



Dave Yost • Auditor of State

WOLF CREEK LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT WASHINGTON COUNTY JUNE 30, 2016

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Wolf Creek Local School District Washington County P.O. Box 67 Waterford, Ohio 45786

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 the Wolf Creek Local School District, Washington County, Ohio (the School District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Wolf Creek Local School District Washington County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 22, 2018, on our consideration of the School District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Jure Yost

Dave Yost Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

February 22, 2018

Wolf Creek Local School District, Ohio Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016 Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of the Wolf Creek 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 the fiscal year 2016 are as follows:

- Net position of governmental activities increased \$357,645.
- General revenues accounted for \$7,292,740 in revenue or 82% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants, contributions, and interest accounted for \$1,592,363 or 18% of total revenues of \$8,885,103.
- Total assets of governmental activities decreased \$122,354, while total liabilities increased \$746,102.
- The School District had \$8,527,458 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$1,592,363 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services and sales, grants, contributions, and interest. General revenues of \$7,292,740 provided the remaining resources for these programs.
- The School District's only major fund, the General Fund, had \$7,400,930 in revenues and \$7,266,906 in expenditures. The General Fund's balance increased \$137,205.

USING THIS ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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 Wolf Creek Local School District as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities and conditions.

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 longerterm 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 as the School District's most significant funds with all other non-major funds presented in total in one column.

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

While this document contains information about the large number of funds used by the School District to provide programs and activities for students, the view of the School District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2016?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the 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.

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

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the School District's major funds begins on page 10. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District's major fund. The School District uses many funds to account for a multiple 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 fiscal year end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the School District's general governmental operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

Fiduciary Fund The School District accounts for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the School District as a fiduciary fund. This fund is not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of this fund are not available to support the School District's own programs. The School District uses accrual accounting for fiduciary funds.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the School District as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net position for 2016 compared to 2015.

Table 1 Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2016	2015	Change
Assets			
Current and Other Assets	\$15,881,466	\$15,746,626	\$134,840
Capital Assets, Net	7,634,344	7,891,538	(257,194)
Total Assets	23,515,810	23,638,164	(122,354)
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Deferred Charge on Refunding	44,578	133,735	(89,157)
Pension	955,625	616,743	338,882
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,000,203	750,478	249,725
Liabilities			
Current and Other Liabilities	765,433	709,068	56,365
Long-term Liabilities:			
Due within One Year	392,089	424,633	(32,544)
Due in More Than One Year:			
Net Pension Liability	9,593,289	8,493,453	1,099,836
Other Amounts	5,347,204	5,724,759	(377,555)
Total Liabilities	16,098,015	15,351,913	746,102
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes	5,217,011	5,324,441	(107,430)
Pension	667,644	1,536,590	(868,946)
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	5,884,655	6,861,031	(976,376)
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	2,778,922	3,050,273	(271,351)
Restricted	834,080	754,183	79,897
Unrestricted	(1,079,659)	(1,628,758)	549,099
Total Net Position	\$2,533,343	\$2,175,698	\$357,645

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the School District at June 30, 2016, and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." 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

Wolf Creek Local School District, Ohio Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016 Unaudited

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.

GASB 68 requires the net pension liability to equal the School District's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

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

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

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

Total assets of governmental activities decreased \$122,354. Current assets increased by \$134,840 primarily due to an increase in intergovernmental receivables of \$98,969. This increase was offset by a decrease in capital assets of \$257,194, due to current year depreciation exceeding capital asset additions.

Total liabilities increased \$746,102. Current and other liabilities did not change significantly. The \$1,099,836 increase in net pension liability accounts for the majority of the increase.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016 Unaudited

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, and comparisons to fiscal year 2015.

Table 2Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2016	2015	Change
Revenues			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services and Sales	\$951,567	\$836,039	\$115,528
Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest	640,796	712,897	(72,101)
Total Program Revenues	1,592,363	1,548,936	43,427
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	5,080,518	5,232,369	(151,851)
Grants and Entitlements	2,045,150	1,915,833	129,317
Investment Earnings	150,241	66,684	83,557
Donations	2,710	7,249	(4,539)
Miscellaneous	12,327	31,944	(19,617)
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	1,794	0	1,794
Total General Revenues	7,292,740	7,254,079	38,661
Total Revenues	8,885,103	8,803,015	82,088
Program Expenses			
Instruction:			
Regular	3,667,173	3,734,649	(67,476)
Special	1,044,148	1,010,112	34,036
Vocational	205,396	209,151	(3,755)
Student Intervention Services	16,482	18,385	(1,903)
Support Services:			
Pupils	397,261	447,981	(50,720)
Instructional Staff	198,853	478,908	(280,055)
Board of Education	31,527	16,869	14,658
Administration	625,140	483,016	142,124
Fiscal	406,955	364,421	42,534
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	575,455	609,363	(33,908)
Pupil Transportation	418,371	446,414	(28,043)
Central	3,380	3,740	(360)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:			
Food Service Operations	244,447	253,020	(8,573)
Other	15,006	818	14,188
Extracurricular Activities	382,400	317,763	64,637
Interest and Fiscal Charges	295,464	349,937	(54,473)
Total Expenses	8,527,458	8,744,547	(217,089)
Increase in Net Position	357,645	58,468	299,177
Net Position Beginning of Year	2,175,698	2,117,230	58,468
Net Position End of Year	\$2,533,343	\$2,175,698	\$357,645

Wolf Creek Local School District, Ohio Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016 Unaudited

From fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2016, total revenues increased \$82,088, while total expenses decreased \$217,089. This resulted in an increase in net position of \$357,645.

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

	Total Cost	Net Cost	Total Cost	Net Cost
	of Services	of Services	of Services	of Services
	2016	2016	2015	2015
Program Expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$3,667,173	\$3,067,166	\$3,734,649	\$3,127,918
Special	1,044,148	625,429	1,010,112	565,938
Vocational	205,396	196,805	209,151	199,341
Student Intervention Services	16,482	16,482	18,385	18,385
Support Services:				
Pupils	397,261	387,797	447,981	430,900
Instructional Staff	198,853	188,011	478,908	436,281
Board of Education	31,527	31,527	16,869	16,869
Administration	625,140	625,140	483,016	482,323
Fiscal	406,955	406,955	364,421	364,421
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	575,455	554,457	609,363	609,363
Pupil Transportation	418,371	405,480	446,414	432,620
Central	3,380	3,380	3,740	3,740
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Service Operations	244,447	(9,678)	253,020	9,293
Other	15,006	8,556	818	(24)
Extracurricular Activities	382,400	132,124	317,763	148,306
Interest and Fiscal Charges	295,464	295,464	349,937	349,937
Total	\$8,527,458	\$6,935,095	\$8,744,547	\$7,195,611

Table 3 Governmental Activities

The dependence upon tax revenues and State subsidies for governmental activities is apparent. Over 81% of program expenses are supported through taxes and other general revenues.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUNDS

The School District's major fund is accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of \$8,745,287 and expenditures of \$8,708,042. The General Fund's fund balance increased \$137,205 from 2015 despite decreasing revenues and increased expenditures compared to the prior year.

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. The School District uses a modified site-based budgeting technique which is designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

For the General Fund, budget basis revenue was \$7,291,838, below final estimates of \$7,358,697. The difference was the result of overestimating taxes offset by underestimating intergovernmental revenues, investment earnings, and tuition and fees. Final estimated revenues were higher than the original estimates of \$7,276,325. Final appropriations were decreased \$287,441 from original appropriations. Actual expenditures equaled final appropriations. The School District's ending General Fund balance was \$8,641,233.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2016, the School District had \$2,778,922 invested (net of related debt) in land, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. Table 4 shows fiscal year 2016 balances compared to 2015.

Table 4	
Capital Assets	
(Net of Depreciation)	

	Governmental Activities		
	2016	2015	
Land	\$19,171	\$19,171	
Buildings and Improvements	7,311,009	7,610,457	
Furniture and Equipment	148,399	162,457	
Vehicles	155,765	99,453	
Totals	\$7,634,344	\$7,891,538	

For additional information on capital assets, see Note 11 to the financial statements.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016 Unaudited

Debt

At June 30, 2016, the School District had \$5,277,217 in bonds outstanding.

Table 5 Outstanding Debt, at Fiscal Year End

	Governmental Activities		
	2016 2015		
2002 School Facilities			
Original Issue of Capital Appreciation			
Bonds - 21.947%-21.861%	\$20,000	\$45,000	
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	339,353	606,574	
Premium on Capital Appreciation Bonds	37,864	75,729	
2012 School Facilities Refunding Bonds:			
Serial Bonds - 3%	4,880,000	4,880,000	
Total General Obligation Bonds	\$5,277,217	\$5,607,303	

See Note 17 to the financial statements for more information on debt.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

As the preceding information shows, the School District relies on its taxpayers. The School District only receives 26% support from the State. During 2016, the School District has 56.70% of its student population in economic disadvantage. Therefore, the School District received an additional \$31,115 from the State. The future outlook for Wolf Creek Local School will have major adjustments in spending with the closing of the American Electric Power Plant (AEP) in calendar year 2015. This will be a major loss to the School District, amounting to a \$1.2 million loss in revenue per calendar year. The School District began seeing this reduction in tax revenue during the last half of this fiscal year. During 2011, the voters of the School District renewed an emergency tax levy which generates \$780,000 for each calendar year that the millage is in effect. The emergency levy will expire in 2016.

CONTACTING THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizen's, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Rachel Miller, Treasurer at Wolf Creek Local School District, P.O. Box 67, Waterford, Ohio 45786.

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2016

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$10,056,444
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	360
Accounts Receivable	2,747
Intergovernmental Receivable	320,904
Inventory Held for Resale	7,790
Materials and Supplies Inventory	7,127
Prepaid Items	77,410
Property Taxes Receivable	5,408,684
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	19,171
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	7,615,173
Total Assets	23,515,810
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Deferred Charge on Refunding	44,578
Pension	955,625
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,000,203
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	45,022
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	517,254
Accrued Interest Payable	12,419
Vacation Benefits Payable	20,689
Intergovernmental Payable	159,827
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	10,222
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	392,089
Due In More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability (See Note 15)	9,593,289
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	5,347,204
Total Liabilities	16,098,015
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Property Taxes	5,217,011
Pension	667,644
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	5,884,655
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	2,778,922
Restricted for: Debt Service	550 205
	550,205
Food Service	15,824
Student Activities	102,862
Other Purposes	165,189
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(1,079,659)
Total Net Position	\$2,533,343

Wolf Creek Local School District, Ohio Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

		Program R		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$3,667,173	\$598,702	\$1,305	(\$3,067,166)
Special	1,044,148	0	418,719	(625,429)
Vocational	205,396	0	8,591	(196,805)
Student Intervention Services	16,482	0	0	(16,482)
Support Services:				
Pupils	397,261	0	9,464	(387,797)
Instructional Staff	198,853	0	10,842	(188,011)
Board of Education	31,527	0	0	(31,527)
Administration	625,140	0	0	(625,140)
Fiscal	406,955	0	0	(406,955)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	575,455	0	20,998	(554,457)
Pupil Transportation	418,371	0	12,891	(405,480)
Central	3,380	0	0	(3,380)
Operation of Non-Instructional				
Services:				
Food Service Operations	244,447	105,444	148,681	9,678
Other	15,006	0	6,450	(8,556)
Extracurricular Activities	382,400	247,421	2,855	(132,124)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	295,464	0	0	(295,464)
			*	(_, c, : c :)
Totals	\$8,527,458	\$951,567	\$640,796	(6,935,095)
	General Revenues Property Taxes Lev General Purpose Debt Service	vied for:		4,572,480 508,038
	Grants and Entitler	nents not Restricted to S	pecific Programs	2,045,150
	Investment Earning	gs	-	150,241
	Donations not Rest	tricted to Specific Progra	ms	2,710
	Gain on Sale of Ca	pital Assets		1,794
	Miscellaneous	-		12,327
	Total General Rev	enues		7,292,740
	Change in Net Pos	ition		357,645
	Net Position Begin	ning of Year		2,175,698
	Net Position End o	f Year		\$2,533,343

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds

June 30, 2016

		Other Governmental	Total Governmental
A sanda	General	Funds	Funds
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$8,733,406	\$1,323,038	\$10,056,444
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	\$8,733,400 0	\$1,525,058 360	\$10,030,444 360
Receivables:	0	500	500
Property Taxes	4,859,181	549,503	5,408,684
Accounts	548	2,199	2,747
Intergovernmental	48,150	272,754	320,904
Interfund	74,030	0	74,030
Prepaid Items	74,015	3,395	77,410
Inventory Held for Resale	0	7,790	7,790
Materials and Supplies Inventory	7,038	89	7,127
Total Assets	\$13,796,368	\$2,159,128	\$15,955,496
Liabilities and Fund Balances			
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	\$37,547	\$7,475	\$45,022
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	476,535	40,719	517,254
Intergovernmental Payable	151,682	8,145	159,827
Interfund Payable	0	74,030	74,030
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	10,222	0	10,222
-			
Total Liabilities	675,986	130,369	806,355
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes	4,691,534	525,477	5,217,011
Unavailable Revenue	154,707	233,880	388,587
	134,707	233,000	500,507
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	4,846,241	759,357	5,605,598
Fund Balances		-	
Nonspendable	81,053	3,484	84,537
Restricted	0	704,462	704,462
Committed	435	23,865	24,300
Assigned	485,910	591,241	1,077,151
Unassigned	7,706,743	(53,650)	7,653,093
Total Fund Balances	8,274,141	1,269,402	9,543,543
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows			
of Resources and Fund Balances	\$13,796,368	\$2,159,128	\$15,955,496

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities June 30, 2016

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$9,543,543
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		7,634,344
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds: Delinquent Property Taxes Investment Earnings Extracurricular Activities Student Fees and Sales	90,537 61,510 846 30	
Intergovernmental Revenue Miscellaneous Revenue	235,156 508	388,587
Accrued Interest Payable is recognized for outstanding long-term liabilities with interest accruals that are not expected to be paid with expendable available financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		(12,419)
Vacation Benefits Payable is recognized for earned vacation benefits that are to be used within one year and therefore are not reported in the funds.		(20,689)
Deferred Outflows of Resources represent deferred charges on refundings which do not provide current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		44,578
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the funds: Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - Pension Net Pension Liability	955,625 (667,644) (9,593,289)	(9,305,308)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds: School Construction Bonds School Construction Refunding Bonds	(397,217) (4,880,000)	
Sick Leave Benefits Payable Net Position of Governmental Activities	(462,076)	(5,739,293) \$2,533,343
net rostion of Governmental Activities		φ2,333,343

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

		Other	Total
		Governmental	Governmental
D	General	Funds	Funds
Revenues	#4.501.5 00	\$500 CO5	¢5,000,050
Property Taxes	\$4,521,568	\$500,685	\$5,022,253
Intergovernmental	2,182,649	475,628	2,658,277
Investment Earnings	87,201	9,661	96,862
Charges for Services	0	105,444	105,444
Tuition and Fees	599,286	0	599,286
Extracurricular Activities	0	247,281	247,281
Donations	2,740	1,325	4,065
Miscellaneous	7,486	4,333	11,819
Total Revenues	7,400,930	1,344,357	8,745,287
Expenditures			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Regular	3,449,321	1,275	3,450,596
Special	766,029	285,985	1,052,014
Vocational	205,639	0	205,639
Student Intervention	16,482	0	16,482
Support Services:			
Pupils	394,816	9,246	404,062
Instructional Staff	209,102	10,675	219,777
Board of Education	31,527	0	31,527
Administration	625,671	0	625,671
Fiscal	394,854	13,955	408,809
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	582,171	0	582,171
Pupil Transportation	405,587	92,932	498,519
Central	3,380	0	3,380
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	8,704	258,492	267,196
Extracurricular Activities	162,683	214,630	377,313
Capital Outlay	10,940	17,546	28,486
Debt Service:	- ,		- ,
Principal	0	25,000	25,000
Interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds	0	365,000	365,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	146,400	146,400
Total Expenditures	7,266,906	1,441,136	8,708,042
1		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	134,024	(96,779)	37,245
Other Financing Sources	2 101	0	2 101
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	3,181	0	3,181
Net Change in Fund Balance	137,205	(96,779)	40,426
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	8,136,936	1,366,181	9,503,117
Fund Balances End of Year	\$8,274,141	\$1,269,402	\$9,543,543

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$40,426
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 estimatec useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period: Capital Asset Additions	130,722	
Depreciation Expense	(386,529)	(255,807)
Governmental funds only report the disposal of assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal. This is the amount of the proceeds and the gain on the sale of assets Gain on Sale of Capital Assets Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	1,794 (3,181)	(1,387)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial		
resources are not reported as revenues in the funds: Delinquent Property Taxes Investment Earnings Extracurricular Activities Student Fees and Sales Intergovernmental Revenues Miscellaneous	58,265 53,432 140 (584) 26,261 508	138,022
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position		25,000
Interest is reported as an expenditure when due in the governmental funds, but is accrued on outstanding debt on the statement of activities. Premiums are reported as revenues when the debt is first issued; however, these amounts are deferred and amortized on the statement of activities:		
Annual Accretion	(97,779)	
Accrued Interest Payable Interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds	7 365,000	
Amortization of Deferred Charge on Refunding Bond Premium	(89,157) 37,865	215,936
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows		564,749
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities		(456,757)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds:		
Vacation Benefits Payable	7,450	07.470
Sick Leave Benefits Payable	80,013	87,463
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	=	\$357,645

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

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$4,686,000	\$4,739,048	\$4,476,798	(\$262,250)
Intergovernmental	2,025,000	2,047,924	2,125,354	77,430
Investment Earnings	50,000	50,566	87,264	36,698
Tuition and Fees	507,300	513,043	599,286	86,243
Donations	6,000	6,068	2,710	(3,358)
Miscellaneous	2,025	2,048	426	(1,622)
Total Revenues	7,276,325	7,358,697	7,291,838	(66,859)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	3,510,410	3,376,068	3,376,068	0
Special	786,438	756,341	756,341	0
Vocational	213,269	205,107	205,107	0
Student Intervention	17,138	16,482	16,482	0
Support Services:				
Pupils	418,804	402,777	402,777	0
Instructional Staff	214,620	206,407	206,407	0
Board of Education	43,515	41,850	41,850	0
Administration	638,217	613,793	613,793	0
Fiscal	412,874	397,073	397,073	0
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	636,909	612,535	612,535	0
Pupil Transportation	431,152	414,652	414,652	0
Central	3,514	3,380	3,380	0
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	9,050	8,704	8,704	0
Extracurricular Activities	163,234	156,987	156,987	0
Capital Outlay	11,828	11,375	11,375	0
Total Expenditures	7,510,972	7,223,531	7,223,531	0
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(234,647)	135,166	68,307	(66,859)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	0	3,181	3,181	0
Refund of Prior Year Expenditures	0	34,711	34,711	0
Refund of Prior Year Receipts	0	(17,420)	(17,420)	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	0	20,472	20,472	0
Net Change in Fund Balance	(234,647)	155,638	88,779	(66,859)
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	8,483,279	8,483,279	8,483,279	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	69,175	69,175	69,175	0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$8,317,807	\$8,708,092	\$8,641,233	(\$66,859)

Statement of Assets and Liabilities Agency Fund June 30, 2016

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Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$36,160
Liabilities Due to Students	\$36,160

Note 1 - Description of the School District and Reporting Entity

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

The School District operates under a locally-elected five-member Board form of government and provides educational services as authorized by State statute and federal guidelines. This Board of Education controls the School District's two instructional/support facilities staffed by 34 classified employees and 48 certificated full-time teaching personnel who provide services to 572 students and other community members.

Reporting Entity

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

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

The School District participates in three jointly governed organizations and two insurance purchasing pools. These organizations are the Metropolitan Educational Technology Association, the Washington County Career Center, the Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools, the Ohio School Benefits Cooperative, and the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan. These organizations are presented in Notes 18 and 19 to the basic financial statements.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

A. Basis of Presentation

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

Government-wide Financial Statements The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for the fiduciary fund. The statements usually distinguish between those activities of the School District that are governmental in nature and those that are considered business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental receipts, or other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services. The School District has no business-type activities.

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

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

B. Fund Accounting

The School District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the fiscal year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self balancing set of accounts. The funds used by the School District can be classified using two categories, governmental and fiduciary.

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

General Fund The General Fund accounts for and reports all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund balance is available to the School District for any purpose, provided it is expended and transferred to the general laws of Ohio.

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

Fiduciary Fund Type Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the School District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the School District's own programs. The School District has no trust funds. The School District's agency fund accounts for student activities and assets held by the School District as an agent for outside activities.

C. Measurement Focus

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

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

Revenues - Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the School District, available means expected to be received within 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 and grants, entitlements, and donations. On the accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 8). Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for deferred charges on refunding and for pension. 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. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension are explained in Note 15.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, and unavailable revenue. Property 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 on both the government-wide statement of net position and governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, investment earnings, extracurricular activities, student feels and sales, miscellaneous revenues, and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Note 15)

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

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

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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 the School District's records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the financial statements.

During fiscal year 2016, the School District's investments were limited to certificates of deposit, which are reported at cost, and federal agency securities, which are reported at fair value based on quoted market prices.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during fiscal year 2016 amounted to \$87,201, which includes \$1,071 assigned from other School District funds.

The School District has a segregated bank account for athletic activities. This depository account is presented as "cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts" since it is not deposited into the School District treasury.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities 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 not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

F. 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 the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the fiscal year in which services are consumed.

G. Inventory

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

H. Capital Assets

The School District's only capital assets are general assets. General capital assets are those assets specifically related to governmental activities. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

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

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Buildings and Improvements	20 - 50 years
Furniture and Equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	8 years

I. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the School District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The liability for vacation benefits is recorded as "vacation benefits payable", rather than long-term liabilities, as the balances are to be used by employees in the fiscal year following the fiscal year earned.

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

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

On the governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are reported as "matured compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who will receive the payment are paid.

J. Bond Premium

On government-wide financial statement, bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an increase of the face amount of the bonds payable. On the governmental fund statements, bond premiums are recorded in the year the bonds are issued.

K. Deferred Charge on Refunding

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

L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

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

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

M. Internal Activity

Transfers within governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide statements. Internal allocations of overhead expenses from one program to another or within the same program are eliminated on the Statement of Activities. Payments of 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.

N. 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 governmental funds. The classifications are as follows:

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

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

Committed: The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action (resolution) of the School District Board of Education. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the School District Board of Education removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution) it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for the 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 or committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the School District Board of Education or a School District official delegated that authority by resolution or by State Statute.

<u>Unassigned</u>: The unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

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

O. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes include resources restricted for federal and state grants restricted to expenditure for specified purposes.

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

P. 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.

Q. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence.

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. Budgetary Process

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

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the fiscal year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the School District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statement are based on estimates made before the end of the prior fiscal year. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the amended certificate in effect when final appropriations for the fiscal year were passed.

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

Note 3 - Changes in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2016, the School District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 72, "Fair Value Measurement and Application;" GASB Statement No 73, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68;" GASB Statement No. 76, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments;" GASB Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants;" and GASB Statement No. 82, "Pension Issues an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68 and No. 73."

GASB Statement No. 72 addresses accounting and financial reporting issues related to fair value measurements. This Statement provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for financial reporting purposes for applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements. These changes were incorporated in the School District's fiscal year 2016 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

GASB Statement No. 73 establishes requirements for defined benefit pensions that are not within the scope of Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, as well as for the assets accumulated for purposes of providing those pensions. It also amends certain provisions of Statement No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*, and Statement 68. The implementation of this GASB pronouncement did not result in any changes to the School District's financial statements

GASB Statement No. 76 identifies-in the context of the current governmental financial reporting environment-the sources of accounting principles used to prepare financial statements of state and local governmental entities in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and the framework for selecting those principles. The implementation of this GASB pronouncement did not result in any changes to the School District's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 79 establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for qualifying external investment pools that elect to measure for financial reporting purposes all of their investments at amortized cost. This Statement provides accounting and financial reporting guidance also establishes additional note disclosure requirements for governments that participate in those pools. The School District incorporated the corresponding GASB 79 guidance into their fiscal year 2016 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

GASB Statement No. 82 improves consistency in the application of pension accounting. These changes were incorporated in the School District's fiscal year 2016 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

Note 4 - Fund Deficits

The Federal Grants Special Revenue Fund had a deficit fund balance as of June 30, 2016, of \$51,979 as a result of over-expended grant resources and accrued liabilities. The General Fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances in the special revenue fund; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur.

Note 5 - Fund Balances

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Fund Balances	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable:			
Prepaids	\$74,015	\$3,395	\$77,410
Materials and Supplies Inventory	7,038	89	7,127
Total Nonspendable	81,053	3,484	84,537
Restricted for:			
Local Grant Expenditures	0	1,038	1,038
State Grant Expenditures	0	3,642	3,642
Race to the Top Program	0	8	8
Food Service Operations	0	12,197	12,197
Athletic and Music Programs	0	102,016	102,016
Debt Service	0	585,561	585,561
Total Restricted	0	704,462	704,462
Committed:			
Purchases on Order	435	23,865	24,300
Total Committed	435	23,865	24,300
Assigned to:			
Capital Improvements	0	591,241	591,241
Purchases on Order	64,469	0	64,469
Public School Support	6,493	0	6,493
Fiscal Year 2017 Appropriations	414,948	0	414,948
Total Assigned	485,910	591,241	1,077,151
Unassigned:	7,706,743	(53,650)	7,653,093
Total Fund Balances	\$8,274,141	\$1,269,402	\$9,543,543

Note 6 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Budget 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 GAAP (modified accrual) basis are as follows:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- 2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).

- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as an assignment of fund balance (GAAP basis).
- 4. Unrecorded and prepaid items are reported on the balance sheet (GAAP basis), but not on the budgetary basis.
- 5. Budgetary revenues and expenditures of the Public School Support Fund are reclassified to the General Fund for GAAP reporting.

The following tables summarize the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the General Fund.

GAAP Basis	\$137,205
Revenue Accruals	50,538
Expenditure Accruals	118,323
Unreported Items:	
Beginning of Fiscal Year	8,761
End of Fiscal Year	(55,847)
Prepaid Items:	
Beginning of Fiscal Year	80,674
End of Fiscal Year	(74,015)
Advances to Other Funds for Cash Deficits	(74,030)
To reclassify excess of expenditures	
over revenues into financial statement	
fund types	1,043
Encumbrances	(103,873)
Budget Basis	\$88,779

Net Change in Fund Balance

Note 7 - Deposits and Investments

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

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

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

Wolf Creek Local School District, Ohio Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury bills, bonds notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 4. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 5. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations, bonds and other obligations or political subdivisions of the State of Ohio;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met; and
- 8. Written repurchase agreements in the securities described in (1) or (2) provided the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days.

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. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions.

Deposits Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the School District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At fiscal year end, the School District's bank balance was \$10,220,646. \$5,446,735 was covered by Federal depository insurance; \$4,773,911 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, non-compliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the School District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

The School District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to and deposited either with the School District or a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution whose market value at all times shall be at least one hundred five percent of the deposite being secured.

Investments are reported at fair value. As of June 30, 2016, the School District had the following investments:

Measurement/Investment	Measurement Amount	Maturity	Standard & Poor's Rating	Percent of Total Investments
Fair Value Federal Farm Credit Bank Bonds Federal Home Loan	\$850,026	Less than two years	AA+	45.87%
Bank Bonds	1,002,990	Less than five years	AA+	54.13
Total Investments	\$1,853,016			

The School District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above chart identifies the School District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2016. All of the School District's investments measured at fair value are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk The School District's investment policy does not address interest rate risk. State statute requires that an investment mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District, and that an investment must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. The intent of the policy to is to avoid the need to sell securities prior to maturity.

Credit Risk The School District has no investment policy that addresses credit risk.

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 School District has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial credit 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 it may invest in any one issuer. The percentage of total investments is listed in the table above.

Note 8 - Property Taxes

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

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

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

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

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property and public utility 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 reflected as revenue at fiscal year end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows of resources – property taxes.

The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2016, was \$88,486 in the General Fund and \$12,650 in the Bond Retirement Fund. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2015, was \$43,716 in the General Fund and \$6,180 in the Bond Retirement Fund.

On an accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue, while on a modified accrual basis the revenue has been reported as deferred inflows of resources – unavailable revenue.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

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

	2015 Second Half Collections		2016 First Half Collections	
	Amount Percent		Amount	Percent
Agricultural/Residential	\$48,490,840	32.46%	\$49,505,290	33.49%
Commerical/Industrial and Public Utility Real	17,925,010	12.00%	17,762,010	12.01%
Public Utility Personal	82,968,760	55.54%	80,569,740	54.50%
	\$149,384,610	100.00%	\$147,837,040	100.00%
Tax Rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation		\$40.74	\$40.83	

Note 9 - Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2016, consisted of property taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and tuition and fees), interfund, and intergovernmental grants. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current fiscal year guarantee of federal funds. Except for property taxes, all receivables are expected to be collected within one year. Property taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquencies that will not be received within one year. A summary of principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	Amounts
Governmental Activities	
Part B Idea	\$130,983
Title I	82,871
Title II-A	29,710
Rural Education Achievement Program	27,376
School Employees Retirement System	22,676
Foundation Adjustments	18,821
Washington County Job and Family Services	8,467
Total	\$320,904

Note 10 - Interfund Activity

The Federal Grants Special Revenue Fund owes the General Fund \$74,030 at fiscal year end for cash deficits. Once grant monies are received, the liability will be repaid.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Note 11 - Capital Assets

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

	Balance 6/30/2015	Additions	Deductions	Balance 6/30/2016
Capital Assets:				
Capital Assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$19,171	\$0	\$0	\$19,171
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Buildings and Improvements	11,142,671	16,546	0	11,159,217
Furniture and Equipment	1,448,945	21,244	(8,749)	1,461,440
Vehicles	961,843	92,932	(50,281)	1,004,494
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated	13,553,459	130,722	(59,030)	13,625,151
Less Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings and Improvements	(3,532,214)	(315,994)	0	(3,848,208)
Furniture and Equipment	(1,286,488)	(35,302)	8,749	(1,313,041)
Vehicles	(862,390)	(35,233)	48,894	(848,729)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(5,681,092)	(386,529) *	57,643	(6,009,978)
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated, Net	7,872,367	(255,807)	(1,387)	7,615,173
Capital Assets, Net	\$7,891,538	(\$255,807)	(\$1,387)	\$7,634,344

* Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$313,096
Special	4,237
Vocational	2,997
Support Services:	
Pupils	625
Administration	230
Fiscal	114
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	15,600
Pupil Transportation	36,403
Food Service Operations	2,598
Extracurricular Activities	10,629
Total Depreciation Expense	\$386,529

Note 12 - Significant Commitments

A. Contractual Commitments

As of June 30, 2016, the School District had contractual purchase commitments as follows:

		Amounts	Amount
	Purchase	Paid as of	Remaining
	Commitments	6/30/2016	on Contract
Electrical Upgrades:			
General Fund	\$435	\$0	\$435
Permanent Improvement Capital Projects Fund	23,865	0	23,865
Total	\$24,300	\$0	\$24,300

B. Encumbrances

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

General Fund	\$103,873
Nonmajor Funds	50,277
Total	\$154,150

Note 13 - Risk Management

A. Property and Liability

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The School District participates in the Wright Specialty Insurance school insurance program, a public entity insurance purchasing pool. Each individual school district enters into an agreement with Wright Specialty Insurance and its premium is based on types of coverage, limits of coverage, and deductibles that it selects. The School District pays this annual premium to Wright Specialty Insurance .

The types and amounts of coverage provided by Wright Specialty Insurance are as follows:

Building and Contents - replacement cost (\$1,000 deductible)	\$29,266,704
Crime (\$1,000 deductible):	
Employee Theft	100,000
Forgery or Alteration	100,000
Inside Premises	10,000
Outside Premises	10,000

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Liability:	
Bodily Injury and Property Damage	\$1,000,000
Personal and Advertising Injury	1,000,000
General Aggregate Limit	3,000,000
Completed Operations Aggregate Limit	3,000,000
Employers' - Stop Gap - Bodily Injury	1,000,000
Educational Legal - Errors and Omissions:	
Injury Limit	1,000,000
Aggregate Limit	3,000,000
Automobile Liability:	
Liability	1,000,000
Medical Payments – each person	5,000
Uninsured Motorists	1,000,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from coverage in fiscal year 2015.

B. Worker's Compensation

For fiscal year 2016, the School District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 19). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement, Inc. provides administrative, cost control, and actuarial services to the GRP.

Note 14 - 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 fiscal year, depending upon length of service. At fiscal year end, up to ten vacation days can be carried over for not more than one fiscal year. 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 the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 215 days for all personnel. Upon retirement, employees receive payment for one-fourth of their accumulated sick days to a maximum as follows: 30 days for having ten years of service with any school district; 35 days for 15 to 19 years of service with this School District; 40 days for 20 to 24 years of service with this School District; 45 days for classified and 50 days for certified for more than 24 years of service with the School District; and 60 days for certified employees having 30 or more years of service with the School District. Also,

employees having 20 years of service or more with this School District will have an additional severance amount calculated as follows: classified: 45 days subtracted from their total accumulated sick leave divided by 2; then multiplied by a fixed figure of \$70 not to exceed \$5,950; certified: 40 days subtracted from their total accumulated sick leave divided by 2; then multiplied by a fixed figure of \$85 with 20 years of service; 50 days subtracted from their total accumulated sick leave divided by 2; then multiplied by a fixed figure of \$85 with 25 years of service; or 60 days subtracted from their total accumulated sick leave divided by 2; then multiplied by a fixed figure of \$85 with 25 years of service; or 60 days subtracted from their total accumulated sick leave divided by 2; then multiplied by a fixed figure of \$85 with 25 years of service; or 60 days subtracted from their total accumulated sick leave divided by 2; then multiplied by a fixed figure of \$85 with 25 years of service; or 60 days subtracted from their total accumulated sick leave divided by 2; then multiplied by a fixed figure of \$85 with 26 years of service; or 60 days subtracted from their total accumulated sick leave divided by 2; then multiplied by a fixed figure of \$85 with 30 or more years of service.

B. Insurance

The School District provides medical, health, and prescription card coverage through Medical Mutual of Ohio. For those under the high deductible plan, the School District pays ninety percent of the total monthly premiums of \$1,270.47 for family coverage, \$797.17 for employee with children coverage, \$871.89 for two adults' coverage, and \$498.23 for single coverage.

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees through American United Life, in the amount of \$25,000.

Dental coverage is provided through Delta Dental. The School District also pays ninety percent of the total monthly premiums of \$76.35 for family coverage and \$25.41 for single coverage.

Note 15 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

A. 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

Wolf Creek Local School District, Ohio Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

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 *intergovernmental 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 <u>www.ohsers.org</u> under Employers/Audit Resources.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to	Eligible to
	Retire on or before	Retire on or after
	August 1, 2017 *	August 1, 2017
Full Benefits	Age 65 with 5 years of service credit; or 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 allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14 percent. No allocation was made to the Health Care Fund.

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$132,393 for fiscal year 2016. Of this amount, \$12,592 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – School District licensed teachers and other faculty members participate in STRS Ohio, a cost-sharing multiple employer public employee 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 <u>www.strsoh.org</u>.

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan, and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307.

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. With certain exceptions, the basic benefit is increased each year by two percent of the original base benefit. For members retiring August 1, 2013, or later, the first two percent is paid on the fifth anniversary of the retirement benefit. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five 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 year of service on August 1, 2026.

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

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 11 percent of the 12 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and 1 percent goes to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of services. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age 50.

New members who choose the DC plan or Combined Plan will have another opportunity to reselect a permanent plan during their fifth year of membership. Members may remain in the same plan or transfer to another STRS plan. The optional annuitization of a member's defined contribution account or the defined contribution portion of a member's Combined Plan account to a lifetime benefit results in STRS

bearing the risk of investment gain or loss on the account. STRS has therefore included all three plan options as one defined benefit plan for GASB 68 reporting purposes.

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, plan members were required to contribute 13 percent of their annual covered salary. Effective July 1, 2016, the statutory maximum employee contribution rate was increased one percent to 14 percent. 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 \$432,356 for fiscal year 2016. Of this amount, \$77,375 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability			
Prior Measurement Date	0.03023000%	0.02862886%	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability			
Current Measurement Date	0.03033340%	0.02844888%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00010340%	-0.00017998%	
			Total
Proportionate Share of the Net			
Pension Liability	\$1,730,852	\$7,862,437	\$9,593,289
Pension Expense	\$111,174	\$345,583	\$456,757

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$27,870	\$358,428	\$386,298
Changes in proportionate Share and			
difference between School District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions	4,578	0	4,578
School District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	132,393	432,356	564,749
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$164,841	\$790,784	\$955,625
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$57,349	\$565,458	\$622,807
Changes in Proportionate Share and			
Difference between School District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions	0	44,837	44,837
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$57,349	\$610,295	\$667,644

\$564,749 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2017	(\$19,364)	(\$138,814)	(\$158,178)
2018	(19,364)	(138,814)	(158,178)
2019	(19,497)	(138,814)	(158,311)
2020	33,324	164,575	197,899
Total	(\$24,901)	(\$251,867)	(\$276,768)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	1.00 %	0.00 %
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.

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.75%)	(7.75%)	(8.75%)
School District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$2,400,071	\$1,730,852	\$1,167,316

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	12.25 percent at age 20 to 2.75 percent at age 70
Investment Rate of Return	7.75 percent, net of investment expenses
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	2 percent simple applied as follows: for members retiring before
(COLA)	August 1, 2013, 2 percent per year; for members retiring August 1, 2013,
	or later, 2 percent COLA commences 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 no 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.

STRS' investment consultant develops best estimates for the investment return assumption based on the target allocation adopted by the Retirement Board. The target allocation and long-term expected rate of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Asset Class	Target Allocation	10 Year Expected Nominal Rate of Return *
Domestic Equity	31.00 %	8.00 %
International Equity	26.00	7.85
Alternatives	14.00	8.00
Fixed Income	18.00	3.75
Real Estate	10.00	6.75
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	3.00
Total	100.00 %	

* 10 year annualized geometric nominal returns include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.5 percent.

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.

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%)
School District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$10,921,520	\$7,862,437	\$5,275,529

B. Social Security System

Effective July 1, 1991, all employees not otherwise covered by the School Employees Retirement System or the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio have an option to choose Social Security or the School Employees Retirement System. As of June 30, 2016, all Board Members except one have elected Social Security. The contribution rate is 6.2 percent of wages.

Note 16 - 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, 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 2016, no allocation 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 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 \$15,582.

The School District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014, were \$15,582, \$7,505, and \$5,748, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal years 2015 and 2014.

B. State Teachers Retirement System

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio) administers a costsharing multiple-employer defined benefit Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS Ohio. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. The Plan is included in the report of STRS Ohio which can be obtained by visiting <u>www.strsoh.org</u> or by calling (888) 227-7877. Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS Ohio to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS Ohio. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016 and June 30. 2015, STRS Ohio did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, one percent of covered payroll was allocated 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 \$29,209, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal years 2016, 2015, and 2014.

Note 17 - Long-Term Obligations

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

	Principal Outstanding 6/30/15	Additions	Reductions	Principal Outstanding 6/30/16	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental Activities					
2002 School Facilities Bonds:					
Original Issue of Capital Appreciation	on				
Bonds - 21.947%-21.861%	\$45,000	\$0	\$25,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
Accretion on Bonds	606,574	97,779	365,000	339,353	339,353
Premium on Bonds	75,729	0	37,865	37,864	0
Total 2002 School Facilities Bonds	727,303	97,779	427,865	397,217	359,353
2012 Advance Refunding Bonds:					
Serial Bonds - 3%	4,880,000	0	0	4,880,000	0
Net Pension Liability:					
SERS	1,529,923	200,929	0	1,730,852	0
STRS	6,963,530	898,907	0	7,862,437	0
Total Net Pension Liability	8,493,453	1,099,836	0	9,593,289	0
Sick Leave Benefits	542,089	0	80,013	462,076	32,736
Total Governmental Activities					
Long-Term Liabilities	\$14,642,845	\$1,197,615	\$507,878	\$15,332,582	\$392,089

Sick leave benefits will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid. These funds include the General Fund and Food Service, IDEA, Part B, Special Education, and Title I Special Revenue Funds. The School District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service. For additional information related to the net pension liability, see Note 15.

On August 2, 2002, the School District issued \$6,600,000 in voted general obligation bonds for constructing, improving, and making additions to school buildings. The bond issue included serial, term, and capital appreciation bonds, in the amount of \$4,315,000, \$2,210,000, and \$75,000, respectively. During fiscal year 2012, the School District advance refunded \$2,740,000 of the serial bonds and \$2,210,000 of the term bonds. The advance refunded portion of the bonds, as well as the unamortized discount of these advance refunded bonds, was removed from the financial statements of the School District. The remaining outstanding bonds are being retired from Bond Retirement Debt Service Fund, with the proceeds of a 5.50 mill voted property tax levy.

The capital appreciation bonds were sold at a premium of \$567,974. Some of the capital appreciation bonds matured in fiscal years 2015 and 2016. Final maturity is in fiscal year 2017. For the fiscal year 2016, \$97,779 was accreted and \$365,000 was retired for a total bond value of \$359,353.

On January 10, 2012, the School District issued \$4,950,000 of general obligation refunding bonds that were issued to partially refund the 2002 school facilities construction and improvement bonds. The bonds were issued for a 15 year period with final maturity at December 1, 2026. The refunding resulted in a difference between the net carrying amount of the debt and the acquisition price of \$445,784. This difference, reported in the accompanying financial statements as a deferred outflow of resources, is being amortized to interest expense over the life of the refunded bonds using the straight-line method. The amortization of this difference for fiscal year 2016 was \$89,157. At the date of refunding, \$5,179,555 (including underwriting fees and other issuance costs) was deposited in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded 2002 bonds. As all of the legal steps had been taken to refund the debt, the balance of the outstanding bonds refunded was removed from the School District's financial statements. On December 1, 2012, the outstanding refunded bonds were retired.

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

Fiscal Year	2012 General Obligation Bonds		2002 Capital App	preciation Bonds
Ending	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2017	\$0	\$146,400	\$20,000	\$370,000
2018	425,000	140,025	0	0
2019	440,000	127,050	0	0
2020	460,000	113,550	0	0
2021	475,000	99,525	0	0
2020-2026	2,655,000	268,875	0	0
2027	425,000	6,375	0	0
Total	\$4,880,000	\$901,800	\$20,000	\$370,000

The interest on the capital appreciation bonds represents the accretion of the deep-discounted bonds from the initial value at the time of issuance to their value at final maturity.

The overall debt margin of the School District as of June 30, 2016, was \$8,983,220, with an unvoted debt margin of \$147,752.

Wolf Creek Local School District, Ohio Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Note 18 - Jointly Governed Organizations

A. Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META)

The School District participates in the Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META), formed from the merger of the Metropolitan Educational Council (MEC) and the Southeastern Ohio Voluntary Education Cooperative (SEOVEC) during fiscal year 2016, which is a jointly governed organization, created as a regional council of governments pursuant to Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. META operates as, and has all the powers of, a data acquisition site/information technology center pursuant to applicable provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. The organization was formed for the purpose of identifying, developing, and providing to members and nonmembers innovative educational and technological services and products, as well as expanded opportunities for cooperative purchasing. The General Assembly of META consists of one delegate from every member school district. The delegate is the superintendent of the school district or the superintendent's designee. The degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the General Assembly. The General Assembly exercises total control over the operation of META including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. During 2016, the School District paid \$64,783 for services with META/MEC/SEOVEC. Financial information can be obtained from Metropolitan Educational Technology Association at 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

B. Washington County Career Center

The Washington County Career Center, a joint vocational school, is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the six participating school districts' elected boards and one representative from the Ohio Valley Educational Service Center's Board. The Board possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. To obtain financial information write to the Washington County Career Center, Joe Crone, Treasurer, at 21740 SR 676, Marietta, Ohio 45750.

C. Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools

The Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools is a jointly governed organization composed of over 130 school districts and other educational institutions in the 35-county region of Ohio designated as Appalachia. The Coalition is operated by a Board which is composed of seventeen members. One elected and one appointed from each of the seven regions into which the 35 Appalachian counties are divided; and three from Ohio University College of Education. The Coalition provides various in-service training programs for school district administrative personnel; gathers data regarding the level of education provided to children in the region; cooperates with other professional groups to assess and develop programs designed to meet the needs of member districts; and provides staff development programs for school district personnel. The Coalition is not dependent on the continued participation of the School District and the School District does not maintain an equity interest in or financial responsibility for the Coalition. The School District's membership fee was \$325 for fiscal year 2016. The financial information for the Coalition can be obtained from the Executive Director, at McCraken Hall, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio 45701.

Note 19 - Insurance Purchasing Pools

A. Ohio School Benefits Cooperative

The School District participates in the Ohio School Benefits Cooperative, a claims servicing and group purchasing pool. The Ohio School Benefits Cooperative (OSBC) is created and organized pursuant to and as authorized by Section 9.833 of the Ohio Revised Code. OSBC is governed by a nine member Board of Directors, all of whom must be school district and/or educational service center administrators. The Muskingum Valley Educational Service Center serves as the fiscal agent for OSBC. OSBC is an unincorporated, non-profit association of its members which was created for the purpose of enabling members of the Plan to maximize benefits and/or reduce costs of medical, prescription drug, vision, dental, life and/or other group insurance coverage for their employees, and the eligible dependents and designated beneficiaries of such employees.

Participants pay an initial \$500 membership fee to OSBC. OSBC offers two options to participants. The first option is that participants may enroll in the joint insurance purchasing program for medical, prescription drug, vision dental and/or life insurance. A second option is available for self-insured participants that provides for the purchase of stop loss insurance coverage through OSBC's third party administrator. The School District participates in the first option. The OSBC's business and affairs are conducted by a nine member Board of Directors consisting of school district superintendents elected by the members of the OSBC. Medical Mutual/Antares is the Administrator of the OSBC.

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

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

Note 20 - Set asides

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Capital
	Improvements
Set-aside Balance as of June 30, 2015	\$0
Current Year Set-aside Requirement	113,318
Offsetting Credits	(494,216)
Total	(\$380,898)
Set-aside Balance Carried Forward	
to Future Fiscal Years	\$0

The School District had offsets during the fiscal year that reduced the set-aside amount below zero. The excess in the capital maintenance set-aside may not be carried forward to reduce the set-aside requirement in future years.

Note 21 - Contingencies

A. Grants

The School District received financial assistance from federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2016, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

B. Litigation

The School District is not currently party to pending litigation seeking damages and/or injunctive relief.

C. School Foundation

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

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

	2016	2015	2014
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0303334%	0.030230%	0.030230%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$1,730,852	\$1,797,681	\$1,529,923
School District's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$915,281	\$885,859	\$889,473
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	189.11%	202.93%	172.00%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%
(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.			

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

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

	2016	2015	2014
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.02844888%	0.02862886%	0.02862886%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$7,862,437	\$8,294,911	\$6,963,650
School District's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$2,971,779	\$2,932,869	\$2,943,154
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	264.57%	282.83%	236.61%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

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

	2016	2015	2014	2013
Contractually Required Contribution	\$132,393	\$120,634	\$122,780	\$123,103
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(132,393)	(120,634)	(122,780)	(123,103)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
School District Covered-Employee Payroll	\$945,664	\$915,281	\$885,859	\$889,473
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%

See accountant's compilation report

2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
\$96,227	\$97,184	\$99,658	\$81,300	\$66,908	\$90,298
(96,227)	(97,184)	(99,658)	(81,300)	(66,908)	(90,298)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$715,441	\$773,141	\$736,025	\$826,216	\$681,343	\$845,487
13.45%	12.57%	13.54%	9.84%	9.82%	10.68%

Wolf Creek Local School District, Ohio *Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District Contributions* State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2016	2015	2014	2013
Contractually Required Contribution	\$432,356	\$416,049	\$381,273	\$382,610
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(432,356)	(416,049)	(381,273)	(382,610)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
School District Covered-Employee Payroll	\$3,088,257	\$2,971,779	\$2,932,869	\$2,943,154
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%

See accountant's compilation report.

2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
\$329,636	\$396,003	\$339,081	\$345,097	\$311,468	\$308,947
(329,636)	(396,003)	(339,081)	(345,097)	(311,468)	(308,947)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$2,535,662	\$3,046,177	\$2,608,315	\$2,654,592	\$2,395,908	\$2,376,515
13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

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

Wolf Creek Local School District Washington County P. O. Box 67 Waterford, Ohio 45786

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Wolf Creek Local School District, Washington County, Ohio (the School District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 22, 2018.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

53 Johnson Road, The Plains, Ohio 45780-1231 Phone: 740-594-3300 or 800-441-1389 Fax: 740-594-2110 www.ohioauditor.gov Wolf Creek Local School District Washington County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

Purpose of this Report

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

ture Yost

Dave Yost Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

February 22, 2018



Dave Yost • Auditor of State

WOLF CREEK LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

WASHINGTON COUNTY

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

Susan Babbrtt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED MARCH 13, 2018

> 88 East Broad Street, Fourth Floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3506 Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370 Fax: 614-466-4490 www.ohioauditor.gov