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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Springfield Local School District Mahoning County 11335 Youngstown-Pittsburgh Road PO Box 549 New Middletown, Ohio 44442

To the Board of Education:

#### Report on the Financial Statements

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

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Springfield Local School District, Mahoning 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.

Springfield Local School District Mahoning County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

#### Other Matters

### Required Supplementary Information

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

### Supplementary and Other Information

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

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards presents additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards and is not a required part of the financial statements.

The schedule is management's responsibility, and derives from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. We subjected this schedule to the auditing procedures we applied to the basic financial statements. We also applied certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling the schedule directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, this schedule is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 13, 2017, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

**Dave Yost** Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

February 13, 2017

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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

### **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2016 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$118,698, which represents a 4.15% increase from fiscal year 2015.
- General revenues accounted for \$11,661,114 in revenue or 87.99% of total revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$1,592,040 in revenue or 12.01% of total revenues of \$13,253,154.
- The District had \$13,134,456 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$1,592,040 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services and sales, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$11,661,114 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund, the permanent improvement fund, and the classroom facilities fund. The general fund had \$11,066,925 in revenues and other financing sources and \$10,762,291 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2016, the general fund's fund balance increased \$304,634 from \$2,441,852 to \$2,746,486.
- The permanent improvement fund had \$575,454 in revenues and \$417,703 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2016, the permanent improvement fund's fund balance increased \$157,751 from \$337,924 to \$495,675.
- The classroom facilities fund had \$48,550 in revenues and \$2,417,505 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2016, the classroom facilities fund's fund balance decreased \$2,368,955 from \$2,832,575 to \$463,620. The classroom facilities fund was created during fiscal year 2014 to account for capital improvements related to the District's Ohio Facilities Construction Commission (OFCC) construction project.

### **Using the Basic Financial Statements (BFS)**

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

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

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

### Reporting the District as a Whole

### Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

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

The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 17-18 of this report.

### **Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds**

### Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 11. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund, the permanent improvement fund, and the classroom facilities fund.

#### Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 19-23 of this report.

### Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals and/or other entities. These activities are reported in agency funds. The District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary assets and liabilities on page 24. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes to the basic financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 25-59 of this report.

### Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 62 through 68 of this report.

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### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

### The District as a Whole

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

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

	Net Po	sition
	Governmental Activities  2016	Governmental Activities 2015
Assets Current and other assets Capital assets, net	\$ 10,097,014 17,483,210	\$ 11,720,880 15,896,304
Total assets	27,580,224	27,617,184
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u> Pension Total deferred outflows of resources	1,454,875 1,454,875	942,224 942,224
<u>Liabilities</u> Current liabilities Long-term liabilities:	1,206,247	1,029,215
Due within one year Due in more than one year:	329,103	349,102
Net pension liability Other amounts	14,615,247 9,889,416	13,155,965 10,033,730
Total liabilities	26,040,013	24,568,012
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>		
Property taxes levied for next year Pensions Total deferred inflows of resources	4,510,041 1,228,271 5,738,312	4,469,215 2,384,105 6,853,320
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted (deficit) Total net position (deficit)	8,421,810 485,964 (11,651,000) \$ (2,743,226)	7,787,219 1,960,150 (12,609,293) \$ (2,861,924)
rotar het position (denett)	φ (2,743,220)	<u>φ (2,001,924)</u>

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

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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

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

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

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

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

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2016, the District's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$2,743,226.

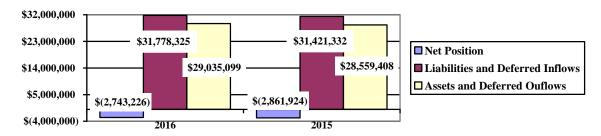
### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

At fiscal year end, capital assets represented 63.39% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, equipment and furniture, and vehicles. The District's net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2016 was \$8,421,810. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the District's net position, \$485,964, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$11,651,000.

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

#### **Governmental Activities**



The table below shows the changes in net position for governmental activities for fiscal years 2016 and 2015.

	Change in Net Position				
	Governmental	Governmental			
	Activities	Activities			
	2016	2015			
Revenues					
Program revenues:					
Charges for services and sales	\$ 392,311	\$ 422,087			
Operating grants and contributions	1,197,229	1,149,866			
Capital grants and contributions	2,500	27,696			
General revenues:					
Property taxes	4,588,487	4,178,407			
School district income tax	2,087,744	1,992,904			
Grants and entitlements not restricted	4,881,009	4,882,814			
Investment earnings	14,399	8,048			
Miscellaneous	89,475	47,956			
Total revenues	13,253,154	12,709,778			
		-Continued			

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Change in Net Po	sition (Continued)		
	Governmental	Governmental		
	Activities	Activities		
	2016	2015		
Expenses				
Program expenses:				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 5,508,631	\$ 4,792,007		
Special	1,189,589	1,050,253		
Vocational	156,052	160,294		
Other	193,216	204,526		
Support services:				
Pupil	750,073	636,952		
Instructional staff	363,706	309,217		
Board of education	26,452	29,575		
Administration	1,110,413	1,084,697		
Fiscal	384,690	353,783		
Business	585	1,645		
Operations and maintenance	1,250,780	1,077,192		
Pupil transportation	600,787	557,978		
Central	57,011	71,166		
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Other non-instructional services	8,067	21,409		
Food service operations	522,807	512,462		
Extracurricular activities	547,923	546,638		
Interest and fiscal charges	463,674	463,814		
Total expenses	13,134,456	11,873,608		
Change in net position	118,698	836,170		
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year	(2,861,924)	(3,698,094)		

### **Governmental Activities**

Net position (deficit) at end of year

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$118,698. Total governmental expenses of \$13,134,456 were offset by program revenues of \$1,592,040 and general revenues of \$11,661,114. Program revenues supported 12.01% of the total governmental expenses.

\$ (2,743,226)

\$ (2,861,924)

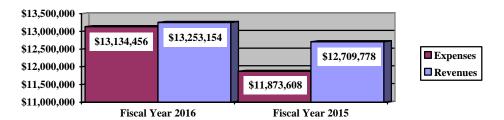
The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, income taxes, and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 87.20% of the total governmental revenues.

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$7,047,488 or 53.66% of the total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2016.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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

### **Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses**



The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services for fiscal years 2016 and 2015. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenues, unrestricted State grants and entitlements, and other general revenues of the District.

### **Governmental Activities**

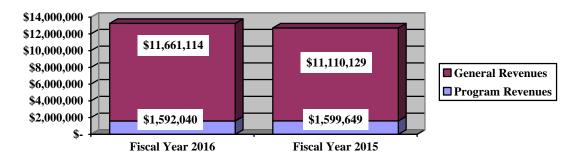
	Total Cost of Services 2016		N	Vet Cost of Services 2016	To	otal Cost of Services 2015	N	Net Cost of Services 2015	
Program expenses									
Instruction:									
Regular	\$	5,508,631	\$	5,353,619	\$	4,792,007	\$	4,595,512	
Special		1,189,589		682,558		1,050,253		563,375	
Vocational		156,052		146,335		160,294		151,173	
Other		193,216		21,267		204,526		34,354	
Support services:									
Pupil		750,073		685,226		636,952		535,732	
Instructional staff		363,706		300,993		309,217		288,786	
Board of education		26,452		26,452		29,575		27,623	
Administration		1,110,413		1,110,413		1,084,697		1,084,697	
Fiscal		384,690		384,690		353,783		353,783	
Business		585		585		1,645		1,645	
Operations and maintenance		1,250,780		1,248,349		1,077,192		1,075,619	
Pupil transportation		600,787		595,632		557,978		551,664	
Central		57,011		51,611		71,166		65,766	
Operation of non-instructional services:									
Other non-instructional services		8,067		(7,987)		21,409		8,142	
Food service operations		522,807		54,353		512,462		79,181	
Extracurricular activities		547,923		424,646		546,638		393,093	
Interest and fiscal charges		463,674		463,674		463,814		463,814	
Total expenses	\$	13,134,456	\$	11,542,416	\$	11,873,608	\$	10,273,959	

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

The dependence upon taxes and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, as 88.03% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 87.88%. The District's taxpayers and grants and entitlements from the State are the primary support for the District's students.

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

### **Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues**



### The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$4,013,143, which is less than last year's total balance of \$5,819,571. The table below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015.

	nd Balance ne 30, 2016	Fund Balance June 30, 2015 Change			Percentage Change	
General	\$ 2,746,486	\$ 2,441,852	\$	304,634	12.48 %	
Permanent improvement	495,675	337,924		157,751	46.68 %	
Classroom facilities	463,620	2,832,575		(2,368,955)	(83.63) %	
Nonmajor governmental	 307,362	 207,220	_	100,142	48.33 %	
Total	\$ 4,013,143	\$ 5,819,571	\$	(1,806,428)	(31.04) %	

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

#### General Fund

The District's general fund balance increased \$304,634.

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

		2016		2015		Percentage	
	_	Amount	_	Amount	 Change	Change	
Revenues							
Taxes	\$	5,699,993	\$	5,344,013	\$ 355,980	6.66 %	)
Earnings on investments		11,449		5,234	6,215	118.74 %	)
Intergovernmental		5,176,736		5,149,520	27,216	0.53 %	)
Other revenues		172,486		145,056	 27,430	18.91 %	)
Total	\$	11,060,664	\$	10,643,823	\$ 416,841	3.92 %	)
Expenditures							
Instruction	\$	6,170,032	\$	5,712,367	\$ 457,665	8.01 %	)
Support services		4,134,276		3,680,207	454,069	12.34 %	)
Non-instructional services		1,149		2,159	(1,010)	(46.78) %	)
Extracurricular activities		386,834		346,702	 40,132	11.58 %	)
Total	\$	10,692,291	\$	9,741,435	\$ 950,856	9.76 %	)

Overall revenues of the general fund increased \$416,841 or 3.92%. Other revenues increased \$27,430 or 18.91% primarily due to increase in revenues from extracurricular activities. All other revenue classifications remained comparable to the prior fiscal year.

Overall expenditures of the general fund increased \$950,856 or 9.76%. This increase is primarily due to the District hiring additional staff during the 2016 fiscal year. Instruction and support services increased \$457,665 and \$454,069 respectively.

### Permanent Improvement Fund

The permanent improvement fund had \$575,454 in revenues and \$417,703 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2016, the permanent improvement fund's fund balance increased \$157,751 from \$337,924 to \$495,675.

#### Classroom Facilities Fund

The classroom facilities fund had \$48,550 in revenues and \$2,417,505 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2016, the classroom facilities fund's fund balance decreased \$2,368,955 from \$2,832,575 to \$463,620. The classroom facilities fund was created during fiscal year 2014 to account for capital improvements related to the District's OFCC construction project.

### General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

For the general fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$10,733,456. Final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$10,976,841. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2015 were \$11,039,240. This represents a \$62,399 increase over final budgeted amounts.

General fund original and final appropriations (appropriated expenditures and other financing uses) were \$11,232,364. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2016 totaled \$10,754,578, which was \$477,786 less than the final budgeted amounts.

### **Capital Assets and Debt Administration**

### Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2016, the District had \$17,340,410 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, equipment and furniture, and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows June 30, 2016 balances compared to June 30, 2015 balances.

### Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities					
	2	2016	_	2015		
Land	\$	99,230	\$	99,230		
Land improvements		582,218		644,765		
Buildings and improvements	15	,776,436		5,571,029		
Equipment and furniture		858,078		269,578		
Vehicles		167,248		235,762		
Construction in progress		<u>-</u>	_	9,075,940		
Total	\$ 17	,483,210	<u>\$</u>	15,896,304		

The overall increase in capital assets of \$1,586,906 is due to the District's completion of construction of a new school building.

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

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

#### **Debt Administration**

At June 30, 2016, the District had \$2,848,650 in lease-purchase agreement obligations and \$6,420,327 in general obligation bonds outstanding. Of this total, \$255,262 is due within one year and \$9,013,715 is due in more than one year. The following table summarizes the District's long-term obligations outstanding at June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015.

### Long-Term Obligations, at Year End

	Governmental Activities  2016	Governmental Activities		
Lease-purchase agreement obligations General obligation bonds	\$ 2,848,650 6,420,327	\$ 3,044,977 6,436,620		
Total	\$ 9,268,977	\$ 9,481,597		

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

### **Current Financial Related Activities**

Overall, the District is financially strong. As the preceding information shows, the District relies heavily upon property taxes, income taxes, and grants and entitlements. On November 4, 2014, the school district income tax was renewed for a period of five years, beginning January 1, 2015. This tax revenue, along with the District's cash balance, has provided the District with the necessary funds to meet its operating expenses and will continue to do so for at least the next four fiscal years. However, the future financial stability of the District is not without challenges. The Income tax expires on December 31, 2019 and will require voter approval for an additional five years.

Since the District relies on the State for more than half of the general operating revenues, one of the largest challenges facing the District is that of State funding. State funding for schools is based on several factors, all of which are subject to deliberations and approval of the Ohio General Assembly. With the passage of AM. Sub. H.B. 59 of the 130<sup>th</sup> Ohio General Assembly in July 2013 the state foundation formula for fiscal years 2014, 2015 and 2016 changed. A large part of our funding under this formula is the Transitional Aid Guarantee. This section provides additional funds if the foundation calculation amount is less than what were received in FY13 as the calculated Bridge Funding. The Transitional Aid Guarantee is \$638,561 in FY 2016 and so continuation of this line item is imperative.

The District signed an Oil and Gas Lease effective February 17, 2012 with Chesapeake Exploration, L.L.C. and received \$474,823 in sign up bonus after commission. Any future income is uncertain and therefore not included in forecasted income.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

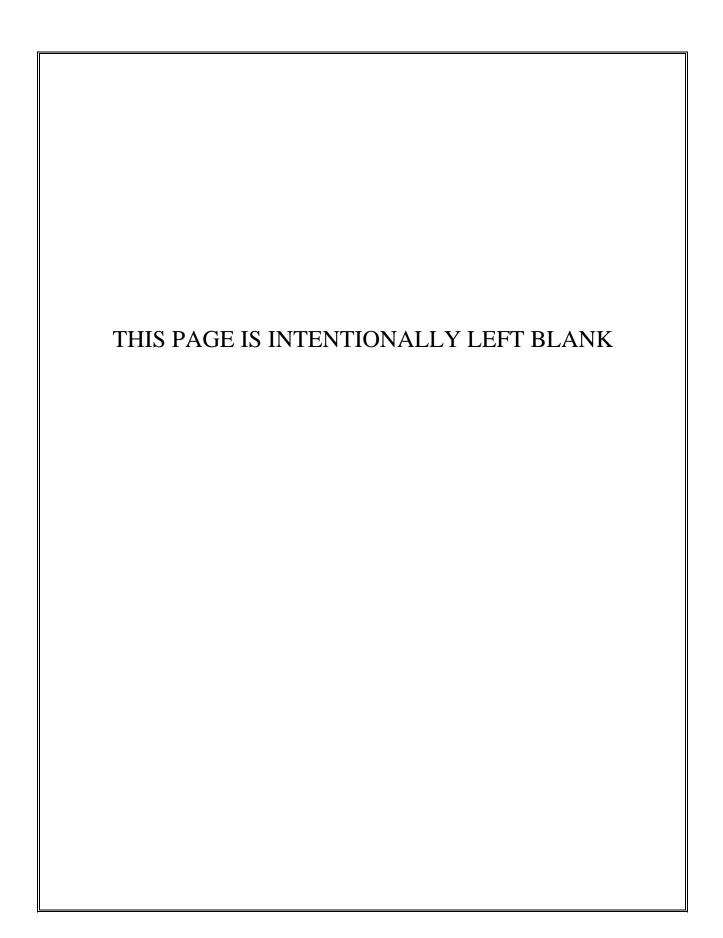
The next challenge facing the District is the rapid decline in enrollment over the past several years, especially if these declines continue. The District has thus far been able to manage the decline in enrollment by aggressively adjusting the certified and classified staffing levels as necessary. Should enrollment continue to decline, this will become increasingly more difficult as further reductions would entail that the District consider program reductions and negotiate changes to current labor contracts. Indications are that enrollment for fiscal year 2017 will show a slight decrease. However; these are preliminary numbers and we will have to wait for official counts. The district passed a new Bond Issue on May 7, 2013 for the construction of a new elementary school. The new school opened in the fall of 2015 with the addition of all-day kindergarten services. It is believed that the addition of this service along with the new building will add to the attractiveness of the School District to families who are considering which School District to live in or where to send their children for education.

On a more positive note, in addition to the renewal of the income tax, the District entered into new labor agreements with both the Springfield Local Classroom Teachers Association and the Springfield Local Classified Employees' Association. These agreements are for a period of three years ending on August 31, 2019. The District considers its strong and trusting relationship between its Board, administrators, and all employees to be its most valuable asset.

In conclusion, the District's system of budgeting and internal controls is well regarded. All of the District's financial abilities and experience will be needed to meet the financial challenges of the future.

### **Contacting the District's Financial Management**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Mr. Edward N. Sobnosky, Treasurer, Springfield Local School District, Box AK 11335 Youngstown-Pittsburgh Road, New Middletown, Ohio 44442.



### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2016

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivables:	\$ 4,241,351
Property taxes	4,819,435
Income taxes	889,843
Accounts	4,163
Intergovernmental	133,692
Prepayments	256
Materials and supplies inventory	2,309
Inventory held for resale	5,965
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable capital assets	99,230
Depreciable capital assets, net	17,383,980
Capital assets, net	17,483,210
Total assets	27,580,224
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Pension - STRS	1,230,187
Pension - SERS	224,688
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,454,875
Liabilities:	
	127 294
Accounts payable	127,284
Accrued wages and benefits payable	884,169
Intergovernmental payable	12,089
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.	148,769
Accrued interest payable	33,936
Long-term liabilities:	220 102
Due within one year	329,103
Due in more than one year:	14 615 047
Net pension liability	14,615,247
Other amounts due in more than one year .	9,889,416
Total liabilities	26,040,013
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	4,510,041
Pension - STRS	1,035,160
Pension - SERS	193,111
Total deferred inflows of resources	5,738,312
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	8,421,810
Restricted for:	
Capital projects	205,068
Classroom facilities maintenance	207,781
Debt service	6,297
Locally funded programs	16,583
Federally funded programs	2,711
Student activities	30,012
Other purposes	17,512
Unrestricted (deficit)	(11,651,000)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (2,743,226)
Total net position (deficit)	Ψ (2,173,220)

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

	FOR THI		. YEAR ENDEI	Progr	am Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses		narges for ces and Sales		ating Grants Contributions		tal Grants ontributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental activities: Instruction:	 							
Regular	\$ 5,508,631 1,189,589 156,052 193,216	\$	44,591 9,473	\$	107,921 497,558 9,717 171,949	\$	2,500	\$ (5,353,619) (682,558) (146,335) (21,267)
Support services:	1,5,210				171,515			(21,207)
Pupil	750,073 363,706 26,452		3,239		64,847 59,474		-	(685,226) (300,993) (26,452)
Administration	1,110,413 384,690		-		-		- -	(1,110,413) (384,690)
Business.  Operations and maintenance  Pupil transportation  Central  Operation of non-instructional	585 1,250,780 600,787 57,011		1,113		1,318 5,155 5,400		- - -	(585) (1,248,349) (595,632) (51,611)
services: Other non-instructional services Food service operations Extracurricular activities Interest and fiscal charges	8,067 522,807 547,923 463,674		404 212,821 120,670		15,650 255,633 2,607		- - -	7,987 (54,353) (424,646) (463,674)
Total governmental activities	\$ 13,134,456	\$	392,311	\$	1,197,229	\$	2,500	(11,542,416)
		Propert Gen Deb Cap Spe	al revenues:  ty taxes levied f  peral purposes .  ot service  oital outlay  cial revenue  e taxes levied fo					3,656,547 339,762 509,644 82,534
		General purposes					2,087,744	
		to specific programs				4,881,009 14,399		
			laneous					 89,475
		·	general revenues					 11,661,114
			e in net position					118,698
		_		-	ing of year			 (2,861,924)
		Net po	sition (deficit)	at end of	year			\$ (2,743,226)

### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2016

	General		Permanent Improvement		Classroom Facilities		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets:		General		provement		acmues		Tunus		Tunus
Equity in pooled cash										
and cash equivalents	\$	2,824,004	\$	491,235	\$	569,120	\$	356,992	\$	4,241,351
Property taxes		3,837,787		536,832		_		444,816		4,819,435
Income taxes		889,843		-		_		-		889,843
Accounts		4,163		-		_		_		4,163
Interfund loans		103,455		-		-		-		103,455
Intergovernmental		21,147		-		-		112,545		133,692
Prepayments		256		-		-		-		256
Materials and supplies inventory		-		-		-		2,309		2,309
Inventory held for resale		-		-		-		5,965		5,965
Total assets	\$	7,680,655	\$	1,028,067	\$	569,120	\$	922,627	\$	10,200,469
Liabilities:										
Accounts payable	\$	19,897	\$	-	\$	105,500	\$	1,887	\$	127,284
Accrued wages and benefits payable		830,477		-		-		53,692		884,169
Intergovernmental payable		11,518		-		-		571		12,089
Pension and postemployment benefits payable .		134,246		-		-		14,523		148,769
Interfund loans payable		-		-		-		103,455		103,455
Total liabilities		996,138				105,500		174,128		1,275,766
Deferred inflows of resources:										
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		3,594,520		500,657		-		414,864		4,510,041
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		211,386		31,735		-		26,273		269,394
Income tax revenue not available		115,692		-		-		-		115,692
Intergovernmental revenue not available		16,433		-		-		-		16,433
Total deferred inflows of resources		3,938,031		532,392				441,137		4,911,560
Fund balances:										
Nonspendable:										
Materials and supplies inventory		-		-		-		2,309		2,309
Prepaids		256		-		-		-		256
Restricted:										
Debt service		-		-		-		91,144		91,144
Capital improvements		-		-		463,620		-		463,620
Classroom facilities maintenance		-		-		-		202,665		202,665
Targeted academic assistance		-		-		-		2,711		2,711
Other purposes		_		_		-		34,095		34,095
Extracurricular		-		-		_		30,012		30,012
Committed:								,		,
Capital improvements		_		495,675		-		_		495,675
Other purposes		11,000		-		-		_		11,000
Assigned:		•								,
Student instruction		10,302		-		_		_		10,302
Student and staff support		45,004		_		_		_		45,004
Subsequent year's appropriations		1,082,514		_		_		_		1,082,514
Other purposes		7,379		_		_		_		7,379
Unassigned (deficit)		1,590,031		-		-		(55,574)		1,534,457
Total fund balances		2,746,486		495,675		463,620		307,362		4,013,143

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

Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:  Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.  Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.  Property taxes receivable \$ 269,394   115,692   115,692   116,433   101,519   101,433   101,434   101,4	Total governmental fund balances		\$ 4,013,143
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.  Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.  Property taxes receivable Income taxes receivable Intergovernmental receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total  Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.  Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.  (33,936)  Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.  General obligation bonds General obligation bonds Lease-purchase agreement obligations payable Compensated absences Total  The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - pension  Deferred outflows - pension  Outperson outpers			
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.  Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.  Property taxes receivable Income taxes receivable Intergovernmental receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total  Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.  Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.  Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.  General obligation bonds Lease-purchase agreement obligations payable Compensated absences Total  The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - pension  Property taxes are not reported in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - pension  Property taxes receivable  1,454,875 Peferred outflows - pension  (1,228,271) Net pension liability (14,615,247)  (14,388,643)	statement of net position are different because:		
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.  Property taxes receivable Income taxes receivable Intergovernmental receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total  Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.  Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.  Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.  General obligation bonds General obligation bonds Compensated absences Total  The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - pension Deferred inflows - pension Deferred inflows - pension Let 1,454,875 Deferred inflows - pension Let 2,282,711 Net pension liability (14,615,247) Total (14,388,643)	Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial		
period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.  Property taxes receivable Income taxes receivable Intergovernmental funds.  Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.  Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.  General obligation bonds General obligation bonds (6,420,327) Lease-purchase agreement obligations payable (2,848,650) Compensated absences (794,764) Total  The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - pension 1,454,875 Deferred inflows - pension 1,454,875	resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		17,483,210
Property taxes receivable Income taxes receivable Income taxes receivable Intergovernmental funds. Interport funds fund	Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-		
Income taxes receivable Intergovernmental receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total  Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.  Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.  Cong-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.  General obligation bonds General obligation bonds Compensated absences Total  The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - pension Deferred inflows - pension Deferred inflows - pension Net pension liability (14,388,643)  (14,388,643)	period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.		
Intergovernmental receivable Total  Total  Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.  Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.  Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.  General obligation bonds General obligation bonds Compensated absences (794,764) Total  (10,063,741)  The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - pension 1,454,875 Deferred inflows - pension 1,	Property taxes receivable	\$ 269,394	
Total 401,519  Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds. (154,778)  Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds. (33,936)  Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.  General obligation bonds (6,420,327)  Lease-purchase agreement obligations payable (2,848,650)  Compensated absences (794,764)  Total (10,063,741)  The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - pension (1,228,271)  Net pension liability (14,615,247)  Total (14,388,643)	Income taxes receivable	115,692	
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.  Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.  Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.  General obligation bonds  Compensated absences  Total  (10,063,741)  The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - pension  Net pension liability  Total  (14,388,643)  (14,388,643)	Intergovernmental receivable	 16,433	
recognized in the funds. (154,778)  Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds. (33,936)  Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.  General obligation bonds (6,420,327)  Lease-purchase agreement obligations payable (2,848,650)  Compensated absences (794,764)  Total (10,063,741)  The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - pension 1,454,875  Deferred inflows - pension (1,228,271)  Net pension liability (14,615,247)  Total (14,388,643)	Total		401,519
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.  Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.  General obligation bonds  General obligation bonds  Compensated absences  (794,764)  Total  The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - pension  Deferred inflows - pension  1,454,875  Deferred inflows - pension  (1,228,271)  Net pension liability  (14,615,247)  Total  (14,388,643)	Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not		
current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.  Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.  General obligation bonds  Lease-purchase agreement obligations payable  Compensated absences  (794,764)  Total  (10,063,741)  The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - pension  Deferred inflows - pension  Net pension liability  Total  (14,388,643)	recognized in the funds.		(154,778)
current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.  Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.  General obligation bonds  Lease-purchase agreement obligations payable  Compensated absences  (794,764)  Total  (10,063,741)  The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - pension  Deferred inflows - pension  Net pension liability  Total  (14,388,643)	Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the		
payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.  General obligation bonds (6,420,327) Lease-purchase agreement obligations payable (2,848,650) Compensated absences (794,764) Total (10,063,741)  The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - pension 1,454,875 Deferred inflows - pension (1,228,271) Net pension liability (14,615,247) Total (14,388,643)			(33,936)
payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.  General obligation bonds (6,420,327) Lease-purchase agreement obligations payable (2,848,650) Compensated absences (794,764) Total (10,063,741)  The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - pension 1,454,875 Deferred inflows - pension (1,228,271) Net pension liability (14,615,247) Total (14,388,643)	Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and		
General obligation bonds Lease-purchase agreement obligations payable Compensated absences (794,764) Total  The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - pension Deferred inflows - pension Net pension liability Total  General obligation bonds (2,848,650) (10,063,741)  (10,063,741)  (10,063,741)  (10,063,741)  (10,063,741)  (10,063,741)  (10,063,741)  (10,063,741)			
Lease-purchase agreement obligations payable Compensated absences Total  The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - pension Deferred inflows - pension Net pension liability Total  (2,848,650) (794,764)  (10,063,741)  (10,063,741)  (10,063,741)  (10,063,741)  (10,063,741)  (10,063,741)  (10,063,741)	in the funds.		
Compensated absences Total  The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - pension Deferred inflows - pension Outflows - pension O	General obligation bonds	(6,420,327)	
Total (10,063,741)  The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - pension 1,454,875 Deferred inflows - pension (1,228,271) Net pension liability (14,615,247)  Total (14,388,643)	Lease-purchase agreement obligations payable	(2,848,650)	
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - pension  Deferred inflows - pension  Net pension liability  Total  1,454,875  (1,228,271)  (14,615,247)  (14,388,643)	Compensated absences	(794,764)	
therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - pension  Deferred inflows - pension  Net pension liability  Total  1,454,875  (1,228,271)  (14,615,247)  (14,388,643)	Total		(10,063,741)
in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - pension  Deferred inflows - pension  Net pension liability  Total  1,454,875  (1,228,271)  (14,615,247)  (14,388,643)	The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period;		
Deferred outflows - pension       1,454,875         Deferred inflows - pension       (1,228,271)         Net pension liability       (14,615,247)         Total       (14,388,643)			
Deferred inflows - pension       (1,228,271)         Net pension liability       (14,615,247)         Total       (14,388,643)	in governmental funds.		
Net pension liability (14,615,247)  Total (14,388,643)	Deferred outflows - pension	1,454,875	
Total (14,388,643)	Deferred inflows - pension	(1,228,271)	
		 (14,615,247)	
Net position (deficit) of governmental activities \$ (2,743,226)	Total		 (14,388,643)
	Net position (deficit) of governmental activities		\$ (2,743,226)

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

	General		Permanent General Improvement			Classroom Facilities		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Revenues:		General		provement		racincis	-	Tulius		Tunus	
From local sources:											
Property taxes	\$	3,616,938	\$	503,584	\$	-	\$	417,280	\$	4,537,802	
Income taxes		2,083,055		-		_		-		2,083,055	
Tuition		26,880		_		_		_		26,880	
Earnings on investments		11,449		_		2,950		_		14,399	
Charges for services		-		_		-		213,918		213,918	
Extracurricular		26,911		_		_		95,382		122,293	
Classroom materials and fees		20,772		_		_		-		20,772	
Contributions and donations		88,270		2,500		_		3,703		94,473	
Contract services		6,000		2,500		_		5,705		6,000	
Other local revenues		3,653		_		_		_		3,653	
Intergovernmental - intermediate		5,055		_		_		14,554		14,554	
Intergovernmental - state		5,071,739		69,370		45,600		64,768		5,251,477	
Intergovernmental - federal		104,997		09,370		45,000		789,696		894,693	
		11,060,664		575,454		48,550		1,599,301			
Total revenues		11,000,004		373,434		48,550		1,599,301		13,283,969	
Expenditures:											
Current:											
Instruction:											
Regular		4,929,885		60,144		-		127,522		5,117,551	
Special		1,055,432		-		-		131,712		1,187,144	
Vocational		158,692		-		-		-		158,692	
Other		26,023		-		-		173,128		199,151	
Support services:											
Pupil		692,214		-		-		64,847		757,061	
Instructional staff		309,627		-		-		58,954		368,581	
Board of education		26,737		-		-		-		26,737	
Administration		1,114,724		-		-		-		1,114,724	
Fiscal		373,663		9,192		-		7,616		390,471	
Business		585		-		-		-		585	
Operations and maintenance		1,015,477		5,500		-		2,732		1,023,709	
Pupil transportation		549,125		11,775		-		-		560,900	
Central		52,124		-		_		5,400		57,524	
Operation of non-instructional services:		,						-,			
Other non-instructional services		1,149		_		_		6,918		8,067	
Food service operations		-,1.,		_		_		530,083		530,083	
Extracurricular activities		386,834		_		_		109,634		496,468	
Facilities acquisition and construction		500,054		_		2,417,505		102,034		2,417,505	
Debt service:		_		_		2,417,303		_		2,417,303	
Principal retirement				196,327				50,000		246,327	
Interest and fiscal charges		-				-		300,613		435,378	
Total expenditures		10,692,291		134,765 417,703	_	2,417,505		1,569,159		15,096,658	
	-										
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)											
expenditures		368,373		157,751		(2,368,955)		30,142		(1,812,689)	
Other financing sources (uses):											
Sale/loss of assets		6,261		-		-		-		6,261	
Transfers in		· -		_		_		70,000		70,000	
Transfers (out)		(70,000)		-		_		-		(70,000)	
Total other financing sources (uses)		(63,739)						70,000		6,261	
				157.751		(2.269.055)					
Net change in fund balances		304,634		157,751		(2,368,955)		100,142		(1,806,428)	
Fund balances at beginning of year		2,441,852	_	337,924	-	2,832,575		207,220	_	5,819,571	
Fund balances at end of year	\$	2,746,486	\$	495,675	\$	463,620	\$	307,362	\$	4,013,143	

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds			\$ (1,806,428)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.  However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as			
depreciation expense.  Capital asset additions	\$	2,672,338	
Current year depreciation	Ψ	(571,526)	
Total		(371,320)	2,100,812
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving			
capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to			
decrease net position.			(513,906)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide			
current financial resources are not reported as revenues in			
the funds.			
Property taxes		50,685	
Income taxes		4,689	
Intergovernmental		(69,756)	
Total			(14,382)
Repayment of general obligation bonds and lease-purchase agreement principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.			246,327
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities:			
Change in accrued interest payable		780	
Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds		(33,707)	
Amortization of bond premiums		4,631	
Total			(28,296)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			(74,632)
			•
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.			855,209
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.			(646,006)
Change in net position of governmental activities			\$ 118,698

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Budgeted Amounts						Fin	iance with al Budget Positive
	Original			Final		Actual		(egative)
Revenues:		- 8						
From local sources:								
Property taxes	\$	3,505,628	\$	3,585,059	\$	3,585,056	\$	(3)
Income taxes		2,076,601		2,123,652		2,123,652		-
Tuition		26,284		26,880		26,880		-
Earnings on investments		9,834		10,088		11,449		1,361
Classroom materials and fees		16,635		17,016		17,203		187
Contributions and donations		37,526		38,376		38,376		-
Contract services		5,867		6,000		6,000		-
Other local revenues		60		87		1,206		1,119
Intergovernmental - state		4,962,563		5,075,003		5,075,003		-
Intergovernmental - federal		51,940		54,162		100,283		46,121
Total revenues		10,692,938		10,936,323		10,985,108		48,785
		•						
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Instruction:		5.050 505		5.250.605		4 005 405		221.250
Regular		5,258,695		5,258,695		4,927,425		331,270
Special		1,098,748		1,098,748		1,051,357		47,391
Vocational		184,774		184,774		158,956		25,818
Other		28,350		28,350		25,982		2,368
Support services:								
Pupil		619,906		619,906		693,659		(73,753)
Instructional staff		322,665		322,665		302,758		19,907
Board of education		34,310		34,310		26,744		7,566
Administration		1,279,062		1,279,062		1,109,945		169,117
Fiscal		396,320		396,320		372,862		23,458
Business		1,859		1,859		585		1,274
Operations and maintenance		1,005,778		1,005,778		993,560		12,218
Pupil transportation		509,812		509,812		550,626		(40,814)
Central		76,925		76,925		52,275		24,650
Extracurricular activities		307,810		307,810		314,389		(6,579)
Total expenditures		11,125,014		11,125,014		10,581,123		543,891
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)								
expenditures		(432,076)		(188,691)		403,985		592,676
expenditures		(432,070)		(100,071)		403,703		372,070
Other financing sources (uses):								
Refund of prior year's expenditures		34,480		34,480		47,871		13,391
Transfers (out)		(107,350)		(107,350)		(70,000)		37,350
Advances (out)		-		-		(103,455)		(103,455)
Sale of capital assets		6,038		6,038		6,261		223
Total other financing sources (uses)		(66,832)		(66,832)		(119,323)		(52,491)
Net change in fund balance		(498,908)		(255,523)		284,662		540,185
Fund balance at beginning of year		2,423,258		2,423,258		2,423,258		_
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		36,857		36,857		36,857		_
Fund balance at end of year	\$	1,961,207	\$	2,204,592	\$	2,744,777	\$	540,185
•			===		_			

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

	Agency
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,802,772
Total assets	\$ 5,802,772
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 19
Due to students	44,221
Due to other governments	5,758,532
Total liabilities	\$ 5,802,772

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

#### NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Springfield Local School District (the "District") is organized under Sections 2 and 3, Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Ohio to provide educational services to the students and other community members of the District. Under such laws, there is no authority for a school district to have a charter or adopt local laws. The legislative power of the District is vested in the Board of Education, consisting of five members elected at large for staggered four-year terms by the citizens of the District.

The District serves an area of approximately 36 square miles in Mahoning County, including all of the Village of New Middletown and portions of surrounding townships.

The District currently operates one elementary school, one middle school, and one comprehensive high school. The District is staffed by 74 certified and 37 classified personnel to provide services to approximately 1,064 students and other community members.

### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

### A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

#### JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

### Area Cooperative Computerized Educational Service System

The Area Cooperative Computerized Educational Service System (ACCESS) is a jointly governed organization among twenty-six school districts and two county educational service centers. ACCESS was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to the administrative and instructional functions among member districts. Each of the governments of these member districts supports ACCESS based upon a per-pupil charge dependent upon the software package utilized. ACCESS is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of Superintendents of the member districts. The degree of control exercised by any member district is limited to its representation on the Board of Directors. The District does not have any equity interest in ACCESS. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Treasurer at the Mahoning County Educational Service Center, who serves as fiscal agent, at 100 Debartolo Place, Youngstown, Ohio 44512.

### Mahoning County Career & Technical Center

The Mahoning County Career & Technical Center is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board consisting of representatives from the participating school districts' elected boards, which possess its own budgeting and taxing authority. To obtain financial information, write to the Treasurer of the Mahoning County Career & Technical Center, at 7300 North Palmyra Road, Canfield, Ohio 44406.

### PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOL

### Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium

The Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium is a shared risk pool comprised of thirteen Mahoning County School Districts. The Consortium is governed by an assembly which consists of one representative participating School District (usually the superintendent or a designee). The assembly elects officers for one year terms to serve as the Board of Directors. The assembly exercises controls over the operations of the Consortium. All Consortium revenues are generated from charges for services and remitted to the fiscal agent, Springfield Local School District. The fiscal agent will then remit the charges for services to Medical Mutual of Ohio (MMO), who acts in the capacity of a third-party administer (TPA) for claims processing.

### Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

The District participates in a group rating plan for workers' compensation as established under Section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP) was established through the Ohio School Boards Association (OSBA) as a group 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 GRP. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

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

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

### **B.** Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to report its financial position and the results of its operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain District activities or functions. Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. Each category is divided into separate fund types.

#### GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

<u>Permanent Improvement fund</u> - The permanent improvement fund is used to account for all transactions related to the acquiring, constructing, or improving of such permanent improvements to the District's premises.

<u>Classroom facilities fund</u> - The classroom facilities fund is used to account for financial resources and expenditures related to the District's school facilities construction project.

Other governmental funds of the District are used to account for (a) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects and (b) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures related to debt service activities.

#### PROPRIETARY FUNDS

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

#### FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the District's own programs. The District has no trust funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The District has three agency funds to account for fiscal agent monies held on-behalf of the Mahoning County Insurance Consortium, other governments, and student activities.

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

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

### C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

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

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

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

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

Agency funds do not report a measurement focus as they do not report results of operations.

### D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, income taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6).

Revenue from 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 District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, See Note 12 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability.

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

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

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

For the District, See Note 12 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

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

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

### E. Budgets

The District is required by State statute to adopt an annual appropriated cash basis budget for all funds (except agency funds). The specific timetable for fiscal year 2016 is as follows:

- 1. The Mahoning County Budget Commission voted to waive the requirement that school districts adopt a tax budget as required by Section 5705.28 of the Ohio Revised Code, by January 15<sup>th</sup> and the filing by January 20<sup>th</sup>.
- 2. Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The certificate of estimated resources may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final amended official certificates of estimated resources issued for fiscal year 2016.
- 3. By July 1, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures, which is the legal level of budgetary control. State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year. Appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures and encumbrances may not exceed the appropriation totals.
- 4. Any revisions that alter the total fund appropriations must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with statutory provisions. All funds completed the year within the amount of their legally authorized cash basis appropriation.

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

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

- 6. Appropriation amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations, which either reallocated or increased the original, appropriated amounts. All supplemental appropriations were legally enacted by the Board of Education prior to July 1, 2016. However, none of these amendments were significant. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the original and final appropriation amounts including all amendments and modifications.
- 7. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. Expenditures plus encumbrances may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

### F. Cash and Investments

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

The District has invested funds in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) during fiscal year 2016. STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office, which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's shares price, which is the price the investment could be sold for on June 30, 2016.

Under existing Ohio statutes, all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. By policy of the Board of Education, investment earnings are assigned to the general fund. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2016 amounted to \$11,449, which includes \$2,098 assigned from other funds.

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

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

### G. Inventory

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

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

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

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

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

#### H. Capital Assets

Governmental 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 deletions during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The District maintains its capitalization threshold at \$5,000. 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. The District does not possess infrastructure.

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

	Governmental
	Activities
	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	5 - 20 years
Buildings and improvements	20 - 50 years
Equipment and furniture	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	5 - 10 years

#### I. Interfund Balances

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

### J. Compensated Absences

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

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for sick leave is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at June 30, 2016, by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for sick leave on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees with at least ten years of service at any age were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

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

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

The total liability for vacation leave and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at June 30, 2016 and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments.

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

For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported.

### K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

### L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### M. Net Position

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

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

### N. Prepayments

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

At fiscal year-end, because prepayments are not available to finance future governmental fund expenditures, the fund balance is considered nonspendable in an amount equal to the carrying value of the asset on the fund financial statements.

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

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

### O. Estimates

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

### P. Interfund Activity

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenses/expenditures 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 expenses/expenditures to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the basic financial statements.

### Q. Bond Issuance Costs/Unamortized Bond Premium

On the government-wide and fund financial statements, bond issuance costs are expensed/expended during the fiscal year in which they are incurred.

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

On the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums are recognized in the current period. A reconciliation between the bonds' face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 10.

### R. 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.

### S. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2016.

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

### NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

### A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

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

GASB Statement No. 76 identifies - in the context of the current governmental financial reporting environment - the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). This Statement reduces the GAAP hierarchy to two categories of authoritative GAAP and addresses the use of authoritative and nonauthoritative literature in the event that the accounting treatment for a transaction or other event is not specified within a source of authoritative GAAP. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 76 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 79 establishes criteria for an external investment pool to qualify for making the election to measure all of its investments at amortized cost for financial reporting purposes. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 79 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

#### **B.** Deficit Fund Balances

Fund balances at June 30, 2016 included the following individual fund deficits:

Nonmajor funds	<u>Deficit</u>
Food service operations	\$ 29,348
Title I	23,628
Miscellaneous federal grants	2,598

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

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

### **NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)**

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

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

### A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2016, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$7,426,202. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of June 30, 2016, \$1,841,726 of the District's bank balance of \$7,640,032 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$5,798,306 was covered by the FDIC.

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

### **B.** Investments

As of June 30, 2016, the District had the following investment and maturity:

			Inv	vestment Maturity
				6 Months or
Investment type	<u>_F</u>	air Value		Less
STAR Ohio	\$	2,617,921	\$	2,617,921

*Interest Rate Risk:* Interest rate risk arises as potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to State law, the District's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

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

### **NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)**

Credit Risk: Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The District has no investment policy dealing with investment credit risk beyond the requirements in State statutes.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District's investment policy does not specifically address custodial credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code.

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

<u>Investment type</u>	<u>_F</u>	Fair Value	% of Total
STAR Ohio	\$	2,617,921	100.00

### C. Reconciliation of Cash and Investments to the Statement of Net Position

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

Cash and investments per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 7,426,202
Investments	 2,617,921
Total	\$ 10,044,123
Cash and investments per statement of net position	
Governmental activities	\$ 4,241,351
Agency funds	 5,802,772
Total	\$ 10,044,123

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

#### **NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS**

**A.** Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2016, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

<u>Transfer from general fund to:</u> Nonmajor governmental funds <u>Amount</u> \$ 70,000

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

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

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

**B.** Interfund balances at June 30, 2016 as reported on the fund statements, consist of the following individual interfund loans receivable and payable:

Receivable fundPayable fundAmountGeneral fundNonmajor governmental funds\$ 103,455

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

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

### **NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES**

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2016 represent the collection of calendar year 2015 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2016 were levied after April 1, 2015, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2015, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2016 represent the collection of calendar year 2015 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2016 became a lien on December 31, 2014, were levied after April 1, 2015, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

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

### **NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)**

The District receives property taxes from Mahoning County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2016, are available to finance fiscal year 2016 operations. The amounts available for advance at June 30, 2016 were \$31,881 from the general fund, \$2,960 from the bond retirement fund, \$4,440 from the permanent improvement fund, and \$719 from the classroom facilities improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The County Auditor did not report any amounts available as an advance to the District at June 30, 2015. The amount of the second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

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

	2015 Seco Half Collect			2016 First Half Collections		
	 Amount	Percent	_	Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/residential and other real estate Public utility personal	\$ 163,604,610 24,088,560	87.17 12.83	\$	166,429,230 24,606,790	87.12 12.88	
Total	\$ 187,693,170	100.00	\$	191,036,020	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for:						
General purposes	\$ 30.50		\$	30.50		
Debt service	2.00			2.00		
Capital projects	3.00			3.00		
Special revenue	0.50			0.50		

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

### **NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at June 30, 2016 consisted of property taxes, income taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees), and intergovernmental grants and entitlements. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current year guarantee of federal funds. A list of the principal items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

<b>Governmental activities:</b>	Amount
Property taxes	\$ 4,819,435
Income taxes	889,843
Accounts	4,163
Intergovernmental	133,692
Total	\$ 5,847,133

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

### **NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

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

	Balance			Balance
<b>Governmental activities:</b>	July 1, 2015	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	June 30, 2016
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 99,230	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 99,230
Construction in progress	9,075,940	1,934,905	(11,010,845)	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	9,175,170	1,934,905	(11,010,845)	99,230
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	2,215,349	25,095	(54,258)	2,186,186
Buildings and improvements	11,862,441	11,035,516	(2,088,480)	20,809,477
Equipment and furniture	967,409	687,667	(149,056)	1,506,020
Vehicles	1,023,840			1,023,840
Total capital assets, being depreciated	16,069,039	11,748,278	(2,291,794)	25,525,523
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(1,570,584)	(84,575)	51,191	(1,603,968)
Buildings and improvements	(6,291,412)	(337,822)	1,596,193	(5,033,041)
Equipment and furniture	(697,831)	(80,615)	130,504	(647,942)
Vehicles	(788,078)	(68,514)		(856,592)
Total accumulated depreciation	(9,347,905)	(571,526)	1,777,888	(8,141,543)
Total capital assets, net	\$ 15,896,304	\$ 13,111,657	\$ (11,524,751)	\$ 17,483,210

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

### **NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)**

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

<u>Instruction:</u>		
Regular	\$	254,577
Special		3,538
Support services:		
Administration		2,981
Fiscal		1,036
Operations and maintenance		136,694
Pupil transportation		68,907
Food service operations		6,176
Extracurricular activities	_	97,617
Total depreciation expense	\$	571,526

### **NOTE 9 - LEASE-PURCHASE AGREEMENT**

On June 27, 2002, the District entered into a \$1,200,000 lease-purchase agreement with the Springfield School Building Corporation (SSBC) for the financing of a new athletic facilities complex including an eight-lane all-weather track, a home grandstand with seating for approximately 2,000 including a press box, a visitor grandstand with seating for approximately 1,000, a band shell structure and grandstand, home and visitor concession buildings with restroom facilities, ticket booths, fencing, and lighting (hereafter the "Original Project"). During fiscal year 2016, the District made a principal payment on the lease-purchase agreement for the Original Project, which resulted in a remaining principal balance of \$305,671.

On June 21, 2012, the District entered into a \$3,068,535 lease-purchase agreement with the Ohio School Building Leasing Corporation (OSBLC) for the financing of various renovations and capital improvements on the campuses of Springfield High School and Springfield Middle School (hereafter the "New Project").

As part of the lease-purchase agreement entered into during fiscal year 2012, the remaining debt service requirements on the lease-purchase agreement for the Original Project were refinanced and included in a restructured debt payment schedule. The lease-purchase agreement liability in the amount of \$2,848,650 as reported on the statement of net position at June 30, 2016 is therefore a combination of the lease-purchase agreement obligations from both the Original Project and the New Project. As of June 30, 2016, governmental capital assets consisting of land improvements and buildings and improvements resulting from both the Original Project and the New Project have been capitalized by the District in the approximate amount of \$4,268,535 (the total proceeds received from the lease-purchase agreements).

The source of revenue to fund the principal and interest payments on the restructured lease-purchase agreement debt payment schedule is derived from the property tax levy in the permanent improvement fund. During fiscal year 2016, the District made principal and interest payments of \$196,327 and \$134,765, respectively, from the permanent improvement fund.

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

#### NOTE 9 - LEASE-PURCHASE AGREEMENT

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

Fiscal Year Ending		
<u>June 30,</u>	_	Amount
2017	\$	331,142
2018		331,142
2019		331,142
2020		331,142
2021		331,142
2022 - 2026		1,655,710
2027 - 2028		331,142
Total future minimum lease payments		3,642,562
Less: amount representing interest		(793,912)
Present value of future minimum lease payments	\$	2,848,650

### **NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

In conjunction with the lease-purchase agreement, the District entered into a ground-lease agreement whereby the District subleases the real property upon which the capital projects are being constructed to the OSBLC. The District is the lessor and OSBLC is the lessee under the ground-lease agreement. The ground-lease commenced on June 21, 2012 and terminates on December 1, 2032, or earlier upon the termination of the lease-purchase agreement or the District's exercise to take advantage of the purchase option.

The OSBLC entered into an assignment of rents and leases agreement with the Farmers National Bank, whereby the OSBLC, in consideration for the lease-purchase agreement proceeds provided by the Farmers National Bank, assigns to Farmers National Bank all rents, payments and income derived from the lease-purchase agreement during the term of the ground-lease.

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

### **NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)**

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

	Balance			Balance	Amounts Due
Governmental activities:	<u>July 1, 2015</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	June 30, 2016	In One Year
General obligation bonds - series 2013					
Current interest bonds	\$ 6,345,000	\$ -	\$ (50,000)	\$ 6,295,000	\$ 50,000
Capital appreciation bonds	53,259	-	-	53,259	-
Accreted interest	38,361	33,707		72,068	
Total general obligation bonds	6,436,620	33,707	(50,000)	6,420,327	50,000
Net pension liability	13,155,965	1,459,282		14,615,247	
Lease-purchase agreement	3,044,977	_	(196,327)	2,848,650	205,262
Compensated absences	741,826	152,542	(99,604)	794,764	73,841
Total governmental activities	\$ 23,379,388	\$ 1,645,531	\$ (345,931)	24,678,988	\$ 329,103
Unamortized bond premiums				154,778	
Total on statement of net position				\$ 24,833,766	

Net Pension Liability: See Note 12 for more information on net pension liability.

<u>Lease-Purchase Agreement</u>: The lease-purchase agreement will be paid from the permanent improvement fund. See Note 9 for details.

<u>Compensated Absences</u>: Compensated absences will be paid out of the fund from which the employee is paid, which for the District is primarily the general fund.

General Obligation Bonds - Series 2013: On September 11, 2013, the District issued \$6,398,259 in general obligation classroom facilities improvement bonds to finance capital improvements associated with the District's OFCC project. The issue is comprised of both current interest bonds, par value \$6,345,000, and capital appreciation bonds, par value \$53,259. The current interest bonds bear interest at rates ranging from 2.00% to 5.00%, and mature on December 1, 2049. The capital appreciation bonds have a stated interest rate of 34.121%, and mature on December 1, 2017, December 1, 2018, December 1, 2019, December 1, 2020, December 1, 2021, and December 1, 2022 at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The accreted value at maturity for the capital appreciation bonds is \$400,000. Total accreted interest of \$72,068 has been included on the statement of net position at June 30, 2016. Principal and interest payments are made from the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). As of June 30, 2016, the District reported \$290,287 in unspent bond proceeds related to this bond issuance.

Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year.

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

### **NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)**

The following table summarizes the District's future annual debt service requirements to maturity for the general obligation bonds payable:

	Current Interest - Series 2013							Capital A	Appre	eciation - Ser	ries 2	013
Fiscal Year		Principal	_	Interest	_	Total	<u>P</u>	rincipal		Interest		Total
2017	\$	50,000	\$	299,612	\$	349,612	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2018		-		299,112		299,112		14,645		40,355		55,000
2019		-		299,113		299,113		12,631		52,369		65,000
2020		-		299,112		299,112		9,218		55,782		65,000
2021		-		299,113		299,113		7,243		62,757		70,000
2022 - 2026		260,000		1,480,762		1,740,762		9,522		135,478		145,000
2027 - 2031		590,000		1,380,818		1,970,818		-		-		-
2032 - 2036		850,000		1,212,227		2,062,227		-		-		-
2037 - 2041		1,200,000		979,169		2,179,169		-		-		-
2042 - 2046		1,630,000		640,475		2,270,475		-		-		-
2047 - 2050		1,715,000	_	178,375		1,893,375						
Total	\$	6,295,000	\$	7,367,888	\$	13,662,888	\$	53,259	\$	346,741	\$	400,000

### B. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The Code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The Code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2016, are a voted debt margin of \$10,933,167 (including available funds of \$88,184) and an unvoted debt margin of \$191,036.

### **NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

#### A. Comprehensive

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The District maintains comprehensive commercial insurance coverage for real property, building contents, vehicles, boilers, electronic data processing equipment and instruments.

The Educational Property and Crime coverage limits are \$34,451,144 property damage per occurrence with a deductible of \$1,000 per occurrence. Additional limits include \$100,000 accounts receivable, \$250,000 business interruption/rental income, and \$1,000,000 extra expense. Flood limits per occurrence and annual aggregate are \$5,000,000. Earthquake Shock limit is \$10,000,000 per occurrence and annual aggregate.

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

### NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

The business auto coverage now has a combined liability single limit of \$3,000,000 per accident, \$5,000 for Owned Auto Medical Payments, and \$50,000 for Owned Autos Uninsured/Underinsured Motorists. There are no longer individual limits for bodily injury or property damage. Comprehensive deductibles are \$1,000 for Buses and \$250 for all other autos. Collision deductibles are \$1,000 and \$500 respectively.

The District still has liability insurance coverage limits of \$3,000,000 per claim and \$5,000,000 annual aggregate. However, the employee benefits liability is now included in the basic policy with the policy limits. In addition, the liability policy has a fire damage limit of \$500,000 for any one fire, and a medical expense limit of \$10,000 for any one person.

The District also has violence coverage with a plan aggregate limit of \$5,000,000.

The District has cyber coverage with limits up to \$1,000,000.

The District has pollution incident coverage with limits up to \$1,000,000.

There was no reduction in coverage from the prior fiscal year.

### B. Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium

The District has joined together with other school districts in Mahoning County to form the Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium, a public entity shared risk pool, currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for thirteen member school districts. The plan was organized to provide health care and other benefits to its member organizations.

The District pays 90% of the medical insurance premiums and 100% of the dental and drug insurance premiums for all full-time employees. This percentage is pro-rated for part-time employees.

The health and dental coverage is administered by Medical Mutual of Ohio, a third party administrator. Humana Specialty Benefits provides the life insurance coverage.

### C. Workers' Compensation

The District participates in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (See Note 2.A). 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 Ohio School Boards Association. The Executive Director of the OSBA, or his designee, serves as coordinator of the GRP. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

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

### **NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)**

The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the 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. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the GRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "equity pooling fund". This "equity pooling" arrangement insures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the GRP. 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 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS**

### Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

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

### NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

### Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

<sup>\*</sup> Members with 25 years of service credit as of August 1, 2017, will be included in this plan.

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

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

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the District is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, the entire 14 percent was allocated to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B and no portion of the employer contribution rate was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$186,373 for fiscal year 2016. Of this amount, \$15,528 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

### NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

### Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. The statutory maximum employee contribution rate was increased one percent July 1, 2014, and will be increased one percent each year until it reaches 14 percent on July 1, 2016. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, plan members were required to contribute 13 percent of their annual covered salary. The 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 District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$668,836 for fiscal year 2016. Of this amount, \$112,344 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits 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 District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 2,324,498	\$ 12,290,749	\$ 14,615,247
Proportion of the net pension			
liability	0.04073710%	0.04447196%	
Pension expense	\$ 109,900	\$ 536,106	\$ 646,006

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 38,315	\$ 561,351	\$ 599,666
District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	186,373	668,836	855,209
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 224,688	\$1,230,187	\$1,454,875
<b>Deferred inflows of resources</b>			
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 93,084	\$ 904,081	\$ 997,165
Changes in proportionate share	100,027	131,079	231,106
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 193,111	\$1,035,160	\$1,228,271

\$855,209 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

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

#### **NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

	SERS	STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:					
2017	\$ (65,046)	\$	(238,611)	\$	(303,657)
2018	(65,046)		(238,611)		(303,657)
2019	(65,046)		(238,610)		(303,656)
2020	 40,342		242,023		282,365
	_				
Total	\$ (154,796)	\$	(473,809)	\$	(628,605)

### Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage Inflation 3.25 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation 4.00 percent to 22.00 percent

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA 3 percent

Investment Rate of Return 7.75 percent net of investments expense, including inflation

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

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

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

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

### NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	1.00 %	0.00 %
US Stocks	22.50	5.00
Non-US Stocks	22.50	5.50
Fixed Income	19.00	1.50
Private Equity	10.00	10.00
Real 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.

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

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

### NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	19	% Decrease (6.75%)	Discount Rate (7.75%)		1% Increase (8.75%)	
District's proportionate share		_				
of the net pension liability	\$	3,223,244	\$	2,324,498	\$	1,567,681

### Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2015, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

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

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

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2015, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study, effective July 1, 2012.

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

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

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

### **NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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

	Current			
	1% Decrease	1% Increase		
	(6.75%)	(7.75%)	(8.75%)	
District's proportionate share				
of the net pension liability	\$ 17,072,777	\$ 12,290,749	\$ 8,246,831	

#### **NOTE 13 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

#### A. School Employees Retirement System

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

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

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

### **NOTE 13 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - (Continued)**

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required basic benefits, the Retirement Board allocates the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund. For fiscal year 2016, none of the employer contribution was allocated to health care. In addition, employers pay a surcharge for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated according to service credit earned. For fiscal year 2016, this amount was \$23,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2016, the District's surcharge obligation was \$21,539.

The District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014 were \$21,539, \$32,237, and \$23,461, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014.

### **B.** State Teachers Retirement System

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

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. All benefit recipients, for the most recent year, pay a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions. For fiscal years 2016 and 2015, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. The District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014 were \$0, \$0, and \$47,832, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal year 2014.

### NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

### NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

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

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

### **Net Change in Fund Balance**

	Ger	neral fund
Budget basis	\$	284,662
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		(7,266)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(55,670)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		55,584
Funds budgeted elsewhere		(4,399)
Adjustment for encumbrances		31,723
GAAP basis	\$	304,634

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate fund classifications are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the uniform school supplies fund, rotary fund, public school support fund, and State/political subdivision fund.

### **NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES**

#### A. Grants

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

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

### **NOTE 15 – CONTINGENCIES – (Continued)**

### B. Litigation

The District is not involved in material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant.

### C. Foundation Funding

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

#### **NOTE 16 - SET-ASIDES**

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

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

	Capital	
	<u>Imp</u>	provements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2015	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		185,387
Current year qualifying expenditures		(327,657)
Current year offsets	_	(660,290)
Total	\$	(802,560)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2017	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2016	\$	

During fiscal year 2014, the District issued \$6,398,259 in capital related classroom facilities improvement bonds. These proceeds may be used to reduce the capital improvements set-aside amount for future years. The amount presented for prior year offset from bond proceeds is limited to an amount needed to reduce the capital improvements set-aside balance to \$0. The District is responsible for tracking the amount of bond proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods, which was \$6,398,259 at June 30, 2016.

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

#### NOTE 17 - SCHOOL DISTRICT INCOME TAX

The voters of the District passed a 1% school district income tax on the November 2, 2004 election that became effective on January 1, 2005. This income tax was effective for five years. On May 5, 2015, the school district income tax was renewed for an additional period of five years, beginning August 31, 2014. Income tax revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2016 was \$2,083,055.

#### **NOTE 18 - CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS**

As a result of the construction project that was in progress at June 30, 2016, the District had the following outstanding contractual commitments at fiscal year-end:

	(	Contract		Amount	A	Amount
<u>Vendor</u>		Amount	<u>F</u>	Expended	Ou	tstanding
Olsavsky Jaminet Architects	\$	287,986	\$	(205,528)	\$	82,458
Hammond Contruction		299,253		(255,523)		43,730
Brewer-Garret Co.	-	29,667		(25,212)		4,455
Total Contractual Commitments	\$	616,906	\$	(486,263)	\$	130,643

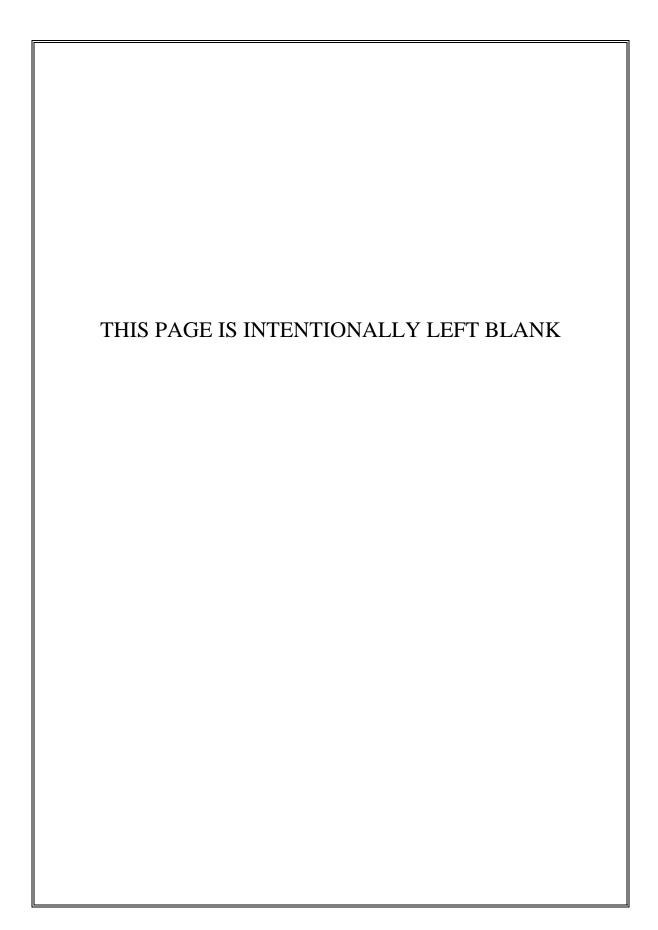
### **NOTE 19 - OTHER COMMITMENTS**

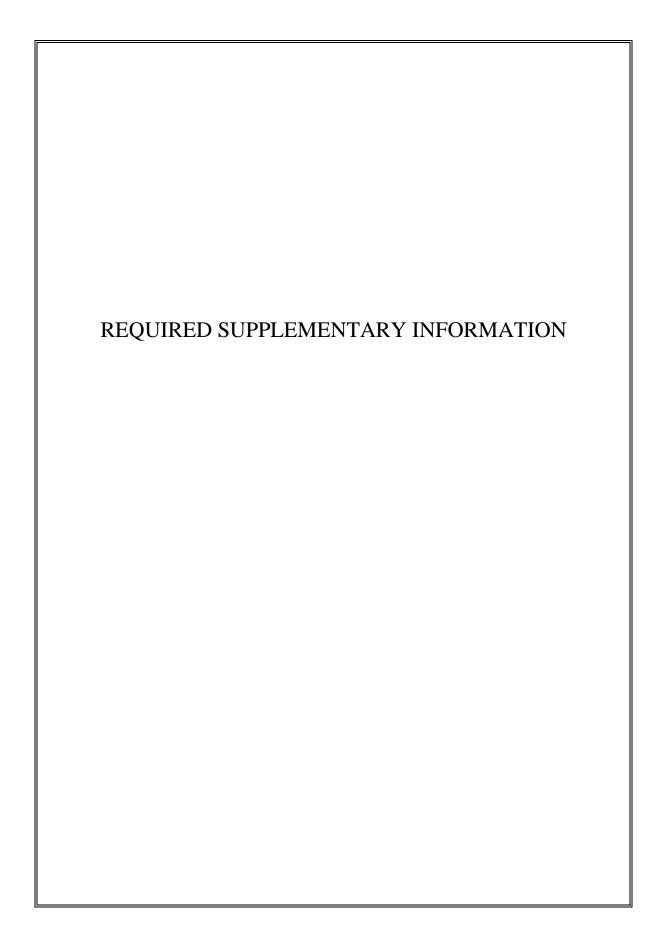
The District utilizes encumbrance accounting as part of its budgetary controls. Encumbrances outstanding at year end may be reported as part of restricted, committed, or assigned classifications of fund balance. At year end, the District's commitments for encumbrances in the governmental funds were as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

	Year End		
<u>Fund</u>	Enc	umbrances	
General fund	\$	26,181	
Permanent improvement fund		267,814	
Classroom facilities fund		2,400	
Nonmajor governmental funds		524	
Total	\$	296,919	

### NOTE 20 - OPERATING LEASE - LESSOR DISCLOSURE

The District is the lessor of oil and gas rights on certain land parcels owned by the District to Chesapeake Energy. The lease agreement is from February 17, 2012 through February 17, 2017. The District received \$488,250 in the general fund at the execution of the lease. The District will also receive a 20 percent royalty on any oil or gas that is produced from the land parcels. During fiscal year 2016, the District did not receive any royalties related to the lease agreement.





### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

	2016			2015		2014
District's proportion of the net pension liability	(	0.04073710%	(	).04334500%	(	0.04334500%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	2,324,498	\$	2,193,666	\$	2,577,588
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	1,226,404	\$	1,259,531	\$	1,298,829
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		189.54%		174.17%		198.45%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		69.16%		71.70%		65.52%

Note: Information prior to fiscal year 2014 was unavailable.

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

	 2016		2015	 2014
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.04447196%	(	0.04506883%	0.04506883%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 12,290,749	\$	10,962,299	\$ 13,058,219
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 4,688,414	\$	4,604,792	\$ 4,926,654
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	262.15%		238.06%	265.05%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	72.10%		74.70%	69.30%

Note: Information prior to fiscal year 2014 was unavailable.

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013
Contractually required contribution	\$ 186,373	\$ 161,640	\$ 174,571	\$ 179,758
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (186,373)	 (161,640)	(174,571)	(179,758)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ -	\$ 	\$ _
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,331,236	\$ 1,226,404	\$ 1,259,531	\$ 1,298,829
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%

 2012	 2011	 2010	 2009	 2008	 2007
\$ 168,282	\$ 146,771	\$ 154,088	\$ 107,943	\$ 104,702	\$ 109,729
 (168,282)	(146,771)	 (154,088)	 (107,943)	(104,702)	 (109,729)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
\$ 1,251,167	\$ 1,167,629	\$ 1,138,021	\$ 1,096,982	\$ 1,066,212	\$ 1,027,425
13.45%	12.57%	13.54%	9.84%	9.82%	10.68%

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013
Contractually required contribution	\$ 668,836	\$ 656,378	\$ 598,623	\$ 640,465
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (668,836)	(656,378)	 (598,623)	(640,465)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ _	\$ 
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 4,777,400	\$ 4,688,414	\$ 4,604,792	\$ 4,926,654
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%

 2012	 2011	 2010	2009	 2008	 2007
\$ 629,133	\$ 640,241	\$ 630,658	\$ 604,434	\$ 609,831	\$ 587,562
 (629,133)	(640,241)	(630,658)	(604,434)	 (609,831)	 (587,562)
\$ -	\$ 	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$ 
\$ 4,839,485	\$ 4,924,931	\$ 4,851,215	\$ 4,649,492	\$ 4,691,008	\$ 4,519,708
13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

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

### SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

### STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

# SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education  Child Nutrition Cluster:			
School Breakfast Program	10.553		\$59,450
National School Lunch Program	10.555		183,879
Total Nutrition Cluster			243,329
Team Nutrtition Grant	10.574		1,175
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			244,504
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education  Title I Cluster:			
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010		330,171
Special Education Cluster:			
Special Education Grants to States	84.027		192,091
Preschool Program	84.173		4,469
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365		
Improving Teacher Quality	84.367		18,093
Total U.S. Department of Education			544,824
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$789,328

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

# NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS 2 CFR 200.510(b)(6) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

### NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Springfield Local School District (the District's) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2016. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position or changes in net position of the District.

### NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards,* wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement. The District has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

### **NOTE C - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER**

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

#### NOTE D - FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

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

Springfield Local School District Mahoning County 11335 Youngstown-Pittsburgh Road PO Box 549 New Middletown, Ohio 44442

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Springfield Local School District, Mahoning County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 13, 2017.

### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

Springfield Local School District
Mahoning County
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on
Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Governmental 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 District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

**Dave Yost** Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

February 13, 2017

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Springfield Local School District Mahoning County 11335 Youngstown-Pittsburgh Road PO Box 549 New Middletown, Ohio 44442

To the Board of Education:

### Report on Compliance for Major Federal Program

We have audited the Springfield Local School District's (the District) compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement that could directly and materially affect the Springfield Local School District's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2016. The Summary of Auditor's Results in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the District's major federal program.

### Management's Responsibility

The District's Management is responsible for complying with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal program.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on the District's compliance for the District's major federal program based on our audit of the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. Our compliance audit followed auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards for financial audits included in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements*, *Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). These standards and the Uniform Guidance require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure whether noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

101 Central Plaza South, 700 Chase Tower, Canton, Ohio 44702-1509 Phone: 330-438-0617 or 800-443-9272 Fax: 330-471-0001 Springfield Local School District
Mahoning County
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements
Applicable to the Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over
Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance
Page 2

### Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Springfield Local School District complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affects its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2016.

### Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

The District's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our compliance audit, we considered the District's internal control over compliance with the applicable requirements that could directly and materially affect a major federal program, to determine our auditing procedures appropriate for opining on each major federal program's compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or to timely detect and correct, noncompliance with a federal program's applicable compliance requirement. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a federal program compliance requirement will not be prevented, or timely detected and corrected. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with federal program's applicable compliance requirement that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

This report only describes the scope of our internal control over compliance tests and the results of this testing based on Uniform Guidance requirements. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

**Dave Yost**Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

February 13, 2017

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2016

### 1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies – CFDA # 84.010
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR §200.520?	Yes

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

None

### 3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None





### **CLERK'S CERTIFICATION**

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

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED MARCH 2, 2017