AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants



Board of Education Riverside Local School District 2096 CR 24 S Degraff, Ohio 43318

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

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State

December 21, 2017



RIVERSIDE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT LOGAN COUNTY, OHIO AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Board of Education Riverside Local School District DeGraff, Ohio The Honorable Dave Yost Auditor of State State of Ohio

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers 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 for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Riverside Local School District as of June 30, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with 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 that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and Schedules of Net Pension Liabilities and Pension Contributions, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 18, 2017, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion 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.

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc. Certified Public Accountants

James L. Zupka, CPA, Inc.

October 18, 2017

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2016 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$2,195,073 which represents a 54.51% increase from 2015's net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$8,289,704 in revenue or 82.29% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$1,783,575 or 17.71% of total revenues of \$10,073,279.
- The District had \$7,878,206 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$1,783,575 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services and sales, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$8,289,704 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental fund is the general fund. The general fund had \$8,749,614 in revenues and other financing sources and \$6,867,625 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2016, the general fund's fund balance increased \$1,881,989 from \$3,429,159 to \$5,311,148.

Using these Basic Financial Statements

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

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

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

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the governmental activities include the District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, extracurricular activities, and food service operations. These services are primarily funded by property tax revenues, school district income tax and from intergovernmental revenues, including unrestricted state entitlements, federal and state grants and other shared revenues.

The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 14 and 15 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other *financial assets* that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed *short-term* view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 16-20 of this report.

Fiduciary Funds

The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its scholarship programs. This activity is presented as a private-purpose trust fund. The District also acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in agency funds. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements of fiduciary net position and changes in fiduciary net position on pages 21 and 22. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 23-57 of this report.

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

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 58 through 64 of this report.

The District as a Whole

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

	Net Position			
	Governmental	Governmental		
	Activities	Activities		
	2016	2015		
Assets				
Current and other assets	\$ 8,554,334	\$ 6,824,990		
Capital assets, net	9,488,985	9,991,467		
Total assets	18,043,319	16,816,457		
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	-	82,744		
Pensions	859,485	554,501		
Total deferred outflows of resources	859,485	637,245		
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Current liabilities	574,253	674,045		
Long-term liabilities:	252.240	402 606		
Due within one year	253,348	402,606		
Due in more than one year:	0.505.110	7.520.006		
Net pension liability Other amounts	8,597,118	7,520,906		
Other amounts	1,316,770	2,019,482		
Total liabilities	10,741,489	10,617,039		
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Property taxes levied for next fiscal year	1,379,473	1,447,036		
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	5,887	-		
Pensions	553,855	1,362,600		
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,939,215	2,809,636		
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	8,190,740	8,458,775		
Restricted	786,904	750,589		
Unrestricted (deficit)	(2,755,544)	(5,182,337)		
Total net position	\$ 6,222,100	\$ 4,027,027		

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

During a prior fiscal year, the District adopted GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27," and GASB Statement 71 "Pension Transition for Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date—an Amendment of GASB Statement No.68," which significantly revises accounting for pension costs and liabilities. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and the net pension liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

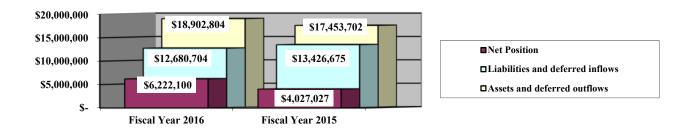
Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2016, the District's assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by \$6,222,100.

At year-end, capital assets represented 52.59% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment, vehicles, and textbooks. Capital assets, net of related debt to acquire the assets at June 30, 2016, were \$8,190,740. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the District's net position, \$786,904, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position balance is a deficit balance of \$2,755,544.

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

Governmental Activities



The table below shows the change in net position for fiscal years 2016 and 2015.

	Change in Net Position			
	Governmental	Governmental		
	Activities	Activities		
	2016	2015		
Revenues				
Program revenues:				
Charges for services and sales	\$ 644,928	\$ 627,589		
Operating grants and contributions	1,138,647	1,152,486		
General revenues:				
Property taxes	1,818,336	1,749,389		
School district income tax	1,230,831	1,403,279		
Grants and entitlements	5,147,329	4,047,032		
Investment earnings	15,079	11,295		
Miscellaneous	78,129	42,815		
Total revenues	10,073,279	9,033,885		
		(continued)		

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

Charges for services increased \$17,339 or 2.76% primarily due to an increase in tuition received from other districts. Operating grants and contributions decreased \$13,839 or 1.20% primarily due to a decrease in Title I, IDEA Part-B and miscellaneous federal grants. Property tax revenue increased \$68,947 or 3.94% primarily due to an increase in the amount of real estate tax revenue received by the District during fiscal year 2016 compared to fiscal year 2015. School district income tax decreased \$172,448 or 12.29% primarily due to a decrease in the amount of income tax revenue received by the District during fiscal year 2016 compared to fiscal year 2015. Grants and entitlements increased \$1,100,297 or 27.19% primarily due to an increase in the amount foundation revenue related to capacity aid received by the District during fiscal year 2016 compared to fiscal year 2015.

	Change in Net Position (continued)				
	Governmental	Governmental			
	Activities	Activities			
	2016	2015			
Expenses					
Program expenses:					
Instruction:					
Regular	\$ 3,473,953	\$ 3,501,079			
Special	1,038,184	1,069,800			
Vocational	14,673	11,941			
Other	174,702	111,157			
Support services:					
Pupil	232,649	280,300			
Instructional staff	214,123	204,455			
Board of education	12,416	12,712			
Administration	476,666	454,907			
Fiscal	272,228	287,676			
Business	1,000	1,015			
Operations and maintenance	725,557	1,101,885			
Pupil transportation	442,586	394,029			
Central	39,650	24,034			
Operation of non-instructional services:					
Food service operations	329,714	354,961			
Other non-instructional services	34,905	2,695			
Extracurricular activities	317,112	286,380			
Interest and fiscal charges	78,088	98,077			
Total expenses	7,878,206	8,197,103			
Change in net position	2,195,073	836,782			
Net position at beginning of year	4,027,027	3,190,245			
Net position at end of year	\$ 6,222,100	\$ 4,027,027			

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$2,195,073. Total governmental expenses of \$7,878,206 were offset by program revenues of \$1,783,575 and general revenues of \$8,289,704. Program revenues supported 22.64% of the total governmental expenses.

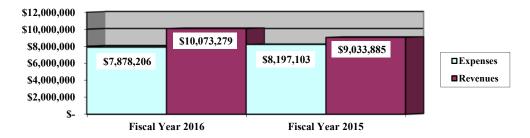
The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, income taxes and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 81.37% of total governmental revenue.

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

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$4,701,512 or 59.68% of total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2016.

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

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



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

Governmental Activities

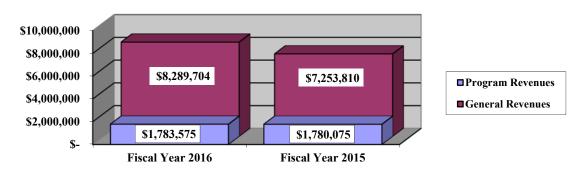
	To	otal Cost of Services]	Net Cost of Services	Т	otal Cost of Services	N	let Cost of Services
		2016		2016		2015		2015
Program expenses								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	3,473,953	\$	3,036,095	\$	3,501,079	\$	3,061,486
Special		1,038,184		270,642		1,069,800		291,961
Vocational		14,673		5,807		11,941		5,275
Other		174,702		59,941		111,157		(12,369)
Support services:								
Pupil		232,649		231,092		280,300		280,300
Instructional staff		214,123		212,571		204,455		202,953
Board of education		12,416		12,416		12,712		12,712
Administration		476,666		476,666		454,907		454,907
Fiscal		272,228		272,228		287,676		287,676
Business		1,000		(753)		1,015		(1,535)
Operations and maintenance		725,557		698,997		1,101,885		1,075,873
Pupil transportation		442,586		408,936		394,029		357,532
Central		39,650		39,650		24,034		24,034
Operation of non-instructional services:								
Food service operations		329,714		11,406		354,961		63,568
Other non-instructional services		34,905		34,224		2,695		1,270
Extracurricular activities		317,112		246,625		286,380		213,308
Interest and fiscal charges		78,088		78,088		98,077		98,077
Total expenses	\$	7,878,206	\$	6,094,631	\$	8,197,103	\$	6,417,028

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

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent; most of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 77.36%. The District's taxpayers and unrestricted grants and entitlements from the State of Ohio are by far the primary support for District's students.

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$6,332,468, which is higher than last year's total balance of \$4,265,837. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2016	Fund Balance June 30, 2015	Increase	Percentage Change	
General Other Governmental	\$ 5,311,148 1,021,320	\$ 3,429,159 836,678	\$ 1,881,989 184,642	54.88 % 22.07 %	
Total	\$ 6,332,468	\$ 4,265,837	\$ 2,066,631	48.45 %	

General Fund

The general fund's fund balance increased \$1,881,989 from a balance of \$3,429,159 to \$5,311,148. The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activities and fund balance of the general fund.

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

	201 <u>Amor</u>		 2015 Amount	Increase/ Decrease)	Percentage <u>Change</u>	
Revenues						
Taxes	\$ 2,71	1,571	\$ 2,795,234	\$ (83,663)	(2.99)	%
Tuition	43	4,436	420,736	13,700	3.26	%
Earnings on investments	1	5,079	11,295	3,784	33.50	%
Intergovernmental	5,46	6,272	4,380,511	1,085,761	24.79	%
Other revenues	10	3,660	 70,209	 33,451	47.64	%
Total	\$ 8,73	1,018	\$ 7,677,985	\$ 1,053,033	13.71	%
Expenditures						
Instruction	\$ 3,93	9,546	\$ 4,090,221	\$ (150,675)	(3.68)	%
Support Services	2,11	3,391	2,780,272	(666,881)	(23.99)	%
Non-instructional services		=	1,382	(1,382)	(100.00)	%
Extracurricular activities	18	6,687	175,538	11,149	6.35	%
Debt Service	44	9,451	 43,684	 405,767	928.87	%
Total	\$ 6,68	9,075	\$ 7,091,097	\$ (402,022)	(5.67)	%

Overall revenues of the general fund increased \$1,053,033 or 13.71%. Tax revenue decreased \$83,663 or 2.99% primarily due to a decrease in the amount of income tax revenues received by the District during fiscal year 2016 compared to fiscal year 2015. Intergovernmental revenue increased \$1,085,761 or 24.79% primarily due to an increase in revenues received from foundation. The foundation revenue increased due to the an increase in capacity aid received from the State of Ohio.

Overall expenditures of the general fund decreased \$402,022 or 5.67%. This decrease is mainly attributable to decreases in instruction expenditures as well as support services. Instruction and support services decreased due to fluctuations in employee benefits. The District had an increase in debt service expenditures due to the payoff of the energy conservation notes.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

For the general fund, original and final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$8,173,337. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2016 were \$8,665,854, which is higher than the final budgeted amounts by \$492,517.

General fund original appropriations and other financing uses totaled \$7,691,199 which were lower than the final appropriations and other financing uses of \$8,066,199. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2016 totaled \$7,098,099, which is lower than the final budgeted amounts by \$968,100.

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

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2016, the District had \$9,488,985 invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment, vehicles, and textbooks. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows June 30, 2016 balances compared to June 30, 2015:

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities					
	June 3	June 30, 2015				
Land	\$	11,423	\$	11,423		
Construction in progress		17,281		-		
Land improvements		291,355		365,810		
Buildings and improvements	8	,707,816		9,049,037		
Furniture, fixtures and equipment		222,225		294,125		
Vehicles		238,885		271,072		
Textbooks		<u>-</u>				
Total	\$ 9	,488,985	\$	9,991,467		

The overall decrease in capital assets is due to depreciation expense of \$518,005 and disposals (net of accumulated depreciation) of \$1,758 exceeding capital outlays of \$17,281 in the current period.

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

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2016, the District had \$1,235,000 in general obligation bonds and \$57,358 in capital leases outstanding. Of this total, \$228,841 is due within one year and \$1,063,517 is due in more than one year. The following table summarizes the bonds outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Fiscal Year End

	Governmental Activities 2016		
Capital lease	\$ 57,358	\$	89,552
Energy conservation notes	-		399,900
General Obligation Bonds	 1,235,000		1,415,000
Total	\$ \$ 1,292,358		1,904,452

At June 30, 2016, the District's overall legal debt margin was \$6,102,773, and an unvoted debt margin of \$76,611.

See Note 11 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's debt administration.

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

Current Financial Related Activities

Riverside Local School District continued the strong stewardship of public funds by reducing expenditures in fiscal year 2016, resulting in the sixth consecutive year of revenue exceeding expenditures. The District is proud of its community support of the school system. The District voters approved a five year 1.75% income tax levy on November 5, 2013, effective January 1, 2015. The passage of the levy was crucial to the stability of the District. Securing the tax proceeds for the next five years stabilizes the necessary revenue source for operations while reducing the burden on local taxpayers.

The District is always concerned with state funding formulas, the resources available to the state, and the proportions allocated to education. On June 30, 2015 Governor Kasich signed the two year budget for fiscal year 2015-16 and fiscal year 2016-17 into law which included slight changes to the previous school funding formula. The new funding system will continue to calculate the main component of the formula, known as Core Opportunity Aid, using a per pupil amount times the ADM of the District. The per pupil amounts are \$5,900 in fiscal year 2016 and \$6,000 in fiscal year 2017. This allocation is then multiplied by a State Share index which is determined based on the District's 3 year average valuation per pupil and median income compared to statewide averages. Changes in the new budget formula included increases in Special Education per pupil allocations and K-3 literacy funding, and reductions in transportation funding. The increases in Core Opportunity Aid are capped at 7.5% in fiscal year 2016 and fiscal year 2017 of the previous year funding received by the District, after the formula is applied to the District's demographics. A new component to the formula, Capacity Aid, will provide additional funding for Riverside Local Schools. The Capacity Aid component is additional funding above the formula cap on Core Opportunity Aid. This funding will provide new funding for school districts where the income generated for one mill of property tax is below the state median for what is generated. Under the proposed formula, the District is expected to receive increases in funding in both fiscal year 2015-16 and fiscal year 2016-17.

A key component to the District's financial stability is due to the contract with the Riverside Education Association that was ratified effective July 1, 2013. Under the new contract employees will now be responsible for 20 percent of the insurance premium costs. This rate was applied to all classified employees as well. The reduction in insurance costs, along with consolidation of selected classified and administrative positions, resulted in savings in personnel and benefit costs for the District.

In June 2014, the Board of Education approved participation in the HB 264 Energy Conservation Program. The Board authorized the borrowing of \$399,900 for energy conservation measures at the District. The project was approved by the Ohio Facilities for Construction Commission on September 5, 2014. A 10 year fixed rate loan was entered into during fiscal year 2015 for enhancements and upgrades according to the project. Due to the District's current financial status, the Board authorized an early payoff of the loan in March of 2016 saving the District approximately \$60,000 in interest and fees.

The administration continues to try to balance education needs and community interests with the resources made available. The challenge for all School Districts is to provide quality services to the public while staying within the restrictions imposed by limited and changing funding. Current operating trends indicate, that with careful oversight, the District will have at least two months of operating cash on hand and be financially solvent for the foreseeable future.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact: Ronnie Fitchpatrick CPA, Treasurer/CFO, Riverside Local School District, 2096 CR 24 S, DeGraff, Ohio 43318.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2016

	Governmental Activities			
Assets:	•	5 4 2 5 0 2 0		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	6,136,858		
Receivables:		1.052.007		
Property taxes		1,852,886		
Income taxes.		442,020		
Accrued interest		880 106,386		
Prepayments		5,705		
Materials and supplies inventory		3,703 497		
Inventory held for resale		9,102		
Capital assets:		9,102		
Nondepreciable capital assets		28,704		
Depreciable capital assets, net		9,460,281		
Capital assets, net		9,488,985		
Total assets.		18,043,319		
Total assets.		10,013,317		
Deferred outflows of resources:				
Pension - STRS		703,841		
Pension - SERS		155,644		
Total deferred outflows of resources		859,485		
Liabilities:		07 012		
Accounts payable		87,813		
Contracts payable		17,281		
Accrued wages and benefits payable		370,438		
Intergovernmental payable		11,695		
Pension and post employment benefits payable		83,064		
Accrued interest payable		3,962		
Long-term liabilities:		252 240		
Due within one year		253,348		
Due in more than one year:		9 507 119		
Net pension liability		8,597,118 1,316,770		
Total liabilities		10,741,489		
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		1,379,473		
Unamortized deferred charges		, ,		
on debt refunding		5,887		
Pension - STRS		510,443		
Pension - SERS		43,412		
Total deferred inflows of resources		1,939,215		
Net position:		0 100 740		
Net investment in capital assets		8,190,740		
		152 255		
Classroom facilities maintenance		153,355		
Classroom facilities maintenance		84,943		
Debt service.		464,301		
Locally funded programs		3,377		
State funded programs.		3,645		
Federally funded programs		3,123		
Student activities		13,264		
Other purposes		60,896		
Unrestricted (deficit)	ф.	(2,755,544)		
Total net position	\$	6,222,100		

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

Net (Expense)

				Duognam	Davan	was	R	evenue and Changes in
			Program Revenues Charges for Operating Grant				Net Position Governmental	
		Expenses		ces and Sales		Contributions		Activities
Governmental activities:		Expenses	Bervi	ces and sales	ana	Contributions		renvines
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	3,473,953	\$	398,254	\$	39,604	\$	(3,036,095)
Special		1,038,184		36,301		731,241		(270,642)
Vocational		14,673		-		8,866		(5,807)
Other		174,702		-		114,761		(59,941)
Support services:								
Pupil		232,649		-		1,557		(231,092)
Instructional staff		214,123		-		1,552		(212,571)
Board of education		12,416		-		-		(12,416)
Administration		476,666		-		-		(476,666)
Fiscal		272,228		-		-		(272,228)
Business		1,000		1,753		-		753
Operations and maintenance		725,557		9,589		16,971		(698,997)
Pupil transportation		442,586		11,283		22,367		(408,936)
Central		39,650		-		-		(39,650)
Operation of non-instructional services:								
Other non-instructional services		34,905		-		681		(34,224)
Food service operations		329,714		131,310		186,998		(11,406)
Extracurricular activities		317,112		56,438		14,049		(246,625)
Interest and fiscal charges		78,088		-		-		(78,088)
Total governmental activities	\$	7,878,206	\$	644,928	\$	1,138,647		(6,094,631)
	Prop Ge De Ca Sp Scho Grar to Inve	eral revenues: erty taxes levied eneral purposes bbt service. pital outlay. ecial revenue. eol district incordeneral purposes tax and entitlement especific programs stment earnings eellaneous.	ne tax:	restricted				1,455,464 265,732 76,269 20,871 1,230,831 5,147,329 15,079 78,129
		l general revenu						8,289,704
	Char	nge in net positi	on					2,195,073
	Net position at beginning of year						4,027,027	
	Net	position at end	of year				\$	6,222,100

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2016

	General		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets:		General		Fullus		Tunus
Equity in pooled cash						
and cash equivalents	\$	5,135,283	\$	1,001,575	\$	6,136,858
Receivables:						
Property taxes		1,495,985		356,901		1,852,886
Income taxes		442,020		-		442,020
Accrued interest		880		-		880
Interfund loans		79,466		-		79,466
Intergovernmental		-		106,386		106,386
Prepayments		5,051		654		5,705
Materials and supplies inventory		-		497		497
Inventory held for resale				9,102		9,102
Total assets	\$	7,158,685	\$	1,475,115	\$	8,633,800
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$	59,353	\$	28,460	\$	87,813
Contracts payable	Ψ	27,333	φ	17,281	Φ	17,281
		249.750				
Accrued wages and benefits payable		348,759		21,679		370,438
Interfund loans payable		-		79,466		79,466
Intergovernmental payable		11,440		255		11,695
Pension and post employment		76 660		6,395		83,064
benefits payable		76,669				
Total liabilities		496,221		153,536		649,757
Deferred inflows of resources:						
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		1,117,068		262,405		1,379,473
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		147,735		35,246		182,981
Income tax revenue not available		86,513		_		86,513
Intergovernmental revenue not available		_		2,608		2,608
Total deferred inflows of resources		1,351,316		300,259		1,651,575
Fund balances:						
Nonspendable:						
Materials and supplies inventory		-		497		497
Prepaids		5,051		654		5,705
Restricted:						
Debt service		_		442,806		442,806
Capital improvements		_		145,657		145,657
Classroom facilities maintenance		_		82,852		82,852
Food service operations		_		68,694		68,694
*		-		*		
Special education		-		1		1
Targeted academic assistance		-		514		514
Other purposes		-		7,022		7,022
Extracurricular		-		13,264		13,264
Committed:						
Capital improvements		-		260,411		260,411
Termination benefits		127,361		-		127,361
Student instruction		26,400		-		26,400
Assigned:						
Student instruction		2,061		-		2,061
Student and staff support		74,780		-		74,780
Extracurricular activities		11,475		_		11,475
School supplies		1,582		_		1,582
Other purposes		5,763		_		5,763
Unassigned (deficit)		5,056,675		(1,052)		5,055,623
Total fund balances		5,311,148		1,021,320		6,332,468
			•		•	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$	7,158,685	\$	1,475,115	\$	8,633,800

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES ${\tt JUNE~30,2016}$

Total governmental fund balances		\$	6,332,468
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the			
statement of net position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial			
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			9,488,985
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-			
period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.			
Delinquent property taxes	\$ 182,981		
Income taxes	86,513		
Intergovernmental	 2,608		
Total			272,102
Unamortized deferred charges are not recognized in the funds.			(5,887)
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the			
current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.			(3,962)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current			
period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/			
outflows are not reported in governmental funds:			
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	859,485		
Deferred inflows of resources - pension	(553,855)		
Net pension liability	(8,597,118)		
Total	 _		(8,291,488)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and			
payable in the current period and therefore are not reported			
in the funds.			
General obligation bonds	(1,235,000)		
Capital lease obligations	(57,358)		
Compensated absences	 (277,760)		
Total	 		(1,570,118)
Net position of governmental activities		\$	6,222,100
-		-	

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

	General		Nonmajor overnmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues:	 				
From local sources:					
Property taxes	\$ 1,470,379	\$	362,890	\$	1,833,269
Income taxes	1,241,192		-		1,241,192
Tuition	434,436		-		434,436
Transportation fees	3,576		-		3,576
Earnings on investments	15,079		131		15,210
Charges for services	-		140,699		140,699
Extracurricular	1,753		44,262		46,015
Classroom materials and fees	20,002		-		20,002
Rental income	200		-		200
Contributions and donations	37,762		-		37,762
Other local revenues	40,367		17,011		57,378
Intergovernmental - intermediate	-		16,554		16,554
Intergovernmental - state	5,466,272		83,782		5,550,054
Intergovernmental - federal	 0.721.010		705,028		705,028
Total revenues	 8,731,018		1,370,357		10,101,375
Expenditures: Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	3,201,615		38,947		3,240,562
Special	679,156		356,748		1,035,904
Other	58,775		115,927		174,702
Support services:					
Pupil	231,433		1,522		232,955
Instructional staff	174,184		1,517		175,701
Board of education	12,502		-		12,502
Administration	470,359		-		470,359
Fiscal	261,934		9,629		271,563
Business	1,000		-		1,000
Operations and maintenance	520,842		138,925		659,767
Pupil transportation	401,368		20,501		421,869
Central	39,769		-		39,769
Operation of non-instructional services:			£0.		
Other non-instructional services	-		697		697
Food service operations	106.607		316,669		316,669
Extracurricular activities	186,687		84,123		270,810
Facilities acquisition and construction Debt service:	-		34,941		34,941
	422.004		100.000		(12.004
Principal retirement.	432,094		180,000		612,094
Interest and fiscal charges	17,357		28,013		45,370
Bond issuance costs	 6,689,075		34,350 1,362,509		34,350 8,051,584
Total expenditures	0,009,075		1,302,309		8,031,364
Excess of revenues over expenditures	 2,041,943		7,848		2,049,791
Other financing sources (uses):					
Sale of bonds	-		1,235,000		1,235,000
Sale of capital assets	18,588		20,352		38,940
Transfers in	8		178,550		178,558
Transfers (out)	(178,550)		(8)		(178,558)
Payment to refunding bond escrow agent	 		(1,257,100)		(1,257,100)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(159,954)		176,794		16,840
Net change in fund balances	1,881,989		184,642		2,066,631
Fund balances at beginning of year	 3,429,159	_	836,678		4,265,837
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 5,311,148	\$	1,021,320	\$	6,332,468

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$	2,066,631
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	\$ 17,281		
Current year depreciation	 (518,005)	<u>)</u>	
Total			(500,724)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.			(1,758)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.			
Delinquent property taxes	(14,933))	
Income taxes	(10,361)		
Intergovernmental	 (2,802)	<u>)</u>	(20.000)
Total			(28,096)
Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities			
on the statement of net position. Principal payments during the year were: Bonds	180,000		
Notes	399,900		
Capital leases	 32,194	_	
Total			612,094
The issuance of bonds are recorded as other financing sources in the funds; however, in the statement of activities, they are not			
reported as other financing sources as they increase liabilities on the statement of net position.			(1,235,000)
Payment to refunding bond escrow agent for the retirement of bonds is an other financing use in the governmental funds but the payment reduces			
long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.			1,257,100
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported			
when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being			
reported in the statement of activities:	=0		
Increase in accrued interest payable Amortization of deferred charges	1,479 153		
Total	 133	_	1,632
			-,
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in			
governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports			464.450
these amounts as deferred outflows.			464,459
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the			(42(042)
statement of activities.			(426,942)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities,			
such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current			
financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			(14,323)
•			(- 1,525)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$	2,195,073

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Budgeted Amounts					Variance with Final Budget Positive		
		Original		Final		Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:								
From local sources:								
Property taxes	\$	1,404,671	\$	1,404,671	\$	1,448,692	\$	44,021
Income taxes		1,118,053		1,118,053		1,320,394		202,341
Tuition		399,320		399,320		434,436		35,116
Transportation fees		3,200		3,200		3,576		376
Earnings on investments		11,156		11,156		14,843		3,687
Classroom materials and fees		175		175		119		(56)
Rental income		-		-		200		200
Contributions and donations		-		-		35,000		35,000
Other local revenues		35,000		35,000		40,367		5,367
Intergovernmental - intermediate		1,000		1,000		-		(1,000)
Intergovernmental - state		5,166,782		5,166,782		5,324,713		157,931
Total revenues		8,139,357		8,139,357		8,622,340		482,983
Expenditures: Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular		3,645,836		3,601,344		3,256,653		344,691
Special		776,302		858,575		684,901		173,674
Other		32,803		61,200		51,331		9,869
Support services:		•		ŕ				•
Pupil		281,623		282,715		241,078		41,637
Instructional staff		205,232		212,700		195,674		17,026
Board of education		14,499		19,575		12,507		7,068
Administration		534,776		563,450		470,613		92,837
Fiscal		310,932		338,400		269,288		69,112
Operations and maintenance		655,754		688,150		569,670		118,480
Pupil transportation		461,347		482,495		396,113		86,382
Central		37,473		45,000		39,769		5,231
Extracurricular activities		203,695		226,010		188,884		37,126
Debt service:								
Principal		258,435		404,410		404,405		5
Interest and fiscal charges		6,992		16,675		6,048		10,627
Total expenditures		7,425,699		7,800,699		6,786,934		1,013,765
Excess of revenues over expenditures		713,658		338,658		1,835,406		1,496,748
Other financing sources (uses):								
Sale of capital assets		-		-		18,588		18,588
Transfers (out)		(245,500)		(245,500)		(231,700)		13,800
Advances in		22,612		22,612		22,612		-
Advances (out)		(20,000)		(20,000)		(79,465)		(59,465)
Refund of prior year's expenditures		11,368		11,368		2,291		(9,077)
Transfers in		-		-		23		23
Total other financing sources (uses)		(231,520)		(231,520)		(267,651)		(36,131)
Net change in fund balance		482,138		107,138		1,567,755		1,460,617
						, ,		, ,-
Fund balance at beginning of year		3,221,338		3,221,338		3,221,338		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		65,868	_	65,868	_	65,868		-
Fund balance at end of year	\$	3,769,344	\$	3,394,344	\$	4,854,961	\$	1,460,617

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2016

	Private-Purpose Trust					
	Scholarship			Agency		
Assets:						
Current assets:						
Equity in pooled cash						
and cash equivalents	\$	24,434	\$	42,617		
Total assets		24,434	\$	42,617		
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable		-	\$	190		
Due to students				42,427		
Total liabilities		_	\$	42,617		
Net position:						
Held in trust for scholarships		24,434				
Total net position	\$	24,434				

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Private-Purpose Trust Scholarship		
Additions:			
Interest	\$	62	
Total additions		62	
Change in net position		62	
Net position at beginning of year		24,372	
Net position at end of year	\$	24,434	

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Riverside Local School District (the "District") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and the privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The District is a local school district as defined by Section 3311.03 of the Ohio Revised Code. The District operates under an elected Board of Education (5 members) and is responsible for the provision of public education to residents of the District. The Board oversees the operations of the District's instructional/support facility staffed by 34 non-certified and 73 certified full-time teaching personnel who provide services to 732 students and other community members.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

GROUP PURCHASING POOLS

Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

The District participates in a Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP) administered by Sheakley Uniservice, Inc. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The District pays a fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

Logan County School Employee Consortium

The District participates in the Logan County School Employee Consortium (the "Consortium"); a public entity shared risk pool consisting of one educational service center, one joint vocational school district, Riverside Local School District, Indian Lake Local School District and Benjamin Logan Local School District. The District pays monthly premiums to the Consortium for employee health insurance. The Consortium is responsible for the payment of all Consortium liabilities to its employees, dependents and designated beneficiaries accruing as a result of withdrawal.

Ohio School Plan

The Ohio School Plan (the "Plan") is a shared liability, property and fleet insurance risk pool which is governed by a Board of thirteen school superintendents, business managers and treasurers. Harcum-Schuett, the insurance agency, has one board seat. OSBA, BASA and OASBO executive directors serve as ex-officio members. 450 educational entities are served by the Plan. The Plan's board elects officers for one year terms to serve as the Board of Directors. The assembly exercises control over the operation of the plan. All Plan revenues are generated from charges for services. For more information, write to the Ohio School Plan, Hylant Administrative Services, LLC., 811 Madison Avenue, P.O. Box 2083, Toledo, Ohio 43603-2083.

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Western Ohio Computer Organization

The District is a participant in the Western Ohio Computer Organization (WOCO). WOCO is a council of governments established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the state of Ohio, and is composed of 26 school districts, 3 educational service centers, 2 parochial schools, 2 career centers and 4 community schools. It was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to the administrative and instructional functions of member districts. The Organization is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of 14 members: two Superintendents from each county that is represented, one treasurer representative, a student services representative, one city school representative and non-voting independent district representative. The degree of control exercised by any participating member is limited to its representation on the Board. Financial information can be obtained from Marcia Wierwille, who serves as Treasurer, at 129 East Court Street, Sidney, Ohio 45365.

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

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

Ohio Hi-Point Joint Vocational School District

The Ohio Hi-Point Joint Vocational School District (JVS) is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio that provides vocational education to students. The JVS is operated under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from participating school districts' elected boards. The degree of control exercised by the District is limited to its representation on the Board. The Board is its own budgeting and taxing authority. Financial information can be obtained from the Ohio Hi-Point Joint Vocational School District, R. Eric Adelsberger, who serves as Treasurer, at 2280 State Route 540, Bellefontaine, Ohio 43311.

Logan County Education Foundation

The Logan County Education Foundation was established to secure and distribute contributions from individuals, corporations, and foundations for the benefit of students within the county. The Foundation promotes, sponsors, and encourages the pursuit of excellence in education for students. The Foundation is managed by a Board of Trustees composed of six trustees from each school district. These trustees are nominated by their local school boards including Bellefontaine City School District, Benjamin Logan Local School District, Indian Lake Local School District, and Riverside Local School District. The Executive Board is comprised of the Logan County Educational Service Center Superintendent representing the three local school districts and the Bellefontaine City School District Superintendent representing the city school district. Financial information can be obtained by contacting Eric Tom, who serves as Financial Advisor, 121 S. Opera Street, Bellefontaine, Ohio 43311.

B. Fund Accounting

The 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 three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. The District does not have proprietary funds.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

The following is the District's major governmental fund:

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

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

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

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

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

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

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

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, current deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities and current 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, 2016

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

The private-purpose trust fund is reported using the economic resources measurement focus. The agency fund does not report a measurement focus as it does not report operations.

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting.

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

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

Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, see Note 14 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability.

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. Budgets

All funds, except agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriations resolution is the Board's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of budgetary control is at the fund level for all funds. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by the Board of Education. Budgetary allocations at the function and object level in all funds are made by the Treasurer.

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

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

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

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

F. Cash and Investments

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

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. By policy of the Board of Education, investment earnings are assigned to the general fund. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2016 amounted to \$15,079, which includes \$2,593 assigned from other funds.

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

An analysis of the District's investment account at year end is provided in Note 4.

G. Inventory

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

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

H. Capital Assets

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

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

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and deductions during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The District's capitalization threshold is \$2,500. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. The District does not possess infrastructure.

All reported capital assets except land and construction in progress are depreciated. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	15 - 30 years
Buildings and improvements	30 - 50 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	5 - 15 years
Textbooks	10 years

I. Interfund Balances

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

J. Compensated Absences

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

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for sick leave is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at June 30, 2016, by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for sick leave on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees with 10 years of service were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

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

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

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

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

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

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

L. Unamortized Bond Premium and Discount/Issuance Costs/Unamortized Accounting Gain and Loss

Bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds. On fund financial statements and government-wide financial statements, issuance costs are expensed in the fiscal year they occur.

For bond refundings resulting in the defeasance of debt reported in the government-wide financial statements, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as a deferred outflow of resources.

On the governmental fund financial statements, issuance costs and bond premiums are recognized in the current period. A reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 11.A.

M. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

N. Net Position

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

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

O. Estimates

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

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

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

P. 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 in governmental funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the basic financial statements.

Q. 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.

R. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

S. Fair Market Value

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

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

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

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

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds
Miscellaneous Federal Grants
Deficit
1,052

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

A. Cash on Hand

At fiscal year-end, the District had \$1,350 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the District as part of "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents.

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2016, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$6,202,559. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of June 30, 2016, \$5,849,088 of the District's bank balance of 6,230,015 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$380,927 was covered by the FDIC.

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

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

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

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	6,202,559
Cash on hand		1,350
Total	\$	6,203,909
Cash and investments per statement of net positi	<u>on</u>	
Governmental activities	\$	6,136,858
Private-purpose trust fund		24,434
Agency fund		42,617
Total	\$	6,203,909

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

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

Receivable fund	Payable fund	Amount
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 79,466

The primary purpose of the interfund balance is to cover costs in a specific fund where revenues were not received by June 30. This interfund balance will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. The interfund balance is expected to be repaid within one year.

Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements; therefore, no internal balances at June 30, 2016 are reported on the statement of net position.

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

<u>Transfer from:</u>	<u>Transfer to:</u>	Amount
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds General fund	\$ 178,550
Nonmajor governmental funds Total	General fund	\$ 178,558

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations and (3) restrict revenues for debt service through transfers from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) as debt service payments become due. The transfer of \$8 from other local grants (a nonmajor governmental fund) to the general fund was to close-out a grant.

Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting in the statement of activities.

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

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

The District receives property taxes from Logan and Shelby Counties. The County Auditors periodically advance to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2016, are available to finance fiscal year 2016 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2016 was \$231,182 in the general fund, \$46,906 in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$12,344 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2015 was \$209,495 in the general fund, \$41,543 in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$11,134 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

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

	2015 Second Half Collections				2016 First Half Collections		
		Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/residential and other real estate Public utility personal	\$	74,322,290 2,263,470	97.04 2.96	\$	74,334,750 2,275,990	97.03 2.97	
Total	\$	76,585,760	100.00	<u>\$</u>	76,610,740	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation		\$51.70			\$51.80		

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

NOTE 7 - SCHOOL DISTRICT INCOME TAX

The District levies a voted tax for general operations on the income of residents and of estates. The District voters approved a five year 1.75% income tax levy on November 5, 2013, effective January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2019. Employers of residents are required to withhold income tax on compensation and remit the tax to the State. Taxpayers are required to file an annual return. The State makes quarterly distributions to the District after withholding amounts for administrative fees and estimated refunds. Income tax revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2016 amounted to \$1,241,192.

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES

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

Governmental activities:

Total	<u>\$</u>	2,402,172
Intergovernmental		106,386
Accrued interest		880
Income taxes		442,020
Property taxes	\$	1,852,886

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

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance June 30, 2015	Balance June 30, 2016		
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 11,423	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,423
Construction in progress		17,281		17,281
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	11,423	17,281		28,704
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	1,341,193	-	_	1,341,193
Buildings and improvements	14,132,473	-	_	14,132,473
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,939,446	-	(40,390)	1,899,056
Vehicles	671,659	-	(20,760)	650,899
Textbooks	632,952			632,952
Total capital assets, being depreciated	18,717,723		(61,150)	18,656,573
Less: accumulated depreciation				
Land improvements	(975,383)	(74,455)	-	(1,049,838)
Buildings and improvements	(5,083,436)	(341,221)	-	(5,424,657)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(1,645,321)	(72,737)	41,227	(1,676,831)
Vehicles	(400,587)	(29,592)	18,165	(412,014)
Textbooks	(632,952)			(632,952)
Total accumulated depreciation	(8,737,679)	(518,005)	59,392	(9,196,292)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 9,991,467	\$ (500,724)	\$ (1,758)	\$ 9,488,985

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:		
Regular	\$	270,423
Special		6,516
Vocational		15,774
Support services:		
Instructional staff		37,664
Administration		6,694
Fiscal		3,258
Operations and maintenance		59,274
Pupil transportation		22,365
Operations of non-instructional		34,208
Extracurricular		47,877
Food service operations	_	13,952
Total depreciation expense	\$	518,005

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

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In a prior fiscal year, the District entered into capitalized leases for the acquisition of copiers. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the financial statements for the governmental funds. These expenditures are reported as function expenditures on the budgetary statements.

Capital assets acquired by lease have been originally capitalized in the amount of \$158,707, which represents the present value of the future minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2016 was \$111,094, leaving a current book value of \$47,613. Principal payments in the 2016 fiscal year totaled \$32,194. This amount is reported as debt service payments of the general fund.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2016.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Total
	 _
2017	\$ 35,940
2018	 23,960
Total minimum lease payments	59,900
Less: amount representing interest	 (2,542)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$ 57,358

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Balance June 30, 2015	Additions	Reductions	Balance <u>June 30, 2016</u>	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental activities:					
Capital lease - Copier 2013	\$ 89,552	\$ -	\$ (32,194)	\$ 57,358	\$ 33,841
G.O. Refunding Bonds - Series 2006	1,415,000	-	(1,415,000)	-	-
G.O. Refunding Bonds - Series 2016	-	1,235,000	-	1,235,000	195,000
Energy conservation note	399,900	-	(399,900)	-	-
Compensated absences	406,752	31,019	(160,011)	277,760	24,507
Net pension liability	7,520,906	1,076,212		8,597,118	
Total	\$ 9,832,110	\$ 2,342,231	\$ (2,007,105)	\$ 10,167,236	\$ 253,348

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

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Net Pension Liability

See Note 14 for detail.

Compensated Absences

Compensated absences have been accrued for vacation and sick leave liabilities. The amounts will be paid from the funds from which employees' salaries are paid, which primarily are the general fund and food service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

School Facilities Construction and Improvement General Obligation Bonds

On September 14, 2005, the District issued general obligation bonds (Series 2006A Refunding Bonds) to advance refund the callable portion of the Series 2006A general obligation refunding bonds (principal \$1,685,000). The issuance proceeds of \$1,685,000 were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position.

This refunding issue was comprised of both current interest bonds, par value \$1,675,000, and capital appreciation bonds, par value \$10,000. During fiscal year 2015, the final capital appreciation bonds matured on December 1, 2014. During fiscal year 2016, \$1,235,000 of the serial bonds were refunded.

On May 10, 2016, the District issued general obligation bonds (Series 2016 Refunding Bonds) to advance refund the callable portion of the Series 2006A general obligation refunding bonds (principal \$1,235,000). The issuance proceeds of \$1,235,000 were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position.

This refunding issue was comprised of current interest bonds, par value \$1,235,000. The bonds were issued for a seven year period with final maturity at December 1, 2022. Payments of principal and interest relating to this bond are recorded as an expenditure in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The net carrying amount of the old debt exceeded the requisition price of by \$6,040. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. This refunding resulted in a net present value savings of \$69,493 and reduced debt service payments over the next 6 years by \$88,660.

The following is a schedule of activity for fiscal year 2016 on the 2016 series refunding bonds:

	Balance June 30, 2015			Balance <u>June 30, 2016</u>	
Current interest bonds - 2016 series	<u>\$</u> _	\$ 1,235,000	\$ -	\$ 1,235,000	
Total	\$ -	\$ 1,235,000	\$ -	\$ 1,235,000	

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

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the 2016 series refunding bonds:

Fiscal Year	Current Interest Bonds							
Ending June 30,	Principal		Interest			Total		
2017	\$	195,000	\$	20,804	\$	215,804		
2018		195,000		16,211		211,211		
2019		200,000		12,814		212,814		
2020		205,000		9,331		214,331		
2021		150,000		6,278		156,278		
2022 - 2023		290,000		4,816		294,816		
Total	\$	1,235,000	\$	70,254	\$	1,305,254		

Energy Conservation Notes

During fiscal year 2015, the District issued energy conservation notes to provide for energy improvements to various District buildings. The primary source of repayment of these notes is through energy savings as a result of the improvements.

Payments of principal and interest relating to the energy conservation notes are recorded as expenditures in the general fund. The unmatured obligations at year end are accounted for in the statement of net position. The energy conservation project was primarily for various building maintenance and repairs, which have not been capitalized by the District.

The following is a description of the District's energy conservation notes outstanding as of June 30, 2016:

	Interest	Issue	Maturity	Balance	Issued	Retired	Balance
<u>Purpose</u>	Rate	Date	Date	07/01/15	<u>in 2016</u>	<u>in 2016</u>	06/30/16
Energy conservation							
notes	3.25%	10/22/14	11/1/24	\$ 399,900	\$ -	\$ (399,900)	\$ -

During 2016, the District's energy conservation notes were paid in full.

B. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2016, are a voted debt margin of \$6,102,773 (including available funds of \$442,806) and an unvoted debt margin of \$76,611.

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

NOTE 12 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn 10 to 25 days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service.

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 274 days for all personnel. Upon retirement, payment is made for 25 percent of accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of 68.5 days for all employees.

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Liability

During fiscal year 2016, the District participated in the Ohio School Plan (OSP), a public entity insurance purchasing pool (See Note 2.A.). The District entered into an agreement with the OSP and its premium is based on types of coverage, limits of coverage and deductibles that it selects. The OSP is administered by Hylant Administrative Services.

The District is subject to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. The District maintains comprehensive commercial insurance coverage for real property, building contents and vehicles. Vehicle policies include liability coverage for bodily injury and property damage. Real property and contents are fully insured.

The District's comprehensive commercial insurance coverage for real property and building contents has a liability limit of \$32,092,885. The policy includes a \$1,000 deductible for commercial property coverage.

The District's fleet insurance has a liability limit of \$3,000,000, \$5,000 for medical payments and \$1,000,000 for uninsured motorists. The policy includes a \$1,000 deductible for school buses and \$500 deductible for all other vehicles.

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

B. Employee Benefits

The District is a member of the newly formed Logan County School Employee Consortium, a Council of Government, for the purpose of establishing and carrying out a cooperative benefits insurance program, and other cooperative programs which may be approved in accordance with the by-laws of the organization. The Consortium consists of one joint vocational school, one regional educational service center, Riverside Local School District, Indian Lake Local School District and Benjamin Logan Local School District. The consortium approved establishment of a self-insurance health insurance fund effective January 2014. The District pays monthly premiums for health insurance to the Logan County School Employee Consortium. The District also participates with the Metropolitan Education Council for life insurance coverage for employees.

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

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

C. Workers' Compensation

For fiscal year 2016, the District participated in a Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is tiered into groups based upon past workers' compensation experience. Within each tiered group, a common premium rate is applied to all school districts within that group. 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 their tiered group. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Sheakley Uniservice, Inc. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

A. Net Pension Liability

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

The net pension liability represents the 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.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

B. Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$96,332 for fiscal year 2016. Of this amount, \$6,516 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

C. Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 11.0 of 12.0 percent member rates goes to the DC Plan and 1.0 percent goes to the DB Plan. In the Combined Plan, member contributions are allocated among investment choices by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of services. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age 50.

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$368,127 for fiscal year 2016. Of this amount, \$64,076 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	0.0	025064000%	0.0	025705350%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0.0	025994800%	0.0	025740170%	
Change in proportionate share	0	.00093080%	0	0.00003482%	
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	1,483,288	\$	7,113,830	\$ 8,597,118
Pension expense	\$	106,976	\$	319,966	\$ 426,942

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 23,611	\$ 324,239	\$ 347,850
Changes in proportionate share	35,701	11,475	47,176
District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	96,332	368,127	464,459
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 155,644	\$ 703,841	\$ 859,485
Deferred inflows of resources			
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 43,412	\$ 510,443	\$ 553,855
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 43,412	\$ 510,443	\$ 553,855

\$464,459 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	 Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2017	\$ (4,658)	\$ (112,215)	\$ (116,873)
2018	(4,658)	(112,215)	(116,873)
2019	(4,659)	(112,213)	(116,872)
2020	 29,875	161,914	 191,789
Total	\$ 15,900	\$ (174,729)	\$ (158,829)

E. 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, 2016

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

Wage Inflation 3.25 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation 4.00 percent to 22.00 percent

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA 3 percent

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

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	 % Decrease (6.75%)	 iscount Rate (7.75%)	1	% Increase (8.75%)
District's proportionate share				
of the net pension liability	\$ 2,056,788	\$ 1,483,288	\$	1,000,355

F. Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75 percent as of June 30, 2015. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2015. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.75 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2015.

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

	Current			
	1% Decrease (6.75%)	Discount Rate (7.75%)	1% Increase (8.75%)	
District's proportionate share				
of the net pension liability	\$ 9,881,647	\$ 7,113,830	\$ 4,773,228	

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

NOTE 15 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. School Employees Retirement System

Plan Description – In addition to a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan described in Note 14, the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) administers two postemployment benefit plans.

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

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority to fund SERS' postemployment benefits through employer contributions. Active members do not make contributions to the postemployment benefit plan.

The Health Care Fund was established under, and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code 105(e). Each year after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remained of the employer 14% contributions to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the year ended June 30, 2016, the health care allocation is 0.00%. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. By statute no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.0% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2016, the minimum compensation level was established at \$23,000. The surcharge, added to the unallocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund.

The District's contributions for health care for fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were \$12,472, \$19,336 and \$12,830, respectively. For fiscal year 2017, the full amount is being reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal years 2015 and 2014.

The SERS Retirement Board established the rules for the premiums paid by the retirees for health care coverage for themselves and their dependents or for their surviving beneficiaries. Premiums vary depending on the plan selected, qualified years of service, Medicare eligibly, and retirement status.

The financial reports of SERS' Health Care plan are included in its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. That report can be obtained on SERS' website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

B. State Teachers Retirement System

Plan Description – STRS Ohio administers a pension plan that is comprised of: a Defined Benefit Plan; a self-directed Defined Contribution Plan, and a Combined Plan that is a hybrid of the Defined Benefit Plan and the Defined Contribution Plan.

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

NOTE 15 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - (Continued)

Ohio law authorizes STRS Ohio to offer a cost-sharing, multiple employer health care plan. STRS Ohio provides access to health care coverage to eligible retirees who participated in the Defined Benefit or Combined Plans. Coverage under the current program includes hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums.

Pursuant to Chapter 3307 of the Revised Code, the Retirement Board has discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the associated health care costs will be absorbed by STRS Ohio. All health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium.

STRS Ohio issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties can view the most recent *Comprehensive Annual Financial* report by visiting <u>www.strsoh.org</u> or by requesting a copy by calling toll-free 1-888-227-7877.

Funding Policy – Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions. Of the 14.00 percent employer contribution rate, 0.00 percent of covered payroll was allocated to post-employment health care for the year ended June 30, 2015 (latest information available). For the years ended June 30, 2014, and 2013, 1.00 percent of covered payroll was allocated to post-employment health care. The 14.00 percent employer contribution rate is the maximum rate established under Ohio law. The District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014 were \$0, \$0 and \$27,025 respectively. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal year 2014.

NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While 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 and disbursements.

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

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

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

NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund
Budget basis	\$ 1,567,755
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	84,280
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	(62,681)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	107,698
Funds budgeted elsewhere	45,994
Adjustment for encumbrances	138,943
GAAP basis	\$ 1,881,989

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

NOTE 17 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

The District is involved in no material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant.

C. Foundation Funding

District Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. Traditional Districts must comply with minimum hours of instruction, instead of a minimum number of school days each year. The funding formula the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to follow will continue to adjust as enrollment information is updated by the District, which can extend past the fiscal year-end. As of the date of this report, ODE has finalized the impact of enrollment adjustments to the June 30, 2016 Foundation funding for the District.

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

NOTE 18 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

	(Capital
	<u>Imp</u>	rovements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2015	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		122,466
Contributions in excess of the current fiscal year set-aside requirement		-
Current year qualifying expenditures		-
Excess qualified expenditures from prior years		-
Current year offsets		(137,332)
Waiver granted by ODE		-
Prior year offset from bond proceeds		
Total	\$	(14,866)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2017	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2016	\$	

During fiscal year 2001, the District issued \$2,881,817 in capital related school improvement bonds. These proceeds may be used to reduce the capital improvements set-aside amount to below zero for future years.

The amount presented for prior year offset from bond proceeds is limited to an amount needed to reduce the capital improvements set-aside balance to \$0. The District is responsible for tracking the amount of bond proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods, which was \$2,542,865 at June 30, 2016.

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

NOTE 19 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

	Y	ear-End
<u>Fund</u>	<u>Enc</u>	umbrances
General fund	\$	109,627
Nonmajor governmental funds		139,739
Total	\$	249,366

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2015		2014		2013
District's proportion of the net pension liability		0.02599480%	(0.02506400%	(0.02506400%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	1,483,288	\$	1,268,475	\$	1,490,476
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	782,580	\$	728,312	\$	818,251
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		189.54%		174.17%		182.15%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		69.16%		71.70%		65.52%

Note: Information prior to fiscal year 2013 was unavailable.

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2015		2014		2013
District's proportion of the net pension liability		0.02574017%	(0.02570535%	(0.02570535%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	7,113,830	\$	6,252,431	\$	7,447,855
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	2,716,914	\$	2,626,377	\$	2,859,262
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		261.83%		238.06%		260.48%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		72.10%		74.70%		69.30%

Note: Information prior to fiscal year 2013 was unavailable.

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2016	 2015	 2014	2013	
Contractually required contribution	\$ 96,332	\$ 103,144	\$ 100,944	\$	113,246
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (96,332)	 (103,144)	 (100,944)		(113,246)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$	
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 688,086	\$ 782,580	\$ 728,312	\$	818,251
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%		13.84%

2012		2011		2010			2009	 2008	2007	
\$	109,327	\$	92,422	\$	105,181	\$	74,216	\$ 76,502	\$	83,844
	(109,327)		(92,422)		(105,181)	_	(74,216)	 (76,502)		(83,844)
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$ 	\$	
\$	812,840	\$	735,259	\$	776,817	\$	754,228	\$ 779,043	\$	785,056
	13.45%		12.57%		13.54%		9.84%	9.82%		10.68%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2016			2015	 2014	2013	
Contractually required contribution	\$	368,127	\$	380,368	\$ 341,429	\$	371,704
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(368,127)		(380,368)	 (341,429)		(371,704)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$		\$ 	\$	
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	2,629,479	\$	2,716,914	\$ 2,626,377	\$	2,859,262
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		14.00%		14.00%	13.00%		13.00%

2012 2011		2011	2010		 2009	 2008	2007		
\$	406,780	\$	402,007	\$	396,624	\$ 440,575	\$ 469,431	\$	446,203
	(406,780)		(402,007)		(396,624)	 (440,575)	 (469,431)		(446,203)
\$	_	\$		\$		\$ 	\$ _	\$	
\$	3,129,077	\$	3,092,362	\$	3,050,954	\$ 3,389,038	\$ 3,611,008	\$	3,432,331
	13.00%		13.00%		13.00%	13.00%	13.00%		13.00%

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

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

JAMES G. ZUPKA, C.P.A., INC.

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Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Members of Board of Education Riverside Local School District DeGraff, Ohio The Honorable Dave Yost Auditor of State State of Ohio

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Riverside Local School District, Logan County, Ohio, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 18, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the District's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. 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 deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of This Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc. Certified Public Accountants

James D. Zupka, CPA, Inc.

October 18, 2017

RIVERSIDE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT LOGAN COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS JUNE 30, 2016

The prior audit report, as of June 30, 2015, included no citations, instances of noncompliance, or management letter recommendations.





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 DECEMBER 28, 2017