



Dave Yost • Auditor of State

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
Independent Auditor's Report	1
June 30, 2017:	
Prepared by Client:	
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3
Statement of Net Position	17
Statement of Activities	18
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	19
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities	20
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	21
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	22
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual - General Fund	23
Statement of Assets and Liabilities - Agency Funds	24
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	25
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – School Employees Retirement System of Ohio	62
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio	63
Schedule of District Contributions - School Employees Retirement System of Ohio	64
Schedule of District Contributions – State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio	66
Notes to Required Supplementary Information	68

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

TITLE	PAGE
June 30, 2016:	
Prepared by Client:	
Management's Discussion and Analysis	69
Statement of Net Position	83
Statement of Activities	84
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	85
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities	86
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	87
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual - General Fund	89
Statement of Assets and Liabilities - Agency Funds	
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	91
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – School Employees Retirement System of Ohio	127
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio	128
Schedule of District Contributions - School Employees Retirement System of Ohio	130
Schedule of District Contributions – State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio	132
Notes to Required Supplementary Information	134
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	135
Schedule of Findings	137



# Dave Yost • Auditor of State

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Lowellville Local School District Mahoning County 52 Rocket Place Lowellville, Ohio 44436

To the Board of Education:

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Lowellville Local School District, Mahoning County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the years ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

 101 Central Plaza South, 700 Chase Tower, Canton, Ohio 44702-1509

 Phone: 330-438-0617 or 800-443-9272
 Fax: 330-471-0001

 www.ohioauditor.gov

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

#### Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Lowellville Local School District, Mahoning County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position and the budgetary comparison for the General fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 3C to the financial statements, beginning balances for the general and capital projects funds have been restated to reflect a board approved resolution reclassifying certain loans to other funds as transfers. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

#### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information

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

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 21, 2018, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

hore yout

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

May 21, 2018

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

The management's discussion and analysis of the Lowellville 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, 2017. 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 2017 are as follows:

- Net position of governmental activities decreased \$834,354 which represents a 16.13% decrease from 2016.
- General revenues accounted for \$3,433,402 in revenue or 55.67% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$2,734,560 or 44.33% of total revenues of \$6,167,962.
- The District had \$7,002,316 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$2,734,560 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$3,433,402 were not adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and capital projects fund. The general fund had \$5,351,706 in revenues and \$5,487,528 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2017 the general fund's fund balance decreased \$135,822 from a fund balance of \$1,584,819 to \$1,448,997.
- The District's capital projects fund had \$8,257 in revenues and \$45,469 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2017, the capital projects fund's fund balance decreased \$37,212 from \$1,491,127 to \$1,453,915.

#### 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 and capital projects fund are by far the most significant funds, and the only governmental funds reported as major funds.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

#### **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 2017?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include *all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues and expenses* using the *accrual basis of accounting* similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

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

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

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

#### Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 12. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and capital projects 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* than can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed *short-term* view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 19-23 of this report.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

#### Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

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

#### 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 25-61 of this report.

#### **Required Supplementary Information**

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

#### THIS SPACE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

#### The District as a Whole

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the District as a whole. The table below provides a summary of the District's net position at June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016.

	Net Position			
	Governmental Activities 2017	Governmental Activities 2016		
Assets				
Current and other assets	\$ 6,239,209	\$ 6,140,931		
Capital assets, net	9,378,918	9,813,878		
Total assets	15,618,127	15,954,809		
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	23,103	27,368		
Pension	1,993,865	943,525		
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,016,968	970,893		
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Current liabilities	744,174	637,445		
Long-term liabilities:				
Due within one year	186,645	193,543		
Due in more than one year:				
Net pension liability	9,810,277	7,938,867		
Other amounts	1,170,175	1,292,272		
Total liabilities	11,911,271	10,062,127		
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Property taxes levied for next year	1,311,748	1,137,499		
Pensions	72,896	552,542		
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,384,644	1,690,041		
<u>Net Position</u>				
Net investment in capital assets	8,395,126	8,715,989		
Restricted	818,048	816,281		
Unrestricted (deficit)	(4,873,994)	(4,358,736)		
Total net position	\$ 4,339,180	\$ 5,173,534		

#### Net Pension Liability

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

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

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

Under the 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 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 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. In addition, the District has reported a net pension liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to pension on the accrual basis of accounting.

#### Analysis of Net Position

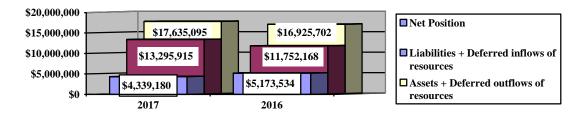
Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2017, the District's assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by \$4,339,180. Of this total, \$818,048 is restricted in use.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

Current and other assets increased slightly primarily due to an increase in property taxes receivable. At year-end, capital assets represented 60.05% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2017, was \$8,395,126. 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.

Current liabilities increased primarily due to an increase in accrued wages and benefits due at fiscal year-end. Longterm liabilities increased as a result of an increase in the net pension liability discussed above. In relation to its effect on net position, the impact of the increase in the net pension liability is partially offset by an increase in deferred outflows of resources related to pension and a decrease in deferred inflows of resources related to pension. These factors are outside of the control of the District. The District contributes its statutorily required contributions to the pension systems; however, it's the pension systems that collect, hold and distribute pensions to District employees, not the District.

A portion of the District's net position, \$818,048, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$4,873,994. The graph below shows the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position at June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016.



#### **Governmental Activities**

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

The table below shows the change in net position for fiscal years 2017 and 2016.

#### **Change in Net Position** Governmental Governmental Activities Activities 2017 2016 Revenues Program revenues: Charges for services and sales \$ 2,131,099 \$ 2,153,399 Operating grants and contributions 603,461 544,844 General revenues: Property taxes 1,247,515 1,217,063 Grants and entitlements 2,172,686 2,192,826 Investment earnings 29,249 35,117 Increase/(decrease) in fair value of investments (36, 811)23,784 Other 9,702 14,895 Total revenues 6,167,962 6,170,867 Expenses Program expenses: Instruction: Regular \$ 3,489,470 \$ 3,056,036 Special 542,538 340,829 Vocational 107,640 83,191 Other 21,936 15,487 Support services: Pupil 455,816 293,677 Instructional staff 40.220 240.061 Board of education 18,645 22,158 Administration 583,386 520,693 Fiscal 170,804 173,355 Operations and maintenance 553,477 481,014 Pupil transportation 153,898 135,534 Central 30,055 4,261 Operations of non-instructional services: Food service operations 346.646 340,556 Extracurricular activities 439,882 398,141 Interest and fiscal charges 53,993 63,033 Total expenses 7,002,316 6,174,116 Change in net position (834, 354)(3,249)Net position at beginning of year 5,173,534 5,176,783 Net position at end of year 4,339,180 5,173,534 \$ \$

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

#### **Governmental Activities**

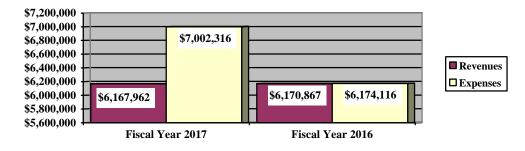
Net position of the District's governmental activities decreased \$834,354. Total governmental expenses of \$7,002,316 were partially offset by program revenues of \$2,734,560 and general revenues of \$3,433,402. Program revenues supported 39.05% of the total governmental expenses.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 55.45% of total governmental revenue. Operating grants and contributions increased due to increased Title I funding and funding for special education through the State of Ohio.

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$4,161,584 or 59.43% of total governmental expenses for fiscal 2017. Overall, expenses increased \$828,200 or 13.41% from the prior year. Pension expense was the primary reason for the increase in expenses. Pension expense for fiscal year 2017 was \$819,528 compared to \$378,180 for fiscal year 2016. Pension expense is reported as a program expense of the program benefitting from the employee's service. Special instruction expenses increased due to increased costs associated with educating students with special needs. Operations and maintenance expensed increased due to increased due to increased repairs and service expenses.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue and expenses for fiscal year 2017 and 2016.

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



#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

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

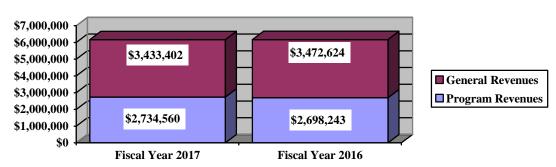
### **Governmental Activities**

	Total Cost of Services 2017	Net Cost of Services 2017	Total Cost of Services 2016	Net Cost of Services 2016
Program expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 3,489,470	\$ 1,621,104	\$ 3,056,036	\$ 1,152,360
Special	542,538	79,463	340,829	(35,803)
Vocational	107,640	107,259	83,191	83,183
Other	21,936	21,936	15,487	15,487
Support services:				
Pupil	455,816	392,665	293,677	250,909
Instructional staff	40,220	40,220	240,061	239,973
Board of education	18,645	18,645	22,158	22,158
Administration	583,386	583,386	520,693	520,693
Fiscal	170,804	170,804	173,355	170,381
Operations and maintenance	553,477	553,477	481,014	475,059
Pupil transportation	153,898	141,639	135,534	124,376
Central	30,055	30,055	4,261	4,261
Operations of non-instructional services:				
Food service operations	340,556	119,153	346,646	110,422
Extracurricular activities	439,882	333,957	398,141	279,381
Interest and fiscal charges	53,993	53,993	63,033	63,033
Total expenses	\$ 7,002,316	\$ 4,267,756	\$ 6,174,116	\$ 3,475,873

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, as 43.97% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 60.95%. The District's property tax revenues and Foundation payments received from the State of Ohio are the primary sources of support for District's students.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue for fiscal years 2017 and 2016.



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

#### The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$3,879,915, which is lower than last year's total of \$4,089,871. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2017 and 2016.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2017	Fund Balance June 30, 2016	Change	Percentage Change
General Capital Projects Other Governmental	\$ 1,448,997 1,453,915 <u>977,003</u>	\$ 1,584,819 1,491,127 1,013,925	\$ (135,822) (37,212) (36,922)	(8.57) % (2.50) % (3.64) %
Total	\$ 3,879,915	\$ 4,089,871	\$ (209,956)	(5.13) %

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

#### **General Fund**

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

		2017		2016		Percentage
	_	Amount	_	Amount	Change Change	Change
<u>Revenues</u>						
Property taxes	\$	1,056,846	\$	982,722	\$ 74,124	7.54 %
Tuition		1,964,235		1,956,772	7,463	0.38 %
Earnings on investments		28,530		18,392	10,138	55.12 %
Increase/(decrease) in fair value of investments		(36,967)		23,630	(60,597)	(256.44) %
Intergovernmental		2,313,647		2,293,079	20,568	0.90 %
Other revenues		25,415		24,025	 1,390	5.79 %
Total	\$	5,351,706	\$	5,298,620	\$ 53,086	1.00 %
<u>Expenditures</u>						
Instruction	\$	3,482,283	\$	3,088,006	\$ 394,277	12.77 %
Support services		1,770,879		1,707,816	63,063	3.69 %
Extracurricular activities		216,924		217,920	 (996)	(0.46) %
Total	\$	5,470,086	\$	5,013,742	\$ 456,344	9.10 %

As can be seen in the above table, revenues generated were not sufficient to cover expenditures in the general fund in fiscal year 2017. Overall revenues increased 1.00% from the prior year. The increase in property tax revenue is due to increased collections of property taxes by the County Auditor. The decrease in fair value of investments is due to the District's required reporting of investments at fair value rather than cost. The District intends to hold all investments to maturity thus eliminating the risk of fluctuations in fair value. The District has reported an increase in earnings on investments, as the District invested more monies at higher interest rates in fiscal year 2017. The slight increase in intergovernmental revenue is due to increased revenues from the State of Ohio in the form of Foundation payments. All other revenues remained consistent with prior year.

Overall expenditures increased 9.10% from the prior year. Instruction expenditures increased due wages and benefit increases, additional staff and increased costs to instruct students with special needs. Support services increased primarily to an increase in pupil support as the District utilized more of these services in the education of students in fiscal year 2017. All other expenses remained consistent with the prior year.

#### Capital Projects Fund

The District's capital projects fund had \$8,257 in revenues and \$45,469 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2017, the capital projects fund's fund balance decreased \$37,212 from \$1,491,127 to \$1,453,915. The capital projects fund had interest earnings of \$8,257.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

#### 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 \$5,250,700 and \$5,371,369, respectively. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2017 were \$5,373,943. This was a \$2,574 increase from the final budgeted revenues and other financing sources.

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures plus other financing uses) were \$5,214,973. The final budgeted appropriations were \$5,356,397. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2017 totaled \$5,355,747, which was \$650 less than the final budget appropriations.

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

#### Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2017, the District had \$9,378,918 invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows June 30, 2017 balances compared to June 30, 2016.

Capital Assets at June 30
(Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities				
	2017	2016			
Land	\$ 590,631	\$ 590,631			
Construction-in-progress	4,900	-			
Land improvements	182,526	229,866			
Building and improvements	8,439,299	8,787,508			
Furniture and equipment	122,817	176,516			
Vehicles	38,745	29,357			
Total	<u>\$ 9,378,918</u>	\$ 9,813,878			

The overall decrease in capital assets of \$434,960 is due to depreciation expense of \$486,484 and disposals of \$6,000 exceeding capital outlays of \$57,524 in the fiscal year.

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

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

#### Debt Administration

At June 30, 2017, the District had \$955,000 in general obligation bonds and \$17,912 in capital leases outstanding. Of this total, \$142,999 is due within one year and \$829,913 is due within greater than one year. The following table summarizes the bonds outstanding.

#### **Outstanding Debt, at Year End**

	Governmental Activities	Governmental Activities
	2017	2016
General obligation bonds	\$ 955,000	\$ 1,085,000
Capital lease	17,912	37,649
Total	<u>\$ 972,912</u>	\$1,122,649

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

#### **Current Financial Related Activities**

The District is and has been financially strong for a long period of time, extending back to 1985 when the last operating levy was approved by the voters. Since that time, only the 5.1 mill bond issue for the new K-12 School has been on the ballot and that was approved by 70% of the voters. Contributing to the financial soundness of the District is open enrollment, which has been in effect since 1994. The open enrollment program has been well managed from an educational and a financial viewpoint.

Although property taxes have remained flat for an extended period of time, the combination of State Funding, open enrollment, and cost containment have allowed us to remain financially sound. Unrestricted State funding slightly increased in the last fiscal year compared to the previous fiscal year. Continued increases in open enrollment funding and continued cost containment policies have allowed the District to remain financially sound.

The most significant challenge in the years ahead will be the level of State funding. Current indications are that future increases will not approximate past increases. Also significant are the increased number of school districts adopting open enrollment policies which could result in a loss of open enrollment students for the District. Reducing expenditures in direct proportion to a potential decrease in open enrollment students will not be possible; therefore, higher costs per pupil will be the result.

The District continues to be budget conscious as the future of education funding continues to be on a decline and its future revenues are in question. The District will continue to monitor its cost per pupil and eliminate unnecessary expenses while maintaining an excellent learning environment for our students.

#### **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 Mrs. Maureen Lloyd, Treasurer, Lowellville Local School District, 52 Rocket Place, Lowellville, Ohio 44436.

## THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

#### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2017

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	¢ 4.5(0.02(
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,560,936
Investments.	1,230
Receivables:	1 552 010
Property taxes	1,552,010
Accounts.	4,239
	7,137
Intergovernmental	102,163
Prepayments	5,113
Materials and supplies inventory.	1,625 4,756
Inventory held for resale.	4,730
Capital assets:	505 521
Nondepreciable capital assets	595,531
Depreciable capital assets, net.	8,783,387
Capital assets, net	9,378,918
Total assets.	15,618,127
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	23,103
Pension - STRS	1,684,273
Pension - SERS	309,592
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,016,968
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable.	23,649
Accrued wages and benefits payable	594,259
Intergovernmental payable	43,109
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.	79,240
Accrued interest payable	3,917
Long-term liabilities:	106 645
Due within one year.	186,645
Due in more than one year:	0.010.075
Net pension liability.	9,810,277
Other amounts due in more than one year .	1,170,175
Total liabilities	11,911,271
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	1,311,748
Pension - SERS.	72,896
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,384,644
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	8,395,126
Restricted for:	
Capital projects	23,190
Classroom facilities maintenance	308,655
Debt service	184,981
Locally funded programs	1,108
Federally funded programs	31,628
Other purposes	268,486
Unrestricted (deficit)	(4,873,994)
Total net position.	\$ 4,339,180
-	

#### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

		-	_			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in
		 Program			-	Net Position
	Expenses	harges for ices and Sales		ating Grants Contributions	e.	overnmental Activities
Governmental activities:	 <b>r</b>	 				
Instruction:						
Regular	\$ 3,489,470	\$ 1,807,418	\$	60,948	\$	(1,621,104)
Special	542,538	156,817		306,258		(79,463)
Vocational	107,640	-		381		(107,259)
Other	21,936	-		-		(21,936)
Support services:						
Pupil	455,816	-		63,151		(392,665)
Instructional staff	40,220	-		-		(40,220)
Board of education	18,645	-		-		(18,645)
Administration.	583,386	-		-		(583,386)
Fiscal.	170,804	-		-		(170,804)
Operations and maintenance	553,477	-		-		(553,477)
Pupil transportation.	153,898	-		12,259		(141,639)
Central	30,055	-		-		(30,055)
Operation of non-instructional						
services:						
Food service operations	340,556	76,202		145,201		(119,153)
Extracurricular activities.	439,882	90,662		15,263		(333,957)
Interest and fiscal charges	 53,993	 -		-		(53,993)
Total governmental activities	\$ 7,002,316	\$ 2,131,099	\$	603,461		(4,267,756)

#### General revenues:

Property taxes levied for:	
General purposes	1,063,301
Debt service.	174,846
Special revenue.	9,368
Grants and entitlements not restricted	
to specific programs	2,172,686
Investment earnings	35,117
(Decrease) in FMV of investments	(36,811)
Miscellaneous	 14,895
Total general revenues	 3,433,402
Change in net position	(834,354)
Net position at beginning of year	 5,173,534
Net position at end of year	\$ 4,339,180

#### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2017

	Capital General Projects		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds		
Assets:							
Equity in pooled cash							
and cash equivalents.	\$	2,110,355	\$ 1,453,915	\$	996,666	\$	4,560,936
		-	-		1,230		1,230
Receivables:		1,326,643			225,367		1,552,010
Property taxes		1,520,045	-		2,818		4,239
Accrued interest		7,137	-				7,137
Intergovernmental.		46,283	-		55,880		102,163
Prepayments.		5,113	-		-		5,113
Materials and supplies inventory		-	-		1,625		1,625
Inventory held for resale		-	-		4,756		4,756
Loans to other funds.		18,500	 -		-		18,500
Total assets	\$	3,515,452	\$ 1,453,915	\$	1,288,342	\$	6,257,709
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$	16,484	\$ -	\$	7,165	\$	23,649
Accrued wages and benefits payable		570,567	-		23,692		594,259
Compensated absences payable		21,821	-		-		21,821
Intergovernmental payable		42,810	-		299		43,109
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.		74,296	-		4,944		79,240
Loans from other funds.		-	-		18,500		18,500
Total liabilities.		725,978	 -		54,600		780,578
		120,210	 		0 1,000		/00,270
Deferred inflows of resources:		1 11 4 70 4			105.010		1 011 540
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		1,116,736	-		195,012		1,311,748
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		209,907	-		30,355		240,262
Intergovernmental revenue not available		13,834	 -		31,372		45,206
Total deferred inflows of resources		1,340,477	 -		256,739	·	1,597,216
Fund balances:							
Nonspendable:							
Materials and supplies inventory		-	-		1,625		1,625
Prepaids.		5,113	-		-		5,113
Long-term loans		735,457	-		-		735,457
Restricted:							
Debt service		-	-		160,948		160,948
Capital improvements		-	-		23,190		23,190
Classroom facilities maintenance		-	-		306,250		306,250
Food service operations		-	-		278,496		278,496
Other purposes.		-	-		12,804		12,804
Committed:							
Capital improvements		-	1,453,915		-		1,453,915
Recreation		-	-		33,013		33,013
Termination benefits.		73,892	-		-		73,892
Other purposes.		-	-		169,766		169,766
Assigned:							
Student and staff support.		7,053	-		-		7,053
Subsequent year's appropriations		78,826	-		-		78,826
Unassigned (deficit)		548,656	-		(9,089)		539,567
Total fund balances		1,448,997	 1,453,915		977,003		3,879,915
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances .	\$	3,515,452	\$ 1,453,915	\$	1,288,342	\$	6,257,709

#### RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2017

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 3,879,915
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.		9,378,918
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total	\$    240,262 45,206	285,468
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.		(33,983)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		23,103
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(3,917)
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 Deferred inflows of resources - pension Net pension liability Total	1,993,865 (72,896) (9,810,277)	(7,889,308)
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 Capital lease obligations Compensated absences Total	(955,000) (17,912) (328,104)	 (1,301,016)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 4,339,180

#### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	C	Jeneral	Capital Projects	lonmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Revenues:			 	 		
From local sources:						
Property taxes	\$	1,056,846	\$ -	\$ 182,894	\$	1,239,740
Tuition		1,964,235	-	-		1,964,235
Earnings on investments		28,530	8,257	8,988		45,775
Charges for services		-	-	76,202		76,202
Extracurricular.		9,077	-	81,585		90,662
Contributions and donations		1,443	-	24,039		25,482
Other local revenues		14,895	-	13,231		28,126
Intergovernmental - state		2,263,582	-	49,350		2,312,932
Intergovernmental - federal		50,065	-	373,766		423,831
Increase (decrease) in fair						(2 < 0.1.1)
value of investments		(36,967)	 -	 156		(36,811)
Total revenues		5,351,706	 8,257	 810,211		6,170,174
Expenditures:						
Instruction:						
Regular.		3,007,411	-	42,530		3,049,941
Special		352,921	-	134,136		487,057
Vocational		101,136	-	-		101,136
Other		20,815	-	-		20,815
Support services: Pupil		389,698		48,922		438,620
Instructional staff.		24,134	_	40,922		24,134
Board of education		17,623	_	_		17,623
Administration		539,300	-	_		539,300
Fiscal		158,424	-	5,455		163,879
Operations and maintenance		487,010	17,205	37,187		541,402
Pupil transportation		124,110	28,264	11,950		164,324
Central		30,580	-, -	-		30,580
Operation of non-instructional services:		,				,
Food service operations.		-	-	228,706		228,706
Extracurricular activities		216,924	-	124,957		341,881
Capital outlay		-	-	24,359		24,359
Debt service:						
Principal retirement.		-	-	174,096		174,096
Interest and fiscal charges		-	 -	 56,636		56,636
Total expenditures		5,470,086	 45,469	 888,934		6,404,489
Excess of expenditures over revenues		(118,380)	 (37,212)	 (78,723)		(234,315)
Other financing sources (uses).						
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in.				17 442		17 442
Transfers (out)		(17,442)	-	17,442		17,442
Capital lease transaction		(17,442)	-	24,359		(17,442) 24,359
Total other financing sources (uses)		(17,442)	 	 41,801		24,359
Net change in fund balances		(135,822)	 (37,212)	 (36,922)		(209,956)
Fund balances at beginning of year		1,584,819	1,491,127	1,013,925		4,089,871
Fund balances at end of year	\$	1,448,997	\$ 1,453,915	\$ 977,003	\$	3,879,915
······································	-	, , ,	 , - ,	 2		, ,

#### 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, 2017

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	(209,956)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
I	2,524 (,484)	(428,960)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.		(6,000)
Earnings on investments (5	2,775 5,441) 5,725	6,059
	9,000 9,096	174,096
Issuances of capital leases are recorded as other financing sources in the funds; however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase liabilities on the statement of net position.		(24,359)
1	634 5,274 4,265)	
Total Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		2,643 478,104
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		(819,528)
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.		(6,453)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	(834,354)

#### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Budgeted Amounts					Variance with Final Budget Positive	
		Original		Final	Actual		gative)
Revenues:		<u> </u>			 	(11)	Sur ( 0)
From local sources:							
Property taxes	\$	971,700	\$	1,067,316	\$ 1,067,826	\$	510
Tuition.		1,956,000		1,963,294	1,964,235		941
Earnings on investments		20,000		24,329	24,341		12
Contributions and donations		1,600		1,442	1,443		1
Other local revenues		10,000		5,482	5,485		3
Intergovernmental - state		2,265,200		2,260,927	2,262,011		1,084
Intergovernmental - federal		25,000		47,379	47,402		23
Total revenues		5,249,500		5,370,169	 5,372,743		2,574
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular		2,860,753		2,935,442	2,934,792		650
Special.		333,539		342,171	342,171		-
Vocational.		91,984		94,365	94,365		-
Other		21,465		22,021	22,021		-
Support services:		204.024		202.072	202.072		
Pupil.		384,024		393,963	393,963		-
Instructional staff		23,123		23,721	23,721		-
Board of education		17,580		18,035	18,035		-
Administration.		493,865		506,647	506,647		-
Fiscal		150,978		154,885	154,885		-
Operations and maintenance.		467,673		479,777	479,777		-
Pupil transportation		118,365		121,428	121,428		-
Central.		29,809		30,580	30,580		-
Extracurricular activities.		<u>209,815</u> 5,202,973		215,245	 215,245		650
Total expenditures		5,202,973		5,338,280	 5,337,630		650
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)							
expenditures.		46,527		31,889	 35,113		3,224
Other financing sources (uses):							
Refund of prior year's receipts		(500)		(500)	(500)		-
Transfers (out).		(10,000)		(17,617)	(17,617)		-
Advances in		1,200		1,200	1,200		-
Advances (out)		(1,500)			 -		-
Total other financing sources (uses)		(10,800)		(16,917)	 (16,917)		-
Net change in fund balance		35,727		14,972	18,196		3,224
Fund balance at beginning of year		1,938,434		1,938,434	1,938,434		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		12,973		12,973	12,973		-
Fund balance at end of year	\$	1,987,134	\$	1,966,379	\$ 1,969,603	\$	3,224

#### STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AGENCY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2017

	 Agency			
Assets:				
Equity in pooled cash				
and cash equivalents	\$ 60,867			
Liabilities:				
Due to students.	\$ 58,412			
Due to others	 2,455			
Total liabilities	\$ 60,867			

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

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

The Lowellville Local School District (the "District") was established in 1920 through the consolidation of existing land areas and school districts. The District is organized under Article VI, Section 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The District operates under a locally-elected Board form of government consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four-year terms. The District provides educational services as authorized by State and/or federal agencies.

The District serves an area of approximately 6 square miles. It is located in Mahoning County, and includes the Village of Lowellville. It is staffed by 44 certified full-time teaching employees and 15 non-certified personnel who provide services to approximately 556 students and other community members. The District currently operates 1 instructional building.

#### 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</u>: <u>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, 2017

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

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

#### JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

#### Area Cooperative Computerized Educational Service System

The Area Cooperative Computerized Educational Service System (ACCESS), a council of governments, is a computer network which provides data services to twenty three school districts. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to the administrative and instructional functions among member districts. Each of the governments of these schools supports ACCESS based upon a per pupil charge. The District contributed \$17,743 to ACCESS during fiscal year 2017. ACCESS is governed by an assembly consisting of superintendents or other designees of the member school districts. The assembly exercises total control over the operation of ACCESS including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. All of the revenues of ACCESS are generated from charges for services and State funding. Financial information can be obtained from the treasurer for the Mahoning County Educational Service Center, who serves as fiscal agent, at 7320 N. Palmyra Road, Canfield, Ohio 44406.

#### Mahoning County Career & Technical Center

The Mahoning County Career & Technical Center is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board consisting of representatives from the participating school districts' elected boards, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. The District made no contributions to the Mahoning County Career & Technical Center during fiscal year 2017. To obtain financial information, write to the Treasurer of the Mahoning County Career & Technical Center, at 7300 North Palmyra Road, Canfield, Ohio 44406.

#### INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

#### Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

The District participates in a Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP) administered by Sheakley, 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.

#### Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

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

#### 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.

#### GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

<u>Capital projects fund</u> - The capital projects fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays including the acquisition and construction of capital facilities and other capital assets.

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 not accounted for in the capital projects fund, (b) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects and (c) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.

#### PROPRIETARY FUNDS

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

#### FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

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

#### C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the governmental activities of the District. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and 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.

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.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property 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, 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 13 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2017, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2018 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow 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 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 13 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.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

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

<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

The District is required by State statute to adopt an annual appropriated cash basis budget for all funds. The specific timetable for fiscal year 2017 is as follows:

- 1. Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.
- 2. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Mahoning County Budget Commission for tax rate determination.
- 3. Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. On or before June 30, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The certificate of estimated resources may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final amended certificates of estimated resources issued for fiscal year 2017.
- 4. By July 1, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures, which is the legal level of budgetary control. Although the legal level of budgetary control has been established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present budgetary statement comparisons at the fund and function level of expenditures. State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year. Resolution appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures may not exceed the appropriation totals.
- 5. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with the general obligation bond indenture and other statutory provisions.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

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

- 7. Appropriations amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations, which either reallocated or increased the original appropriated amounts. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the original and final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.
- 8. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

#### F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the District is pooled. 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" or "investments" on the basic financial statements.

During fiscal year 2017, investments were limited to Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) securities, Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB) discount notes, Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) securities, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) securities, U.S. Treasury Notes, U.G. Government money market mutual funds, commercial paper and common stock. While common stock is not an allowable investment according to Ohio Statute, the District has been endowed with a gift of stock to its other governmental funds. No public funds were used to acquire the stock. Investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. At June 30, 2017, the common stock had a fair value of \$1,230.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund or by policy of the Board of Education fund. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2017 amounted to \$28,530, which includes \$11,649 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.

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

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

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

#### H. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value. During 2017, the District maintained their capitalization threshold at \$5,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. The District does not possess infrastructure.

All reported capital assets except land and construction in progress are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets.

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

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	5 - 20 years
Buildings and improvements	20 - 50 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	6 - 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.

Receivables and payables resulting from long-term interfund loans are classified as "loans to/from other funds". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column on the statement of net position.

#### J. Compensated Absences

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

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

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

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "<u>Accounting for Compensated Absences</u>", 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, 2017, by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees with 20 years of current service with the District, all employees age 45 with at least 15 years of service, and all employees age 50 with at least 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, 2017, 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. For governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures as payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. 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 recorded.

#### 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, claims and judgments, compensated absences and net pension liabilities 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. 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. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

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

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

<u>Committed</u> - The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of the 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.

#### M. 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 operations and the endowment fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

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

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

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

## N. 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.

#### **O. 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.

#### P. Issuance Costs/Bond Premiums and Discounts and Accounting Gain or Loss on Debt Refunding

On the governmental fund financial statements, issuance costs, bond premiums, bond discounts, and deferred charges from debt refunding are recognized in the current period.

On the government-wide financial statements, issuance costs are recognized in the current period and are not amortized. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method. Unamortized bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds reported on the statement of net position. Unamortized bond discounts are presented as a reduction to the face amount of the bonds reported on the statement of net position. The reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 10.

For advance refunding resulting in the defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This 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.

## 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 positon have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension systems. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension systems report investments at fair value.

#### **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.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

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

#### S. Prepayments

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

## T. Fair Value Measurements

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 2017, the District has implemented GASB Statement No. 77, "Tax Abatement Disclosures", GASB Statement No. 78, "Pensions Provided Through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans", GASB Statement No. 80, "Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units - An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 14" and GASB Statement No. 82, "Pension Issues - An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68 and No. 73".

GASB Statement No. 77 requires governments that enter into tax abatement agreements to disclose certain information about the agreement. GASB Statement No. 77 also requires disclosures related to tax abatement agreements that have been entered into by other governments that reduce the reporting government's tax revenues. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 77 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 78 establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for defined benefit pensions provided to the employees of state or local governmental employers through a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan (cost-sharing pension plan) that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of Statement 68 and that (a) is not a state or local governmental pension plan, (b) is used to provide defined benefit pensions both to employees of state or local governmental employers and to employees of employers that are not state or local governmental employers, and (c) has no predominant state or local governmental employer (either individually or collectively with other state or local governmental employers that provide pensions through the pension plan). The implementation of GASB Statement No. 78 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 80 improves the financial reporting by clarifying the financial statement presentation requirements for certain component units. This Statement applies to component units that are organized as not-for-profit corporations in which the primary government is the sole corporate member. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 80 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

## NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 82 addresses issues regarding (1) the presentation of payroll-related measures in required supplementary information, (2) the selection of assumptions and the treatment of deviations from the guidance in an Actuarial Standard of Practice for financial reporting purposes, and (3) the classification of payments made by employers to satisfy employee (plan member) contribution requirements. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 82 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

## **B.** Deficit Fund Balances

Fund balances at June 30, 2017 included the following individual fund deficits:

Nonmajor funds	Deficit
District managed student activity	\$ 20,135
IDEA Part B	2,904
Title I	2,274
Improving teacher quality	733
Total	<u>\$ 26,046</u>

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

## 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, 2017

## **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;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 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) or (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this section are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) investment pool;
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate note interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

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

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

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

#### A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2017, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$426,769. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "<u>Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures</u>", as of June 30, 2017, \$186,525 of the District's bank balance of \$436,525 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$250,000 was covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

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

#### **B.** Investments

The District had the following investments and maturities at June 30, 2017:

			Investment Maturities										
Measurement/	М	easurement	6	6 months		7 to 12		13 to 18		19 to 24		More than	
Investment type		Value		or less	months		months		months		2	24 months	
Fair Value:													
FHLB	\$	199,914	\$	199,914	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
FNMA		1,122,510		89,879		-		550,857		100,775		380,999	
FHLMC		814,520		-		149,652		-		-		664,868	
FFCB discount notes		578,129		-		578,129		-		-		-	
U.S. Treasury notes		895,504		-		-		199,766		199,508		496,230	
Commercial paper		576,876		576,876		-		-		-		-	
Common stock		1,230		1,230		-		-		-		-	
U.S. government money													
market mutual funds		7,581		7,581		-		-				-	
Total	\$	4,196,264	\$	875,480	\$	727,781	\$	750,623	\$	300,283	\$	1,542,097	

At June 30, 2017, the weighted average maturity of investments is 1.78 years.

The District's investments in U.S. Government money market mutual funds and common stock are valued using quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs). The District's investments in federal agency securities (FHLB, FNMA, FHLMC), FFCB discount notes, U.S Treasury notes, and commercial paper are valued using quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

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

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

*Credit Risk:* The District's investments in federal agency securities (FHLB, FNMA, FHLMC) and U.S. Treasury notes were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The District's investments in FFCB discount notes were rated A-1+ and P-1 by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The District's in the U.S. government money market mutual fund was rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's. The commercial paper was rated P-1 by Moody's and A-1 and A-1+ by Standard & Poor's. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code.

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

*Concentration of Credit Risk:* The District's investment policy does not place any limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the District at June 30, 2017:

Measurement/	М	easurement	
Investment type		Value	% of Total
Fair Value:			
FHLB	\$	199,914	4.76
FNMA		1,122,510	26.75
FHLMC		814,520	19.41
FFCB discount notes		578,129	13.78
U.S Treasury notes		895,504	21.34
Commercial paper		576,876	13.75
Common stock		1,230	0.03
U.S. government money market mutual funds		7,581	0.18
Total	\$	4,196,264	100.00

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

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

#### 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 disclosure above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2017:

\$	426,769
_	4,196,264
\$	4,623,033
\$	4,562,166
	60,867
	,
	\$

## **NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS**

**A.** Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2017, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

Transfers to nonmajor governmental funds from:	<u>Amount</u>
General fund	<u>\$ 17,442</u>

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

Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated 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.

**B.** Loans to and from other funds at June 30, 2017 as reported on the fund statements, consist of the following individual loans receivable and payable:

Loans from general fund to:	A	mount
Nonmajor governmental funds	\$	18,500

Loans to and from other funds are long-term loans and are not expected to be repaid within one year. Loans to and from other funds between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting on the statement of net position.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

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

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2017 represent the collection of calendar year 2016 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2017 were levied after April 1, 2016, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2016, 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 2017 represent the collection of calendar year 2016 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2017 became a lien on December 31, 2015, were levied after April 1, 2016, 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 Mahoning County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2017, are available to finance fiscal year 2017 operations. There was no amount available for advance at June 30, 2017. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2016 was \$10,980 in the general fund, \$1,867 in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), and \$154 in the classroom facilities maintenance 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, 2017 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reported as revenue at fiscal year-end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows.

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.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

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

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

	2016 Second Half Collections				2017 Fir Half Collec		
		Amount Percent			Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/residential							
and other real estate	\$	30,034,370	79.77	\$	29,849,720	75.47	
Public utility personal		7,617,360	20.23		9,704,150	24.53	
Total	\$	37,651,730	100.00	\$	39,553,870	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for:							
General operations		\$55.90			\$55.90		
Facilities maintenance		0.50			0.50		
Bonded debt		5.20			5.20		

## **NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at June 30, 2017 consisted of property taxes, accrued interest, and intergovernmental receivables. 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:**

Property taxes	\$ 1,552,010
Accounts	4,239
Accrued interest	7,137
Intergovernmental	102,163
Total	<u>\$ 1,665,549</u>

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, 2017

## **NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

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

	Balance			Balance
Governmental activities:	06/30/16	Additions	Deletions	06/30/17
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 590,631	\$ -		\$ 590,631
Construction-in-progress		4,900		4,900
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	590,631	4,900	<u> </u>	595,531
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	1,342,806	-	-	1,342,806
Buildings and improvements	14,155,806	-	-	14,155,806
Equipment and furniture	2,500,195	24,359	-	2,524,554
Vehicles	425,468	28,265	(19,200)	434,533
Total capital assets, being depreciated	18,424,275	52,624	(19,200)	18,457,699
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(1,112,940)	(47,340)	-	(1,160,280)
Buildings and improvements	(5,368,298)	(348,209)	-	(5,716,507)
Equipment and furniture	(2,323,679)	(78,058)	-	(2,401,737)
Vehicles	(396,111)	(12,877)	13,200	(395,788)
Total accumulated depreciation	(9,201,028)	(486,484)	13,200	(9,674,312)
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 9,813,878</u>	\$ (428,960)	\$ (6,000)	\$ 9,378,918

Depreciation expense was charged to the governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:		
Regular	\$	210,755
Special		26,522
Support services:		
Pupil		5,210
Instructional staff		15,629
Administration		23,680
Fiscal		2,368
Operations and maintenance		5,210
Pupil transportation		12,877
Extracurricular activities		79,093
Food service operations	_	105,140
Total depreciation expense	\$	486,484

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

## NOTE 9 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In a prior fiscal year, the District entered into a capital lease for computers and computer equipment. This lease agreement met the criteria of a capital lease as defined by GAAP, which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee at the conclusion of the lease term. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance of governmental funds. These expenditures are reflected as function expenditures on a budgetary basis. The District made the final lease payments on this capital lease during fiscal year 2017.

In fiscal year 2017, the District entered into a capital lease for copiers. This lease agreement met the criteria of a capital lease as defined by GAAP, which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee at the conclusion of the lease term. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance of governmental funds. These expenditures are reflected as function expenditures on a budgetary basis.

Capital assets consisting of copiers in the amount of \$24,359 have been capitalized. The copiers have a net book value of \$19,487 at June 30, 2017. A liability of \$17,912 at June 30, 2017 has been included in the basic financial statements.

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2017:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	A	mount
2018	\$	8,796
2019		8,796
2020		1,466
Total minimum lease payments		19,058
Less: amount representing interest		(1,146)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$	17,912

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

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

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

<u>Governmental activities:</u>		Balance 6/30/2016	Increases	I	Decreases	Balance 6/30/2017	Amounts Due in Dne Year
<u>General obligation bonds</u> Series 2001 bonds Series 2007 refunding bonds	\$	130,000 955,000	\$ - -	\$	(130,000)	\$ - 955,000	\$ 135,000
Other long-term obligations Capital lease obligations Net pension liability Compensated absences		37,649 7,938,867 322,909	24,359 1,871,410 127,858		(44,096) - (100,842)	17,912 9,810,277 349,925	 7,999 - 43,646
Total	\$	9,384,425	\$ 2,023,627	\$	(274,938)	11,133,114	\$ 186,645
Add: unamortized premium on bon	ds					33,983	
Total governmental activities						<u>\$ 11,167,097</u>	

## Series 2001 General Obligation Bonds

During fiscal year 2001, the District issued \$2,126,000 in general obligation bonds (Series 2001 Bonds) with stated interest rates from 4.40% to 6.15% in order to provide funds for the construction of a new building for the elementary, middle and high school. These bonds are general obligations of the District for which the full faith and credit of the District is pledged for repayment. Accordingly, such unmatured obligations of the District are accounted for as long-term obligations of the District. Payments of principal and interest relating to this bond are recorded as expenditures in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The source of payment is derived from a current 5.1 mill bonded debt tax levy.

In fiscal year 2007, the District advance refunded \$955,000 (the callable portion) of the Series 2001 current interest bonds. During fiscal year 2017, the District made a \$130,000 principal payment from the bond retirement debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

Interest payments on the remaining Series 2001 general obligation bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The bonds matured in fiscal year 2017.

In conjunction with the 5.1 mils which support the bond issue, the District also passed in fiscal year 2001 a 0.5 mill levy to ultimately fund the maintenance costs of the new facilities. Tax revenue from this levy has been reported in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

#### Series 2001 General Obligation Bonds

On August 24, 2006, the District issued general obligation bonds (Series 2007 Refunding Bonds) to advance refund a portion of the Series 2001 Bonds. The issuance proceeds of \$955,000 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. The refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and, accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

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

The Series 2007 Refunding Bonds are comprised of current interest term bonds, par value \$955,000. Interest rates range from 5.00% to 5.25%. The current interest term bonds mature on December 1 of 2017 through 2022.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$69,305. 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 issued.

#### Future Debt Service Requirements

The following is a summary of the District's future annual debt service requirements to maturity for the general obligation bonds:

Fiscal		Series 2007 Refunding Bonds								
Year	P	rincipal		Interest	_	Total				
2018	\$	135,000	\$	46,063	\$	181,063				
2019		145,000		39,063		184,063				
2020		155,000		31,368		186,368				
2021		165,000		22,969		187,969				
2022		175,000		14,043		189,043				
2023		180,000		4,724		184,724				
Total	\$	955,000	\$	158,230	\$	1,113,230				

#### Capital lease obligations

See Note 9 for details on the District's capital lease obligations.

#### Net Pension Liability

The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service. See Note 13 for details.

### Compensated absences

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid which, for the District, is primarily the general fund.

#### Legal Debt Margins

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 used in determining the District's legal debt margins 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 calculations 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, 2017 are a legal voted debt margin of \$2,765,796 (including available funds of \$160,948) and a legal unvoted debt margin of \$39,554.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

#### NOTE 11 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

#### **Compensated Absences**

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

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 250 days for all personnel. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of 59 days for teachers and administrators and a maximum of 59 days for classified employees.

## NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT

#### A. Property and Liability

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2017, the District contracted with ISU Love Insurance Agency to provide the following coverage:

Type of Coverage	Deductible	Coverage
Building and Contents	\$1,000	\$26,329,410
Crime Insurance	1,000	50,000
Automobile Liability	250	4,000,000
Uninsured Motorists	250	1,000,000
General Liability:		
Per occurrence	0	4,000,000
Total per year	0	6,000,000
School Leaders Errors & Omissions	2,500	4,000,000
Employment Practices	2,500	4,000,000
Cyber Liability	100,000	1,000,000
Pollution Liability	25,000	1,000,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

#### **B.** Employee Group Health Insurance

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

Rates are calculated and set through an annual update process. The District pays a monthly contribution which is placed in a common fund from which claims and payments are made for all participating districts and claims are paid for all participants regardless of claims flow. Any claim exceeding \$135,000 is covered by the Consortium's stop-loss carrier.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

## NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

The District pays 90% of the medical insurance premiums for certified and classified employees and their families.

The dental and prescription drug coverage is administered by Medical Mutual of Ohio (MMO), a third party administrator. The District pays 90% of prescription and dental premiums.

#### C. Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

The District participates in the Sheakley, Inc. 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 provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

## NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

#### Net Pension Liability

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

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

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.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

## NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

\* 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, 2017, 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.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

#### NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$80,118 for fiscal year 2017. Of this amount, \$3,048 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable at June 30, 2017.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

#### **NOTE 13 - 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. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, plan members were required to contribute 14 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 2017 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$397,986 for fiscal year 2017. Of this amount, \$67,208 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016, 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	.02030880%	0	0.02453236%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date		.01926710%	0	.02509515%	
Change in proportionate share	(0.	00104170)%	0	.00056279%	
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	1,410,174	\$	8,400,103	\$ 9,810,277
Pension expense	\$	109,994	\$	709,534	\$ 819,528

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

## NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

At June 30, 2017, 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	\$ 19,018	\$ 339,405	\$ 358,423
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	116,319	697,433	813,752
Changes of assumptions	94,137	-	94,137
Difference between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	-	249,449	249,449
District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	80,118	397,986	478,104
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 309,592	\$1,684,273	\$1,993,865
Deferred inflows of resources			
Difference between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	\$ 72,896	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 72,896

\$478,104 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, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:		SERS		STRS		Total	
2018 2019 2020 2021	\$	27,628 27,543 67,969 33,438	\$	236,540 236,540 504,162 309,045	\$	264,168 264,083 572,131 342,483	
Total	\$	156,578	\$	1,286,287	\$	1,442,865	

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

#### NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

#### **Actuarial Assumptions - SERS**

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2016, are presented below:

Wage Inflation	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	3 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (level percent of payroll)

For post-retirement mortality, the table used in evaluating allowances to be paid is the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and Scale BB, with 120% of male rates and 110% of female rates used. The RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table with 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement. Special mortality tables are used for the period after disability retirement.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2016 valuation were based on the results of an experience study that was completed June 30, 2015. As a result of the actuarial experience study, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates and (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

## NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined using a buildingblock approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating 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 %	0.50 %
US Equity	22.50	4.75
International Equity	22.50	7.00
Fixed Income	19.00	1.50
Private Equity	10.00	8.00
Real Assets	15.00	5.00
Multi-Asset Strategies	10.00	3.00
Total	100.00 %	

**Discount Rate** - The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.50 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the 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 7.50 percent, as well as what each plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.50 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate.

	Current					
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
		(6.50%)		(7.50%)	(8.50%)	
District's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$	1,866,982	\$	1,410,174	\$ 1,027,806	

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

#### NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

#### **Actuarial Assumptions - STRS**

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

Inflation	2.75 percent
Projected salary 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, 2016, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study, effective July 1, 2012.

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

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

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

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

#### NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	Current				
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase		
	(6.75%)	(7.75%)	(8.75%)		
District's proportionate share					
of the net pension liability	\$ 11,163,055	\$ 8,400,103	\$ 6,069,391		

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

#### **NOTE 14 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

#### A. School Employees Retirement System

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

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

#### **NOTE 14 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - (Continued)**

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required basic benefits, the Retirement Board allocates the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund. For fiscal year 2017, none of the employer contribution was allocated to health care. In addition, employers pay a surcharge for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated according to service credit earned. For fiscal year 2017, this amount was \$23,500. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2017, the District's surcharge obligation was \$8,984.

The District's contributions for health care (including surcharge) for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017, 2016, and 2015 were \$8,984, \$8,236, and \$13,008, respectively. The fiscal year 2017 amount has been reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal years 2016 and 2015.

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

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

Funding Policy - Ohio law authorizes STRS Ohio to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS Ohio. Active employee members do not contribute to the Plan. All benefit recipients pay a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions. For 2017, STRS Ohio did not allocate any employer contributions to the Health Care Stabilization Fund. None of the District's contributions were allocated to fund health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017, 2016 and 2015.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

## NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

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

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

## Net Change in Fund Balance

	Ger	neral fund
Budget basis	\$	18,196
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		(38,155)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(94,414)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(525)
Funds budgeted elsewhere		(27,187)
Adjustment for encumbrances		6,263
GAAP basis	<u>\$</u>	(135,822)

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the employee benefits insurance fund, the workers compensation insurance fund, the termination benefits fund and the public school support fund.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

#### **NOTE 16 - 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

School district foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2017 are not finalized. As a result, the impact of future FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2017 financial statements is not determinable, at this time. Management believes this may result in either an additional receivable to, or a liability of, the District.

## NOTE 17 - 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 covements		
Set-aside balance June 30, 2016	\$ -		
Current year set-aside requirement	104,048		
Current year qualifying expenditures	(89,200)		
Current year offsets	 (14,848)		
Total	\$ 		
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2018	\$ 		
Set-aside balance June 30, 2017	\$ _		

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

#### **NOTE 18 - 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 (less amounts already included in payables) in the governmental funds were as follows:

	Ye	Year-End			
Fund	Encu	imbrances			
General fund	\$	3,306			
Nonmajor governmental funds		6,653			
Total	\$	9,959			

# 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 FOUR FISCAL YEARS

		2017		2016		2015		2014
District's proportion of the net pension liability	(	).01926710%	0.02030880%		0.02143600%		(	0.02143600%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	1,410,174	\$	1,158,840	\$	1,084,864	\$	1,274,730
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	605,471	\$	611,404	\$	622,900	\$	545,845
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		232.91%		189.54%		174.16%		233.53%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		62.98%		69.16%		71.70%		65.52%

Note: Information prior to 2014 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

# 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 FOUR FISCAL YEARS

	2017		2016		2015		2014	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	(	0.02509515%	(	).02453236%	(	0.02383175%	(	0.02383175%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	8,400,103	\$	6,780,027	\$	5,796,706	\$	6,904,999
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	2,654,436	\$	2,559,543	\$	2,434,954	\$	2,577,669
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		316.46%		264.89%		238.06%		267.88%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		66.80%		72.10%		74.70%		69.30%

Note: Information prior to 2014 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

# LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2017			2016	 2015	2014	
Contractually required contribution	\$	80,118	\$	84,766	\$ 80,583	\$	86,334
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(80,118)		(84,766)	 (80,583)		(86,334)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	572,271	\$	605,471	\$ 611,404	\$	622,900
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		14.00%		14.00%	13.18%		13.86%

 2013 2012		2011		2010		 2009	2008		
\$ 75,545	\$	66,735	\$	56,513	\$	61,024	\$ 45,831	\$	43,581
 (75,545)		(66,735)		(56,513)		(61,024)	 (45,831)		(43,581)
\$ 	\$		\$		\$		\$ 	\$	_
\$ 545,845	\$	496,171	\$	449,586	\$	450,694	\$ 465,762	\$	443,798
13.84%		13.45%		12.57%		13.54%	9.84%		9.82%

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

# LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2017			2016	 2015	2014	
Contractually required contribution	\$	397,986	\$	371,621	\$ 358,336	\$	316,544
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	. <u></u>	(397,986)		(371,621)	 (358,336)		(316,544)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$	
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	2,842,757	\$	2,654,436	\$ 2,559,543	\$	2,434,954
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		14.00%		14.00%	14.00%		13.00%

 2013	013 2012		2011		2010		 2009	2008	
\$ 335,097	\$	338,293	\$	319,582	\$	320,242	\$ 315,411	\$	303,199
 (335,097)		(338,293)		(319,582)		(320,242)	 (315,411)		(303,199)
\$ -	\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
\$ 2,577,669	\$	2,602,254	\$	2,458,323	\$	2,463,400	\$ 2,426,238	\$	2,332,300
13.00%		13.00%		13.00%		13.00%	13.00%		13.00%

#### NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

#### 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 2014-2017.

*Changes in assumptions*: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2016. For fiscal year 2017, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates and (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

## 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 2014-2017.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2017. See the notes to the basic financials for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

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

The management's discussion and analysis of the Lowellville 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:

- Net position of governmental activities decreased \$3,249 which represents a 0.06% decrease from 2015.
- General revenues accounted for \$3,472,624 in revenue or 56.27% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$2,698,243 or 43.73% of total revenues of \$6,170,867.
- The District had \$6,174,116 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$2,698,243 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$3,472,624 were not adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and capital projects fund. The general fund had \$5,298,620 in revenues and \$5,023,742 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2016 the general fund's fund balance increased \$274,878 from a fund balance of \$1,309,941, as restated (see Note 3.C) to \$1,584,819.
- The District's capital projects fund had \$7,029 in revenues. During fiscal year 2016, the capital projects fund's fund balance increased \$7,029 from \$1,484,098, as restated (see Note 3.C) to \$1,491,127.

## 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 and capital projects fund are by far the most significant funds, and the only governmental funds reported as major funds.

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

## **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 2016?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include *all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues and expenses* using the *accrual basis of accounting* similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

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

The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 83-84 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 78. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and capital projects 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* than 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 85-89 of this report.

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

## **Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities**

The District acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in agency funds. The District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary assets and liabilities on page 90. 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 91-126 of this report.

# **Required Supplementary Information**

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 128 through 134 of this report.

# THIS SPACE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

## The District as a Whole

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

	Net Position			
	Governmental Activities 2016	Restated Governmental Activities 2015		
Assets				
Current and other assets	\$ 6,140,931	\$ 5,954,527		
Capital assets, net	9,813,878	10,268,492		
Total assets	15,954,809	16,223,019		
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>				
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	27,368	31,633		
Pension	943,525	503,958		
Total deferred outflows of resources	970,893	535,591		
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	637,445	680,379		
Long-term liabilities:				
Due within one year	193,543	257,991		
Due in more than one year:				
Net pension liability	7,938,867	6,881,570		
Other amounts	1,292,272	1,428,498		
Total liabilities	10,062,127	9,248,438		
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Property taxes levied for next year	1,137,499	1,084,900		
Pensions	552,542	1,248,489		
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,690,041	2,333,389		
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	8,715,989	9,007,780		
Restricted	816,281	900,933		
Unrestricted (deficit)	(4,358,736)	(4,731,930)		
Total net position	\$ 5,173,534	\$ 5,176,783		

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

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

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

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

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

GASB notes that pension obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this pension promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the District is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of this liability. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The employee enters the 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 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. In addition, the District has reported a net pension liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to pension on the accrual basis of accounting.

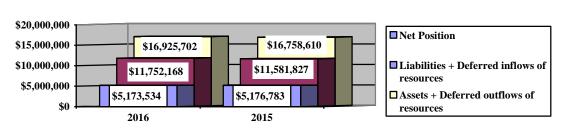
Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2016, the District's assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by \$5,173,534. Of this total, \$816,281 is restricted in use.

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

At year-end, capital assets represented 61.51% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2016, was \$8,715,989. 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, \$816,281, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$4,358,736.

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 Activities 2016	Restated Governmental Activities 2015				
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services and sales	\$ 2,153,399	\$ 2,016,286				
Operating grants and contributions	544,844	571,696				
General revenues:						
Property taxes	1,217,063	1,158,102				
Grants and entitlements	2,192,826	2,140,829				
Investment earnings	53,033	33,491				
Other	9,702	12,431				
Total revenues	6,170,867	5,932,835				
		(Continued)				

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

# Change in Net Position (Continued)

Expenses	Governmental Activities 2016	Governmental Activities 2015			
Program expenses:					
Instruction:					
Regular	\$ 3,056,036	\$ 3,096,346			
Special	340,829	332,547			
Vocational	83,191	34,957			
Other	15,487	15,892			
Support services:					
Pupil	293,677	210,821			
Instructional staff	240,061	215,756			
Board of education	22,158	19,099			
Administration	520,693	508,851			
Fiscal	173,355	121,451			
Operations and maintenance	481,014	562,188			
Pupil transportation	135,534	171,828			
Central	4,261	11,671			
Operations of non-instructional services:					
Food service operations	346,646	338,976			
Extracurricular activities	398,141	431,244			
Interest and fiscal charges	63,033	65,648			
Total expenses	6,174,116	6,137,275			
Change in net position	(3,249)	(204,440)			
Net position at beginning of year	5,176,783	5,381,223			
Net position at end of year	\$ 5,173,534	\$ 5,176,783			

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

## **Governmental Activities**

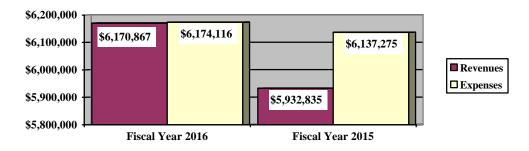
Net position of the District's governmental activities decreased \$3,249. Total governmental expenses of \$6,174,116 were partially offset by program revenues of \$2,698,243 and general revenues of \$3,472,624. Program revenues supported 43.70% of the total governmental expenses.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 55.26% of total governmental revenue.

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$3,495,543 or 56.62% of total governmental expenses for fiscal 2016. Overall, expenses increased less than 1% from the prior year.

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

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



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

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

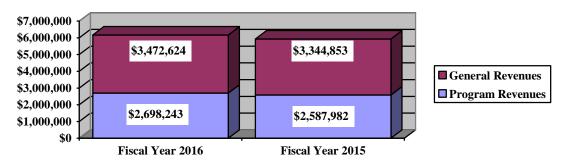
## **Governmental Activities**

	Total Cost of ServicesNet Cost of Services20162016		Total Cost of Services 2015	Net Cost of Services 2015
Program expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 3,056,036	\$ 1,152,360	\$ 3,096,346	\$ 1,315,778
Special	340,829	(35,803)	332,547	(50,471)
Vocational	83,191	83,183	34,957	29,810
Other	15,487	15,487	15,892	15,892
Support services:				
Pupil	293,677	250,909	210,821	154,327
Instructional staff	240,061	239,973	215,756	215,756
Board of education	22,158	22,158	19,099	19,099
Administration	520,693	520,693	508,851	508,851
Fiscal	173,355	170,381	121,451	121,437
Operations and maintenance	481,014	475,059	562,188	554,422
Pupil transportation	135,534	124,376	171,828	155,317
Central	4,261	4,261	11,671	11,671
Operations of non-instructional services:				
Food service operations	346,646	110,422	338,976	113,719
Extracurricular activities	398,141	279,381	431,244	318,037
Interest and fiscal charges	63,033	63,033	65,648	65,648
Total expenses	\$ 6,174,116	\$ 3,475,873	\$ 6,137,275	\$ 3,549,293

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, as 34.77% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 56.30%. The District's property tax revenues and Foundation payments received from the State of Ohio are the primary sources of 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**



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

## The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$4,089,871, which is greater than last year's total of \$3,900,732. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2016 and 2015.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2016						
General Capital Projects Other Governmental	\$ 1,584,819 1,491,127 1,013,925	\$ 1,309,941 1,484,098 1,106,693	\$ 274,878 7,029 (92,768)	20.98 % 0.47 % (8.38) %			
Total	\$ 4,089,871	\$ 3,900,732	<u>\$ 189,139</u>	4.85 %			

# General Fund

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

	2016 Amount	2015 Amount	Change	Percentage Change	
Revenues					
Property taxes	\$ 982,722	\$ 916,018	\$ 66,704	7.28 %	
Tuition	1,956,772	1,804,113	152,659	8.46 %	
Earnings on investments	42,022	23,802	18,220	76.55 %	
Intergovernmental	2,293,079	2,251,980	41,099	1.83 %	
Other revenues	24,025	24,010	15	0.06 %	
Total	\$ 5,298,620	\$ 5,019,923	\$ 278,697	5.55 %	
<u>Expenditures</u>					
Instruction	\$ 3,088,006	\$ 3,092,234	\$ (4,228)	(0.14) %	
Support services	1,707,816	1,670,511	37,305	2.23 %	
Extracurricular activities	217,920	232,783	(14,863)	(6.38) %	
Total	\$ 5,013,742	\$ 4,995,528	\$ 18,214	0.36 %	

As can be seen in the above table, revenues generated were sufficient to cover expenditures in the general fund in fiscal year 2016. Overall revenues increased 5.55% from the prior year. The increase in tuition revenue is due to an increase in open enrollment. The District has reported an increase in earnings on investments, as the District had more money to invest in fiscal year 2016. All other revenues remained consistent with prior year.

Overall expenditures increased 0.36% from the prior year. Support services increased due to increases in pupil support and instructional staff support as the District utilized more of these services in the education of students in fiscal year 2016. All other expenses remained consistent with the prior year.

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

## Capital Projects Fund

The District's capital projects fund had \$7,029 in revenues and no expenditures. During fiscal year 2016, the capital projects fund's fund balance increased \$7,029 from \$1,484,098 to \$1,491,127. The capital projects fund had interest earnings of \$7,029.

## 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 \$5,001,000 and \$5,246,700, respectively. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2016 were \$5,246,738. This was a \$38 increase from the final budgeted revenues and other financing sources.

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures plus other financing uses) were \$4,977,915. The final budgeted appropriations were \$5,027,915. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2016 totaled \$5,009,181, which was \$18,734 less than the final budget appropriations.

## **Capital Assets and Debt Administration**

## Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2016, the District had \$9,813,878 invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows June 30, 2016 balances compared to June 30, 2015.

· · <del>·</del>

30

	Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)	
	Governmen	ntal Activities
Land	2016	2015
Land	\$ 590,631	\$ 590,631
Construction-in-progress	-	40,814
Land improvements	229,866	213,070
Building and improvements	8,787,508	9,135,717
Furniture and equipment	176,516	247,159
Vehicles	29,357	41,101
Total	<u>\$ 9,813,878</u>	\$ 10,268,492

• •

The overall decrease in capital assets of \$454,614 is due to depreciation expense of \$495,590 exceeding capital outlays of \$40,976 in the fiscal year.

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

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

## Debt Administration

At June 30, 2016, the District had \$1,085,000 in general obligation bonds and \$37,649 in capital leases outstanding. Of this total, \$167,649 is due within one year and \$955,000 is due within greater than one year. The following table summarizes the bonds outstanding.

## **Outstanding Debt, at Year End**

	Governmental Activities <u>2016</u>	Governmental Activities 2015
General obligation bonds Capital lease	\$ 1,085,000 37,649	\$ 1,205,000 73,114
Total	\$ 1,122,649	\$ 1,278,114

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

## **Current Financial Related Activities**

The District is and has been financially strong for a long period of time, extending back to 1985 when the last operating levy was approved by the voters. Since that time, only the 5.1 mill bond issue for the new K-12 School has been on the ballot and that was approved by 70% of the voters. Contributing to the financial soundness of the District is open enrollment, which has been in effect since 1994. The open enrollment program has been well managed from an educational and a financial viewpoint.

Although property taxes have remained flat for an extended period of time, the combination of State Funding (approximately 75% of revenue), open enrollment, and cost containment have allowed us to remain financially sound. Unrestricted State funding decreased in the last fiscal year compared to the previous fiscal year. Continued increases in open enrollment funding and continued cost containment policies have allowed the District to remain financially sound.

The most significant challenge in the years ahead will be the level of State funding. Current indications are that future increases will not approximate past increases. Also significant are the increased number of school districts adopting open enrollment policies which could result in a loss of open enrollment students for the District. Reducing expenditures in direct proportion to a potential decrease in open enrollment students will not be possible; therefore, higher costs per pupil will be the result.

The District continues to be budget conscious as the future of education funding continues to be on a decline and its future revenues are in question. For fiscal year 2012, the District attained an excellent rating for the eleventh consecutive year while continuing to operate at one of the lowest cost per pupil levels in the State and maintaining a learning environment in an up to date facility with classroom technology among the best in the State. The District will continue to monitor its cost per pupil and eliminate unnecessary expenses while maintaining an excellent learning environment for our students.

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

## **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 Mrs. Maureen Lloyd, Treasurer, Lowellville Local School District, 52 Rocket Place, Lowellville, Ohio 44436.

# THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2016

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	<b>* * * * * * *</b>
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,693,188
Investments.	1,074
Receivables:	1 292 097
	1,382,987
Accounts.	1,629
Accrued interest	8,389 53,664
Intergovernmental	55,004
Nondepreciable capital assets	590,631
Depreciable capital assets, net.	9,223,247
Capital assets, net	9,813,878
Total assets.	15,954,809
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	27,368
Pension - STRS	839,713
Pension - SERS	103,812
Total deferred outflows of resources	970,893
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable.	8,065
Accrued wages and benefits payable	541,990
Intergovernmental payable	9,731
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.	73,108
Accrued interest payable	4,551
Long-term liabilities:	.,
Due within one year.	193,543
Due in more than one year:	
Net pension liability.	7,938,867
Other amounts due in more than one year .	1,292,272
Total liabilities	10,062,127
<b>Deferred inflows of resources:</b> Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	1,137,499
Pension - STRS.	463,968
Pension - SERS.	88,574
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,690,041
	1,090,041
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	8,715,989
Restricted for:	27.229
Capital projects	27,238
Classroom facilities maintenance	316,159
Debt service.	171,924
Locally funded programs	356
Federally funded programs	15,591
Student activities	9,491
Other purposes	275,522
Unrestricted (deficit)	(4,358,736)
Total net position	\$ 5,173,534

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

			P	D			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in	
		<u> </u>	Program harges for		es ating Grants	Net Position Governmental		
	Expenses		ices and Sales			Ċ	Activities	
Governmental activities:	 <b>F</b>							
Instruction:								
Regular	\$ 3,056,036	\$	1,856,199	\$	47,477	\$	(1,152,360)	
Special	340,829		100,573		276,059		35,803	
Vocational	83,191		-		8		(83,183)	
Other	15,487		-		-		(15,487)	
Support services:								
Pupil	293,677		-		42,768		(250,909)	
Instructional staff	240,061		-		88		(239,973)	
Board of education	22,158		-		-		(22,158)	
Administration.	520,693		-		-		(520,693)	
Fiscal.	173,355		-		2,974		(170,381)	
Operations and maintenance	481,014		-		5,955		(475,059)	
Pupil transportation.	135,534		-		11,158		(124,376)	
Central	4,261		-		-		(4,261)	
Operation of non-instructional								
services:								
Food service operations	346,646		95,474		140,750		(110,422)	
Extracurricular activities.	398,141		101,153		17,607		(279,381)	
Interest and fiscal charges	 63,033		-				(63,033)	
Total governmental activities	\$ 6,174,116	\$	2,153,399	\$	544,844		(3,475,873)	

#### General revenues:

Property taxes levied for:	
General purposes	1,031,342
Debt service.	171,605
Special revenue.	14,116
Grants and entitlements not restricted	
to specific programs	2,192,826
Investment earnings	53,033
Miscellaneous	 9,702
Total general revenues	 3,472,624
Change in net position	(3,249)
Net position at beginning of year	 5,176,783
Net position at end of year	\$ 5,173,534

#### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2016

	General		Capital Projects				Total Governmental Funds	
Assets:			• • •					
Equity in pooled cash								
and cash equivalents.	\$ 2,144,091	\$	1,491,127	\$	1,057,970	\$	4,693,188	
Investments.	-		-		1,074		1,074	
Receivables:	1 175 150				207.925		1 292 097	
Property taxes.	1,175,152		-		207,835 1,629		1,382,987 1,629	
Accounts	8,389				1,029		8,389	
Interfund loans	1,200		-		-		1,200	
Intergovernmental.	41,538		-		12,126		53,664	
Loans to other funds.	 18,500		-		-		18,500	
Total assets	\$ 3,388,870	\$	1,491,127	\$	1,280,634	\$	6,160,631	
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$ 2,563	\$	-	\$	5,502	\$	8,065	
Accrued wages and benefits payable	520,562		-		21,428		541,990	
Compensated absences payable	1,258		-		-		1,258	
Intergovernmental payable	9,458		-		273		9,731	
Pension and postemployment benefits payable .	66,540		-		6,568		73,108	
Interfund loans payable.			-		1,200		1,200	
Loans from other funds.	-		-		18,500		18,500	
Total liabilities.	 600,381	·	-		53,471		653,852	
Deferred inflows of resources:	 ,						<u> </u>	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year.	960,720		-		176,779		1,137,499	
Delinquent property tax revenue not available.	203,452		_		29,035		232,487	
Intergovernmental revenue not available.	34,057		-		7,424		41,481	
Accrued interest not available.	5,441		_		7,121		5,441	
Total deferred inflows of resources	 1,203,670	·	-		213,238		1,416,908	
Fund balances:	 						-,,	
Nonspendable:								
Long-term loans.	18,500		-		-		18,500	
Restricted:	,						,	
Debt service	-		-		149,756		149,756	
Capital improvements	-		-		27,238		27,238	
Classroom facilities maintenance	-		-		313,843		313,843	
Food service operations	-		-		287,424		287,424	
Other purposes.	-		-		17,021		17,021	
Committed:								
Capital improvements	-		1,491,127		-		1,491,127	
Recreation	-		-		31,011		31,011	
Termination benefits.	102,167		-		-		102,167	
Other purposes.	-		-		187,979		187,979	
Assigned:								
Student instruction	2,232		-		-		2,232	
Student and staff support.	10,971		-		-		10,971	
Unassigned (deficit)	 1,450,949		-		(347)		1,450,602	
Total fund balances	1,584,819	_	1,491,127	_	1,013,925	_	4,089,871	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances .	\$ 3,388,870	\$	1,491,127	\$	1,280,634	\$	6,160,631	

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 4,089,871
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.		9,813,878
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Accrued interest receivable Intergovernmental receivable	\$ 232,487 5,441 41,481	
Total		279,409
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.		(40,257)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		27,368
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(4,551)
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 Deferred inflows of resources - pension Net pension liability Total	943,525 (552,542) (7,938,867)	(7,547,884)
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 Capital lease obligations Compensated absences Total	(1,085,000) (37,649) (321,651)	(1,444,300)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 5,173,534

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

	General	Capital Projects	lonmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Revenues:	 				
From local sources:					
Property taxes	\$ 982,722	\$ -	\$ 180,744	\$	1,163,466
Tuition	1,956,772	-	-		1,956,772
Earnings on investments	42,022	7,029	8,005		57,056
Charges for services	-	-	95,474		95,474
Extracurricular.	12,743	-	88,410		101,153
Contributions and donations	1,580	-	16,275		17,855
Other local revenues	9,702	-	16,085		25,787
Intergovernmental - state	2,271,807	-	55,493		2,327,300
Intergovernmental - federal	21,272	-	345,158		366,430
Total revenues	 5,298,620	 7,029	 805,644		6,111,293
Expenditures:					
Instruction:					
Regular.	2,807,051	-	49,744		2,856,795
Special	180,714	-	136,458		317,172
Vocational	84,434	-	-		84,434
Other	15,807	-	-		15,807
Support services:					
Pupil	242,685	-	44,486		287,171
Instructional staff	224,844	-	88		224,932
Board of education	22,192	-	-		22,192
Administration	508,280	-	-		508,280
Fiscal	163,147	-	7,144		170,291
Operations and maintenance	427,956	-	51,880		479,836
Pupil transportation	114,451	-	11,105		125,556
Central	4,261	-	-		4,261
Operation of non-instructional services:					
Food service operations.	-	-	241,162		241,162
Extracurricular activities	217,920	-	104,545		322,465
Facilities acquisition and construction	-	-	40,709		40,709
Debt service:					
Principal retirement.	-	-	155,465		155,465
Interest and fiscal charges	 -	 -	 65,626		65,626
Total expenditures	 5,013,742	 -	 908,412		5,922,154
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)					
expenditures	 284,878	 7,029	 (102,768)		189,139
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers in.	-	-	10,000		10,000
Transfers (out)	(10,000)	-			(10,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	 (10,000)	 -	 10,000		-
Net change in fund balances	274,878	7,029	(92,768)		189,139
Fund balances at beginning of year (restated).	 1,309,941	 1,484,098	 1,106,693		3,900,732
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 1,584,819	\$ 1,491,127	\$ 1,013,925	\$	4,089,871

#### 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		\$	189,139
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 Current year depreciation Total	\$ 40,976 (495,590)		(454,614)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.			
Property taxes Earnings on investments Intergovernmental	53,597 631 7,736		
Total			61,964
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 Capital leases Total	 120,000 35,465		155,465
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 less interest being reported in the statement of activities: Accrued interest payable Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of deferred charges on refundings Total	 584 6,274 (4,265)		2,593
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.			456,387
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.			(378,170)
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.			(36,013)
Change in net position of governmental activities	-	\$	(3,249)
	=	-	(0,)

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

	Budgeted Amounts				Variance with Final Budget Positive		
		Original	Final		Actual		egative)
Revenues:		0			 		
From local sources:							
Property taxes	\$	939,375	\$	971,742	\$ 971,742	\$	-
Tuition.		1,891,408		1,956,772	1,956,772		-
Earnings on investments		18,159		18,785	18,823		38
Contributions and donations		1,247		1,580	1,580		-
Other local revenues		9,677		9,702	9,702		-
Intergovernmental - state		2,117,342		2,262,347	2,262,347		-
Intergovernmental - federal		19,292		21,272	 21,272		-
Total revenues		4,996,500		5,242,200	 5,242,238		38
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular		2,810,951		2,799,458	2,799,459		(1)
Special.		168,165		178,741	178,741		-
Vocational.		36,664		76,431	76,371		60
Other		16,572		15,215	15,215		-
Support services:		100 700		007 701	227 701		
Pupil		180,700		237,791	237,791		-
Instructional staff		201,212		225,924	225,924		-
Board of education		31,854		22,983	22,932		51
Administration.		467,560		509,475	509,475		112
Fiscal		165,443 483,632		165,577 426,302	165,465 425,720		582
Operations and maintenance		129,004		420,302	423,720		49
Central.		129,004		4,381	4,261		120
Extracurricular activities.		234,885		222,604	222,143		461
Total expenditures		4,943,915		4,999,415	 4,997,981		1,434
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)				0.40 70 7	244.257		1 470
expenditures		52,585		242,785	 244,257		1,472
Other financing sources (uses):							
Transfers (out).		(30,000)		(27,000)	(10,000)		17,000
Advances in.		4,500		4,500	4,500		-
Advances (out)		(4,000)		(1,500)	(1,200)		300
Total other financing sources (uses)		(29,500)		(24,000)	 (6,700)		17,300
Net change in fund balance		23,085		218,785	237,557		18,772
Fund balance at beginning of year		1,688,962		1,688,962	1,688,962		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		11,915		11,915	11,915		-
Fund balance at end of year	\$	1,723,962	\$	1,919,662	\$ 1,938,434	\$	18,772
-					 		

## STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AGENCY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2016

	A	Agency
Assets: Equity in pooled cash		
and cash equivalents	\$	56,352
Total assets.	\$	56,352
Liabilities:		
Due to students	\$	53,897 2,455
Total liabilities	\$	56,352

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

# NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Lowellville Local School District (the "District") was established in 1920 through the consolidation of existing land areas and school districts. The District is organized under Article VI, Section 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The District operates under a locally-elected Board form of government consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four-year terms. The District provides educational services as authorized by State and/or federal agencies.

The District serves an area of approximately 6 square miles. It is located in Mahoning County, and includes the Village of Lowellville. It is staffed by 43 certified full-time teaching employees and 14 non-certified personnel who provide services to approximately 575 students and other community members. The District currently operates 1 instructional building.

# 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</u>: <u>Omnibus an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34</u>". The reporting entity is composed of the primary government and component units. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the District. For the District, this includes general operations, food service, and student related activities of the District.

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

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

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

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

# JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

#### Area Cooperative Computerized Educational Service System

The Area Cooperative Computerized Educational Service System (ACCESS), a council of governments, is a computer network which provides data services to twenty three school districts. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to the administrative and instructional functions among member districts. Each of the governments of these schools supports ACCESS based upon a per pupil charge. ACCESS is governed by an assembly consisting of superintendents or other designees of the member school districts. The assembly exercises total control over the operation of ACCESS including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. All of the revenues of ACCESS are generated from charges for services and State funding. Financial information can be obtained from the treasurer for the Mahoning County Educational Service Center, who serves as fiscal agent, at 100 DeBartolo Place, Suite 220, Youngstown, Ohio 44512-7019.

## Mahoning County Career & Technical Center

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

## INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

## Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

The District participates in a Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP) administered by CompManagement, 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.

## Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium

The Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium (the "Consortium") is a shared risk pool comprised of 12 Mahoning County school districts. The Consortium is governed by an assembly which consists of one representative from each participating school district (usually the superintendent or designee). The assembly elects officers for one-year terms to serve as the Board of Directors. The assembly exercises controls over the operations of the Consortium. All revenues of the Consortium are generated from charges for services and remitted to the fiscal agent, Springfield Local School District. The fiscal agent will then remit the charges for services to Medical Mutual of Ohio (MMO), who acts in the capacity of a third-party administrator (TPA) for claims processing.

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

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

## **B.** Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to 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.

## GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

<u>Capital projects fund</u> - The capital projects fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays including the acquisition and construction of capital facilities and other capital assets.

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 not accounted for in the capital projects fund, (b) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects and (c) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.

# PROPRIETARY FUNDS

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

## FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

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

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

## C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the governmental activities of the District. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and 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.

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.

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property 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, 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 13 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes 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 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 13 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.

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

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

<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

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

- 1. Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.
- 2. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Mahoning County Budget Commission for tax rate determination.
- 3. Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. On or before June 30, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The certificate of estimated resources may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final amended certificates of estimated resources issued for fiscal year 2016.
- 4. By July 1, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures, which is the legal level of budgetary control. Although the legal level of budgetary control has been established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present budgetary statement comparisons at the fund and function level of expenditures. State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year. Resolution appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures may not exceed the appropriation totals.
- 5. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with the general obligation bond indenture and other statutory provisions.

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

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

- 7. Appropriations amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations, which either reallocated or increased the original appropriated amounts. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the original and final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.
- 8. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

## F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the District is pooled. 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" or "investments" on the basic financial statements.

During fiscal year 2016, investments were limited to Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) securities, Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB) securities, Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) securities, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) securities, U.S. Treasury Notes, money market mutual funds and common stock. While common stock is not an allowable investment according to Ohio Statute, the District has been endowed with a gift of stock to its other governmental funds. No public funds were used to acquire the stock. Investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. At June 30, 2016, the common stock had a fair value of \$1,074.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund or by policy of the Board of Education fund. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2016 amounted to \$42,022, which includes \$20,445 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.

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

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

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

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

## H. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. During 2016, the District maintained their capitalization threshold at \$5,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. The District does not possess infrastructure.

All reported capital assets except land and construction in progress are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets.

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

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	5 - 20 years
Buildings and improvements	20 - 50 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	6 - 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.

Receivables and payables resulting from long-term interfund loans are classified as "loans to/from other funds". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column on the statement of net position.

## J. Compensated Absences

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

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

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

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "<u>Accounting for Compensated Absences</u>", 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 to retire in the future, all employees with 20 years of current service with the District, all employees age 45 with at least 15 years of service, and all employees age 50 with at least 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. For governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures as payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. 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 recorded.

## 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, claims and judgments, compensated absences and net pension liabilities 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. 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. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable.

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

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

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

<u>Committed</u> - The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of the 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.

## M. 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 operations and the endowment fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

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

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

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

## N. 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.

## **O. 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.

## P. Issuance Costs/Bond Premiums and Discounts and Accounting Gain or Loss on Debt Refunding

On the governmental fund financial statements, issuance costs, bond premiums, bond discounts, and deferred charges from debt refunding are recognized in the current period.

On the government-wide financial statements, issuance costs are recognized in the current period and are not amortized. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method. Unamortized bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds reported on the statement of net position. Unamortized bond discounts are presented as a reduction to the face amount of the bonds reported on the statement of net position. The reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 10.

For advance refunding resulting in the defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This 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.

# 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 positon have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension systems. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension systems report investments at fair value.

## **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.

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

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

## S. Prepayments

Certain payments to vendors reflect the costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the balance sheet using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of the purchase and the expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed. The District had no prepayments at June 30, 2016.

## T. Fair Value Measurements

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

## NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

## A. Change in Accounting Principles/Restatement of Net Position

For fiscal year 2016, the District has implemented GASB Statement No. 72, "<u>Fair Value Measurement</u> and <u>Application</u>", GASB Statement No. 73 "<u>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, "<u>The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments</u>", and GASB Statement No. 79, "<u>Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants</u>".</u>

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

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

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

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

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

# NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

## **B.** Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor Governmental Funds	D	eficit
IDEA Part-B	\$	9,013
Title I		825

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.

## C. Restatement

The District has restated the beginning fund balance to reflect a board approved resolution reclassifying certain loans to other funds as transfers.

		Capital		Ν	Jonmajor
	 General		Projects		vernmental
Fund balance June 30, 2015	\$ 2,026,898	\$	784,098	\$	1,089,736
Adjustment	 (716,957)		700,000		16,957
Fund balance July 1, 2015	\$ 1,309,941	\$	1,484,098	\$	1,106,693

## NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 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) or (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this section are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) investment pool;
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate note interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

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

# A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2016, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$553,092. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "<u>Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures</u>", as of June 30, 2016, \$322,083 of the District's bank balance of \$572,083 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$250,000 was covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

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

# NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

#### **B.** Investments

The District had the following investments and maturities at June 30, 2016:

			Investment Maturities									
Investment	]	Fair Value	6 months or less		7 to 12 months		13 to 18 months		19 to 24 months		More than 24 months	
Money market mutual fund	\$	463,640	\$	463,640	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
FNMA		1,464,973		401,086		-		401,405		-		662,482
FFCB		150,393		-		150,393		-		-		-
FHLB		451,594		100,039		150,457		201,098		-		-
FHLMC		653,687		-		-		-		400,717		252,970
U.S. Treasury notes		1,012,161		-		100,033		-		-		912,128
Common stock		1,074		1,074		-		-		-		-
Total	\$	4,197,522	\$	965,839	\$	400,883	\$	602,503	\$	400,717	\$	1,827,580

At June 30, 2016, the weighted average maturity of investments is 1.73 years.

The District's investments in federal agency securities, common stock, U.S. Treasury notes are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs). The money market mutual fund is valued at the daily redemption value as reported by the underlying fund and are categorized as a Level 1 input of the fair value hierarchy.

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

*Credit Risk:* The District's investments in federal agency securities and U.S. Treasury Notes were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The District's money market mutual fund was rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's. The common stock was rated between BBB- and AA+ by Standard & Poor's. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code.

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

# NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

*Concentration of Credit Risk:* The District's investment policy does not place any limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the District at June 30, 2016:

Investment type	Fair Value	% of Total		
Money market mutual fund	\$ 463,640	11.05		
FNMA	1,464,973	34.90		
FFCB	150,393	3.58		
FHLB	451,594	10.76		
FHLMC	653,687	15.57		
U.S. Treasury notes	1,012,161	24.11		
Common stock	1,074	0.03		
Total	\$ 4,197,522	100.00		

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

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

Cash and investments per note disclosure		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	553,092
Investments	_	4,197,522
Total	\$	4,750,614
Cash and investments per statement of net position		
Governmental activities Agency funds	\$	4,694,262 56,352
Total	\$	4,750,614

# **NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS**

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

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

#### NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)

Receivable fund	Payable fund	An	nount
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$	1,200

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

Transfers to nonmajor governmental funds from:	Amount
General fund	\$ 10,000

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

Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated 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.

**C.** Loans to and from other funds at June 30, 2016 as reported on the fund statements, consist of the following individual loans receivable and payable:

Loans from general fund to:	Amount		
Nonmajor governmental funds	\$	18,500	

Loans to and from other funds are long-term loans and are not expected to be repaid within one year. Loans to and from other funds between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting on the statement of net position.

#### **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 Mahoning County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2016, are available to finance fiscal year 2016 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2016 was \$10,980 in the general fund, \$1,867 in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), and \$154 in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. There was no amount available for advance at June 30, 2015. 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	\$	30,382,090	81.82	\$	30,034,370	79.77		
Public utility personal		6,751,500	18.18	_	7,617,360	20.23		
Total	\$	37,133,590	100.00	\$	37,651,730	100.00		
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for:								
General operations		\$56.40			\$56.40			
Bonded debt		5.10			5.20			

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

#### **NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at June 30, 2016 consisted of property taxes, accrued interest, and intergovernmental receivables. 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:**

Property taxes	\$ 1,382,987
Accounts	1,629
Accrued interest	8,389
Intergovernmental	 53,664
Total	\$ 1,446,669

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

# **NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

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

~	Balance		- 1 -	Balance
Governmental activities:	06/30/15	Additions	Deletions	06/30/16
Capital assets, not being depreciated:	¢ 500 (21	¢	¢.	¢ 500 (01
Land	\$ 590,631	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 590,631
Construction-in-progress	40,814	2,148	(42,962)	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	631,445	2,148	(42,962)	590,631
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	1,266,516	76,290	-	1,342,806
Buildings and improvements	14,155,806	-	-	14,155,806
Equipment and furniture	2,494,695	5,500	-	2,500,195
Vehicles	425,468			425,468
Total capital assets, being depreciated	18,342,485	81,790		18,424,275
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(1,053,446)	(59,494)	-	(1,112,940)
Buildings and improvements	(5,020,089)	(348,209)	-	(5,368,298)
Equipment and furniture	(2,247,536)	(76,143)	-	(2,323,679)
Vehicles	(384,367)	(11,744)		(396,111)
Total accumulated depreciation	(8,705,438)	(495,590)		(9,201,028)
Total capital assets, net	\$ 10,268,492	<u>\$ (411,652)</u>	\$ (42,962)	\$ 9,813,878

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

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

Depreciation expense was charged to the governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 215,312
Special	27,096
Support services:	
Pupil	5,322
Instructional staff	15,967
Administration	24,192
Fiscal	2,419
Operations and maintenance	5,322
Pupil transportation	11,744
Extracurricular activities	80,802
Food service operations	 107,414
Total depreciation expense	\$ 495,590

# NOTE 9 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

During a prior fiscal year, the District entered into a capital lease for computers and computer equipment. This lease agreement met the criteria of a capital lease as defined by GAAP, which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee at the conclusion of the lease term. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance of governmental funds. These expenditures are reflected as function expenditures on a budgetary basis.

Capital assets consisting of computers and computer equipment in the amount of \$113,081 have not been capitalized since they do not meet the District's capitalization threshold. A liability of \$37,649 at June 30, 2016 has been included in the basic financial statements.

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

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Amount
2017	39,967
Total minimum lease payments	39,967
Less: amount representing interest	(2,318)
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 37,649</u>

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

#### NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. During fiscal year 2001, the District issued \$2,126,000 in general obligation bonds (Series 2001 Bonds) with stated interest rates from 4.40% to 6.15% in order to provide funds for the construction of a new building for the elementary, middle and high school. These bonds are general obligations of the District for which the full faith and credit of the District is pledged for repayment. Accordingly, such unmatured obligations of the District are accounted for as long-term obligations of the District. Payments of principal and interest relating to this bond are recorded as expenditures in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The source of payment is derived from a current 5.1 mill bonded debt tax levy.

In fiscal year 2007, the District advance refunded \$955,000 (the callable portion) of the Series 2001 current interest bonds. During fiscal year 2016, the District made a \$120,000 principal payment from the bond retirement debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

Interest payments on the remaining Series 2001 general obligation bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final stated maturity on the remaining bonds in the issue is December 1, 2016.

In conjunction with the 5.1 mils which support the bond issue, the District also passed in fiscal year 2001 a 0.5 mill levy to ultimately fund the maintenance costs of the new facilities. Tax revenue from this levy has been reported in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

**B.** On August 24, 2006, the District issued general obligation bonds (Series 2007 Refunding Bonds) to advance refund a portion of the Series 2001 Bonds. The issuance proceeds of \$955,000 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. The refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and, accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position.

The Series 2007 Refunding Bonds are comprised of current interest term bonds, par value \$955,000. Interest rates range from 5.00% to 5.25%. The current interest term bonds mature on December 1 of 2017 through 2022.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$69,305. 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 issued.

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

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

**C.** The following is a summary of the District's future annual debt service requirements to maturity for the general obligation bonds:

Fiscal		Se	ries	2001 Boi	nds		Series 2007 Refunding Bonds									
Year	I	Principal	I	nterest	Total		Principal		Principal		Principal Interest		Interest			Total
2017	\$	130,000	\$	3,997	\$	133,997	\$	-	\$	49,438	\$	49,438				
2018		-		-		-		135,000		46,063		181,063				
2019		-		-		-		145,000		39,063		184,063				
2020		-		-		-		155,000		31,368		186,368				
2021		-		-		-		165,000		22,969		187,969				
2022 - 2023		_		_		-		355,000		18,767		373,767				
Total	\$	130,000	\$	3,997	\$	133,997	\$	955,000	\$	207,668	\$	1,162,668				

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

<u>Governmental activities:</u>		Balance 6/30/2015	Increases	 Decreases	 Balance 6/30/2016	Amounts Due in Dne Year
General obligation bonds						
Series 2001 bonds	\$	250,000	\$ -	\$ (120,000)	\$ 130,000	\$ 130,000
Series 2007 refunding bonds		955,000	-	-	955,000	-
Capital lease obligation		73,114	-	(35,465)	37,649	37,649
Net pension liability		6,881,570	1,057,297	-	7,938,867	-
Other long-term obligations						
Compensated absences		361,844	63,591	 (102,526)	 322,909	 25,894
Total	\$	8,521,528	\$ 1,120,888	\$ (257,991)	9,384,425	\$ 193,543
Add: Unamortized premium on refu	ndir	ng			 40,257	
Total governmental activities					\$ 9,424,682	

<u>Net Pension Liability</u> - The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service. See Note 13 for details.

Capital lease obligation - See Note 9 for details.

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

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

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

#### E. Legal Debt Margins

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 used in determining the District's legal debt margins 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 calculations 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 legal voted debt margin of \$2,453,412 (including available funds of \$149,756), a legal unvoted debt margin of \$37,652, and a legal energy conservation debt margin of \$338,866.

## NOTE 11 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

#### **Compensated Absences**

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

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 250 days for all personnel. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of 59 days for teachers and administrators and a maximum of 55 days for classified employees.

#### NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT

#### A. Property and Liability

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2016, the District contracted with Liberty Mutual Insurance to provide the following coverage:

Type of Coverage	Deductible	Coverage
Building and Contents	\$5,000	\$21,175,900
Crime Insurance	1,000	250,000
Automobile Liability	250	1,000,000
Uninsured Motorists	250	1,000,000
General Liability:		
Per occurrence	0	2,000,000
Total per year	0	5,000,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

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

#### NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

#### **B.** Employee Group Health Insurance

The District has joined together with other school districts in Mahoning County to form the Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium, a public entity shared risk pool, currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for 12 member school districts. The plan was organized to provide life insurance, health care and other benefits to its member organizations.

Rates are calculated and set through an annual update process. The District pays a monthly contribution which is placed in a common fund from which claims and payments are made for all participating districts and claims are paid for all participants regardless of claims flow. Any claim exceeding \$135,000 is covered by the Consortium's stop-loss carrier.

The District pays 90% of the medical insurance premiums for certified and classified employees and their families.

The dental and prescription drug coverage is administered by Medical Mutual of Ohio (MMO), a third party administrator. The District pays 90% of prescription and dental premiums. Metropolitan provides the life insurance coverage.

#### C. Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

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 provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

# NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

#### Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

#### NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS – (Continued)

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.

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

\* 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.

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

# NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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 \$84,766 for fiscal year 2016. Of this amount, \$19,033 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. The statutory maximum employee contribution rate was increased one percent July 1, 2014, and will be increased one percent each year until it reaches 14 percent on July 1, 2016. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, plan members were required to contribute 13 percent of their annual covered salary. The 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 \$371,621 for fiscal year 2016. Of this amount, \$62,208 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

	SERS		STRS		 Total
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	1,158,840	\$	6,780,027	\$ 7,938,867
Proportion of the net pension			_		
liability	0	.02030880%	0	.02453236%	
Pension expense	\$	57,244	\$	320,926	\$ 378,170

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

# NOTE 13 - 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	\$ 19,046	\$ 307,852	\$ 326,898
Changes in proportionate share and difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions	-	160,240	160,240
District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	84,766	371,621	456,387
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 103,812	\$ 839,713	\$ 943,525
Deferred inflows of resources			
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 45,340	\$ 463,968	\$ 509,308
Changes in proportionate share and difference between District contributions			
	12 224		12 224
and proportionate share of contributions	43,234		43,234
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 88,574</u>	\$ 463,968	\$ 552,542

\$456,387 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:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	SERS		SERS		STRS		SERS STRS		SERS STRS		Total
2017 2018 2019 2020	\$	(29,972) (29,972) (29,971) 20,387	\$	(62,505) (62,505) (62,508) 191,642	\$ (92,477) (92,477) (92,479) 212,029						
Total	\$	(69,528)	\$	4,124	\$ (65,404)						

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

#### NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

#### **Actuarial Assumptions - SERS**

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 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 buildingblock approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating 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.

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

#### NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major assets class are summarized in the table below:

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

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

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

	Current					
	1% Decrease (6.75%)				1%	6 Increase
					(8.75%)	
District's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$	1,606,894	\$	1,158,840	\$	781,541

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

#### NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

#### **Actuarial Assumptions - STRS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	1% Decrease         Discount Rate           (6.75%)         (7.75%)		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
			(8.75%)			
District's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$	9,417,969	\$	6,780,027	\$ 4,549,253	

# NOTE 14 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

#### A. School Employees Retirement System

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

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

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

#### **NOTE 14 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - (Continued)**

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required basic benefits, the Retirement Board allocates the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund. For fiscal year 2016, none of the employer contribution was allocated to health care. In addition, employers pay a surcharge for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated according to service credit earned. For fiscal year 2016, this amount was \$23,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2016, the District's surcharge obligation was \$8,236.

The District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014 were \$8,236, \$13,008, and \$7,537, respectively. The amount for fiscal year 2016 will be paid in fiscal year 2017 and has been recorded as pension and postemployment benefits payable at June 30, 2016. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal years 2015 and 2014.

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

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

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. All benefit recipients, for the most recent year, pay a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions. For fiscal years 2016 and 2015, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. The District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014 were \$0, \$0, and \$24,801, respectively. No contributions were required for fiscal years 2016 and 2015. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal year 2014.

#### NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

#### NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

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) Investments are reported at fair value (GAAP basis) rather than cost (budget basis); and,
- (e) Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

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

# Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund		
Budget basis	\$	237,557	
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		43,512	
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(6,278)	
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(3,300)	
Funds budgeted elsewhere		(9,586)	
Adjustment for encumbrances		12,973	
GAAP basis	\$	274,878	

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the employee benefits insurance fund, the workers compensation insurance fund, the termination benefits fund and the public school support fund.

#### **NOTE 16 - CONTINGENCIES**

#### A. Grants

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

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

#### **NOTE 16 – CONTINGENCIES - (Continued)**

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

# NOTE 17 - 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.

Comital

	Improvemental					
Set-aside balance June 30, 2015	\$	-				
Current year set-aside requirement		102,757				
Current year qualifying expenditures		(19,877)				
Current year offsets		(31,672)				
Prior year offset from bond proceeds		(51,208)				
Total	\$	_				
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2017	\$					
Set-aside balance June 30, 2016	\$					

The amount presented for prior year offset from bond proceeds is limited to an amount needed to reduce the reserve for capital improvements to zero. The District is responsible for tracking the amount of bond proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods, which was \$1,836,645 at June 30, 2016.

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

#### **NOTE 18 - 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 (less amounts already included in payables) in the governmental funds were as follows:

	Y	Year-End				
<u>Fund</u>	Encu	umbrances				
General fund	\$	15,785				
Capital projects fund		17,205				
Nonmajor governmental funds		6,598				
Total	\$	39,588				

# 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

		2016		2015	 2014
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.02030880%		0.02143600%		0.02143600%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	1,158,840	\$	1,084,864	\$ 1,274,730
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	611,404	\$	622,900	\$ 545,845
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		189.54%		174.16%	233.53%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		69.16%		71.70%	65.52%

Note: Information prior to fiscal year 2014 was unavailable.

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

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

# LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2016		2015	2014		
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.02453236%		0.02383175%		(	0.02383175%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	6,780,027	\$	5,796,706	\$	6,904,999	
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	2,559,543	\$	2,434,954	\$	2,577,669	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		264.89%		238.06%		267.88%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		72.10%		74.70%		69.30%	

Note: Information prior to fiscal year 2014 was unavailable.

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

# 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	\$	84,766	\$ 80,583	\$ 86,334	\$	75,545
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(84,766)	 (80,583)	 (86,334)		(75,545)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$ 	\$ 	\$	-
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	605,471	\$ 611,404	\$ 622,900	\$	545,845
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		14.00%	13.18%	13.86%		13.84%

 2012	 2011	2010		2009		2008		2007	
\$ 66,735	\$ 56,513	\$	61,024	\$	45,831	\$	43,581	\$	46,489
 (66,735)	 (56,513)		(61,024)		(45,831)		(43,581)		(46,489)
\$ -	\$ 	\$		\$		\$		\$	
\$ 496,171	\$ 449,586	\$	450,694	\$	465,762	\$	443,798	\$	435,290
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	\$	371,621	\$ 358,336	\$ 316,544	\$	335,097
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(371,621)	 (358,336)	 (316,544)		(335,097)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$	
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	2,654,436	\$ 2,559,543	\$ 2,434,954	\$	2,577,669
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		14.00%	14.00%	13.00%		13.00%

 2012	 2011	 2010		0 2009		2008	2007		
\$ 338,293	\$ 319,582	\$ 320,242	\$	315,411	\$	303,199	\$	285,770	
 (338,293)	 (319,582)	 (320,242)		(315,411)		(303,199)		(285,770)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$		
\$ 2,602,254	\$ 2,458,323	\$ 2,463,400	\$	2,426,238	\$	2,332,300	\$	2,198,231	
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.



Dave Yost · Auditor of State

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

Lowellville Local School District Mahoning County 52 Rocket Place Lowellville, Ohio 44436

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Lowellville Local School District, Mahoning County, (the District) as of and for the years ended June 30, 2017 and 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 May 21, 2018, wherein we noted beginning balances for the general and capital projects funds have been restated.

# Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Therefore, unidentified material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist. We did identify a deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings that we consider a material weakness. We consider finding 2017-001 to be a material weakness.

Lowellville Local School District Mahoning County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Governmental Auditing Standards* Page 2

# **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

## District's Response to Findings

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

#### Purpose of this Report

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

May 21, 2018

# SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS JUNE 30, 2017

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

# 1. Loans to Other Funds

Finding Number 2017-001

# MATERIAL WEAKNESS

In our audit engagement letter, as required by AU-C Section 210, *Terms of Engagement*, paragraph .06, management acknowledged its responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of their financial statements; this responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error as discussed in AU-C Section 210 paragraphs .A14 & .A16. Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Cod. 1100 paragraph .101 states a governmental accounting system must make it possible both: (a) to present fairly and with full disclosure the funds and activities of the governmental unit in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, and (b) to determine and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions.

Entities must have controls in place to ensure:

- The financial information submitted is accurate in all material respects and that all necessary disclosures were made.
- The internal control structure and procedures provide reasonable assurance as to the proper recording of financial transactions and balances.
- Management evaluated the effectiveness of the internal control structure over the financial information.

In 2014, the District passed an ordinance converting advances made from the General Fund (\$716,957) to the Capital Projects Fund (\$700,000) and the Nonmajor Governmental Funds (\$16,957) to transfers. The filed GAAP financial statements did not reflect the ordinance and the adjustment was not made to the original financial statements.

For both 2016 and 2017, the adjustments are now reflected on the financial statements.

In order to ensure the financial information presented by the GAAP convertor is accurate, we recommend the Treasurer review the financial report at the time the information is presented to the District.

**Official's Response:** In the future such large expenditures will be accurately adjusted in the financial statements and the GAAP conversion company will be made aware of the adjustments for all future GAAP filings.

This page intentionally left blank.



Dave Yost • Auditor of State

# LOWELLVILLE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

MAHONING COUNTY

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

Susan Babbett

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

CERTIFIED JUNE 21, 2018

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