of its funding from its local tax base, which has a present assessed valuation of \$268,990,110 (calendar year 2016).

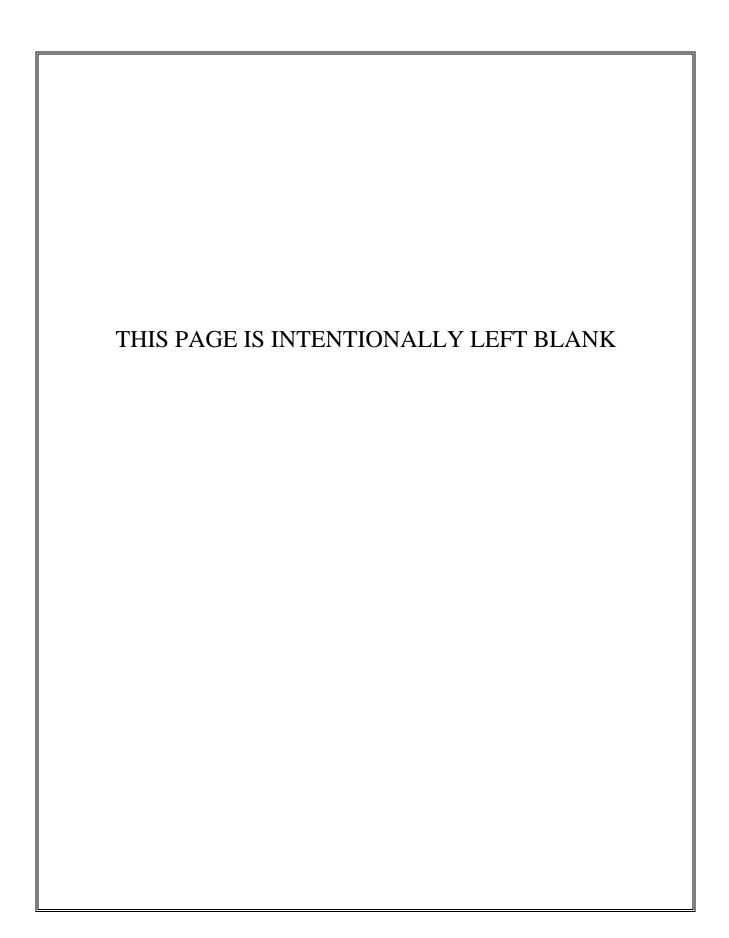
The State's financial condition and other economic factors require constant surveillance by the School District. New legislation and funding proposals out of Columbus will also have a major impact on the School District's finances and must be monitored closely. Several new housing developments have increased the valuation of the District and positively affected revenues. On November 5, 2013 the School District voters approved a 4.5 mill five year renewal levy. In addition, voters also approved a 1.5 mill permanent improvement levy. This levy will be up for renewal again in the next calendar year and is essential to the operation of the District. Reductions in the reimbursement from the State for a portion of the School District's lost personal property tax for the next two years are a concern. Failure of the legislature to continue some level of reimbursement in subsequent years could have a negative impact on the School District's finances.

Contracts with the certified and classified unions greatly affect the District's finances. With the certified union, the Board entered into a three year contract starting with the 2013-14 school year with increases of 1.5% in the first and second year and a 0.75% increase in the third year. Members that take single coverage medical insurance saw an increase in premium contributions to 15 percent. Negotiations with the classified union resulted in a step freeze for three years (2011-2014), no increase in year one, an increase of 1.125% in year two, and 1.125% in the third year. The classified union also had concessions in health care plans and increases the same as the above teachers union. Both unions has since negotiated new collective bargaining agreements with the Board, with the certified contract beginning in fiscal year 2017 and the classified contract beginning in fiscal year 2018. The certified contract features a restructured salary schedule that spreads the financial liability of the District over a greater amount of years.

Beginning in January of 2016 committees were established to research the areas of finance, facilities, curriculum, community relations/communication, and technology. Another committee worked on the vision, mission and values of the school district. In early 2017, the BOE established the vision/mission/values of the district and six major goals that will serve as the guiding principles to help the district with planning and decision making over the next 5 years. Following the failure of two bond levies for construction and renovation in 2014, the district has now concentrated on maintenance, repairs and upkeep of our existing facilities. Some of these repairs, such as replacing the boilers in the High School, have exceeded the funds in the Permanent Improvement account resulting in general fund monies being utilized for these projects. While the district's 5-year forecast currently shows the district with a carryover balance through 2021, deficit spending since 2015, along with continued loss of revenue from the state budget, Board of Revision decisions, and increasing cost will have a profound effect on the length of time that the district's reserves will last. Renewal levies in 2018 through 2020 will be vital. New levies for general operations, permanent improvement, and possible new construction will be carefully analyzed and considered in the next few years.

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 questions about this report or need additional financial information contact: Mr. Alex Binger, Treasurer at Van Buren Local School District, 217 S. Main Street, Van Buren, OH 45889.



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2016

	Governmental Activities	
Assets:	.	
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 8,097,549	
Receivables:	7 279 602	
Property taxes	7,278,693	
Payment in lieu of taxes	93,448	
Accounts	8,654	
Accrued interest	15,026 32,948	
Intergovernmental	25,556	
Materials and supplies inventory	153	
Inventory held for resale	7,959	
Capital assets:	1,,,,,,	
Nondepreciable capital assets	431,329	
Depreciable capital assets, net	12,894,997	
Capital assets, net	13,326,326	
Total assets.	28,886,312	
10tal assets	20,000,312	
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	303,195	
Pension - STRS	1,153,420	
Pension - SERS	370,770	
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,827,385	
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	25,390	
Accrued wages and benefits payable	829,241	
Intergovernmental payable	54,329	
Pension and postemployment benefits payable	174,058	
Accrued interest payable	9,798	
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	625,286	
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability	14,397,706	
Other amounts due in more than one year .	4,188,415	
Total liabilities	20,304,223	
	-	
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	5,965,485	
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year	38,127	
Pension - STRS	849,268	
Pension - SERS	72,067	
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,924,947	
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	9,976,725	
Restricted for:		
Capital projects	283,368	
Debt service	226,844	
Locally funded programs	76	
State funded programs	30,775	
Student activities	87,824	
Other purposes	152,875	
Unrestricted (deficit)	(7,273,960)	
Total net position	\$ 3,484,527	

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

Net (Expense) Revenue and

Changes in **Net Position Program Revenues** Charges for **Operating Grants** Governmental and Contributions **Expenses** Services and Sales Activities Governmental activities: Instruction: 29,978 \$ 5,253,881 \$ 1,227,123 \$ \$ (3,996,780)1,221,995 22,495 314,590 (884,910)Special Vocational 288,560 9,091 (279,469)Adult/continuing. 50 (50)617,316 (617,316)Other Support services: Pupil. 709,665 173,383 (536,282)Instructional staff 397,683 7,801 (389,882)Board of education 95,474 (95,474)Administration. 726,760 (726,760)Fiscal..... 388,075 (388,075)Operations and maintenance 1,568,190 140 (1,568,050)Pupil transportation. 737,472 19,689 20,493 (697,290)Central 92,296 (53,569)38,727 Operation of non-instructional services: Food service operations 286,136 169,651 121,691 5,206 Extracurricular activities. 479,660 140,046 9,180 (330,434)Interest and fiscal charges 294,668 (294,668)1,586,945 Total governmental activities \$ 13,157,881 \$ \$ 717,133 (10,853,803)General revenues: Property taxes levied for: 6,263,628 578,459 299,708 110,417 Grants and entitlements not restricted 3,526,465 115.555 77,664 10,971,896 118,093 3,366,434 \$ 3,484,527

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2016

	General		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets:	-					
Equity in pooled cash						
and investments	\$	6,905,888	\$	1,191,661	\$	8,097,549
Receivables:						
Property taxes		6,387,103		891,590		7,278,693
Payment in lieu of taxes		80,739		12,709		93,448
Accounts		8,654		- 270		8,654
Accrued interest		14,647		379		15,026
Intergovernmental		29,699 25,556		3,249		32,948 25,556
Materials and supplies inventory		23,330		153		153
Inventory held for resale		1,650		6,309		7,959
Due from other funds		3,247		-		3,247
Total assets	\$	13,457,183	\$	2,106,050	\$	15,563,233
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$	13,575	\$	11,815	\$	25,390
Accrued wages and benefits payable		818,151		11,090		829,241
Intergovernmental payable		54,095		234		54,329
Pension and postemployment benfits payable .		168,027		6,031		174,058
Due to other funds		100,027		3,247		3,247
		1.052.040				
Total liabilities		1,053,848		32,417		1,086,265
Deferred inflows of resources:		5,241,349		724,136		5,965,485
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year						
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year.		31,510		6,617		38,127
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		119,963		23,681		143,644
Intergovernmental revenue not available		21,655		-		21,655
Accrued interest not available		9,503		246		9,749
Miscellaneous revenue not available		7,883				7,883
Total deferred inflows of resources		5,431,863		754,680		6,186,543
Fund balances:						
Nonspendable:				150		152
Materials and supplies inventory		-		153		153
Prepaids		25,556		-		25,556
Debt service		_		760,082		760,082
Capital improvements		-		277,702		277,702
Food service operations		_		162,341		162,341
Non-public schools		_		21,023		21,023
Other purposes				9,828		9,828
Extracurricular activities				87,824		
Committed:		-		67,624		87,824
Termination benefits		120,837		-		120,837
Assigned:						
Student instruction		27,316		-		27,316
Student and staff support		90,261		-		90,261
Subsequent year's appropriations		1,045,522		-		1,045,522
Other purposes		2,667		-		2,667
Unassigned		5,659,313		-		5,659,313
Total fund balances		6,971,472		1,318,953		8,290,425
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances .	\$	13,457,183	\$	2,106,050	\$	15,563,233
	_				_	

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2016

Total governmental fund balances	\$ 8,290,425
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	13,326,326
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable \$ 143,644 Accounts receivable \$ 7,883 Accrued interest receivable 9,749	
Intergovernmental receivable 21,655 Total	182,931
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.	(377,796)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.	303,195
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.	(9,798)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. General obligation bonds Compensated absences Total (3,816,455) (619,450)	(4,435,905)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows - pension Deferred Inflows - pension Net pension liability Total	(13,794,851)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 3,484,527

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	General		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds		
Revenues:				_		-	
From local sources:							
Property taxes	\$	6,259,668	\$	868,915	\$	7,128,583	
Payment in lieu of taxes		98,263		12,154		110,417	
Tuition		1,171,189		-		1,171,189	
Earnings on investments		117,513		2,512		120,025	
Charges for services		-		169,651		169,651	
Extracurricular		43,556		127,058		170,614	
Classroom materials and fees		69,718		-		69,718	
Rental income		140		-		140	
Contributions and donations		25,554		1,623		27,177	
Contract services		4,554		-		4,554	
Other local revenues		17,045		45,416		62,461	
Intergovernmental - state		3,316,998		442,875		3,759,873	
Intergovernmental - federal		75,227		372,359		447,586	
Total revenues		11,199,425		2,042,563		13,241,988	
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular		5,021,790		199,838		5,221,628	
Special		1,114,459		96,539		1,210,998	
Vocational		282,206		-		282,206	
Adult/continuing		50		-		50	
Other		617,496		-		617,496	
Support services:							
Pupil		533,688		173,383		707,071	
Instructional staff		393,284		-		393,284	
Board of education		95,547		-		95,547	
Administration		707,637		-		707,637	
Fiscal		367,953		16,960		384,913	
Operations and maintenance		1,226,481		292,531		1,519,012	
Pupil transportation		561,751		117,988		679,739	
Central		61,501		31,677		93,178	
Operation of non-instructional services:							
Food service operations		-		271,157		271,157	
Extracurricular activities		323,232		116,048		439,280	
Facilities acquisition and construction		14,000		-		14,000	
Debt service:							
Principal retirement		-		685,000		685,000	
Interest and fiscal charges				132,224		132,224	
Total expenditures		11,321,075		2,133,345		13,454,420	
Net change in fund balances		(121,650)		(90,782)		(212,432)	
Fund balances at beginning of year		7,093,122		1,409,735		8,502,857	
Fund balances at end of year	\$	6,971,472	\$	1,318,953	\$	8,290,425	

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			\$ (212,432)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the			
statement of activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.			
However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those			
assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as			
depreciation expense.			
Capital asset additions	\$	112,989	
Current year depreciation		(328,295)	
Total			(215,306)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide			
current financial resources are not reported as revenues in			
the funds.			
Property taxes		13,212	
Earnings on investments		(3,826)	
Classroom materials and fees		2,945	
Intergovernmental		21,655	
Total	•	,	33,986
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the			
governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities			
on the statement of net position.			685,000
			,
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds,			
whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported			
when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being			
reported in the statement of activities:			
Accrued interest payable		1,473	
Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds		(179,520)	
Amortization of bond premiums		79,020	
Amortization of deferred charges		(63,417)	
Total		(00,101)	(162,444)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities,			
such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current			
financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures			
in governmental funds.			(63,856)
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in			
governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts			
as deferred outflows.			805,287
as deferred outflows.			003,207
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net			
pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		-	(752,142)
Change in net position of governmental activities		<u>-</u>	\$ 118,093

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Budgeted Amounts				Fin	iance with al Budget Positive	
	(Original		Final	Actual		legative)
Revenues:		8	-		 		8 /
From local sources:							
Property taxes	\$	6,376,029	\$	6,172,112	\$ 6,172,111	\$	(1)
Payment in lieu of taxes		98,263		98,263	98,263		-
Tuition		1,151,195		1,135,956	1,171,189		35,233
Earnings on investments		77,581		74,200	78,128		3,928
Classroom materials and fees		78,001		72,791	69,693		(3,098)
Rental income		205		200	140		(60)
Contributions and donations		17,200		16,650	16,650		-
Other local revenues		14,165		12,762	12,665		(97)
Intergovernmental - state		3,446,275		3,311,675	3,308,952		(2,723)
Intergovernmental - federal		45,616		43,000	 79,189		36,189
Total revenues		11,304,530		10,937,609	 11,006,980		69,371
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular		5,193,897		5,176,209	5,002,395		173,814
Special		1,181,838		1,179,483	1,127,459		52,024
Vocational		306,064		306,797	283,166		23,631
Other		626,686		622,469	617,341		5,128
Support services:							
Pupil		550,226		547,860	533,244		14,616
Instructional staff		419,433		420,288	389,032		31,256
Board of education		113,131		115,571	91,104		24,467
Administration		743,123		742,645	702,349		40,296
Fiscal		392,583		392,166	372,119		20,047
Operations and maintenance		1,432,684		1,450,398	1,231,688		218,710
Pupil transportation		665,859		675,738	561,637		114,101
Central		71,054		71,880	61,429		10,451
Extracurricular activities		288,809		287,629	279,488		8,141
Facilities acquisition and construction		14,110		14,000	 14,000		726,692
Total expenditures		11,999,497		12,003,133	 11,266,451		736,682
Excess of expenditures over							
revenues		(694,967)		(1,065,524)	 (259,471)		806,053
Other financing sources (uses):							
Refund of prior year's expenditures		100		100	85		(15)
Transfers (out)		(150,000)		(150,000)	(110,374)		39,626
Sale of capital assets		1,400		1,400	1,235		(165)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(148,500)		(148,500)	(109,054)		39,446
Net change in fund balance		(843,467)		(1,214,024)	(368,525)		845,499
Fund balance at beginning of year		6,850,296		6,850,296	6,850,296		_
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		134,783		134,783	134,783		-
Fund balance at end of year	\$	6,141,612	\$	5,771,055	\$ 6,616,554	\$	845,499

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FIDUCIARY FUND JUNE 30, 2016

	Agency	
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash		
and investments	\$	32,244
Receivables:		
Accounts		41
Total assets	\$	32,285
	·	_
Liabilities:		
Due to students	\$	32,285
Total liabilities	\$	32,285

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Van Buren 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 and federal guidelines.

The School District was established in 1936. The School District serves an area of approximately forty-eight square miles. It is located in Hancock County and includes all of the Village of Van Buren and Allen Township and portions of Cass, Marion, and Portage Townships. It is staffed by 52 classified employees, 73 certified teaching personnel, and 10 administrative employees who provide services to 1,003 students and other community members. The School District currently operates an elementary school and a middle/high school.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of Van Buren 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 standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Following are the more significant of the School District's accounting policies.

A. Reporting Entity

The reporting entity has been defined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity" as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, "Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units" and GASB Statement No. 61, "The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and 34". A reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to insure 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 Van Buren 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 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; or (3) 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 (4) 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. Certain organizations are also included as component units if the nature and significance of the relationship between the primary government and the organization is such that exclusion by the primary government would render the primary government's financial statements incomplete or misleading. Based upon the application of these criteria, the School District has no component units. The basic financial statements of the reporting entity include only those of the School District (the primary government).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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

The School District is associated with three jointly governed organizations and two insurance pools. These organizations are the Northwest Ohio Area Computer Services Cooperative, Millstream Career and Technology Center, Northwestern Ohio Educational Research Council, Inc., Hancock County Schools Health Benefit Fund, and Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan. These organizations are presented in Notes 17 and 18 to the basic financial statements.

B. Basis of Presentation

The School District's basic financial statements consist of government-wide financial 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.

<u>Government-Wide Financial Statements</u> - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. These statements usually distinguish between those activities of the School District that are governmental activities (primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues) and those that are considered business-type activities (primarily supported by fees and charges). However, the School District has no business-type activities.

The statement of net position presents the financial position of the governmental activities of the School District at fiscal year end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the School District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service; program, or department and, therefore, clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants, contributions, and interest that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the 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.

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> - 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. 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.

C. 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 are reported in two categories, governmental and fiduciary.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the School District 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, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The School District's major governmental fund is the general fund.

<u>General fund</u> - The general fund is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be account for 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.

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

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 not available to support the School District's own programs. The School District did not have any trust funds in fiscal year 2016. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The School District's agency fund accounts for various student-managed activities.

D. Measurement Focus

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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

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

E. Basis of Accounting

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On the accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. 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 the modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered both measurable and available at fiscal year-end: property taxes available as an advance, grants, interest, tuition, student fees, and charges for services.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, See Note 14 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, payments in lieu of taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2016, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2017 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the District unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes, accrued interest, miscellaneous revenue and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

For the District, See Note 14 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position. In addition, deferred inflows of resources include a deferred gain on debt refunding. A deferred gain on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

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

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

F. Budgetary Process

All funds, except agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations resolution, 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 amount the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriations resolution is the Board's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of control selected by the Board is at the fund level for all funds. Budgetary allocations at the function and object level for all funds are made by the School District Treasurer.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the fiscal year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the final amended certificate of estimated resources requested by the School District prior to fiscal year end.

The appropriations resolution is subject to amendment throughout the fiscal year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriations resolution for that fund that covered the entire fiscal year, including amounts automatically carried forward 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.

G. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, 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 investments".

During fiscal year 2016, the School District invested in negotiable certificates of deposit, Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) securities, and a governmental money market. Investments are reported at fair value, except for nonnegotiable certificates of deposit which are reported at cost. Fair value is based on quoted market price or current share price.

The School District allocates interest earnings according to State statutes. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2016 was \$117,513, which includes \$18,234 assigned from other School District funds.

Investments of the School District's 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 presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that were not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

H. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2016, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed. On the fund financial statements, reported payments are equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

I. Inventory

Inventory is presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and is expended/expensed when used. Inventory consists of administrative supplies, custodial supplies, donated and purchased food, and workbooks. On the fund financial statements, reported materials and supplies inventory is equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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

J. Capital Assets

All of the School District's capital assets are general capital assets generally resulting from expenditures in governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column on the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported on the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost and updated for additions and reductions during the fiscal year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market value on the date donated. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of five thousand dollars. 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 capital assets, except land, are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	10 - 30 years
Buildings and improvements	6 - 107 years
Furniture, Fixtures and equipment	5 - 25 years
Vehicles	5 - 15 years

K. Deferred Charge on Refunding

For advance refundings resulting in the defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This deferred amount is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as deferred outflows of resources on the statement of net position.

L. 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 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 all employees after ten years of service.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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

On governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as a liability and expenditure to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "matured compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid.

M. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

N. Unamortized Premiums

On government-wide financial statements, premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the bonds-outstanding method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of bonds payable.

On the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums are recognized in the period in which the debt is issued.

O. Net Position

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

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

P. Fund Balance

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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

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

<u>Committed</u> - The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of the School District Board of Education (the highest level of decision making authority). 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.

<u>Assigned</u> - 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 nor committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the School District Board of Education, which includes giving the Treasurer the authority to constrain monies for intended purposes.

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

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

Q. Interfund Transactions

Transfers within governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

Internal allocations of overhead expenses from one function to another or within the same function are eliminated on the statement of activities. Payments for interfund services provided and used are not eliminated.

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund loan receivables/payables". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental type activities columns of the statement of net position. Receivables resulting from loans to the agency fund are reported as loans receivable on the governmental financial statements.

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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

R. 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.

S. Pensions

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

T. Fair Market Value

The 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.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2016, the District has implemented 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 addresses accounting and financial reporting issues related to fair value measurement. This Statement also provides guidance for applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 72 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 73 improves the usefulness of information about pensions included in the general purposes external financial reports of state and local governments for making decisions and assessing accountability. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 73 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 76 identifies - in the context of the current governmental financial reporting environment - the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). This Statement 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 District.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE – (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 79 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 District.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands on the treasury. Such monies must be maintained either as cash in the 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 of Education has identified as not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

8. Time certificate of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

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

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

A. Cash on Hand

At fiscal year end, the School District had \$3,100 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the School District as part of "equity in pooled cash and investments".

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2016, the carrying amount of all School District deposits was \$2,907,941. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "<u>Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures</u>", as of June 30, 2016, \$2,289,289 of the School District's bank balance of \$3,055,195 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$765,906 was covered by the FDIC.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

C. Investments

As of June 30, 2016, the School District had the following investments and maturities:

		Investment Maturities						
		6 months or	7 to 12	13 to 18	19 to 24	Greater than		
Investment type	Fair Value	less	months	months	months	24 months		
FHLB	\$ 251,773	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 251,773	\$ -	\$ -		
Government Money Market	15,906	15,906	-	-	-	-		
Negotiable CD's	4,951,073	329,891	501,993	756,461	747,241	2,615,487		
Total	\$ 5,218,752	\$ 345,797	\$ 501,993	\$ 1,008,234	\$ 747,241	\$ 2,615,487		

The weighted average maturity of investments is 2.28 years.

The District's investments in federal agency securities funds are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).

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

Credit Risk: The School District's investments in federal agency securities were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively.

The School District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the School District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The federal agency securities are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent, but not in the School District's name. The School District has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The School District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the School District at June 30, 2016:

<u>Investment type</u>	Fair Value	% of Total
FHLB	\$ 251,773	4.83
Government Money Market	15,906	0.30
Negotiable CD's	4,951,073	94.87
Total	\$ 5,218,752	100.00

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

D. Reconciliation of Cash and Investments to the Statement of Net Position

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2016:

Cash and investments per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 2,907,941
Investments	5,218,752
Cash on hand	3,100
Total	\$ 8,129,793
Cash and investments per statement of net position	
Governmental activities	\$ 8,097,549
Agency funds	32,244
Total	\$ 8,129,793

NOTE 5 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2016 consisted of taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, intergovernmental grants, accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees) and accrued interest. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of Federal funds.

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

Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$ 7,278,693
Accounts	8,654
Intergovernmental	32,948
Accrued interest	15,026
Payments in lieu of taxes	93,448
Total	\$ 7,428,769

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2016 represent the collection of calendar year 2015 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2016 were levied after April 1, 2015, on the assessed values 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 semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2016 represent the collection of calendar year 2015 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2016 became a lien on 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 is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The District receives property taxes from Hancock County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2016, are available to finance fiscal year 2016 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2016 was \$1,025,791 in the general fund, \$94,466 in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$49,307 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2015 was \$938,235 in the general fund, \$89,029 in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$45,336 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent. Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property and delinquent tangible personal property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 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 reported as revenue at fiscal year-end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows.

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

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

	2015 Second			2016 First				
		Half Collect	ions	Half Collec	Half Collections			
	_	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent			
Agricultural/residential								
and other real estate	\$	228,660,870	96.49	\$ 234,026,480	95.72			
Public utility personal		8,314,700	3.51	10,467,190	4.28			
Total	\$	236,975,570	100.00	\$ 244,493,670	100.00			
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for:								
General		\$35.37		\$35.24				
Bond		2.57		2.55				
Permanent improvement		1.50		1.50				

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

NOTE 7 - PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES

According to State law, the City of Findlay has entered into agreements with a number of property owners under which the City has granted property tax exemptions to those property owners. The property owners have agreed to make payments to the City which reflect all or a portion of the property taxes which the property owners would have paid if the taxes had not been exempted. The agreements provide for a portion of these payments to be made to the School District. The property owners contractually promise to make these payments in lieu of taxes until the agreement expires.

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance 06/30/15	Additions	<u>Deductions</u>	Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land	\$ 431,329	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 431,329
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	431,329			431,329
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	997,290	-	-	997,290
Buildings and improvements	15,179,393	-	-	15,179,393
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	867,488	20,219	-	887,707
Vehicles	1,208,257	92,770		1,301,027
Total capital assets, being depreciated	18,252,428	112,989		18,365,417
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(411,166)	(44,140)	-	(455,306)
Buildings and improvements	(3,268,562)	(189,745)	-	(3,458,307)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(597,800)	(38,178)	-	(635,978)
Vehicles	(864,597)	(56,232)		(920,829)
Total accumulated depreciation	(5,142,125)	(328,295)		(5,470,420)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 13,541,632	\$ (215,306)	\$ -	\$ 13,326,326

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS – (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :	
Regular	\$ 134,707
Special	11,498
Vocational	6,227
Support services:	
Pupil	1,392
Instructional staff	5,278
Administration	10,297
Fiscal	3,058
Operations and maintenance	38,284
Pupil transportation	59,651
Other non-instructional services	
Food service operations	15,283
Extracurricular activities	 42,620
Total depreciation expense	\$ 328,295

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

During the fiscal year 2016, the following changes occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations.

								Amount
	Balance				F	Balance		Due in
	07/01/15	Increase	_	Decrease	0	06/30/16	_	One Year
Governmental Activities:								
General Obligation Bonds								
2010 School Facilities Construction								
and Improvement Refunding								
Serial Bonds 2.0-5.0%	\$ 3,885,000	\$ -	\$	(685,000)	\$	3,200,000	\$	-
Capital Appreciation Bonds	75,000	-		-		75,000		75,000
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	361,935	179,520		-		541,455		541,455
Premium	456,816			(79,020)		377,796		
Total General Obligation Bonds	4,778,751	179,520		(764,020)		4,194,251		616,455
Net Pension Liability	12,524,622	1,873,084			1	4,397,706	_	_
Compensated Absences Payable	555,594	100,458		(36,602)		619,450	_	8,831
Total Governmental Activities								
Long-Term Obligations	\$ 17,858,967	\$ 2,153,062	\$	(800,622)	\$ 1	9,211,407	\$	625,286

School Facilities Construction and Improvement Refunding Bonds FY2010 - On May 5, 2010, the School District issued \$6,240,000 in general obligation bonds to refund bonds previously issued for constructing a building addition. The bond issue includes serial and capital appreciation bonds, in the original amount of \$6,165,000 and \$75,000, respectively. The bonds were issued for an eleven year period, with final maturity in fiscal year 2021. The bonds are being retired through the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

None of the refunding bonds, including the capital appreciation bonds, are subject to redemption prior to maturity. The capital appreciation bonds will mature on December 1, 2016, in the amount of \$710,000. For fiscal year 2016, \$179,520 was accreted on the capital appreciation bonds for a total outstanding bond value of the capital appreciation bonds of \$616,455 at fiscal year end.

At June 30, 2016, \$4,185,000 of the refunded bonds was still outstanding.

Net pension liability - See Note 14 for more information on net pension liability

Compensated absences will be paid from the general fund.

Legal Debt Margin

The effects of the debt limitations at June 30, 2016 are a voted debt margin of \$19,482,246, including available funds of \$752,816 and an unvoted debt margin of \$244,494.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the general obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2016, were as follows:

Fiscal Year	 General Obligation Bonds				Capital Appreciation B				Во	nds	
Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest		tTotal		Principal		Accretion			Total
2017	\$ -	\$	122,976	\$	122,976	\$	75,000	\$	635,000	\$	710,000
2018	740,000		110,951		850,951		-		-		-
2019	775,000		85,848		860,848		-		-		-
2020	820,000		58,010		878,010		-		-		-
2021	 865,000		21,625		886,625						
Total	\$ 3,200,000	\$	399,410	\$	3,599,410	\$	75,000	\$	635,000	\$	710,000

NOTE 10 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund balances at June 30, 2016 as reported on the fund statements, consist of the following amounts due to/from other funds:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	<u>Ar</u>	nount
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$	3,247

The primary purpose of the due to/from other funds is to cover negative cash in various nonmajor governmental funds. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

NOTE 11 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	Ge	eneral fund
Budget basis	\$	(368,525)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		131,209
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(121,069)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		109,054
Funds budgeted elsewhere		90,879
Adjustment for encumbrances	_	36,802
GAAP basis	\$	(121,650)

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the rotary fund, the adult education fund, the internal services rotary fund, the public school support fund and the termination benefits fund.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

NOTE 12 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

	_	Capital provements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2015	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		170,720
Contributions in excess of the current fiscal year set-aside requirement		
Current year qualifying expenditures		
Excess qualified expenditures from prior years		
Current year offsets		(352,134)
Waiver granted by ODE		
Prior year offset from bond proceeds		
Total	\$	(181,414)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2017	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2016	\$	

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT

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 for the following insurance coverage:

Coverage provided by the Argonaut Insurance Company is as follows:

General School District Liability

Per Occurrence	\$ 1,000,000
Aggregate	3,000,000
Umbrella Liability	4,000,000
Building and Contents	44,641,097
Employers Liability	3,000,000
Automobile Liability	1,000,000
Uninsured Motorists	1,000,000

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

NOTE 14 - 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.

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description –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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

Annual retirement benefits are calculated based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on 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 14 percent was allocated to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B and no portion of the employer contribution rate was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$176,363 for fiscal year 2016. Of this amount, \$36,520 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description –School District licensed teachers and other faculty members participate in STRS Ohio, a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. The statutory maximum employee contribution rate was increased one percent July 1, 2014, and will be increased one percent each year until it reaches 14 percent on July 1, 2016. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, plan members were required to contribute 13 percent of their annual covered salary. The School District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2016 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$628,924 for fiscal year 2016. Of this amount, \$104,256 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

NOTE 14 - 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 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 contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	2,897,134	\$	11,500,572	\$ 14,397,706
Proportion of the net pension					
liability	C	0.05077260%	(0.04161284%	
Pension expense	\$	238,275	\$	513,867	\$ 752,142

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 45,450	\$ 524,496	\$ 569,946
Changes in proportionate share	148,957	-	148,957
District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	176,363	628,924	805,287
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 370,770	\$ 1,153,420	\$ 1,524,190
Deferred inflows of resources			
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Changes in proportionate share	\$ 72,067 	\$ 831,259 18,009	\$ 903,326 18,009
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 72,067	\$ 849,268	\$ 921,335

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

\$805,287 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, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	 SERS	STRS		Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:				
2017	\$ 20,232	\$	(192,464)	\$ (172,232)
2018	20,232		(192,464)	(172,232)
2019	20,232		(192,465)	(172,233)
2020	61,644		252,621	 314,265
	_			
Total	\$ 122,340	\$	(324,772)	\$ (202,432)

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 22.00 percent

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA 3 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

Discount Rate The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.75 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.75 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the 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.

	19	6 Decrease	Dis	count Rate	19	% Increase
		(6.75%)		(7.75%)		(8.75%)
District's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$	4,017,283	\$	2,897,134	\$	1,953,875

Changes between Measurement Date and Report Date In April 2016, the SERS Board adopted certain assumption changes which impacted their annual actuarial valuation prepared as of June 30, 2016. The most significant change is a reduction in the discount rate from 7.75 percent to 7.5 percent. Although the exact amount of these changes is not known, the impact to the School District's net pension liability is expected to be significant.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

NOTE 14 - 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 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:

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75 percent as of June 30, 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, 2015. 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (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:

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.75%)	(7.75%)	(8.75%)
District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$ 15,975,162	\$ 11,500,572	\$ 7,716,639

NOTE 15 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. School Employees Retirement System

Health Care Plan Description - The School District contributes to the SERS Health Care Fund, administered by SERS for non-certificated retirees and their beneficiaries. For GASB 45 purposes, this plan is considered a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. The Health Care Plan includes hospitalization and physicians' fees through several types of plans including HMO's, PPO's, Medicare Advantage, and traditional indemnity plans as well as a prescription drug program. The financial report of the Plan is included in the SERS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report which can be obtained on SERS' website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required basic benefits, the Retirement Board allocates the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund. For fiscal year 2016, none of the employer contribution was allocated to health care. In addition, employers pay a surcharge for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated according to service credit earned. For fiscal year 2016, this amount was \$23,000. 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 School District's surcharge obligation was \$26,684.

The School District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014 were \$26,684, \$36,695, and \$23,720, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal years 2015 and 2014.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

NOTE 15 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - (Continued)

B. State Teachers Retirement System

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

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. All benefit recipients, for the most recent year, pay a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions. For fiscal years 2016 and 2015, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions 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 \$43,867, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal year 2014.

NOTE 16 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

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

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at a rate of one and one-fourth days per month to a maximum of two hundred forty-five days. The maximum amount of sick leave days that may be paid upon retirement is sixty-one and one-fourth days for administrators and certified employees and sixty-one days for classified employees.

B. Health Care Benefits

The School District provides medical, dental, vision, and life insurance to all employees through the Hancock County Schools Health Benefit Fund. Depending upon the plan chosen, the employees share the cost of monthly premium with the Board. The premium varies with employee depending on the terms of the union contract.

NOTE 17 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

A. Northwest Ohio Area Computer Services Cooperative

The School District is a participant in the Northwest Ohio Area Computer Services Cooperative (NOACSC), which is a computer consortium. NOACSC is an association of public school districts within the boundaries of Allen, Auglaize, Hancock, Hardin, Mercer, Paulding, Putnam, Seneca, Van Wert, Wyandot, and Wood Counties. The organization was founded for the purpose of applying modem technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member school districts. The governing board of NOACSC consists of two representatives from Hancock, Paulding, Allen, Mercer, Putnam, and Van Wert Counties and two at large members. During fiscal year 2016, the School District paid \$29,898 to NOACSC for various services. Financial information can be obtained from NOACSC, 4277 East Road, Lima, Ohio 45804.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

NOTE 17 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS - (Continued)

B. Millstream Career and Technology Center

The Millstream Career and Technology Center (Center) is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio established under Section 3313.90 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Center provides vocational instruction to students. The Center operates under the direction of an Advisory Council consisting of the superintendent of each participating school district and one additional representative appointed by the Findlay City School District. Financial information can be obtained from the Findlay City School District, 1100 Broad Avenue, Findlay Ohio 45840.

C. Northwestern Ohio Educational Research Council, Inc.

The Northwestern Ohio Educational Research Council, Inc. (NOERC) is a jointly governed organization formed to bring educational entities into a better understanding of their common educational problems, facilitate and conduct practical educational research, coordinate educational research among members, provide a means for evaluating and disseminating the results of research, serve as a repository for research and legislative materials, and provide opportunities for training. The NOERC serves a twenty-five county area in Northwest Ohio. The Board of Directors consists of superintendents from two educational service centers, two exempted village school districts, five local school districts, and five city school districts, as well as representatives from two private or parochial schools, and three institutions of higher education. Each active member is entitled to one vote on all issues addressed by the Board of Directors. Financial information can be obtained from the Northwestern Ohio Educational Research Council, Inc., 441 East Market Street, Celina, Ohio, 45822.

NOTE 18 - INSURANCE POOLS

A. Hancock County Schools Health Benefit Fund

The Hancock County Schools Health Benefit Fund is a public entity shared risk pool consisting of seven local school districts, the Hancock County Educational Service Center, and the Blanchard Valley Board of Developmental Disabilities. The Fund is a Voluntary Employee Benefit Association under Section 501 (c)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code and provides medical, dental, vision, and life insurance benefits to the employees of the participants. Each participant's superintendent is appointed to an Administrative Committee which advises the consultant concerning aspects of the administration of the Fund.

Each participant decides which plans offered by the Administrative Committee will be extended to its employees. Participation in the Fund is by written application subject to acceptance by the Administrative Committee and payment of the monthly premiums. Financial information can be obtained from Assured Partners, 285 Cozzins Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

B. Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

NOTE 18 - INSURANCE POOLS - (Continued)

The GRP's business and affairs are conducted by OSBA's Executive Director and staff designees, who serve as coordinator of the GRP. Each year, the participants pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

NOTE 19 - 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 are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2016.

B. Litigation

There are currently no matters in litigation with the School District as defendant.

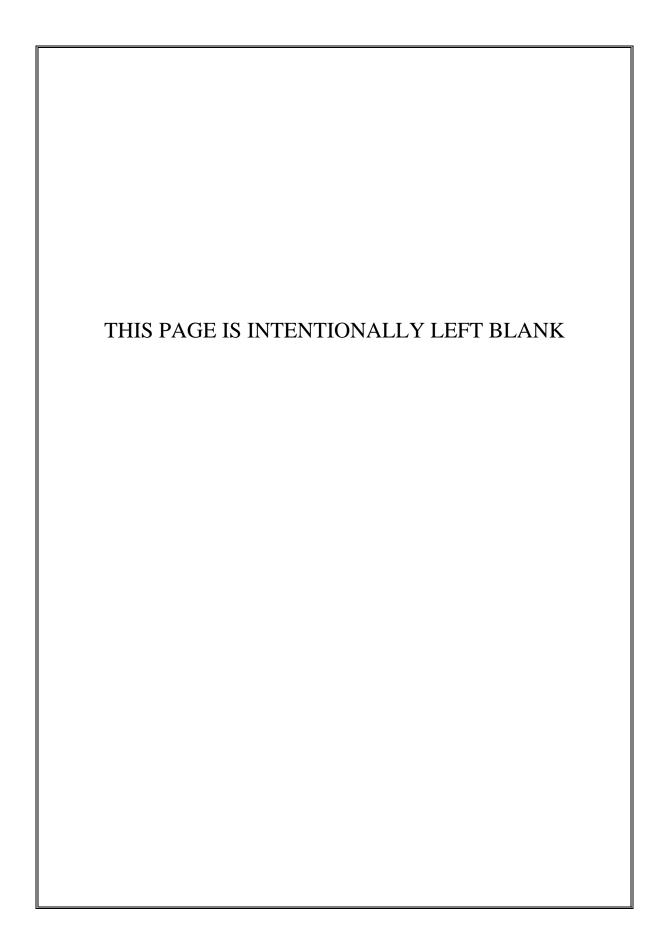
C. Foundation Funding

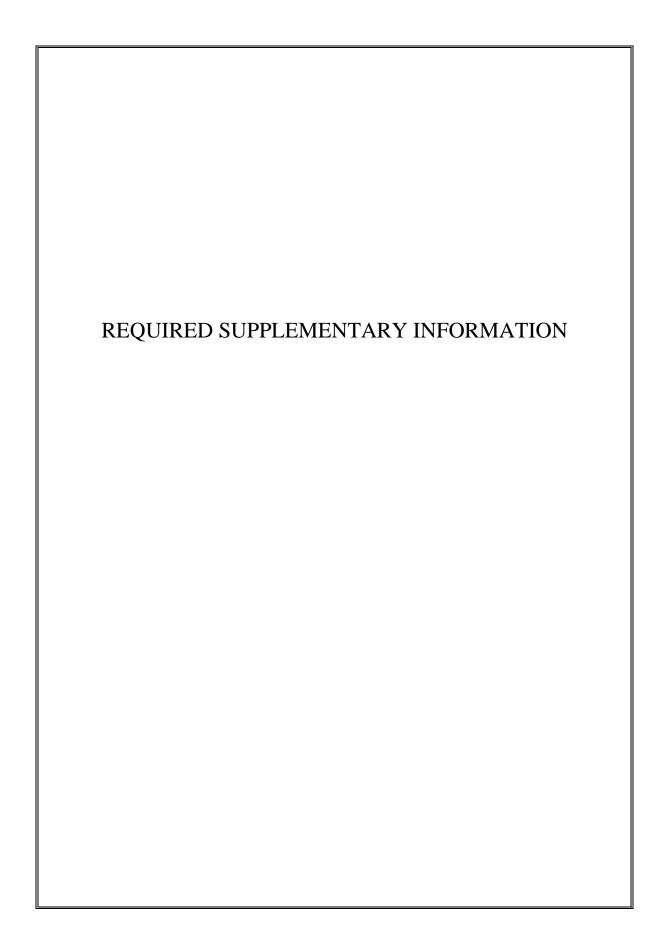
District Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. Effective for the 2014-2015 school year, traditional Districts must comply with minimum hours of instruction, instead of a minimum number of school days each year. The funding formula the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to follow will continue to adjust as enrollment information is updated by the District, which can extend past the fiscal year-end. As of the date of this report, ODE has not finalized the impact of enrollment adjustments to the June 30, 2016 Foundation funding for the District; therefore, the financial statement impact is not determinable at this time. ODE and management believe this will result in either a receivable to or liability of the District.

NOTE 20 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

	Year-End	
<u>Fund</u>	Encumbrance	<u>s</u>
General	\$ 32,73	32
Nonmajor governmental	89,54	<u>15</u>
Total	\$ 122,27	17 <u> </u>





SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

_	2015	 2014	 2013
School District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.05077260%	0.04688900%	0.04688900%
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 2,897,134	\$ 2,373,026	\$ 2,788,338
School District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,528,520	\$ 1,362,496	\$ 1,385,043
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	189.54%	174.17%	201.32%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%

Note: Information prior to fiscal year 2013 was unavailable. The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date.

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

-	2015	 2014		2013
School District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.04161284%	0.04173582%	(0.04173582%
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 11,500,572	\$ 10,151,596	\$	12,092,515
School District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 4,431,943	\$ 4,264,254	\$	3,951,738
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	259.49%	238.06%		306.00%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	72.10%	74.70%		69.30%

Note: Information prior to fiscal year 2013 was unavailable. The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date.

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013
Contractually required contribution	\$ 176,363	\$ 201,459	\$ 188,842	\$ 191,690
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (176,363)	 (201,459)	 (188,842)	 (191,690)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ _	\$ 	\$
School District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,259,736	\$ 1,528,520	\$ 1,362,496	\$ 1,385,043
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%

 2012	 2011	 2010	 2009	 2008	 2007
\$ 148,104	\$ 151,645	\$ 154,431	\$ 103,317	\$ 101,246	\$ 106,395
 (148,104)	 (151,645)	(154,431)	 (103,317)	 (101,246)	 (106,395)
\$ _	\$ 	\$ _	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 1,101,145	\$ 1,206,404	\$ 1,140,554	\$ 1,049,970	\$ 1,031,018	\$ 996,208
13.45%	12.57%	13.54%	9.84%	9.82%	10.68%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013
Contractually required contribution	\$ 628,924	\$ 620,472	\$ 554,353	\$ 513,726
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (628,924)	(620,472)	 (554,353)	 (513,726)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$
School District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 4,492,314	\$ 4,431,943	\$ 4,264,254	\$ 3,951,738
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%

 2012	 2011	 2010	 2009	 2008	 2007
\$ 522,201	\$ 518,892	\$ 493,005	\$ 477,090	\$ 471,547	\$ 428,338
 (522,201)	 (518,892)	 (493,005)	 (477,090)	 (471,547)	 (428,338)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 4,016,931	\$ 3,991,477	\$ 3,792,346	\$ 3,669,923	\$ 3,627,285	\$ 3,294,908
13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014 - 2016.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014 - 2016. See the notes to the basic financial statements for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014 - 2016.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014 - 2016. See the notes to the basic financial statements for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED)

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2015 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities decreased \$208,966 which represents a 5.84% decrease from 2014 as restated in accordance with Note 3.A.
- General revenues accounted for \$10,393,007 in revenue or 83.36% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$2,074,434 or 16.64% of total revenues of \$12,467,441.
- The School District had \$12,676,407 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$2,074,434 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services and sales, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$10,393,007 were not adequate to provide for these programs.
- The School District's major governmental fund is the general fund. The general fund had \$10,608,767 in revenues and \$11,324,770 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2015, the general fund's fund balance decreased \$716,003 from a balance of \$7,809,125 to \$7,093,122.

Using these Basic Financial Statements

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

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

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the School District to provide programs and activities, the view of the School District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2015?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED)

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the Governmental Activities include the School District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, extracurricular activities, and food service operations.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District's major funds. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds. The School District's only major governmental fund is the general fund.

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

Fiduciary Funds

The School District acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in agency funds. These activities are excluded from the School District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the School District to finance its operations.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED)

The School District as a Whole

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the School District as a whole. The table below provides a summary of the School District's net position at June 30, 2015 and 2014. The net position at June 30, 2014 has been restated as described in Note 3.A.

	Net Pos	ition
	Governmental	Restated Governmental
	Activities	Activities
	2015	2014
Assets		2011
Current and other assets	\$ 15,595,440	\$ 15,874,357
Capital assets, net	13,541,632	13,963,888
Total assets	29,137,072	29,838,245
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	366,612	426,788
Pension	939,859	743,195
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,306,471	1,169,983
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	1,076,550	1,079,306
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	695,652	660,669
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability	12,524,622	14,880,853
Other amounts	4,638,693	5,355,155
Total liabilities	18,935,517	21,975,983
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Property taxes and PILOTs levied for next year	5,878,359	5,456,845
Pensions	2,263,233	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	8,141,592	5,456,845
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	9,491,428	9,248,878
Restricted	947,141	1,065,129
Unrestricted (deficit)	(7,072,135)	(6,738,607)
Total net position	\$ 3,366,434	\$ 3,575,400

During 2015, the School District adopted GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27," which significantly revises accounting for pension costs and liabilities. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the 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.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED)

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

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

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

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

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

In accordance with GASB 68, the 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.

As a result of implementing GASB 68, the School District is reporting a net pension liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to pension on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at June 30, 2014, from \$17,713,058 to \$3,575,400.

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2015, the School District's assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by \$3,366,434. The unrestricted fund balance is a deficit of 7,072,135.

Total assets of the School District decreased \$701,173 or 2.35%. Current and other assets decreased \$278,917 or 2.00% due primarily to a decrease in property taxes receivable and cash and cash equivalents.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED)

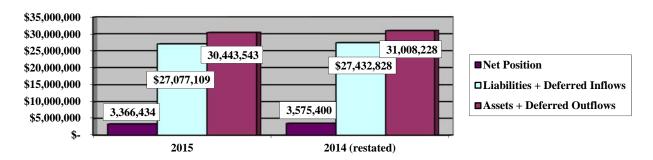
At year-end, capital assets represented 46.48% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture/fixtures/equipment and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2015, was \$9,491,428.

Liabilities of the School District decreased \$3,040,466 or 13.84%. The primary reason for this decrease is due a decrease in net pension liability. For more information on net pension liability see Note 14.

A portion of the School District's net position, \$947,141, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The large restricted amounts consist of \$459,326 restricted for capital projects and \$263,617 restricted for debt service. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$7,072,135.

The graph below illustrates the School District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position at June 30, 2015 and 2014. The amounts at June 30, 2014 have been restated as described in Note 3.A.

Governmental Activities



The table that follows shows the change in net position for fiscal year 2015 and 2014. The net position at June 30, 2014 has been restated as described in Note 3.A.

	Change in Net Position					
	Governmental Activities 2015	Restated Governmental Activities 2014				
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,497,187	\$ 1,428,305				
Operating grants and contributions	577,247	554,532				
Capital grants and contributions	-	4,722				
General revenues:						
Taxes	6,608,720	7,402,331				
Payment in lieu of taxes	110,643	111,324				
Grants and entitlements	3,545,782	3,478,584				
Interest	60,283	50,959				
Miscellaneous	67,579	63,646				
Total revenues	12,467,441	13,094,403				
		(Continued)				

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED)

	Change in Net Position (Continued)					
		Restated				
	Governmental	Governmental				
	Activities	Activities				
Expenses						
Program expenses:						
Instruction:						
Regular	\$ 5,211,752	\$ 4,982,222				
Special	1,432,487	1,325,227				
Vocational	189,369	230,625				
Other	520,187	467,530				
Support services:						
Pupil	552,352	602,046				
Instructional staff	440,436	345,040				
Board of education	119,577	52,981				
Administration	731,825	724,204				
Fiscal	391,187	381,179				
Operations and maintenance	1,409,121	1,413,374				
Pupil transportation	624,881	610,045				
Central	45,885	42,668				
Operations of non-instructional services:						
Non-instructional services	3,141	-				
Food service operations	279,833	277,109				
Extracurricular activities	463,912	448,870				
Interest and fiscal charges	260,462	234,093				
Total expenses	12,676,407	12,137,213				
Change in net position	(208,966)	957,190				
Net position at beginning of year (restated)	3,575,400	N/A				
Net position at end of year	\$ 3,366,434	\$ 3,575,400				

Governmental Activities

The information necessary to restate the 2014 beginning balances and the 2014 pension expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 68 is not available. Therefore, 2014 functional expenses still include pension expense of \$743,195 computed under GASB 27. GASB 27 required recognizing pension expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB 68, pension expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of pension expense. Under GASB 68, the 2015 statements report pension expense of \$532,269.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED)

Consequently, in order to compare 2015 total program expenses to 2014, the following adjustments are needed:

Total 2015 program expenses under GASB 68	\$ 12,676,407
Pension expense under GASB 68	(532,269)
2015 contractually required contributions	 821,931
Adjusted 2015 program expenses	12,966,069
Total 2014 program expenses under GASB 27	 12,137,213
Increase in program	
expenses not related to pension	\$ 828,856

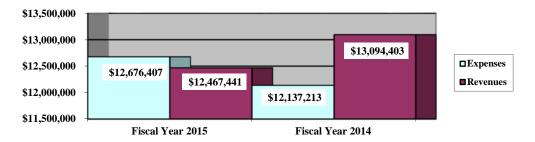
Net position of the School District's governmental activities decreased \$208,966. Total governmental expenses of \$12,676,407 were offset by program revenues of \$2,074,434 and general revenues of \$10,393,007. Program revenues supported 16.36% of the total governmental expenses.

Revenues of the School District decreased \$626,962 or 4.79%. This decrease is primarily due to a decrease in property taxes. Property tax revenues decreased due to fluctuations in the amount of tax collected and available for advance at fiscal year-end by the Hancock County Auditor. Tax advances available are recorded as revenue under GAAP. The amount of tax advances available at June 30, 2015 and 2014 were \$1,072,600 and \$1,478,369, respectively. The amount of tax advance available at year-end can vary depending upon when the county auditors distribute tax bills. This revenue sources represent 53.01% of total governmental revenue.

The largest expense of the School District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$7,353,795 or 58.01% of total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2015. Overall expenses of the School District increased \$539,194 or 4.44%. This increase was due to increases in wages and fringe benefits during the year.

The graph below presents the School District's governmental activities revenues and expenses for fiscal year 2015 and 2014.

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED)

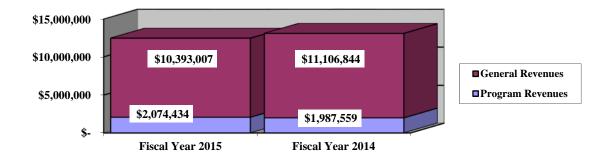
Governmental Activities

	Te	otal Cost of	1	Net Cost of	T	otal Cost of	1	Net Cost of
		Services		Services		Services		Services
		2015	_	2015		2014	_	2014
Program expenses								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	5,211,752	\$	4,046,790	\$	4,982,222	\$	3,830,600
Special		1,432,487		1,187,637		1,325,227		1,115,170
Vocational		189,369		177,996		230,625		217,108
Other		520,187		520,187		467,530		467,530
Support services:								
Pupil		552,352		380,613		602,046		431,636
Instructional staff		440,436		426,333		345,040		338,084
Board of education		119,577		119,577		52,981		52,981
Administration		731,825		731,825		724,204		724,204
Fiscal		391,187		391,187		381,179		381,179
Operations and maintenance		1,409,121		1,392,039		1,413,374		1,392,564
Pupil transportation		624,881		602,250		610,045		587,012
Central		45,885		40,485		42,668		37,268
Operations of non-instructional services:								
Other non-instructional services		3,141		3,141		-		-
Food service operations		279,833		3,748		277,109		12,604
Extracurricular activities		463,912		317,703		448,870		327,621
Interest and fiscal charges		260,462		260,462		234,093		234,093
Total expenses	\$	12,676,407	\$	10,601,973	\$	12,137,213	\$	10,149,654

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, 80.67% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 83.64%. The School District's taxpayers and grants and entitlements received from the State of Ohio that are not restricted in use are by far the primary support for School District's students.

The graph below presents the School District's governmental activities revenue for fiscal year 2015 and 2014.

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED)

The School District's Funds

The School District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$8,502,857, which is lower than last year's total of \$9,107,105. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2015 and 2014.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2015	Fund Balance June 30, 2014		
General Other governmental	\$ 7,093,122 1,409,735	\$ 7,809,125 1,297,980	\$ (716,003) 111,755	(9.17) % 8.61 %
Total	\$ 8,502,857	\$ 9,107,105	\$ (604,248)	(6.63) %

General Fund

The School District's general fund balance decreased \$716,003.

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

	2015 Amount	2014 Amount	Change	Percentage Change
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 5,953,730	\$ 6,481,895	\$ (528,165)	(8.15) %
Tuition	1,095,858	1,098,231	(2,373)	(0.22) %
Interest	56,747	49,222	7,525	15.29 %
Intergovernmental	3,322,757	3,227,294	95,463	2.96 %
Other	179,675	253,534	(73,859)	(29.13) %
Total	\$ 10,608,767	\$ 11,110,176	\$ (501,409)	(4.51) %

Overall revenues of the general fund decreased \$501,409 or 4.51%. The most significant decrease was in the area of taxes which decreased \$528,165 or 8.15%. Property tax revenues decreased due to fluctuations in the amount of tax collected and available for advance at fiscal year-end by the Hancock County Auditor. Tax advances available are recorded as revenue under GAAP. The amount of tax advances available in the general fund at June 30, 2015 and 2014 was \$938,235 and \$1,289,348, respectively. The amount of tax advance available at year-end can vary depending upon when the county auditors distribute tax bills. The increase of \$7,525 in interest revenue was the result of increased investments by the District. Other revenue decreased 73,859 due to a decrease in contributions and donations.

	2015	2014		Percentage
	Amount	Amount	Change	Change
Expenditures				
Instruction	\$ 7,074,234	\$ 6,749,675	\$ 324,559	4.81 %
Supporting services	3,916,822	3,634,436	282,386	7.77 %
Non-instructional services	3,141	-	3,141	100.00 %
Extracurricular activities	302,173	297,008	5,165	1.74 %
Total	\$ 11,296,370	\$ 10,681,119	\$ 615,251	5.76 %

Expenditures of the general fund increased \$615,251 or 5.76%. Expenditures from instruction and supporting services increase 324,559 and 282,386, respectively, from fiscal year 2014. This increase was the result of increases in wages and benefits.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED)

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2015, the School District amended its general fund budget several times. For the general fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$8,719,830. The final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$11,134,623. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2015 were \$11,050,241. This represents a \$84,382 decrease over final budgeted revenues.

General fund original appropriations and other financing uses totaled \$11,101,406 and final appropriations and other financing uses totaled \$12,050,318. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2015 totaled \$11,451,796, which is lower than the final budget appropriations by \$598,522.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2015, the School District had \$13,541,632 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture/fixtures/equipment and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

The following table shows June 30, 2015 balances compared to June 30, 2014:

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities				
	2015	2014			
Land	\$ 431,329	\$ 534,329			
Land improvements	586,124	630,621			
Buildings and improvements	11,910,831	12,100,581			
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	269,688	298,853			
Vehicles	343,660	399,504			
Total	\$ 13,541,632	\$ 13,963,888			

The overall decrease in capital assets of \$422,256 is due to current year deprecation of \$328,064 and disposals (net of accumulated depreciation) of \$110,580 exceeding capital outlays of \$16,388.

See Note 9 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the School District's capital assets.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED)

Debt Administration

The following table summarizes the School District's long term debt outstanding at June 30, 2015 and 2014.

	Governmental Activities		
	2015	2014	
2010 School Facilities Construction			
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 3,885,000	\$ 4,535,000	
Capital appreciation bonds and accreted interest	436,935	309,695	
Total	\$ 4,321,935	\$ 4,844,695	

At June 30, 2015, the School District had \$4,321,935 in current interest bonds, capital appreciation bonds, accreted interest. Of this total, \$685,000 is due within one year and \$3,636,935 is due in greater than one year.

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

Current Issues

The Van Buren Local School District is a rural school district located in northern Hancock County. The School district has 1,021 students and employs 70 teachers. The School District receives a small portion of its total operating revenue from the State foundation formula for school funding. Rather, the School District receives the majority of its funding from its local tax base, which has a present assessed valuation of \$236,975,570 (calendar year 2015).

The State's financial condition and other economic factors require constant surveillance by the School District. New legislation and funding proposals out of Columbus will also have a major impact on the School District's finances and must be monitored closely. Several new housing developments have increased the valuation of the District and positively affected revenues. On November 5, 2013 the School District voters approved a 4.5 mill five year renewal levy. In addition, voters also approved a 1.5 mill permanent improvement levy. This levy will be up for renewal again in the next calendar year and is essential to the operation of the District. Reductions in the reimbursement from the State for a portion of the School District's lost personal property tax for the next two years are a concern. Failure of the legislature to continue some level of reimbursement in subsequent years could have a negative impact on the School District's finances.

Contracts with the certified and classified unions greatly affect the District's finances. With the certified union, the Board entered into a three year contract starting with the 2013-14 school year with increases of 1.5% in the first and second year and a 0.75% increase in the third year. Members that take single coverage medical insurance saw an increase in premium contributions to 15 percent. Negotiations with the classified union resulted in a step freeze for three years (2011-2014), no increase in year one, an increase of 1.125% in year two, and 1.125% in the third year. The classified union also had concessions in health care plans and increases the same as the above teachers union.

Following the failure of two bond levies for construction and renovation in 2014, the district has now concentrated on maintenance, repairs and upkeep of our existing facilities. Some of these repairs, such as replacing the boilers in the High School, have exceeded the funds in the Permanent Improvement account resulting in general fund monies being utilized for these projects. While the district's 5-year forecast currently shows the district with a carryover balance through 2021, deficit spending since 2015, along with continued loss of revenue from the state budget, Board of Revision decisions, and increasing cost will have a profound effect on the length of time that the district's reserves will last. Renewal levies in 2018 through 2020 will be vital. New levies for general operations, permanent improvement, and possible new construction will be carefully analyzed and considered in the next few years.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED)

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact: Mr. Alex Binger, Treasurer at Van Buren Local School District, 217 S. Main Street, Van Buren, OH 45889.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2015

	Governmental Activities	
Assets:	Φ 0.202.207	
Equity in pooled cash and investments Receivables:	\$ 8,392,295	
Property taxes	7,043,264	
Payment in lieu of taxes	93,448	
Accounts.	12,602	
Accrued interest	13,572	
Prepayments	31,778	
Materials and supplies inventory	499	
Inventory held for resale	7,982	
Capital assets:		
Nondepreciable capital assets	431,329	
Depreciable capital assets, net	13,110,303	
Capital assets, net	13,541,632	
Total assets	29,137,072	
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	366,612	
Pension - STRS	718,203	
Pension - SERS	221,656	
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,306,471	
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	38,461	
Accrued wages and benefits payable	804,685	
Compensated absences payable	25,950	
Intergovernmental payable	25,839	
Pension and postemployment benefits payable	170,344	
Accrued interest payable	11,271	
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	695,652	
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability	12,524,622	
Other amounts due in more than one year .	4,638,693	
Total liabilities	18,935,517	
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	5,840,232	
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year	38,127	
Pension - STRS	1,878,084	
Pension - SERS	385,149	
Total deferred inflows of resources	8,141,592	
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	9,491,428	
Restricted for:	5,151,120	
Capital projects	459,326	
Debt service	263,617	
Locally funded programs	76	
State funded programs	3,618	
Student activities	87,231	
Other purposes	133,273	
Unrestricted (deficit)	(7,072,135)	
Total net position.	\$ 3,366,434	
-		

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Net (Expense) Revenue and

Changes in **Program Revenues Net Position** Charges for **Operating Grants** Governmental Services and Sales and Contributions Activities **Expenses** Governmental activities: Instruction: \$ 1,132,078 \$ 32,884 \$ (4,046,790) \$ 5,211,752 207,824 (1,187,637)1,432,487 37,026 189,369 11,373 (177,996)Other 520,187 (520,187)Support services: 171,739 Pupil. 552,352 (380,613)Instructional staff 440,436 14,103 (426,333)119,577 (119,577)Board of education Administration. 731,825 (731,825)391,187 (391,187)Operations and maintenance 1,409,121 17,082 (1,392,039)Pupil transportation. 22,631 (602,250)624,881 5,400 Central 45,885 (40,485)Operation of non-instructional services: Other non-instructional services . . 3,141 (3,141)279,833 165,161 110,924 Food service operations (3,748)(317,703) Extracurricular activities. 463,912 131,737 14,472 Interest and fiscal charges 260,462 (260,462)Total governmental activities \$ 12,676,407 1,497,187 \$ 577,247 (10,601,973)General revenues: Property taxes levied for: 5,791,790 540,540 276,390 110,643 Grants and entitlements not restricted 3,545,782 60,283 67,579 10,393,007 (208,966)Net position at beginning of year (restated) 3,575,400 3,366,434 \$

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2015

		General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Go	Total Governmental Funds	
Assets:				-		-	
Equity in pooled cash							
and cash investments	\$	7,114,880	\$	1,277,415	\$	8,392,295	
Receivables:							
Property taxes		6,186,051		857,213		7,043,264	
Payment in lieu of taxes		80,739		12,709		93,448	
Accounts		11,902		700		12,602	
Accrued interest		13,285		287		13,572	
Prepayments		31,778		499		31,778 499	
Materials and supplies inventory		2,446		5,536		7,982	
Total assets	\$	13,441,081	\$	2,154,359	\$	15,595,440	
	_		_	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
Liabilities: Accounts payable	\$	38,461	\$		\$	20 461	
* *	ф		Φ	0.500	Ф	38,461	
Accrued wages and benefits payable		796,105		8,580		804,685	
Compensated absences payable		25,950		-		25,950	
Intergovernmental payable		25,409		430		25,839	
Pension and postemployment benfits payable.		164,443		5,901		170,344	
Total liabilities		1,050,368		14,911		1,065,279	
Deferred inflows of resources:							
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		5,131,813		708,419		5,840,232	
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year.		31,510		6,617		38,127	
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		116,003		14,429		130,432	
Accrued interest not available		11,461		248		11,709	
Miscellaneous revenue not available		6,804		-		6,804	
Total deferred inflows of resources		5,297,591		729,713		6,027,304	
Fund balances:							
Nonspendable:							
Materials and supplies inventory		-		499		499	
Prepaids		31,778		-		31,778	
Restricted:							
Debt service		-		722,396		722,396	
Capital improvements		-		454,205		454,205	
Food service operations		-		141,808		141,808	
Non-public schools		-		918		918	
Other purposes		-		2,776		2,776	
Extracurricular activities		-		87,231		87,231	
Committed:		26.414				26.414	
Termination benefits		36,414		-		36,414	
Assigned:		20.025				20.025	
Student instruction		30,835		-		30,835	
Student and staff support		153,353		-		153,353	
Subsequent year's appropriations		3,033,777		-		3,033,777	
Other purposes		1,290		-		1,290	
Unassigned (deficit)		3,805,675		(98)		3,805,577	
Total fund balances		7,093,122		1,409,735		8,502,857	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances .	\$	13,441,081	\$	2,154,359	\$	15,595,440	

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2015

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 8,502,857
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		13,541,632
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Accounts receivable Accrued interest receivable	\$ 130,432 6,804 11,709	
Total		148,945
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.		(456,816)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		366,612
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(11,271)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. General obligation bonds Compensated absences Total	(4,321,935) (555,594)	(4,877,529)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows - pension Deferred Inflows - pension Net pension liability Total	939,859 (2,263,233) (12,524,622)	 (13,847,996)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 3,366,434

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
From local sources:			
Property taxes	\$ 5,855,272	\$ 825,621	\$ 6,680,893
Payment in lieu of taxes	98,458	12,185	110,643
Tuition	1,095,858	,	1,095,858
Earnings on investments	56,747	1,339	58,086
Charges for services	50,717	165,161	165,161
Extracurricular	38,862	124,060	162,922
Classroom materials and fees	71,476	124,000	71,476
Contributions and donations	27,561	5,265	32,826
Contract services	1,758	5,205	1,758
Other local revenues	40,018	11,681	51,699
Intergovernmental - state	3,313,073	422,960	3,736,033
Intergovernmental - federal	9,684	368,316 1,936,588	378,000 12,545,355
Total revenues	10,000,707	1,930,388	12,343,333
Expenditures: Current:			
Instruction:	5 007 000	101.050	5 200 049
Regular	5,027,998	181,050	5,209,048
Special	1,338,738	106,967	1,445,705
Vocational	186,696	-	186,696
Other	520,802	-	520,802
Support services:			
Pupil	378,006	171,739	549,745
Instructional staff	467,554	-	467,554
Board of education	119,887	-	119,887
Administration	744,884	-	744,884
Fiscal	376,011	18,662	394,673
Operations and maintenance	1,246,278	124,076	1,370,354
Pupil transportation	552,009	23,581	575,590
Central	32,193	13,500	45,693
Operation of non-instructional services:			
Other non-instructional services	3,141	-	3,141
Food service operations	-	264,735	264,735
Extracurricular activities	302,173	128,891	431,064
Facilities acquisition and construction	-	20,761	20,761
Debt service:			
Principal retirement	-	650,000	650,000
Interest and fiscal charges	-	149,271	149,271
Total expenditures	11,296,370	1,853,233	13,149,603
Europe (definionary) of revenues are first to			
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)	(607 602)	02 255	(604 249)
expenditures	(687,603)	83,355	(604,248)
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfers in	-	28,400	28,400
Transfers (out)	(28,400)		(28,400)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(28,400)	28,400	
Net change in fund balances	(716,003)	111,755	(604,248)
Fund balances at beginning of year	7,809,125	1,297,980	9,107,105
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 7,093,122	\$ 1,409,735	\$ 8,502,857

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, 2015

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$	(604,248)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the			
statement of activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.			
However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those			
assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as			
depreciation expense.			
Capital asset additions	\$ 16,388		
Current year depreciation	(328,064)	<u>.</u>	
Total			(311,676)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving			
capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to			
decrease net position.			(110,580)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide			
current financial resources are not reported as revenues in			
the funds.	(70.172)		
Property taxes	(72,173)		
Earnings on investments Classroom materials and fees	3,630 (16,744)		
Intergovernmental	(9,383)		
Total	(9,363)	<u>'</u>	(94,670)
10tti			(24,070)
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the			
governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities			
on the statement of net position.			650,000
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds,			
whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported			
when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being			
reported in the statement of activities:			
Accrued interest payable	1,243		
Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds	(127,240)		
Amortization of bond premiums	74,982		
Amortization of deferred charges	(60,176)	<u> </u>	
Total			(111,191)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities,			
such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current			
financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures			
in governmental funds.			83,737
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in			
governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts			
as deferred outflows.			821,931
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net			
pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.			(532,269)
r			(==,==0)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$	(208,966)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Budgeted Amounts				Fin	riance with al Budget Positive		
	()riginal		Final		Actual		legative)
Revenues:		<u> </u>	-					
From local sources:								
Property taxes	\$	4,860,392	\$	6,206,385	\$	6,206,385	\$	-
Payment in lieu of taxes		77,162		98,530		98,530		-
Tuition		881,700		1,125,870		1,095,857		(30,013)
Earnings on investments		43,072		55,000		57,524		2,524
Classroom materials and fees		53,224		67,964		71,782		3,818
Contributions and donations		2,222		2,837		2,837		-
Other local revenues		10,963		14,000		16,331		2,331
Intergovernmental - state		2,643,887		3,376,062		3,313,072		(62,990)
Intergovernmental - federal		4,699		6,000		5,722		(278)
Total revenues		8,577,321		10,952,648		10,868,040		(84,608)
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular		4,669,424		5,068,389		4,970,011		98,378
Special		1,289,314		1,399,553		1,337,182		62,371
Vocational		183,529		199,221		187,010		12,211
Other		485,556		527,072		521,152		5,920
Support services:		.00,000		021,072		021,102		0,720
Pupil		374.067		406.050		392,014		14,036
Instructional staff		416,390		451,992		422,044		29,948
Board of education		135,405		146,982		123,870		23,112
Administration		701,865		761,876		715,468		46,408
Fiscal		381,929		414,585		379,618		34,967
Operations and maintenance		1,372,119		1,489,438		1,343,713		145,725
Pupil transportation		592,554		643,218		558,954		84,264
Central		37,225		40,408		32,015		8,393
Extracurricular activities		275,921		299,513		266,724		32,789
Total expenditures		10,915,298	-	11,848,297		11,249,775		598,522
			-					
Excess of expenditures over revenues		(2,337,977)		(895,649)		(381,735)		513,914
revenues	-	(2,331,911)		(693,049)		(301,733)		313,914
Other financing sources (uses):								
Refund of prior year's expenditures		31,581		40,327		40,327		-
Transfers in		98,116		125,288		125,288		-
Transfers (out)		(186,108)		(202,021)		(202,021)		-
Sale of capital assets		12,812		16,360		16,586		226
Total other financing sources (uses)		(43,599)		(20,046)		(19,820)		226
Net change in fund balance		(2,381,576)		(915,695)		(401,555)		514,140
Fund balance at beginning of year		7,102,584		7,102,584		7,102,584		_
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		149,267		149,267		149,267		_
Fund balance at end of year	\$	4,870,275	\$	6,336,156	\$	6,850,296	\$	514,140
	-	.,,	+	-,0,100	+	-,0,	-	,

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FIDUCIARY FUND JUNE 30, 2015

	Agency	
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash		
and cash investments	\$	24,702
Receivables:		
Accounts		5
Total assets	\$	24,707
Liabilities:		
Due to students	\$	24,707
Total liabilities	\$	24,707

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Van Buren 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 and federal guidelines.

The School District was established in 1936. The School District serves an area of approximately forty-eight square miles. It is located in Hancock County and includes all of the Village of Van Buren and Allen Township and portions of Cass, Marion, and Portage Townships. It is staffed by 48 classified employees, 70 certified teaching personnel, and 10 administrative employees who provide services to 1,021 students and other community members. The School District currently operates an elementary school and a middle/high school.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of Van Buren 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 standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Following are the more significant of the School District's accounting policies.

A. Reporting Entity

The reporting entity has been defined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity" as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, "Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units" and GASB Statement No. 61, "The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and 34". A reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to insure 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 Van Buren 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 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; or (3) 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 (4) 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. Certain organizations are also included as component units if the nature and significance of the relationship between the primary government and the organization is such that exclusion by the primary government would render the primary government's financial statements incomplete or misleading. Based upon the application of these criteria, the School District has no component units. The basic financial statements of the reporting entity include only those of the School District (the primary government).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

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

The School District is associated with three jointly governed organizations and two insurance pools. These organizations are the Northwest Ohio Area Computer Services Cooperative, Millstream Career and Technology Center, Northwestern Ohio Educational Research Council, Inc., Hancock County Schools Health Benefit Fund, and Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan. These organizations are presented in Notes 17 and 18 to the basic financial statements.

B. Basis of Presentation

The School District's basic financial statements consist of government-wide financial 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.

<u>Government-Wide Financial Statements</u> - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. These statements usually distinguish between those activities of the School District that are governmental activities (primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues) and those that are considered business-type activities (primarily supported by fees and charges). However, the School District has no business-type activities.

The statement of net position presents the financial position of the governmental activities of the School District at fiscal year end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the School District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service; program, or department and, therefore, clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants, contributions, and interest that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the 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.

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> - 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. 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.

C. 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 are reported in two categories, governmental and fiduciary.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the School District 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, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The School District's major governmental fund is the general fund.

<u>General fund</u> - The general fund is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be account for 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.

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

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 not available to support the School District's own programs. The School District did not have any trust funds in fiscal year 2015. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The School District's agency fund accounts for various student-managed activities.

D. Measurement Focus

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

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

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

E. Basis of Accounting

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On the accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. 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 the modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered both measurable and available at fiscal year-end: property taxes available as an advance, grants, interest, tuition, student fees, and charges for services.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School District, deferred outflows of resources have been reported for the following two items related the School District's net pension liability: (1) the difference between expected and actual experience of the pension systems, and (2) the School District's contributions to the pension systems subsequent to the measurement date. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, payments in lieu of taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2015, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2016 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the School District unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes, accrued interest, and miscellaneous revenue. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

The School District also reports a deferred inflow of resources for the net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments related to the School District's net pension liability. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

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

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

F. Budgetary Process

All funds, except agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations resolution, 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 amount the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriations resolution is the Board's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of control selected by the Board is at the fund level for all funds. Budgetary allocations at the function and object level for all funds are made by the School District Treasurer.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

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

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the fiscal year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the final amended certificate of estimated resources requested by the School District prior to fiscal year end.

The appropriations resolution is subject to amendment throughout the fiscal year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriations resolution for that fund that covered the entire fiscal year, including amounts automatically carried forward 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.

G. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, 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 investments".

During fiscal year 2015, the School District invested in negotiable certificates of deposit, Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB) securities, Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) securities, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) securities and a governmental money market. Investments are reported at fair value, except for nonnegotiable certificates of deposit which are reported at cost. Fair value is based on quoted market price or current share price.

The School District allocates interest earnings according to State statutes. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2015 was \$56,747, which includes \$8,135 assigned from other School District funds.

Investments of the School District's 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 presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that were not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

H. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2015, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed. On the fund financial statements, reported payments are equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

I. Inventory

Inventory is presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and is expended/expensed when used. Inventory consists of administrative supplies, custodial supplies, donated and purchased food, and workbooks. On the fund financial statements, reported materials and supplies inventory is equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

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

J. Capital Assets

All of the School District's capital assets are general capital assets generally resulting from expenditures in governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column on the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported on the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost and updated for additions and reductions during the fiscal year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market value on the date donated. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of five thousand dollars. 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 capital assets, except land, are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	10 - 30 years
Buildings and building improvements	6 - 107 years
Furniture, Fixtures and equipment	5 - 25 years
Vehicles	5 - 15 years

K. Deferred Charge on Refunding

For advance refundings resulting in the defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This deferred amount is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as deferred outflows of resources on the statement of net position.

L. 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 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 all employees after ten years of service.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

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

On governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as a liability and expenditure to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "matured compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid.

M. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

N. Unamortized Premiums

On government-wide financial statements, premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the bonds-outstanding method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of bonds payable.

On the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums are recognized in the period in which the debt is issued.

O. Net Position

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

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

P. Fund Balance

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

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

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

<u>Committed</u> - The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of the School District Board of Education (the highest level of decision making authority). 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.

<u>Assigned</u> - 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 nor committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the School District Board of Education, which includes giving the Treasurer the authority to constrain monies for intended purposes.

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

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

Q. Interfund Transactions

Transfers within governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

Internal allocations of overhead expenses from one function to another or within the same function are eliminated on the statement of activities. Payments for interfund services provided and used are not eliminated.

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

R. 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

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

S. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension systems. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension systems report investments at fair value.

T. Fair Market Value

The 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.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles/Restatement of Net Position

For fiscal year 2015, the District has implemented GASB Statement No. 68, "<u>Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions - an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 27</u>", GASB Statement No. 69 "<u>Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations</u>", and GASB Statement No. 71, "<u>Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date - an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 68".</u>

GASB Statement No. 69 establishes accounting and financial reporting standards related to government combinations and disposals of government operations. The Statement improves the decision usefulness of financial reporting by requiring that disclosures be made by governments about combination arrangements in which they engage and for disposals of government operations. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 69 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 68 improves the accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for pensions. It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for pensions that is provided by other entities. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 affected the District's pension plan disclosures, as presented in Note 14 to the financial statements, and added required supplementary information which is presented following the notes.

GASB Statement No. 71 improves the accounting and financial reporting by addressing an issue in GASB Statement No. 68, concerning transition provisions related to certain pension contributions made to defined benefit pension plans prior to implementation of that Statement by employers and nonemployer contributing entities.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

A net position restatement is required in order to implement GASB Statement No 68 and 71. The governmental activities at July 1, 2014 have been restated as follows:

	Governmental Activities
Net position as previously reported	\$ 17,713,058
Deferred outflows - payments subsequent to measurement date	743,195
Net pension liability	(14,880,853)
Restated net position at July 1, 2014	\$ 3,575,400

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

B. Deficit Fund Balance

Fund balances at June 30, 2015 included the following individual fund deficit:

Nonmajor funds	De	Deficit		
Title I	\$	98		

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands on the treasury. Such monies must be maintained either as cash in the 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 of Education has identified as not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

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

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

1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 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 and other Local Governments;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Time certificate of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

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

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

A. Cash on Hand

At fiscal year end, the School District had \$3,100 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the School District as part of "equity in pooled cash and investments".

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2015, the carrying amount of all School District deposits was \$3,304,623. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "<u>Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures</u>", as of June 30, 2015, \$2,661,142 of the School District's bank balance of \$3,411,239 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$750,097 was covered by the FDIC.

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

C. Investments

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

		Investment Maturities			
		6 months or	7 to 12	19 to 24	Greater than
<u>Investment type</u>	Fair Value	less	months	months	24 months
FFCB	\$ 251,404	\$ -	\$ 251,404	\$ -	\$ -
FHLB	501,520	-	-	-	501,520
FHLMC	499,661	-	-	250,333	249,328
Negotiable CDs	3,849,844	751,318	-	502,536	2,595,990
Governmental money market	6,845	6,845			
Total	\$ 5,109,274	\$ 758,163	\$ 251,404	\$ 752,869	\$ 3,346,838

The weighted average maturity of investments is 2.33 years.

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

Credit Risk: The School District's investments in federal agency securities were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The School District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the School District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The federal agency securities are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent, but not in the School District's name. The School District has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk: The School District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the School District at June 30, 2015:

<u>Investment type</u>	Fair Value	% of Total
FFCB	\$ 251,404	4.92
FHLB	501,520	9.82
FHLMC	499,661	9.78
Negotiable CDs	3,849,844	75.35
Governmental money market	6,845	0.13
Total	\$ 5,109,274	100.00

D. Reconciliation of Cash and Investments to the Statement of Net Position

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2015:

Cash and investments per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 3,304,623
Investments	5,109,274
Cash on hand	3,100
Total	\$ 8,416,997
Cash and investments per statement of net position	
Governmental activities	\$ 8,392,295
Agency funds	24,702
Total	\$ 8,416,997

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2015, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

<u>Transfer from general fund to:</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 28,400

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, and (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements; therefore, no transfers are reported in the statement of activities.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2015 consisted of taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees) and accrued interest. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of Federal funds.

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

Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$ 7,043,264
Accounts	12,602
Accrued interest	13,572
Payments in lieu of taxes	93,448
Total	\$ 7,162,886

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

NOTE 7 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2015 represent the collection of calendar year 2014 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2015 were levied after April 1, 2014, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2014, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2015 represent the collection of calendar year 2014 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2015 became a lien on December 31, 2013, were levied after April 1, 2014, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The District receives property taxes from Hancock County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2015, are available to finance fiscal year 2015 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2015 was \$938,235 in the general fund, \$89,029 in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$45,336 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2014 was \$1,289,348 in the general fund, \$127,320 in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$61,701 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property and delinquent tangible personal property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2015 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reported as revenue at fiscal year-end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NOTE 7 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

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

The assessed values upon which the fiscal year 2015 taxes were collected are:

2014 Seco	nd	2015 Fir	st	
Half Collect	ions	Half Collections		
Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
\$ 225,771,590	96.62	\$ 228,660,870	96.49	
7,887,240	3.38	8,314,700	3.51	
\$ 233,658,830	100.00	\$ 236,975,570	100.00	
\$32.88		\$35.37		
5.30		2.57		
1.50		1.50		
	Half Collect Amount \$ 225,771,590	\$ 225,771,590 96.62 7,887,240 3.38 \$ 233,658,830 100.00 \$32.88 5.30	Half Collections Half Collections Amount Percent Half Collections \$ 225,771,590 96.62 \$ 228,660,870 7,887,240 3.38 8,314,700 \$ 233,658,830 100.00 \$ 236,975,570 \$32.88 \$35.37 5.30 2.57	

NOTE 8 - PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES

According to State law, the City of Findlay has entered into agreements with a number of property owners under which the City has granted property tax exemptions to those property owners. The property owners have agreed to make payments to the City which reflect all or a portion of the property taxes which the property owners would have paid if the taxes had not been exempted. The agreements provide for a portion of these payments to be made to the School District. The property owners contractually promise to make these payments in lieu of taxes until the agreement expires.

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, was as follows:

	Balance 06/30/14	Additions	<u>Deductions</u>	Balance 06/30/15
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land	\$ 534,329	\$ -	\$ (103,000)	\$ 431,329
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	534,329		(103,000)	431,329
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	997,290	-	=	997,290
Buildings and improvements	15,179,393	-	=	15,179,393
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	868,425	16,388	(17,325)	867,488
Vehicles	1,208,257			1,208,257
Total capital assets, being depreciated	18,253,365	16,388	(17,325)	18,252,428
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(366,669)	(44,497)	-	(411,166)
Buildings and improvements	(3,078,812)	(189,750)	-	(3,268,562)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(569,572)	(37,973)	9,745	(597,800)
Vehicles	(808,753)	(55,844)		(864,597)
Total accumulated depreciation	(4,823,806)	(328,064)	9,745	(5,142,125)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 13,963,888	\$ (311,676)	\$ (110,580)	\$ 13,541,632

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 132,597
Special	11,498
Vocational	6,227
Support services:	
Pupil	1,392
Instructional staff	5,279
Administration	10,298
Fiscal	3,059
Operations and maintenance	38,283
Pupil transportation	59,650
Other non-instructional services	
Food service operations	15,284
Extracurricular activities	 44,497
Total depreciation expense	\$ 328,064

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

During the fiscal year 2015, the following changes occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations. Long-term obligations have been restated in accordance with Note 3.A.

	Restated Balance 07/01/14	Increase	Decrease	Balance 06/30/15	Amount Due in One Year
Governmental Activities:					
General Obligation Bonds					
2010 School Facilities Construction					
and Improvement Refunding					
Serial Bonds 2.0-5.0%	\$ 4,535,000	\$ -	\$ (650,000)	\$ 3,885,000	\$ 685,000
Capital Appreciation Bonds	75,000	-	-	75,000	-
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	234,695	127,240	-	361,935	-
Premium	531,798		(74,982)	456,816	
Total General Obligation Bonds	5,376,493	127,240	(724,982)	4,778,751	685,000
Net Pension Liability	14,880,853		(2,356,231)	12,524,622	
Compensated Absences Payable	639,331	116,696	(200,433)	555,594	10,652
Total Governmental Activities					
Long-Term Obligations	\$ 20,896,677	\$ 243,936	\$ (3,281,646)	\$ 17,858,967	\$ 695,652

School Facilities Construction and Improvement Refunding Bonds FY2010 - On May 5, 2010, the School District issued \$6,240,000 in general obligation bonds to refund bonds previously issued for constructing a building addition. The bond issue includes serial and capital appreciation bonds, in the original amount of \$6,165,000 and \$75,000, respectively. The bonds were issued for an eleven year period, with final maturity in fiscal year 2021. The bonds are being retired through the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

None of the refunding bonds, including the capital appreciation bonds, are subject to redemption prior to maturity. The capital appreciation bonds will mature on December 1, 2016, in the amount of \$710,000. For fiscal year 2015, \$127,240 was accreted on the capital appreciation bonds for a total outstanding bond value of the capital appreciation bonds of \$436,935 at fiscal year end.

At June 30, 2015, \$4,905,000 of the refunded bonds was still outstanding.

Net pension liability – See Note 14 for more information on net pension liability

Compensated absences will be paid from the general fund.

Legal Debt Margin

The effects of the debt limitations at June 30, 2015 are a voted debt margin of \$18,090,197, including available funds of \$722,396 and an unvoted debt margin of \$236,976.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Principal and interest requirements to retire the general obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2015, were as follows:

Fiscal Year		General Obligation Bonds			Capital Appreciation Bonds				nds			
Ending June 30,	_]	Principal_	_	Interest	_	Total	<u>Principal</u>		ipal Accretion		<u>Total</u>	
2016	\$	685,000	\$	132,223	\$	817,223	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2017		-		122,976		122,976		75,000		635,000		710,000
2018		740,000		110,951		850,951		-		-		-
2019		775,000		85,848		860,848		-		-		-
2020		820,000		58,010		878,010		-		-		-
2021		865,000		21,625	_	886,625		<u> </u>			_	
Total	\$	3,885,000	\$	531,633	\$	4,416,633	\$	75,000	\$	635,000	\$	710,000

NOTE 11 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NOTE 11 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund	
Budget basis	\$	(401,555)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		(331,489)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		31,487
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(56,914)
Funds budgeted elsewhere		(92,315)
Adjustment for encumbrances	_	134,783
GAAP basis	\$	(716,003)

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the uniform school supplies fund, the rotary fund, the adult education fund, the internal services rotary fund, the public school support fund and the termination benefits fund.

NOTE 12 - SET-ASIDES

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

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NOTE 12 - SET-ASIDES - (Continued)

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

	Capital Improvements	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2014	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		170,178
Contributions in excess of the current fiscal year set-aside requirement		
Current year qualifying expenditures		
Excess qualified expenditures from prior years		
Current year offsets		(369,413)
Waiver granted by ODE		
Prior year offset from bond proceeds		
Total	\$	(199,235)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2016	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2015	\$	_

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT

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 2015, the School District contracted for the following insurance coverage:

Coverage provided by the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company is as follows:

General School District Liability

Per Occurrence	\$ 1,000,000
Aggregate	3,000,000
Umbrella Liability	4,000,000
Building and Contents	44,670,225
Employers Liability	3,000,000
Automobile Liability	1,000,000
Uninsured Motorists	1,000,000

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$201,459 for fiscal year 2015. Of this amount \$29,738 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$620,472 for fiscal year 2015. Of this amount, \$96,668 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NOTE 14 - 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 was measured as of June 30, 2014, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportionate share of the net			
pension liability	\$ 2,373,026	\$ 10,151,596	\$ 12,524,622
Proportion of the net pension			
liability	0.04688900%	0.04173582%	
Pension expense	\$ 138,482	\$ 393,787	\$ 532,269

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 20,197	\$ 97,731	\$ 117,928
District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	201,459	620,472	821,931
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 221,656	\$ 718,203	\$ 939,859
Deferred inflows of resources			
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 385,149	\$ 1,878,084	\$ 2,263,233
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 385,149	\$ 1,878,084	\$ 2,263,233

\$821,931 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	SERS		STRS		SERS STRS		 Total
2016 2017 2018 2019	\$	(91,238) (91,238) (91,238) (91,238)	\$	(445,088) (445,088) (445,089)	\$ (536,326) (536,326) (536,327)		
Total	\$	(364,952)	\$	(1,780,353)	\$ (2,145,305)		

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NOTE 14 - 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, 2014, are presented below:

Wage Inflation
Substitute Salary Increases, including inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA
Investment Rate of Return
Actuarial Cost Method

3.25 percent
4.00 percent to 22 percent
3 percent
7.75 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Entry Age Normal

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Target	Long-Term Expected
Allocation	Real Rate of Return
1.00 %	0.00 %
22.50	5.00
22.50	5.50
19.00	1.50
10.00	10.00
10.00	5.00
15.00	7.50
100.00 %	
	1.00 % 22.50 22.50 19.00 10.00 15.00

Discount Rate The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.75 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.75 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

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

	Current					
	19	6 Decrease (6.75%)	Dis	count Rate (7.75%)	19	6 Increase (8.75%)
District's proportionate share		(0.7270)		(111670)		(0.7570)
of the net pension liability	\$	3,385,602	\$	2,373,026	\$	1,521,361

Changes Between Measurement Date and Report Date In April 2016, the SERS Board adopted certain assumption changes which impacted their annual actuarial valuation prepared as of June 30, 2015. The most significant change is a reduction in the discount rate from 7.75 percent to 7.5 percent. Although the exact amount of these changes is not known, the impact to the Schools District's net pension liability is expected to be significant.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

(COLA)

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

Inflation2.75 percentProjected salary increases2.75 percent at age 70 to 12.25 percent at age 20Investment Rate of Return7.75 percent, net of investment expensesCost-of-Living Adjustments2 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, 2014, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study, effective July 1, 2012.

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	Current						
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase				
	(6.75%)		(8.75%)				
District's proportionate share							
of the net pension liability	\$ 14,533,116	\$ 10,151,596	\$ 6,446,304				

NOTE 15 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. School Employees Retirement System

Health Care Plan Description - The District contributes to the SERS Health Care Fund, administered by SERS for non-certificated retirees and their beneficiaries. For GASB 45 purposes, this plan is considered a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. The Health Care Plan includes hospitalization and physicians' fees through several types of plans including HMO's, PPO's, Medicare Advantage, and traditional indemnity plans as well as a prescription drug program. The financial report of the Plan is included in the SERS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report which can be obtained on SERS' website at at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required basic benefits, the Retirement Board allocates the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund. For fiscal year 2015, 0.82 percent of covered payroll was allocated to health care. In addition, employers pay a surcharge for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated according to service credit earned. For fiscal year 2015, this amount was \$20,450. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2015, the District's surcharge obligation was \$27,206.

The District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015, 2014, and 2013 were \$36,695, \$23,720, and \$2,216, respectively. For fiscal year 2015, 86.80 percent has been contributed, with the balance being reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal years 2014 and 2013.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NOTE 15 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – (Continued)

B. State Teachers Retirement System

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

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. All benefit recipients, for the most recent year, pay a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions. For fiscal year 2015, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. The District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015, 2014, and 2013 were \$0, \$43,867, and \$41,671 respectively. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013.

C. Social Security System

Effective July 1, 1991, all employees not otherwise covered by the State Teachers Retirement System or the School Employees Retirement System have an option to choose Social Security or the State Teachers Retirement System/School Employees Retirement System. As of June 30, 2015, two of the Board of Education members have elected Social Security. The Board's liability is 6.2 percent of wages paid.

NOTE 16 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

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

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at a rate of one and one-fourth days per month to a maximum of two hundred forty-five days. The maximum amount of sick leave days that may be paid upon retirement is sixty-one and one-fourth days for administrators and certified employees and sixty-one days for classified employees.

B. Health Care Benefits

The School District provides medical, dental, vision, and life insurance to all employees through the Hancock County Schools Health Benefit Fund. Depending upon the plan chosen, the employees share the cost of monthly premium with the Board. The premium varies with employee depending on the terms of the union contract.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NOTE 17 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

A. Northwest Ohio Area Computer Services Cooperative

The School District is a participant in the Northwest Ohio Area Computer Services Cooperative (NOACSC), which is a computer consortium. NOACSC is an association of public school districts within the boundaries of Allen, Auglaize, Hancock, Hardin, Mercer, Paulding, Putnam, Seneca, Van Wert, Wyandot, and Wood Counties. The organization was founded for the purpose of applying modem technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member school districts. The governing board of NOACSC consists of two representatives from Hancock, Paulding, Allen, Mercer, Putnam, and Van Wert Counties and two at large members. During fiscal year 2015, the School District paid \$32,876 to NOACSC for various services. Financial information can be obtained from NOACSC, 4277 East Road, Lima, Ohio 45804.

B. Millstream Career and Technology Center

The Millstream Career and Technology Center (Center) is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio established under Section 3313.90 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Center provides vocational instruction to students. The Center operates under the direction of an Advisory Council consisting of the superintendent of each participating school district and one additional representative appointed by the Findlay City School District. Financial information can be obtained from the Findlay City School District, 1100 Broad Avenue, Findlay Ohio 45840.

C. Northwestern Ohio Educational Research Council, Inc.

The Northwestern Ohio Educational Research Council, Inc. (NOERC) is a jointly governed organization formed to bring educational entities into a better understanding of their common educational problems, facilitate and conduct practical educational research, coordinate educational research among members, provide a means for evaluating and disseminating the results of research, serve as a repository for research and legislative materials, and provide opportunities for training. The NOERC serves a twenty-five county area in Northwest Ohio. The Board of Directors consists of superintendents from two educational service centers, two exempted village school districts, five local school districts, and five city school districts, as well as representatives from two private or parochial schools, and three institutions of higher education. Each active member is entitled to one vote on all issues addressed by the Board of Directors. During fiscal year 2015, the School District paid \$520 to the NOERC. Financial information can be obtained from the Northwestern Ohio Educational Research Council, Inc., 441 East Market Street, Celina, Ohio, 45822.

NOTE 18 - INSURANCE POOLS

A. Hancock County Schools Health Benefit Fund

The Hancock County Schools Health Benefit Fund is a public entity shared risk pool consisting of seven local school districts, the Hancock County Educational Service Center, and the Blanchard Valley Board of Developmental Disabilities. The Fund is a Voluntary Employee Benefit Association under Section 501 (c)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code and provides medical, dental, vision, and life insurance benefits to the employees of the participants. Each participant's superintendent is appointed to an Administrative Committee which advises the consultant concerning aspects of the administration of the Fund.

Each participant decides which plans offered by the Administrative Committee will be extended to its employees. Participation in the Fund is by written application subject to acceptance by the Administrative Committee and payment of the monthly premiums. Financial information can be obtained from Assured Partners, 285 Cozzins Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NOTE 18 - INSURANCE POOLS – (Continued)

B. Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

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

The GRP's business and affairs are conducted by OSBA's Executive Director and staff designees, who serve as coordinator of the GRP. Each year, the participants pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

NOTE 19 - 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 are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2015.

B. Litigation

There are currently no matters in litigation with the School District as defendant.

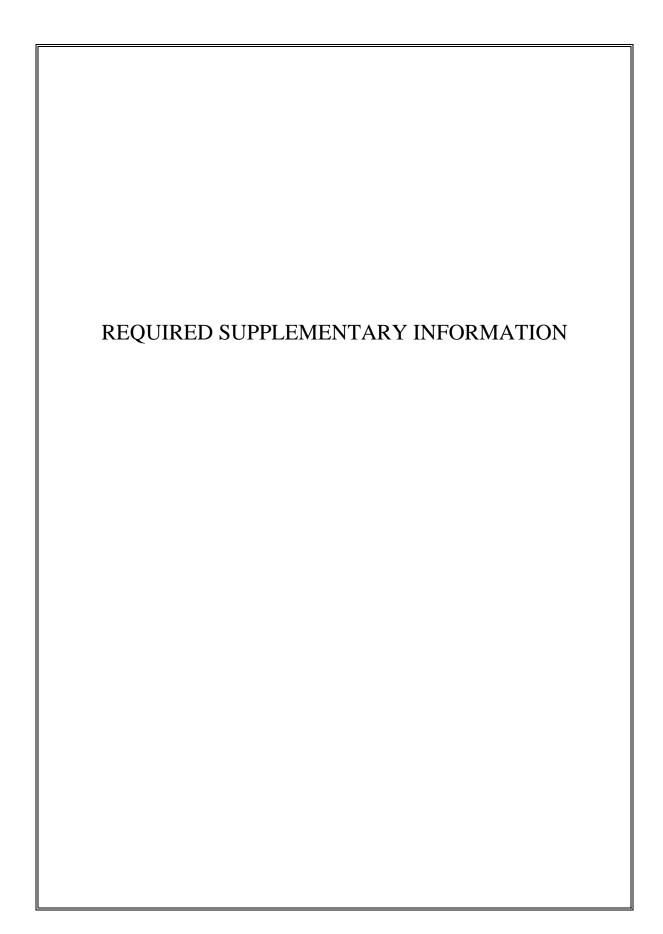
C. Foundation Funding

District Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. Effective for the 2014-2015 school year, traditional 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 District, which can extend past the fiscal year-end. As of the date of this report, ODE has not finalized the impact of enrollment adjustments to the June 30, 2015 Foundation funding for the District; therefore, the financial statement impact is not determinable at this time. ODE and management believe this will result in either a receivable to or liability of the District.

NOTE 20 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

	Y	ear-End
<u>Fund</u>	Enc	<u>umbrances</u>
General	\$	111,119
Nonmajor governmental		205,190
Total	\$	316,309



SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

	2014	 2013
School District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.04688900%	0.04688900%
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 2,373,026	\$ 2,788,338
School District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,362,496	\$ 1,385,043
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	174.17%	201.32%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	71.70%	65.52%

Note: Information prior to fiscal year 2013 was unavailable. The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date.

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

	2014	2013
School District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.04173582%	0.04173582%
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 10,151,596	\$ 12,092,515
School District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 4,264,254	\$ 3,951,738
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	238.06%	306.00%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	74.70%	69.30%

Note: Information prior to fiscal year 2013 was unavailable. The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date.

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012
Contractually required contribution	\$ 201,459	\$ 188,842	\$ 191,690	\$ 148,104
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (201,459)	(188,842)	 (191,690)	 (148,104)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
School District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,528,520	\$ 1,362,496	\$ 1,385,043	\$ 1,101,145
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%

2011		2010		2009		 2008	 2007	2006		
\$	151,645	\$	154,431	\$	103,317	\$ 101,246	\$ \$ 106,395		99,637	
	(151,645)		(154,431)		(103,317)	 (101,246)	 (106,395)		(99,637)	
\$		\$		\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$	_	
\$	1,206,404	\$	1,140,554	\$	1,049,970	\$ 1,031,018	\$ 996,208	\$	941,749	
	12.57%		13.54%		9.84%	9.82%	10.68%		10.58%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2015			2014	2013		2012	
Contractually required contribution	\$	620,472	\$	554,353	\$	513,726	\$	522,201
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(620,472)		(554,353)		(513,726)		(522,201)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$	_	\$	_	\$	
School District's covered-employee payroll	\$	4,431,943	\$	4,264,254	\$	3,951,738	\$	4,016,931
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		14.00%		13.00%		13.00%		13.00%

2011		2010		2009		 2008	 2007	2006		
\$	518,892	\$	493,005	\$	477,090	\$ 471,547	\$ 428,338	\$	399,635	
	(518,892)		(493,005)		(477,090)	(471,547)	(428,338)		(399,635)	
\$		\$		\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$		
\$	3,991,477	\$	3,792,346	\$	3,669,923	\$ 3,627,285	\$ 3,294,908	\$	3,074,115	
	13.00%		13.00%		13.00%	13.00%	13.00%		13.00%	

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2014 and 2015.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2014 and 2015. See the notes to the basic financial statements for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2014 and 2015.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2014 and 2015. See the notes to the basic financial statements for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

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

Van Buren Local School District Hancock County 217 South Main Street Van Buren, Ohio 45889

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 Van Buren Local School District, Hancock County, Ohio (the District) as of and for the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 14, 2017, wherein we noted in 2015 the District adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27* and Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date.*

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our

Van Buren Local School District Hancock County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards* which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2016-001.

Purpose of this Report

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

June 14, 2017

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS JUNE 30, 2016

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

FINDING NUMBER 2016-001

Noncompliance

Ohio Rev. Code § 2151.011(22) sets forth the provisions for a legitimate excused absence from a public school. Ohio Rev. Code § 3317.031 requires school districts to maintain membership records; specifically, § 3317.031 provides that a membership record shall be kept by grade level in each city, local, exempted village, joint vocational, and cooperative education school district and such a record shall be kept by grade level in each educational service center that provides academic instruction to pupils, classes for pupils with disabilities, or any other direct instructional services to pupils. Such membership record shall show the following information for each pupil enrolled: Name, date of birth, name of parent, date entered school, date withdrawn from school, days present, days absent, and the number of days school was open for instruction while the pupil was enrolled. At the end of the school year this membership record shall show the total days present, the total days absent, and the total days due for all pupils in each grade. Such membership record shall show the pupils that are transported to and from school and it shall also show the pupils that are transported living within one mile of the school attended. This membership record shall also show any other information prescribed by the state board of education.

Ohio Rev. Code § 3317.031 further provides that this membership record shall be kept intact for at least five years and shall be made available to the state board of education or its representative in making an audit of the average daily membership or the transportation of the district or educational service center.

All excuses from parents, and other documents, regardless of format or condition, become official attendance records.

The District did not retain supporting documentation (i.e. call logs, doctor notes, parent notes, etc.) for excused school absences for five years as required. Instead, written supporting documentation was discarded after the end of the school year. Detailed call logs of excuses were not kept.

The lack of documentation for excused absences prevents the determination as to whether or not an absence was excused in accordance with the provisions outlined above. The District should obtain documentation for all excused student absences. The documentation should be added to individual attendance records and retained for a period of at least five years, unless the District's retention schedule requires a longer retention period.

This matter will be referred to the Ohio Department of Education.

Officials' Response:

We did not receive a response from Officials to the finding reported above.





CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED JUNE 29, 2017