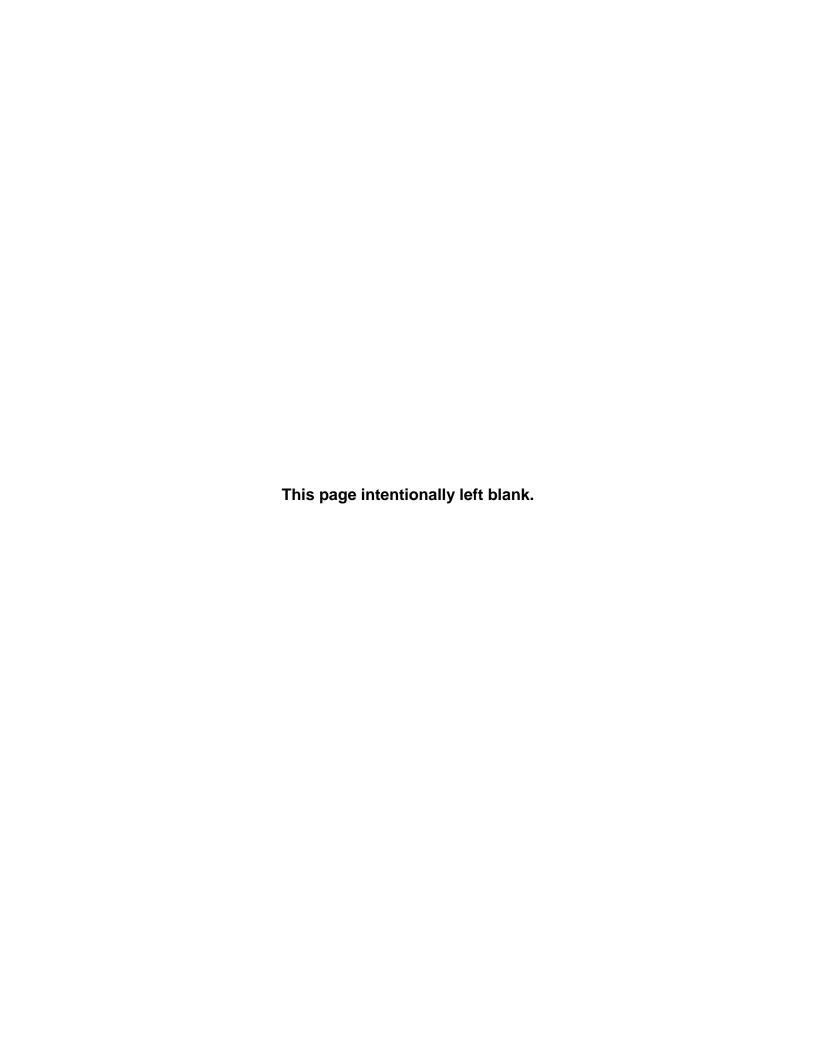




MEDINA COUNTY JOINT VOCATIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT MEDINA COUNTY

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Medina County Joint Vocational School District Medina County 1101 West Liberty Street Medina, Ohio 44256

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Medina County Joint Vocational School District, Medina County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, 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 such 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.

Medina County Joint Vocational School District Medina County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Medina County Joint Vocational School District, Medina County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 3, 2018, 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

January 3, 2018

Basic Financial Statements

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Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (Unaudited)

The discussion and analysis of the Medina County Joint Vocational School District's (the "School District") financial performance provides an overall review of the School District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School District's performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2017 are as follows:

- Net position increased \$1.0 million from 2016.
- Capital assets increased \$0.8 million during fiscal year 2017 from additions exceeding depreciation expense. The School District began a classroom improvement project.

Using this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

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

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

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While the basic financial statements contain the large number of funds used by the School District to provide programs and activities, the view of the School District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2017?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include all assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid. These two statements report the School District's net position and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the School District as a whole, the financial position of the School District has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the School District's

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (Unaudited)

property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio which restrict revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs, and other factors.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, Governmental Activities include the School District's programs and services, including regular and vocational instruction, support services, extracurricular activities, and non-instructional services.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of major funds begins on page 10. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District's major funds. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions; however, these fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds. The School District's major governmental fund is the general fund.

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

Reporting the School District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The School District acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds. These activities are reported in agency funds. The School District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities on page 21. These activities are excluded from the School District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the School District to finance its operations.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (Unaudited)

The School District as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the School District as a whole. Because of the discussion below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the School District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows of resources and subtracting deferred outflows of resources related to pension and the net pension liability to the reported net position. Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net position for 2017 compared to 2016:

Table 1 Net Position

	Governmental Activities				
	2017	2016			
Assets					
Current and Other Assets	\$ 25,218,378	\$ 24,286,237			
Capital Assets	9,274,518	8,429,865			
Total Assets	34,492,896	32,716,102			
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Pension	5,230,735	2,377,671			
Liabilities					
Other Liabilities	2,197,141	2,110,498			
Long-Term Liabilities:					
Due Within One Year	196,141	219,139			
Due in More Than One Year:					
Net Pension Liability	27,772,594	22,691,263			
Other Amounts	1,382,663	1,438,889			
Total Liabilities	31,548,539	26,459,789			
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Property Taxes Levied for Next Year	7,156,343	7,211,922			
Pension	286,379	1,673,026			
Deferred Inflows of Resources	7,442,722	8,884,948			
Net Position					
Investment in Capital Assets	9,274,518	8,429,865			
Restricted	792,737	1,575,970			
Unrestricted	(9,334,885)	(10,256,799)			
Total Net Position	\$ 732,370	\$ (250,964)			

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (Unaudited)

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

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

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

At year end, capital assets represented 27 percent of total assets. Capital assets include, land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. The net investment in capital assets was \$9.3 million at June 30, 2017. These capital assets are used to provide services to students and are not available for future spending.

A portion of the School District's net position, \$0.8 million represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The balance of government-wide unrestricted net position was a deficit of \$9.3 million.

Current and other assets increased \$0.9 million over fiscal year 2016 mainly in cash due to revenues consistently exceeding expenses. Capital assets increased \$0.8 million over the prior year mainly due to the auto collision renovation completed and the ongoing truck and auto repair lab renovations during the year.

Deferred outflows of resources increased \$2.9 million primarily due to differences in the pension plans' expected and actual expenses. The increase in net pension liability from fiscal year 2016 amounted to \$5.1 million and deferred inflows related to pension decreased \$1.4 million.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (Unaudited)

In order to further understand what makes up the changes in net position for the current year, the following table gives readers further details regarding the results of activities for 2017 and 2016.

Table 2 Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities				
		2017		2016	
Revenues					
Program Revenues:					
Charges for Services and Sales	\$	1,000,526	\$	978,401	
Operating Grants and Contributions		710,250		707,227	
Total Program Revenues		1,710,776		1,685,628	
General Revenue:					
Property Taxes		8,297,124		8,093,864	
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted		8,122,557		7,563,824	
Capital Grants Not Restricted		424,379		478,840	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes		9,695		12,680	
Other		119,927		145,330	
Total General Revenues		16,973,682		16,294,538	
Total Revenues		18,684,458		17,980,166	
Program Expenses					
Instruction:					
Regular		3,206,869		3,035,854	
Special		731,689		664,766	
Vocational		6,164,493		5,088,226	
Adult Continuing		594,558		684,824	
Support Services:				,	
Pupils		1,983,099		1,831,483	
Instructional Staff		644,331		887,667	
Board of Education		15,249		29,791	
Administration		1,813,559		1,585,657	
Fiscal		584,986		572,374	
Business		232,437		203,965	
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		1,497,788		1,484,682	
Pupil Transportation		32,011		32,792	
Central		69,862		65,529	
Operation of Non-Instructional Services		119,739		112,244	
Extracurricular Activities		10,454		35,548	
Total Expenses		17,701,124		16,315,402	
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position		983,334		1,664,764	
Net Position Beginning of Year		(250,964)		(1,915,728)	
Net Position End of Year	\$	732,370	\$	(250,964)	

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (Unaudited)

Total governmental revenues increased \$0.7 million and expenses increased \$1.4 million over fiscal year 2016. Vocational expenses increased \$1.1 million over the prior year due to technology purchases and services and supplies for Project Lead the Way.

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

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	C	ost	Net Cost			
	2017	2016	2017	2016		
Instruction:						
Regular	\$ 3,206,869	\$ 3,035,854	\$ 3,197,298	\$ 3,020,618		
Special	731,689	664,766	633,155	664,766		
Vocational	6,164,493	5,088,226	5,509,373	4,122,929		
Adult Continuing	594,558	684,824	97,452	372,034		
Support Services:						
Pupils	1,983,099	1,831,483	1,827,257	1,736,701		
Instructional Staff	644,331	887,667	601,630	705,223		
Board of Education	15,249	29,791	15,249	29,791		
Administration	1,813,559	1,585,657	1,661,832	1,508,529		
Fiscal	584,986	572,374	584,986	572,374		
Business	232,437	203,965	232,437	203,965		
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,497,788	1,484,682	1,493,793	1,482,828		
Pupil Transportation	32,011	32,792	32,011	31,246		
Central	69,862	65,529	64,916	63,729		
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	119,739	112,244	82,082	95,120		
Extracurricular Activities	10,454	35,548	(43,123)	19,921		
Total Expenses	\$17,701,124	\$16,315,402	\$ 15,990,348	\$ 14,629,774		

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent. Over 90 percent of governmental activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues; such revenues are 91 percent of total governmental revenues. The community, as a whole, is by far the primary support for the School District students.

Governmental Funds

Information about the School District's major funds starts on page 16. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. The net change in fund balances for the fiscal year was an increase of \$1.1 million for all governmental funds.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (Unaudited)

The general fund's net change in fund balance for fiscal year 2017 was an increase of \$1.8 million. Vocational expenditures increased \$0.8 million over fiscal year 2016 while capital outlay decreased \$0.8 million due to more renovation projects in the prior year. Revenues are consistently sufficient to cover expenditures.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2017, the School District amended its general fund budget. The School District uses site-based budgeting and budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

For the general fund, actual budget basis revenue and other financing sources of \$16.8 million was higher than final budget basis revenue and other financing sources by \$4,035. Original budget basis revenue and other financing sources of \$16.2 million was \$0.6 lower than final budget basis revenue and other financing sources with intergovernmental revenue being estimated lower.

Final estimated appropriations and other financing uses of \$16.9 million was \$36,316 higher than actual expenditures and other financing uses while original appropriations and other financing uses were \$0.1 million more than final appropriations and other financing uses with no individually significant line item accounting for the difference.

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2017, the School District had \$9.3 million invested in capital assets. Table 4 shows fiscal year 2017 balances compared with 2016.

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

		Governmental Activities					
		2017		2016			
Land	\$	794,096	\$	794,096			
Construction in Progress		694,040		588,394			
Buildings and Improvements	7	,027,434		6,623,387			
Furniture and Equipment		757,760		420,424			
Vehicles		1,188		3,564			
Totals	\$ 9	,274,518	\$	8,429,865			

The \$0.8 million increase in capital assets was attributable to acquisitions, previously discussed, exceeding current depreciation. See Note 8 for more information about the capital assets of the School District.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (Unaudited)

Current Issues

The School District continues to provide the resources needed to educate the diverse students in Medina County. The School District serves approximately 1,100 students from Junior High enrichment courses, as well as juniors and seniors through adult education. The School District continues to improve the facilities through subsidization of general fund with the Medina County sales tax proceeds. These proceeds have recently allowed the School District to replace boilers, lighting, student parking lot, and renovate various labs.

The School District continues to remain a fiscally solvent and responsible guardian of public funds. The Board and administration closely monitor its revenue and expenditures in accordance with board policy. The School District is committed to serving its local school districts and will continue to do so. While many outside factors can affect the economy, the School District is committed to providing the best education possible and to be fiscally responsible now and in the future.

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Aaron Butts, Treasurer of Medina County Joint Vocational School District, 1101 West Liberty Street, Medina, Ohio, 44256-3842.

Basic Financial Statements

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2017

		Governmental Activities
Assets	Ф	16.520.045
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	16,530,845
Cash With Fiscal Agents		32,549
Receivables:		
Accounts		51,924
Intergovernmental		362,660
Property Taxes		8,112,031
Prepaid Items		8,401
Inventory		119,968
Nondepreciable Capital Assets		1,488,136
Depreciable Capital Assets (Net)		7,786,382
Total Assets		34,492,896
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Pension		5,230,735
2		2,220,732
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		79,633
Accrued Wages and Benefits		1,176,827
Contracts Payable		494,902
Intergovernmental Payable		299,454
Retainage Payable		61,388
Accrued Vacation Leave Payable		60,409
Matured Compensated Absences Payable		24,528
Long Term Liabilities:		21,020
Due Within One Year		196,141
Due In More Than One Year		170,111
Net Pension Liability (See Note 11)		27,772,594
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year		1,382,663
Other Amounts Due in Word Than One Tear		1,362,003
Total Liabilities		31,548,539
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year		7,156,343
Pension		286,379
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		7,442,722
Net Position		
Investment in Capital Assets		9,274,518
Restricted for:		- ,
Capital Projects		303,521
Adult Education		336,012
Other Purposes		153,204
Unrestricted		(9,334,885)
		(2,221,003)
Total Net Position	\$	732,370

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

			Program Revenues					Net (Expense) Revenue and ges in Net Position
		Expenses	:	harges for Services nd Sales	G	Operating rants and ntributions		Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	3,206,869	\$	9,571	\$	0	\$	(3,197,298)
Special	Ψ	731,689	Ψ	0	Ψ	98,534	Ψ	(633,155)
Vocational		6,164,493		576,045		79,075		(5,509,373)
Adult Continuing		594,558		286,053		211,053		(97,452)
Support Services:		374,330		200,033		211,033		(77,432)
Pupils		1,983,099		0		155,842		(1,827,257)
Instructional Staff		644,331		0		42,701		(601,630)
Board of Education		15,249		0		0		(15,249)
Administration		1,813,559		98,204		53,523		(1,661,832)
Fiscal		584,986		0		0		(584,986)
Business		232,437		0		0		(232,437)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		1,497,788		2,556		1,439		(1,493,793)
Pupil Transportation		32,011		2,330		0		(32,011)
Central		69,862		2,013		2,933		(64,916)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services		119,739		26,084		11,573		(82,082)
Extracurricular Activities		10,454		20,004		53,577		43,123
Extraculticular Activities		10,434				33,311		43,123
Totals	\$	17,701,124	\$	1,000,526	\$	710,250		(15,990,348)
			Propert Gener	Il Revenues y Taxes Levied : al Purposes and Entitlements		ricted		8,297,124
				ecific Programs				8,122,557
			_			pecific Programs		424,379
			-	nt in Lieu of Tax	es			9,695
				nent Earnings				49,633
			Miscell	aneous				70,294
			Total G	eneral Revenues	3			16,973,682
			Change	in Net Position				983,334
			Net Pos	sition Beginning	of Year			(250,964)
			Net Pos	sition End of Yea	ar		\$	732,370

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2017

		General	Ge	Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds		
Assets	Φ.	15.560.500		050 225	Ф	16.520.045		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	15,560,508	\$	970,337	\$	16,530,845		
Cash With Fiscal Agents		32,549		0		32,549		
Receivables:		51.004		0		51.024		
Accounts		51,924		0		51,924		
Interfund		269,817		0		269,817		
Intergovernmental		0		362,660		362,660		
Property Taxes		8,112,031		0		8,112,031		
Prepaid Items		8,046		355		8,401		
Inventory		119,968	-	0		119,968		
Total Assets	\$	24,154,843	\$	1,333,352	\$	25,488,195		
Liabilities								
Accounts Payable	\$	77,288	\$	2,345	\$	79,633		
Accrued Wages and Benefits	Ψ	1,120,219	Ψ	56,608	Ψ	1,176,827		
Contracts Payable		322,855		172,047		494,902		
Intergovernmental Payable		288,724		10,730		299,454		
Retainage Payable		39,902		21,486		61,388		
Matured Compensated Absences		24,528		0		24,528		
Interfund Payable		0		269,817		269,817		
Total Liabilities		1,873,516		533,033		2,406,549		
Deferred Inflows of Resources								
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Fiscal Year		7,156,343		0		7,156,343		
Delinquent Property Taxes		89,088		0		89,088		
Unavailable Revenue		0		229,687		229,687		
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		7,245,431		229,687		7,475,118		
Fund Balances								
Nonspendable		128,014		355		128,369		
Restricted		0		620,740		620,740		
Committed		463,458		0		463,458		
Assigned		324,614		0		324,614		
Unassigned		14,119,810		(50,463)		14,069,347		
Total Fund Balances		15,035,896		570,632		15,606,528		
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources								
and Fund Balances	\$	24,154,843	\$	1,333,352	\$	25,488,195		

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position - Governmental Activities June 30, 2017

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 15,606,528
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore, are not reported in the funds.		9,274,518
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore, are deferred in the funds. Intergovernmental	\$ 229,687	
Delinquent Property Taxes The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period;	 89,088	318,775
therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds:		
Deferred Outflows - Pension	5,230,735	
Deferred Inflows - Pension Net Pension Liability	 (286,379) (27,772,594)	(22,828,238)
Long-term liabilities, including compensated absences, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Compensated Absences	(1,578,804)	
Accrued Vacation Leave Payable	 (60,409)	 (1,639,213)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 732,370

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	 General	Go	Other vernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Revenues:						
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$ 8,322,278	\$	0	\$	8,322,278	
Intergovernmental	8,122,556		1,200,443		9,322,999	
Investment Income	49,633		0		49,633	
Tuition and Fees	442,639		406,241		848,880	
Rentals	3,140		0		3,140	
Charges for Services	148,506		0		148,506	
Contributions and Donations	5,088		58,650		63,738	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	9,695		0		9,695	
Miscellaneous	66,929		3,364		70,293	
		-	<u> </u>			
Total Revenues	 17,170,464		1,668,698		18,839,162	
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Instruction:			_			
Regular	2,863,830		0		2,863,830	
Special	506,393		158,808		665,201	
Vocational	5,639,488		71,300		5,710,788	
Adult Continuing	4,802		528,832		533,634	
Support Services:						
Pupils	1,671,175		215,871		1,887,046	
Instructional Staff	569,758		67,204		636,962	
Board of Education	14,815		0		14,815	
Administration	1,541,285		173,334		1,714,619	
Fiscal	543,709		16		543,725	
Business	217,578		0		217,578	
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,476,217		4,660		1,480,877	
Pupil Transportation	29,205		0		29,205	
Central	58,146		5,470		63,616	
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	72,874		37,483		110,357	
Extracurricular Activities	11,156		10,454		21,610	
Capital Outlay	 229,414		1,082,386		1,311,800	
Total Expenditures	 15,449,845		2,355,818		17,805,663	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	 1,720,619		(687,120)		1,033,499	
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Proceeds from Sale of Assets	 30,866		0		30,866	
Net Change in Fund Balance	1,751,485		(687,120)		1,064,365	
Fund Balance (Deficit) at Beginning of Year	 13,284,411		1,257,752		14,542,163	
Fund Balance (Deficit) at End of Year	\$ 15,035,896	\$	570,632	\$	15,606,528	

Reconciliation of the Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds			\$ 1,064,365
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	\$	1,339,247	
Current Year Depreciation	Ψ	(494,594)	844,653
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.			
Intergovernmental		(129,550)	
Delinquent Property Taxes		(25,154)	(154,704)
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds;			
however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.			1,318,554
Except for amount reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension			
liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities			(2,160,174)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not use the current financial resources and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.			
Compensated Absences		79,224	
Vacation Benefits Payable		(8,584)	 70,640
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities			\$ 983,334

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Budgeted Amounts						Variance with Final		
		Original		Final		Actual		Budget	
Revenues and Other Financing Sources	\$	16,197,219	\$	16,802,299	\$	16,806,334	\$	4,035	
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses		17,001,510		16,858,600		16,822,284		36,316	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(804,291)		(56,301)		(15,950)		40,351	
Fund Balance (Deficit) at Beginning of Year		13,083,335		13,083,335		13,083,335		0	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		1,298,882		1,298,882		1,298,882		0	
Fund Balance (Deficit) at End of Year	\$	13,577,926	\$	14,325,916	\$	14,366,267	\$	40,351	

Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2017

		Agency		
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	66,032		
Total Assets	\$	66,032		
Liabilities Undistributed Monies	s	66,032		
Total Liabilities	\$	66,032		

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Note 1 - Description of the School District

The Medina County Joint Vocational School District, also known as the Medina County Career Center, is a vocational high school and adult and continuing education center.

Joint vocational school districts were created by the legislature as one means by which a school district can meet its obligation under law to make a vocational education program available to all of its students. The School District has six member districts. They are Black River Local, Buckeye Local, Cloverleaf Local, Highland Local, Brunswick City Schools and Medina City Schools. Wadsworth City Schools, the other County school, elected to remain with a consortium to provide vocational education to its students.

The School District's Board of Education consists of nine board members. Each local school district is represented by one board member elected from the membership of their local board. Brunswick City is represented by three board members and Medina City is represented by two board members. Each year the member districts elect or assign a board member to represent their board on the vocational school's Board of Education.

Reporting Entity

The Medina County Joint Vocational School District (the School District) is a school district governed by an elected Board of Education. The reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements of the School District are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the School District is financially accountable. The School District is financially accountable for an organization if the School District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the School District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the School District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; (3) the School District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; (4) or the School District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the School District in that the School District approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes. Based on the foregoing criteria, the School District has no component units.

The School District participates in two jointly governed organizations and two public entity risk pools. These organizations are the Northeast Ohio Network for Educational Technology, the Ohio Schools Council, the Ohio Schools Council Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program and the Suburban Health Consortium. These organizations are presented in Notes 9, 14 and 15 to the basic financial statements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the School District have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to local governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The most significant of the School District's accounting policies are described below.

Basis of Presentation

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

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

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

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

Fund Accounting

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

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

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

The other governmental funds of the School District account for grants and other resources to which the School District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources.

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

Measurement Focus

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

Fund Financial Statements All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

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. Fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred inflows/outflows of resources, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. 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 fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from 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, interest, tuition, grants, student fees and rentals.

Deferred Inflows of Resources and Deferred Outflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension are explained in Note 11.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes (includes delinquencies), pension, and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2017, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2018 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and governmental fund financial statements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue may include accounts receivable and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Note 11).

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

During fiscal year 2017, investments were limited to repurchase agreements, STAR Ohio, (the State Treasurer's Investment Pool), certificates of deposit, money market and federal securities.

Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices.

STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of 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 has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants. The School District measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For the fiscal year 2017, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$50 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$50 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

The School District also invests in STAR Plus, a federally insured cash account powered by the Federally Insured Cash Account (FICA) program. STAR Plus enables political subdivisions to generate a competitive yield on cash deposits in a network of carefully-selected FDIC-insured banks via a single, convenient account. STAR Plus offers attractive yields with no market or credit risk, weekly liquidity and penalty free withdrawals. All deposits with STAR Plus have full FDIC insurance with no term commitment on deposits.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, identified the funds to receive an allocation of interest. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2017 amounted to \$49,633, which includes \$3,609 assigned from other School District funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with a maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School District are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an original maturity of more than three months that are not made from the pool are reported as investments.

Inventory

On government-wide financial statements, inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used.

On fund financial statements, inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are recorded as an expenditure when purchased. Inventories consist of school supplies held for resale and materials and supplies held for consumption.

Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments or imposed by enabling legislation. The School District has no restricted assets for 2017.

Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets resulting from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$12,000. 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.

All reported capital assets except land and construction in progress 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:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land	N/A
Buildings and Improvements	10 - 60 Years
Furniture and Equipment	5 - 20 Years
Vehicles	5 - 15 Years

Interfund Balances

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

Compensated Absences

The School District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*. Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

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

The liability for unpaid compensated absences is the amount that is normally expected to be paid using expendable available financial resources and is reported as "matured compensated absences payable."

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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

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

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

Net Position

Net position represent the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Investment in capital assets consist of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the School District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes are for instruction of students and scholarships. At June 30, 2017, the School District had no net position restricted by enabling legislation.

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

Fund Balance

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, the School District classifies its fund balance based on the purpose for which the resources were received and the level of constraint placed on the resources. The classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable – The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable, as well as property acquired for resale, unless the use of the proceeds from the collection of those receivables or from the sale of those properties is restricted, committed or assigned.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned – Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the School District Board of Education. The Board of Education has by resolution authorized the Treasurer to assign fund balance. The Board of Education may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

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

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

Interfund Activity

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

Estimates

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

Budgetary Data

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. Throughout the fiscal year, the primary level of budgetary control was at the fund level for all funds. Budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Tax Budget Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The express purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing or increased tax rates. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Medina County Budget Commission for rate determination.

Estimated Resources The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Commission certifies its actions to the School District by March 1. As part of the certification, the School District receives the official certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to June 30, the School District must revise its budget ensuring that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or actual receipts exceed or are less than current estimates. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the amended certificate when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended certificate issued during fiscal year 2017.

Appropriations A temporary appropriations measure to control expenditures may be passed on or about July 1 of each year for the period July 1 to September 30. An annual appropriation resolution must be passed by October 1 of each year for the period July 1 to June 30. The appropriation resolution fixes spending authority at the legal level of control and may be amended during the year as new information becomes available provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as The total of expenditures and encumbrances may not exceed appropriations at any level of control. The legal level of control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level for all funds. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation must be approved by the Board of Education. The Board may pass supplemental fund appropriations provided the total appropriations by fund do not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent certificate of estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statement reflect the appropriation in the first complete appropriated budget, including amounts automatically carried over from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the statement of budgetary comparison represent the final appropriation amounts, including all supplemental appropriations. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds other than agency funds, consistent with statutory provisions.

Encumbrances As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. On fund financial statements, encumbrances outstanding at year end are reported as an assignment of fund balance for subsequent-year expenditures for governmental funds. Encumbrances are not reported on government-wide financial statements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Lapsing of Appropriations At the close of each year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriation. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated.

Implementation of New Accounting Principles

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the School District has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 77, Tax Abatement Disclosures, GASB Statement No. 78, Pensions Provided through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans, GASB Statement No. 80, Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14 and GASB Statement No. 82, Pension Issues - an amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68, and No. 73.

GASB Statement No. 77 requires disclosure of tax abatement information about (1) a reporting government's own tax abatement agreements and (2) those that are entered into by other governments and that reduce the reporting government's tax revenues. The implementation of this statement did not result in any change in the School District's financial statements as the School District does not have any material GASB Statement No. 77 tax abatements.

GASB Statement No. 78 amends the scope of GASB Statement No. 68 to exclude certain multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans provided to employees of state and local governments on the basis that obtaining the measurements and other information required by GASB Statement No. 68 was not feasible. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 78 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

GASB Statement No. 80 amends the blending requirements for the financial statement presentation of component units of all state and local governments. The additional criterion requires blending of a component unit incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation in which the primary government is the sole corporate member. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 80 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

GASB Statement No. 82 improves consistency in the application of pension accounting. These changes were incorporated in the School District's fiscal year 2017 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

Note 3 - Fund Balance

Fund balance can be classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the School District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in governmental funds.

The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented as follows:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	General		Other Governmental Funds		 Total
Nonspendable for:					
Inventory	\$	119,968	\$	0	\$ 119,968
Prepaids		8,046		355	 8,401
Total Nonspendable		128,014		355	 128,369
Restricted for:					
Capital Outlay		0		85,029	85,029
Adult Education		0		385,920	385,920
Other Purposes		0		149,791	149,791
Total Restricted		0		620,740	620,740
Committed to:					
Construction Contracts		463,458		0	463,458
Assigned for:					
Encumbrances:					
Instruction		116,735		0	116,735
Support Services		174,776		0	174,776
Non-Instructional Services		523		0	523
Subsequent Year Appropriations		3,213		0	3,213
Public School Support		22,953		0	22,953
Other Purposes		6,414		0	 6,414
Total Assigned		324,614		0	 324,614
Unassigned	1	4,119,810		(50,463) *	 14,069,347
Total Fund Balance	\$ 1	5,035,896	\$	570,632	\$ 15,606,528

^{*} The preschool and Perkins grant funds had unassigned deficit fund balances of \$12,045 and \$38,418, respectively.

The deficits in these nonmajor governmental funds resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities. The general fund is liable for any deficit in this fund and will provide transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

Compliance

The School District had a negative cash balances in the preschool and Perkins grant funds of \$2,408 and \$31,316, respectively, indicating that revenue from other sources were used to pay obligations of this fund. Management has indicated that the cash balance will be closely monitored and advances will be made from the general fund to ensure no future deficits.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The difference between the aforementioned deficit cash balances and the reported unassigned deficit fund balances of \$12,045 and \$38,418 in the preschool and Perkins grant funds, respectively, is a result of adjustments for accrued liabilities.

Note 4 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual, is presented for the General Fund on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are that:

- 1. Revenues and other sources are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2. Expenditures and other uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as an assignment or commitment of fund balance (GAAP).
- 4. Some funds are included in the General Fund (GAAP), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget).

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statement to the budgetary basis statement for the general fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General Fund		
		Tund	
GAAP Basis	\$	1,751,485	
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals		8,054	
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals		(494,709)	
Funds Budgeted Elsewhere **		(101,127)	
Adjustment for Encumbrances		(1,179,653)	
Budget Basis	\$	(15,950)	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

** As part of Governmental Accounting Standards Board No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes certain special cost centers in the food service, special trust, uniform school supplies, public school support, vocational and central supply funds.

Note 5 - Deposits and Investments

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

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

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the Board of Education has identified as not required for use within the current two 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.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in these divisions 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 forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. Protection of School District cash and deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as well as qualified securities pledged by the institution holding the assets. By law, financial institutions must collateralize all uninsured public deposits. The face value of the pooled collateral must equal at least 105% of uninsured public funds deposited. Collateral is held by trustees including the Federal Reserve Bank and designated third party trustees of the financial institutions.

Custodial credit risk for an investment is the risk that in the event of failure of the counterparty, the School District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The School District's investment in repurchase agreements is to be secured by the specific government securities upon which the repurchase agreements are based. These securities, held by the counterparty and not in the School District's name, must be obligations of or guaranteed by the United States and mature or be redeemable within five years of the date of the related repurchase agreement. Ohio law requires the market value of the securities subject to repurchase agreements must exceed the principal value of the securities subject to a repurchase agreement by 2 percent. The School District's policy is to invest money with financial institutions that are able to abide by the laws governing insurance and collateral of public funds.

Cash on Hand: At year end, the School District had \$150 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the balance sheet of the School District as part of equity in pooled cash and investments.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

At fiscal year-end, the carrying amount of the School District's deposits was \$1,495,637. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures, as of June 30, 2017, \$1,167,898 of the School District's bank balance of \$1,476,202 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed above, while \$308,304 was covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), which includes \$58,304 held in a STAR Plus account.

Investments

Investments are reported at fair value. As of June 30, 2017, the School District had the following investments:

		Measurement	In	vestment Maturi in Months		
Rating	Investment	Amount	0 - 12	13 - 36	Over 36	% Total
N/A	Repurchase Agreement	\$ 928,021	\$ 928,021	\$ 0	\$ 0	6.2%
AAAm	STAR Ohio	3,030,880	3,030,880	0	0	20.0%
	First American Government					
Aaa	Obligation	86,911	86,911	0	0	0.6%
***	Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	6,688,939	1,740,032	4,449,174	499,733	44.2%
	U.S. Agency Notes:					
AA+	Federal Home Loan Mortgage	3,302,954	0	1,301,433	2,001,521	21.8%
AA+	Federal National Mortgage Assn.	1,095,934	0	413,616	682,318	7.2%
		\$15,133,639	\$ 5,785,844	\$6,164,223	\$3,183,572	100.0%

N/A Ratings not readily available
*** Fully insured under FDIC

The School District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above table identifies the School District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2017. As discussed further in Note 2, the repurchase agreement is reported at cost and STAR Ohio is reported at its share price. All other investments of the School District are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk: The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of the settlement date. The School District's policy indicates that the investments must mature within five years, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District.

STAR Ohio is an investment pool operated by the Ohio State Treasurer. It is unclassified since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. Ohio law requires STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The weighted average of maturity of the portfolio held by STAR Ohio as of June 30, 2017, is 46 days and carries a rating of AAAm by S&P Global Ratings.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Credit Risk: The School District's investments in the federal agency securities that underlie the School District's repurchase agreement were rated Aaa by Moody's Investor Services.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The School District places no limit on the amount the School District may invest in any one issuer.

Note 6 - Property Taxes

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the School District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar year 2017 represents collections of calendar year 2016 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2017 were levied after April 1, 2016, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2016, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid 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 revenue received in calendar year 2017 represents collections of calendar year 2016 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2017 became a lien December 31, 2015, were levied after April 1, 2016 and are collected in 2017 with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The School District receives property taxes from Medina County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2017, are available to finance fiscal year 2017 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2017 in the general fund was \$866,600. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2016, in the general fund was \$693,060. The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property and delinquent tangible personal property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2017 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 of resources.

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 of resources.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The assessed values upon which the fiscal year 2017 taxes were collected are:

	2016 Second Half Collections Amount	%	2016 First Half Collections Amount	<u>%</u>
Real Estate Public Utility Personal Property	\$ 3,998,875,710 110,785,820	97.30% 2.70%	\$ 4,274,554,940 117,970,430	97.31% 2.69%
Total	\$ 4,109,661,530	100.00%	\$ 4,392,525,370	100.00%
Full Tax Rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$3.05		\$3.05	

Note 7 - Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2017, consisted of taxes, accounts, interfund and intergovernmental. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current fiscal year guarantee of federal funds.

During 2007, the voters of Medina County passed a one-half percent sales tax to be used for capital improvements at all school districts within Medina County. Collection began in October 2007 for a period of 30 years. Vendor collections of the tax are paid to the State Treasurer by the twenty-third day of the month following collection. Sales tax is distributed to the school districts of Medina County based on what is essentially a per pupil distribution formula. A receivable is recognized at year end for an estimated amount to be received based on calendar year 2017 County appropriations yet to be received as of June 30, 2017.

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Note 8 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, was as follows:

	Balance 7/1/16	Additions	Reductions	Balance 6/30/17
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 794,096	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 794,096
Construction in Progress	588,394	1,257,310	(1,151,664)	694,040
Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated	1,382,490	1,257,310	(1,151,664)	1,488,136
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	17,603,364	818,894	0	18,422,258
Furniture and Equipment	1,571,431	414,707	0	1,986,138
Vehicles	141,773	0	0	141,773
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated	19,316,568	1,233,601	0	20,550,169
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	(10,979,977)	(414,847)	0	(11,394,824)
Furniture and Equipment	(1,151,007)	(77,371)	0	(1,228,378)
Vehicles	(138,209)	(2,376)	0	(140,585)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(12,269,193)	(494,594)	0	(12,763,787)
Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net	7,047,375	739,007	0	7,786,382
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 8,429,865	\$ 1,996,317	\$ (1,151,664)	\$ 9,274,518

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Depreciation expense was charged as follows:

Governmental Activities:

Instruction:	
Regular	158,536
Special	12,492
Vocational	179,107
Adult/Continuing	18,738
Support Services:	
Pupil	6,246
Instructional Staff	40,557
Administration	24,984
Fiscal	24,984
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	14,082
Pupil Transportation	2,376
Central	6,246
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	 6,246
Total Depreciation	\$ 494,594

Note 9 - Risk Management

Property and Liability

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The School District has a comprehensive property, fleet and liability package through the Catlin/Wright Specialty Insurance Company.

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

The Superintendent, Board members and employees are covered under a blanket forgery and theft bond under the Catlin/Wright Specialty policy. The Treasurer is covered under separate bond through Travelers Casualty and Surety Company of America.

Workers' Compensation

The School District participates in the Ohio Schools Council Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The GRP's business and affairs are conducted by an Executive Director and a nine member Board of Directors. The Executive Director or his designee, serves as coordinator of the program. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. 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 meet the GRP's selection criteria. Comp Management provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

Employee Health Benefits

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to its employees.

The School District participates in the Suburban Health Consortium (the "Consortium") to provide employee medical/surgical, drug, dental and vision benefits. The Consortium is administered by Medical Mutual of Ohio. Payments are made to the Consortium for the monthly attachment point, monthly stoploss premiums and administrative charges. The entire risk of loss transfers to the Consortium upon payment of the premiums.

Monthly premium costs for the employees and their covered dependents are shared by the School District and covered employees.

Claims are paid for all participants regardless of claims flow. Upon termination, all School District claims would be paid without regard to the School District's account balance or the Directors have the right to hold monies for an existing School District subsequent to the settlement of all expenses and claims.

Note 10 - Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty-five days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Teachers do not earn vacation time. Administrators employed to work 260 days per year can earn twenty-five days of vacation annually. Accumulated unpaid vacation is limited to the amount earned during one year. Employees are paid one hundred percent of their accumulated unpaid vacation when they terminate their employment for any reason.

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated to a maximum of 365 days. Employees with ten or more years of service are paid at various rates upon termination of employment.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Note 11 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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 *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the School District is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14 percent. SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to the Health Care Fund for fiscal year 2017.

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$359,486 for fiscal year 2017. Of this amount, \$16,662 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation was 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or at age 55 with 26 years of service, or 31 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

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, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2 percent is applied to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity after termination of employment at age 50 or later.

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 to apply for disability benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. If a member of the DC Plan dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The School District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2017 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$959,068 for fiscal year 2017. Of this amount, \$125,047 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

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

The net pension liability was measured as of July 1 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an independent actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's employer allocation percentage of the net pension liability was based on the employer's share of employer contributions in the pension plan relative to the total employer contributions of all participating employers. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	STRS		SERS		 Total
Proportionate Share of the Net		_		_	 _
Pension Liability	\$	21,809,537	\$	5,963,057	\$ 27,772,594
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:					
Current Measurement Date		0.06515558%		0.08147280%	
Prior Measurement Date		0.06459574%		0.08480210%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00055984%		-0.00332930%		
Pension Expense	\$	1,691,251	\$	468,923	\$ 2,160,174

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources represent the effect of changes in the net pension liability due to the difference between projected and actual investment earnings, differences between expected and actual actuarial experience, changes in assumptions and changes in the School District's proportion of the collective net pension liability. The deferred outflows and deferred inflows are to be included in pension expense over current and future periods. The difference between projected and actual investment earnings is recognized in pension expense using a straight line method over a five year period beginning in the current year. Deferred outflows and deferred inflows resulting from changes in sources other than differences between projected and actual investment earnings are amortized over the average expected remaining service lives of all members (both active and inactive) using the straight line method. Employer contributions to the pension plan subsequent to the measurement date are also required to be reported as a deferred outflow of resources.

At June 30, 2017, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

		STRS		SERS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Differences between Expected and					
Actual Experience	\$	881,210	\$	80,429	\$ 961,639
Net Difference between Projected and					
Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments		1,810,777		491,864	2,302,641
Changes of Assumptions		0		398,067	398,067
Changes in Proportion and Differences between					
School District Contributions and Proportionate					
Share of Contributions		249,834		0	249,834
School District Contributions Subsequent to the					
Measurement Date		959,068		359,486	 1,318,554
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	3,900,889	\$	1,329,846	\$ 5,230,735
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School District Contributions and Proportionate					
Share of Contributions	\$	0	\$	286,379	\$ 286,379

\$1,318,554 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	STRS		 SERS	Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2018	\$	498,782	\$ 122,165	\$	620,947	
2019		498,781	121,809		620,590	
2020		1,193,628	298,615		1,492,243	
2021		750,630	 141,392		892,022	
	\$	2,941,821	\$ 683,981	\$	3,625,802	

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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

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, 2016, are presented below:

Wage Inflation 3.00 percent

Future Salary Increases, including Inflation 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA 3.00 percent

Investment Rate of Return 7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)

Mortality rates among active members were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members and beneficiaries were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates and 110 percent of female rates. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2016 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period ending July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2015. The assumed rate of inflation, payroll growth assumption and assumed real wage growth were reduced in the June 30, 2016 actuarial valuation. The rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability updated to reflect recent experience and mortality rates were also updated.

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined by 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 an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major assets class are summarized in the following table:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US Stocks	22.50	4.75
Non-US Stocks	22.50	7.00
Fixed Income	19.00	1.50
Private Equity	10.00	8.00
Real Assets	15.00	5.00
Multi-Asset Strategies	10.00	3.00
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 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 earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.50 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 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 (6.50 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate.

	Current						
	1% Decrease (6.50%)		Discount Rate (7.50%)		1% Increase (8.50%)		
School District's Proportionate Share							
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	7,894,716	\$	5,963,057	\$	4,346,178	

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2016, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table (Projection 2022—Scale AA) for Males and Females. Males' ages are set-back two years through age 89 and no set-back for age 90 and above. Females younger than age 80 are set back four years, one year set back from age 80 through 89 and no set back from age 90 and above.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2016, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study, effective July 1, 2012.

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

	Target	Long Term Expected				
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return*				
Domestic Equity	31.00 %	8.00 %				
International Equity	26.00	7.85				
Alternatives	14.00	8.00				
Fixed Income	18.00	3.75				
Real Estate	10.00	6.75				
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	3.00				
Total	100.00 %	<u>7.61</u> %				

^{*10-}year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.50 percent and does not include investment expenses. The total fund long-term expected return reflects diversification among the asset classes and therefore is not a weighted average return of the individual asset classes.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75 percent as of June 30, 2016. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2016. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.75 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2016.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as of June 30, 2016, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.75 percent, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.75 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.75 percent) than the current rate:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	1	% Decrease (6.75%)	D	Current iscount Rate (7.75%)	1	1% Increase (8.75%)		
School District's Proportionate Share				_		_		
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	28,983,102	\$	21,809,537	\$	15,758,211		

Changes Between Measurement Date and Report Date In March 2017, the STRS Board adopted certain assumption changes which will impact their annual actuarial valuation prepared as of June 30, 2017. The most significant change is a reduction in the discount rate from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent. In April 2017, the STRS Board voted to suspend cost of living adjustments granted on or after July 1, 2017. Although the exact amount of these changes is not known, the overall decrease to School District's net pension liability is expected to be significant.

Note 12 - Postemployment Benefits

School Employees Retirement System

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required basic benefits, the Retirement Board allocates the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund. For fiscal year 2017, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to the Health Care fund. 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 2017, this amount was \$23,500. 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 2017, the School District's surcharge obligation was \$23,659.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

For fiscal years 2016 and 2017, SERS did not allocate employer contributions to the Health Care fund. The School District's contributions for health care for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, was \$22,308. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal year 2015.

State Teachers Retirement System

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

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS Ohio to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. All benefit recipients, for the most recent year, pay a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions. For fiscal years 2017, 2016 and 2015, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care; therefore, the School District did not contribute to health care in the last three fiscal years.

Note 13 - Long - Term Obligations

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

	Outstanding 7/1/16	Additions Reductions		Outstanding 6/30/17	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Net Pension Liability:					
STRS	\$ 17,852,373	\$3,957,164	\$ 0	\$ 21,809,537	\$ 0
SERS	4,838,890	1,124,167	0	5,963,057	0
Total Net Pension Liability	22,691,263	5,081,331	0	27,772,594	0
Compensated Absences	1,658,028	139,915	219,139	1,578,804	196,141
Total Governmental Activities					
Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 24,349,291	\$5,221,246	\$ 219,139	\$ 29,351,398	\$ 196,141

Compensated absences are generally paid by the general or adult education fund. Obligations related to employee compensation will be paid from the fund benefitting from their service.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Note 14 - Jointly Governed Organizations

Northeast Ohio Network for Educational Technology (NEOnet)

The Northeast Ohio Network for Educational Technology (NEOnet) is a jointly governed organization among 24 school districts. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member districts. Each of these schools supports NEOnet based upon a per pupil charge dependent upon the software package utilized. The NEOnet assembly consists of a superintendent or designated representative from each participating school district and a representative from the fiscal agent. NEOnet is governed by a Board of Directors chosen from the general membership of the NEOnet Assembly. The Board of Directors consists of a representative from the fiscal agent, the chairman of each of the operating committees, and at least three at-large Assembly members. During fiscal year 2017, the School District paid \$39,513 to NEOnet. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Fiscal Officer at NEOnet, at 700 Graham Road, Cuyahoga Falls, OH 44221.

Ohio Schools Council

The Ohio Schools Council (OSC) is a jointly governed organization comprised of seventy-two school districts. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of promoting cooperative agreements and activities among its members in dealing with problems of mutual concern such as a media center, gas consumption, food service, and insurance. Each member provides operating resources to OSC via a monthly administrative fee and an actual usage charge, except for insurance.

The OSC assembly consists of a superintendent or designated representative from each participating school district and the fiscal agent. OSC is governed by a Board of Directors chosen from the general membership. The degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the Board. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the School District paid approximately \$3,632 to the Ohio Schools Council. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Treasurer at the Ohio Schools' Council at 8001 Brecksville Road, Brecksville, Ohio.

Note 15 - Shared Risk Pool

The Suburban Health Consortium (the "Consortium") is a shared health risk pool created on October 1, 2001, formed by the Boards of Education of several school districts in northeast Ohio, for the purposes of maximizing benefits and/or reducing costs of group health, life, dental and/or other insurance coverages for their employees and the eligible dependents and designated beneficiaries of such employees. The Consortium was formed and operates as a legally separate entity under Ohio Revised Code Section 9.833. The Board of Directors is the governing body of the Consortium. The Board of Education of each Consortium Member appoints its Superintendent or such Superintendent's designee to be its representative of the Board of Directors. The officers of the Board of Directors consist of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Recording Secretary, who are elected at the annual meeting of Board of Directors and serve until the next annual meeting. All of the authority of the Consortium is exercised by or under the direction of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also sets all premiums and other amounts to be paid by the Consortium Members, and the Board of Directors have the authority to waive premiums and other payments. All members of the Board of Directors serve without compensation.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The Fiscal Agent shall be the Board of Education responsible for administering the financial transactions of the Consortium (Orange Local School District). The Fiscal Agent shall carry out the responsibilities of the Consortium Fund, enter into contracts on behalf of the Consortium as authorized by the Board of Directors and carry out such other responsibilities as approved by the Board of Directors and agreed to by the Fiscal Agent. Each District Member enrolled in a benefit program may require contributions from its employees toward the cost of any benefit program being offered by such District Member, and such contributions shall be included in the payments from such District Member to the Fiscal Agent for such benefit program. Contributions are to be submitted by each District Member, to the Fiscal Agent, required under the terms of the Consortium Agreement and any benefit program in which such District Member is enrolled to the Fiscal Agent on a monthly basis, or as otherwise required in accordance with any benefit program in which such District Member is enrolled. All general administrative costs incurred by the Consortium that are not covered by the premium payments shall be shared equally by the Consortium Members as approved by the Board of Directors, and shall be paid by each Consortium Member upon receipt of notice from the Fiscal Agent that such payment is due. It is the express intention of the Consortium Members that the Consortium Agreement and the Consortium shall continue for an indefinite term, but may be terminated as provided in the Consortium Agreement.

Any Consortium Member wishing to withdraw from participation in the Consortium or any benefit program shall notify the Fiscal Agent at least one hundred eighty (180) days prior to the effective date of withdrawal. Upon withdrawal of a Consortium Member, the Consortium shall pay the run out of all claims for such Consortium Member provided such Consortium Member has paid to the Consortium, prior to the effective date of withdrawal a withdrawal fee in the amount equal to two months' premiums at the Consortium Member's current rate. Payment of the withdrawal fee does not extend insurance coverage for two months. Upon automatic withdrawal, for non-payment of premiums required by the Consortium Agreement, the Consortium shall pay the run out of all claims for such Consortium Member provided the Consortium has received from such Consortium Member all outstanding and unpaid premiums and other amounts and the withdrawal fee equal to two months' premiums at the Consortium Members' current rates. Any Consortium Member which withdraws from the Consortium pursuant to the Consortium Agreement shall have no claim to the Consortium's assets. Financial information for the Consortium can be obtained from the Treasurer of Orange Local School District (the Fiscal Agent) at 32000 Chagrin Blvd. Pepper Pike, Ohio 44124.

Note 16 - Contingencies

Grants

The School District received financial assistance from federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2017, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

Litigation

The School District is not party to any claims or lawsuits that would, in the School District's opinion, have a material effect of the basic financial statements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

School District Funding

School district Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. Traditional school districts must comply with minimum hours of instruction, instead of a minimum number of school days each year. The funding formula the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to follow will continue to adjust as enrollment information is updated by the school districts, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, ODE has not finalized the impact of enrollment adjustments to the June 30, 2017 Foundation funding for the School District; therefore, the financial statement impact is not determinable at this time. ODE and management believe this will result in either a receivable to or liability of the School District.

Note 17 - Set-Asides

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

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

	Capital				
	Im	provement			
		Reserve			
Set Aside Restricted Balance June 30, 2016	\$	0			
Current Year Set-Aside Requirement		170,931			
Current Year Qualifying Expenditures		(442,564)			
Total	\$	(271,633)			
Balance Carried Forward to Fiscal Year 2018	\$	0			
Set Aside Restricted Balance June 30, 2017	\$	0			

Although the School District had qualifying disbursements during the fiscal year that reduced the set aside amount to below zero, this amount may not be used to reduce the set aside requirement for future years. The negative balance is, therefore, not presented as being carried forward to future years.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Note 18 - Commitments

Encumbrance Commitments

The School 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 fiscal year end, the School District's commitments for encumbrances in the general fund and nonmajor governmental funds were \$755,492 and \$254,035, respectively.

Contractual Commitments

As of June 30, 2017, the School District had outstanding contractual commitments in the amount of \$521,623 for improvements to the truck and auto repair lab. Costs expended on the contracts have been recorded as construction in progress.

Based on timing of when contracts are encumbered, contractual commitments identified above may or may not be included in the outstanding encumbrance commitments previously disclosed in this note.

Note 19 – Interfund Balances

The general fund advanced \$236,342, \$2,408 and \$31,067 to the sales tax, public preschool and Perkins grant funds to cover expenditures until expected revenues were received. The loans will be repaid in fiscal year 2018 with monies to be received from reimbursable expenditures incurred during fiscal year 2017.

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Medina Co. Career Center Medina County, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Last Four Fiscal Years (1)

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)	2017	2016	2015	2014
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.06515558%	0.06459574%	0.06388911%	0.06388911%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 21,809,537	\$ 17,852,373	\$ 15,540,043	\$ 18,511,197
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 6,869,750	\$ 6,788,771	\$ 6,694,908	\$ 6,744,385
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	317.47%	262.97%	232.12%	274.47%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.08147280%	0.08480210%	0.08981300%	0.08981300%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 5,963,057	\$ 4,838,890	\$ 4,545,385	\$ 5,340,891
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,586,864	\$ 2,720,486	\$ 2,197,872	\$ 2,102,962
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	230.51%	177.87%	206.81%	253.97%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2014 is not available.

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

Notes:

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Changes of Benefit Terms: None.

Changes of Assumptions: Amounts reported in 2017 reflect an adjustment of the rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability to more closely reflect actual experience and the expectation of retired life mortality was based on RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Tables and RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table. The following reductions were also made to the actuarial assumptions:

- Discount rate from 7.75% to 7.50%
- Assumed rate of inflation from 3.25% to 3.00%
- Payroll growth assumption from 4.00% to 3.50%
- \bullet Assumed real wage growth from 0.75% to 0.50%

Medina Co. Career Center Medina County, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of School District Contributions Last Ten Fiscal Years

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)	2017		2016		2015			2014
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	959,068	\$	961,765	\$	950,428	\$	870,338
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(959,068)		(961,765)		(950,428)		(870,338)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
School District's Covered Payroll	\$	6,850,486	\$	6,869,750	\$	6,788,771	\$	6,694,908
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%		13.00%
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)								
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	359,486	\$	362,161	\$	358,560	\$	304,625
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(359,486)		(362,161)		(358,560)		(304,625)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
School District's Covered Payroll	\$	2,567,757	\$	2,586,864	\$	2,720,486	\$	2,197,872
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		14.00%		14.00%		13.18%		13.86%

 2013	2012	 2011	 2010 2009		2008		2009 20	
\$ 876,770	\$ 903,377	\$ 895,368	\$ 893,433	\$	866,008	\$	853,233	
 (876,770)	 (903,377)	 (895,368)	 (893,433)		(866,008)		(853,233)	
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	0	
\$ 6,744,385	\$ 6,949,054	\$ 6,887,446	\$ 6,872,562	\$	6,661,600	\$	6,563,331	
13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%		13.00%		13.00%	
\$ 291,050	\$ 286,239	\$ 275,406	\$ 294,869	\$	212,300	\$	206,824	
 (291,050)	 (286,239)	 (275,406)	(294,869)		(212,300)		(206,824)	
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	0	
\$ 2,102,962	\$ 2,128,171	\$ 2,190,979	\$ 2,177,762	\$	2,157,520	\$	2,106,151	
13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%		9.84%		9.82%	

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

Medina County Joint Vocational School District Medina County 1101 West Liberty Street Medina, Ohio 44256

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Medina County Joint Vocational School District, Medina County, Ohio (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 3, 2018.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Medina County Joint Vocational School District Medina County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards* which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2017-001.

District's Response to Findings

The District's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings. We did not audit the District's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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 YostAuditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

January 3, 2018

MEDINA COUNTY JOINT VOCATIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT MEDINA COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS JUNE 30, 2017

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

FINDING NUMBER 2017-001

Noncompliance Finding

Finding for Recovery - Repaid Under Audit

The Medina County Career Center Non-Certificated Employee Rights and Benefits Manual, Section 8.033 Severance Pay states, "Severance pay shall be given for all days of accumulated but unused sick leave, at the time of termination of employment, up to ten (10) days. For an employee who has accumulated more than ten (10) days of unused sick leave, those days in excess of ten (10) will be multiplied by one fourth (1/4) and added to the initial ten (10) days. However, no employee shall receive a severance pay benefit of more than ninety (90) days' pay. If an employee is eligible for disability or service retirement and actually retires under Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code, the employee, if entitled to severance pay under subsection 8.031 above, shall receive five (5) days' pay in addition to any amount the member would otherwise receive under this subsection and the employee's total benefit will be paid upon receipt by the Treasurer of proof of retirement." Vacation payout is determined by multiplying total vacation earned by the employee's rate of pay.

The termination payout calculation for John Clevidence included a formula error and incorrect vacation days resulting in a net overpayment of \$4,751. The termination payout calculation for Harold Gibson also included a formula error and incorrect vacation days resulting in an overpayment of \$2,519.

In accordance with the above facts, and pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code §117.28, a Finding for Recovery for public money illegally expended is hereby issued against John Clevidence in the amount of \$4,751 and against Harold Gibson in the amount of \$2,519 and in favor of the Medina County Joint Vocational School District's General Fund.

The District was reimbursed \$4,751 on November 16, 2017 by John Clevidence and \$2,519 on October 10, 2017, by Harold Gibson.

The District should implement procedures to ensure individuals are compensated based upon the correct sick leave calculation and vacation leave balances per the Non-Certificated Employee Rights and Benefits Manual.

Officials' Response: The District acknowledges the finding and has corrected it.





MEDINA COUNTY JOINT VOCATIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT MEDINA COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED JANUARY 23, 2018