$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS} \\ \textbf{(AUDITED)} \end{array}$

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016



Board of Education Teays Valley Local School District 385 Viking Way Ashville, Ohio 43103

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

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State

February 1, 2017



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Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

333 County Line Rd. West, Westerville, OH 43082 Phone: 614.846.1899 Fax: 614.846.2799

Independent Auditor's Report

Teays Valley Local School District Pickaway County 385 Viking Way Ashville, Ohio 43103

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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 Teays Valley Local School District, Pickaway County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position and the budgetary comparison for the General fund thereof for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary and Other Information

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

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

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In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 13, 2016, on our consideration of the Teays Valley Local School District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Teays Valley Local School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Grube, Inc. December 13, 2016

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2016 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$3,553,024 which represents a 15.87% increase from June 30, 2015's net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$39,052,749 in revenue or 86.10% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$6,303,789 or 13.90% for total revenues of \$45,356,538.
- The District had \$41,803,514 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$6,303,789 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$39,052,749 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District has two major funds which include the general fund and debt service fund. The general fund had \$37,986,232 in revenues and other financing sources and \$33,658,437 in expenditures and other financing uses. The general fund's fund balance increased 4,340,853 from \$13,783,530 to \$18,124,383.
- The debt service fund had \$36,279,214 in revenues and other financing sources and \$37,221,160 in expenditures and other financing uses. The debt service fund's fund balance decreased \$941,946 from \$2,671,795 to \$1,729,849.
- The District has \$86,008,038 in capital assets at June 30, 2016. This amount is net of accumulated depreciation in the amount of \$50,189,986. Fiscal year 2016 depreciation expense was \$4,533,306. Net investment in capital assets was \$52,868,198 at June 30, 2016.
- The District has \$86,446,660 in long-term liabilities outstanding at June 30, 2016. Of this total, \$1,300,574 is due within one year and \$85,146,086 is due in greater than one year.

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. The District has two major funds: the general fund and the debt service fund.

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did 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 net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the District as a whole, whether 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 21-22 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 13. 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 debt service fund.

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other *financial assets* that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed *short-term* view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 23-28 of this report.

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for some of its scholarship programs. This activity is presented as a private-purpose trust fund. The District also acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds. These activities are reported in an agency fund. The District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements of fiduciary net position and changes in fiduciary net position on pages 29-30. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes 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 31-69 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 72-78 of this report.

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

The District as a Whole

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

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

Net Position

Acceta	Governmental Activities 2016	Governmental Activities 2015	Percentage <u>Change</u>
Assets Current and other assets	\$ 38,489,096	\$ 34,688,441	10.96 %
Capital assets, net	86,008,038	87,740,797	(1.97) %
Total assets	124,497,134	122,429,238	1.69 %
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	916,929	803,106	14.17 %
Pension	5,768,728	3,191,006	80.78 %
Total deferred outflows of resources	6,685,657	3,994,112	67.39 %
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Current liabilities	3,911,498	3,982,297	(1.78) %
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	1,300,574	1,811,316	(28.20) %
Due in more than one year:			
Net pension liability	49,930,541	43,110,961	15.82 %
Other amounts	35,215,545	35,342,830	(0.36) %
Total liabilities	90,358,158	84,247,404	7.25 %
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property taxes and PILOTs levied for next year	11,750,328	11,982,774	(1.94) %
Pensions	3,130,348	7,802,239	(59.88) %
Total deferred inflows of resources	14,880,676	19,785,013	(24.79) %
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	52,868,198	54,863,790	(3.64) %
Restricted	2,539,443	2,375,017	6.92 %
Unrestricted	(29,463,684)	(34,847,874)	(15.45) %
Total net position	\$ 25,943,957	\$ 22,390,933	15.87 %

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a result of implementing GASB 68, the District is reporting 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 and June 30, 2015, the District's assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by \$25,943,957 and \$22,390,933, respectively. Net position increased \$3,553,024 from June 30, 2015.

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

Assets of the District increased \$2,067,896 or 1.69%. Current and other assets increased \$3,800,655 or 10.96%. This increase is due mainly to an increase in equity in pooled cash and investments and income taxes receivable. Equity in pooled cash and investments increased primarily due to increases in general fund revenues such as income taxes and intergovernmental revenues. Capital assets decreased \$1,732,759 or 1.97% which is primarily a result of current year depreciation of \$4,533,306.

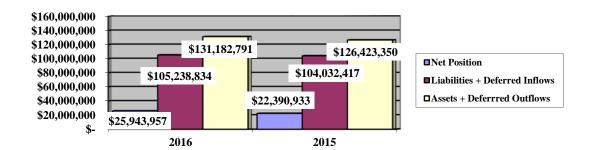
At year-end, capital assets represented 65.56% of total assets and deferred outflows of resources. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles and infrastructure. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, were \$52,868,198 and \$54,863,790, respectively. 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.

Total liabilities increased \$6,110,754 or 7.25%. Current liabilities of the District decreased \$70,799 or 1.78%. This decrease is due to a decrease in intergovernmental payable liability and pension and postemployment benefits payable compared to June 30, 2016's liabilities. These related to a change in Bureau of Worker's Compensation billing. The increase of \$6,181,553 in long-term obligations is the result of an increase in net pension liability due at fiscal year-end.

A portion of the District's net position, \$2,539,443 represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. Of the restricted net position, \$42,044 is restricted for capital projects and \$1,735,059 is restricted for debt service. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is (\$29,463,684).

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



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

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

Change in Net Position

	Governmental	Governmental	
	Activities	Activities	Percentage
	2016	2015	<u>Change</u>
Revenues			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services and sales	\$ 2,341,065	\$ 2,212,034	5.83 %
Operating grants and contributions	3,962,724	3,841,655	3.15 %
General revenues:			
Taxes	19,629,800	18,779,423	4.53 %
Grants and entitlements not restricted	19,193,725	18,621,234	3.07 %
Investment earnings	140,669	79,494	76.96 %
Other	88,555	11,685	657.85 %
Total revenues	45,356,538	43,545,525	4.16 %
		(Continued)	

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

Change in Net Position (Continued)

	Governmental	Governmental	
	Activities	Activities	Percentage
	2016	2015	<u>Change</u>
Expenses			
Program expenses:			
Instruction:			
Regular	\$ 19,246,253	\$ 18,349,494	4.89 %
Special	4,050,099	3,971,264	1.99 %
Vocational	301,430	381,749	(21.04) %
Other	1,941,022	1,910,132	1.62 %
Support services:			
Pupil	1,327,259	1,020,458	30.07 %
Instructional staff	552,443	672,657	(17.87) %
Board of education	168,312	225,689	(25.42) %
Administration	2,510,520	2,149,429	16.80 %
Fiscal	910,982	750,880	21.32 %
Business	242,222	336,159	(27.94) %
Operations and maintenance	4,106,204	3,751,305	9.46 %
Pupil transportation	2,125,010	2,288,644	(7.15) %
Central	385,093	447,016	(13.85) %
Operations of non-instructional services			
Other non-instructional services	72,921	27,758	162.70 %
Food service operations	1,471,830	1,519,347	(3.13) %
Extracurricular activities	1,101,355	950,385	15.89 %
Interest and fiscal charges	1,290,559	1,735,024	(25.62) %
Total expenses	41,803,514	40,487,390	3.25 %
Change in net position	3,553,024	3,058,135	16.18 %
Net position, beginning of year	22,390,933	19,332,798	15.82
Net position, end of year	\$ 25,943,957	\$ 22,390,933	15.87 %

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$3,553,024 in fiscal year 2016 and increased \$3,058,135 in fiscal year 2015. The overall increase in net position in fiscal year 2016 can be attributed mainly to increases in revenues that outpaced increasing expenses. Total governmental expenses of \$41,803,514 were offset by program revenues of \$6,303,789 and general revenues of \$39,052,749 during fiscal year 2016. Program revenues supported 15.08% of the total governmental expenses during fiscal year 2016.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, income taxes and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources account for 85.56% of total governmental revenue. Real estate property is reappraised every six years. The latest reappraisal by Pickaway County was in 2011. Property tax and income tax revenue increased \$850,377 or 4.53% during fiscal year 2016. The increase in property tax revenues can be attributed to increase assessed valuation and overall increased collections. The increase in income tax revenues is the result of a strengthening economy and additional business throughout the District. Grants and entitlements increased due to additional funds received through the State's foundation program. The District saw increased in the opportunity grant and targeted assistance.

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

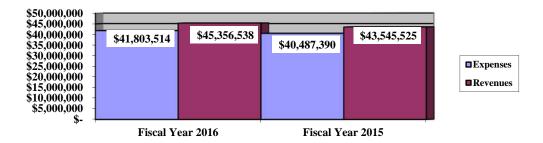
Overall, expenses increased by 3.25% or \$1,316,124. This increase can primarily be attributed to an increase in salaries and benefits paid to employees.

Voters approved a \$22,850,666 bond levy in November 1999. This levy, which generates approximately \$1,787,838 per year for 28 years, is expected to provide revenue for debt service through fiscal year 2027. The bond issue allowed for construction of 3 new elementary schools as well as major renovations and additions at the District's High School and Middle School instructional facilities. During fiscal year 2006, this bond issue was refunded to decrease the District's interest costs for the original bond issue through fiscal year 2027.

In addition, voters approved a \$21,500,000 bond levy in November 2006. The proceeds of this levy, represents the District's local share of a state assisted \$82 million overall construction project. The local levy will generate approximately \$1,819,566 per year for 28 years and is expected to provide revenue for debt service through fiscal year 2034. The bond issue allowed for construction of 1 new elementary school, 2 new middle schools as well as major renovations and additions at the current District's high school / middle school instructional facilities

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

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. 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

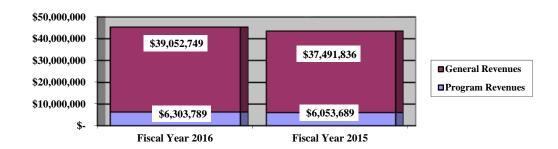
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services
	2016	2016	2015	2015
Program expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 19,246,253	\$ 17,763,600	\$ 18,349,494	\$ 17,711,218
Special	4,050,099	1,707,182	3,971,264	996,233
Vocational	301,430	130,229	381,749	210,636
Other	1,941,022	1,918,162	1,910,132	1,889,295
Support services:				
Pupil	1,327,259	1,280,353	1,020,458	960,178
Instructional staff	552,443	492,568	672,657	570,406
Board of education	168,312	168,312	225,689	225,689
Administration	2,510,520	2,303,502	2,149,429	1,939,892
Fiscal	910,982	907,536	750,880	747,627
Business	242,222	242,222	336,159	336,159
Operations and maintenance	4,106,204	4,007,201	3,751,305	3,694,456
Pupil transportation	2,125,010	2,100,502	2,288,644	2,252,728
Central	385,093	372,493	447,016	434,416
Operations of non-instructional services:				
Other non-instructional services	72,921	72,921	27,758	27,758
Food service operations	1,471,830	21,236	1,519,347	78,195
Extracurricular activities	1,101,355	721,147	950,385	623,791
Interest and fiscal charges	1,290,559	1,290,559	1,735,024	1,735,024
Total	\$ 41,803,514	\$ 35,499,725	\$ 40,487,390	\$ 34,433,701

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent; 84.26% of instruction activities were supported through taxes and other general revenues during fiscal year 2016. For all governmental activities, general revenue support was 84.92% in fiscal year 2016. The District's taxpayers and grants and entitlements are by far the primary support for District students.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenues 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

The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds (as presented on the balance sheet on page 23) reported a combined fund balance of \$21,423,127, which is higher than last year's total of \$17,654,232. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2016 and 2015.

	Fund Balance <u>June 30,2016</u>	Fund Balance June 30,2015	Change	Percentage <u>Change</u>
General Debt Service Other Governmental	\$ 18,124,383 1,729,849 	\$ 13,783,530 2,671,795 1,198,907	\$ 4,340,853 (941,946) 369,988	31.49 % (35.26) % 30.86 %
Total	\$ 21,423,127	\$ 17,654,232	\$ 3,768,895	21.35 %

General Fund

During fiscal year 2016, the District's general fund balance increased by \$4,340,853. The District has maintained a judicious approach to spending which has helped the District achieve modest reserves. These reserves become critical as continued growth within the District is expected. Tax revenues increased by \$628,719. The increase in property tax revenues can be attributed to increase assessed valuation and overall increased collections. The increase in income tax revenues is the result of a strengthening economy and additional business throughout the District. Intergovernmental revenues increased \$1,009,032 or 5.18% due to higher state foundation revenue in the general fund.

Expenditures of the general fund increased \$2,697,662. The most significant increases were in the areas of support services and instruction. These increases were the results of increases in salaries and benefits paid to employees.

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

	2016	2015		Percentage
	Amount	Amount	Change	Change
<u>Revenues</u>				
Taxes	\$ 15,630,508	\$ 15,001,789	\$ 628,719	4.19 %
Tuition	1,044,163	911,844	132,319	14.51 %
Earnings on investments	122,296	69,246	53,050	76.61 %
Intergovernmental	20,493,504	19,484,472	1,009,032	5.18 %
Other revenues	314,326	281,081	33,245	11.83 %
Total	\$ 37,604,797	\$ 35,748,432	\$ 1,856,365	5.19 %
Expenditures				
Instruction	\$ 20,845,733	\$ 20,029,273	\$ 816,460	4.08 %
Support services	11,327,351	9,883,057	1,444,294	14.61 %
Operation of				
non-instructional services	31,892	28,700	3,192	11.12 %
Extracurricular activities	599,625	526,361	73,264	13.92 %
Capital outlay	371,144	-	371,144	100.00 %
Debt service	82,692	93,384	(10,692)	(11.45) %
Total	\$ 33,258,437	\$ 30,560,775	\$ 2,697,662	8.83 %

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

Debt Service Fund

During fiscal year 2016, the debt service fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$36,279,214 and expenditures and other financing uses of \$37,221,160. During fiscal year 2016, the debt service fund balance decreased \$941,946. The primary reason for the increase in activity during fiscal year 2016 was due the District refunding all three of its previously issued general obligation bonds during the year.

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.

During the course of fiscal year 2016, the District amended its general fund budget several times. For the general fund, final budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$37,120,520 were \$873,222 higher than the original budgeted revenues and other financing sources estimate of \$36,247,298. Actual revenues and other financing sources were \$37,120,520.

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures plus other financing uses) were \$47,212,888. Final appropriations and other financing uses were \$33,854,547 which was \$13,358,341 lower than original appropriations. Actual expenditures and other financing uses was \$33,854,545.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2016, the District had \$86,008,038 invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles and infrastructure. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows June 30, 2016 balances compared to June 30,2015.

Capital Assets at June 30

	(Net of Depreciation) Governmental Activities			vities
	_	2016	_	2015
Land	\$	3,020,415	\$	3,020,415
Construction in progress		1,793,886		-
Land improvements		6,622,309		7,168,053
Buildings and improvements		69,240,044		72,494,449
Furniture and equipment		4,237,287		4,074,874
Vehicles		938,087		815,761
Infrastructure		156,010		167,245
Total	\$	86,008,038	\$	87,740,797

The capital assets decreased \$1,732,759. This is due to depreciation expense of \$4,533,306 and disposals (net of accumulated depreciation) of \$144,905 exceeding current year additions of \$2,945,452.

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

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

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2016, the District had \$31,329,412 in general obligation bonds and capital lease obligations outstanding. The general obligation bond issues are comprised of current issue bonds and capital appreciation bonds. Of this total, \$1,020,862 is due within one year and \$30,308,550 is due in greater than one year.

The following table summarizes the bonds and capital lease obligations outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities 2016	Governmental Activities 2015
Current interest refunding bonds - Series 2006 Capital appreciation bonds - Series 2006 Accreted interest - Series 2006	\$ - - -	\$ 14,705,000 124,041 732,615
Current interest bonds - Series 2007A Capital appreciation bonds - Series 2007A Accreted interest - Series 2007A	340,000	9,355,000 69,996 240,481
Current interest bonds - Series 2007B Capital appreciation bonds - Series 2007B Accreted interest - Series 2007B Series 2015 refunding bonds Series 2016A refunding bonds Series 2016B refunding bonds Capital lease obligations	290,000 - 14,215,000 8,675,000 7,505,000 304,412	8,070,000 79,997 189,059 - - - 139,197
Total	\$ 31,329,412	\$ 33,705,386

On March 22, 2007 and April 24, 2007, the District issued Series 2007 A and Series 2007 B general obligation bonds for a classroom facilities project. During fiscal year 2016, the District partially refunded these bonds and are scheduled to mature in fiscal year 2017.

During fiscal year 2016, the District issued Series 2015, 2016A and 2016B to refund the District's previous general obligation bond debt. The new refunding bonds carry interest rates ranging from 2.00-4.00% and mature in fiscal year 2035

The District's most recent bond issue maintained a Moody's Investors Service rating of Aa2.

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

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

Current Financial Related Activities

The past three fiscal years (2014-2016) have proven pivotal in the District's progress toward financial sustainability. Tax collections from the replacement income tax issue are now being fully collected, and continued spending restraint has addressed past operational shortfalls. Of particular significance, the District concluded work on a collaborative bargaining agreement that has had a positive impact on the District's financial stability. Elements of the agreement included adjustments to the District's health insurance program that enabled affordable base wage increases for employees.

A new State funding system has also leveraged the district's local revenue since the new formula supplies additional funding. Since Teays Valley's state funding is not limited by any formula caps or guarantees, additional students translate to additional revenue (of course up to cap limitations). Additionally, the District began offering an All-Day Kindergarten program for the first time in fiscal year 2015. While it may seem counterintuitive, this option actually has had a positive net impact on state funding and in turn a positive impact on the District's financial bottom line. More importantly though, the program has improved the educational services offered by the District.

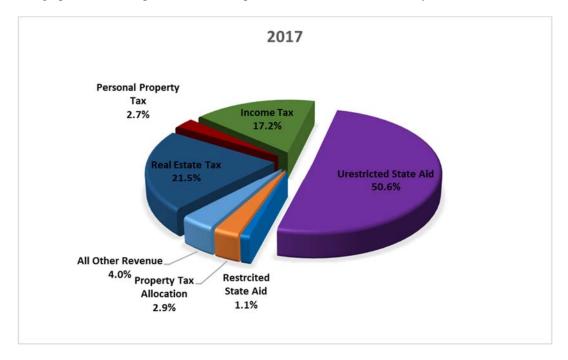
While the District's financial outlook and health has improved significantly, the Board and District leadership team understand finances must be continually monitored. Achieving financial sustainability is a continual process and the goal should always to be to provide the best possible education for the District's children. That effort must continue to be managed and directed because there will always be challenges and obstacles to overcome.

Some of the primary factors currently influencing the financial outlook of the District are recapped below:

Overall Revenue:

Revenue growth is anticipated to remain strong the next couple of fiscal years. Much of the anticipated growth is expected to be fueled by state funding increases associated with the new funding formula. The new formula covers the biennial of fiscal year 2016 and fiscal year 2017. While fiscal year 2018 through fiscal year 2020 employ more modest growth estimates, the District's operational revenue is still expected to increase 2.46% on average for the period fiscal year 2016 through fiscal year 2020.

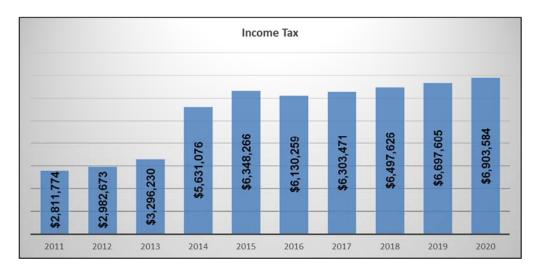
The graphic below recaps the District's expected revenue sources for fiscal year 2017.



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

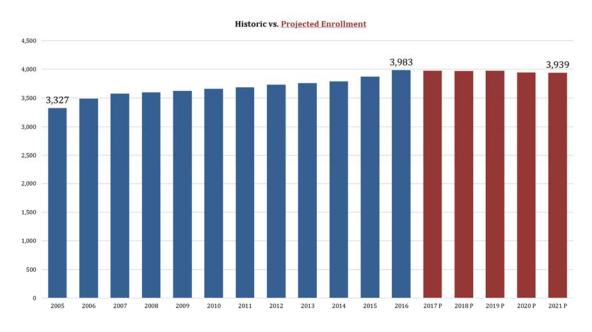
Replacement Income Tax Issue:

In an effort to preserve programming and educational opportunities, the Board proposed and passed a 1.5% replacement income tax issue in March 2012. The issue replaced a continuing 0.75% traditional income tax levy. The replacement issue ramped-up to full collection in fiscal year 2015 and is supplying significant additional revenue to support educational programming within the District. Since 2012, collections have more than doubled despite the fact the tax now only applies to "earned" income. This demonstrates the income growth that has occurred within the District since 2012.



Student Enrollment:

Prior to the 2008 economic downturn, enrollment within the District had been growing by approximately a hundred students per year. From 2008 to 2012 enrollment slowed, which directly correlated to subdued residential housing growth. Beginning in 2013 enrollment growth began to pick back up again and the District gained over 200 additional students by 2016. Birth rate data obtained from the 2010 census combined with grade-level retention trends indicate the District can expect enrollment to remain relatively stable through fiscal year 2021.



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

State Budget:

The State recently approved a new biennial budget, which includes school funding provisions for fiscal years 2016 and 2017. For the most part, the state retained the basic framework of last school funding formula in its latest biennial budget which covers fiscal year 2016 and fiscal year 2017. The new formula does contain a few modifications that benefit a district like Teays Valley. For example, additional funds have been directed to districts that have a large agricultural tax base as well as those districts that have low population density.

It is also important to note, District-wide enrollment has resumed its upward trend adding to the boost in anticipated funding. It is important to keep in mind, the new formula caps the maximum funding increase a district can receive at 7.5% for both 2016 and 2017, and at the same time guarantees every District it will receive no less than it did in fiscal year 2015. Despite recent enrollment growth, Teays Valley does not expect its funding to be limited by the cap or subject to the guarantee during the forecasted period. Therefore, formula components such as enrollment, valuation, income levels and a range of other factors are extremely important to the funding calculations.

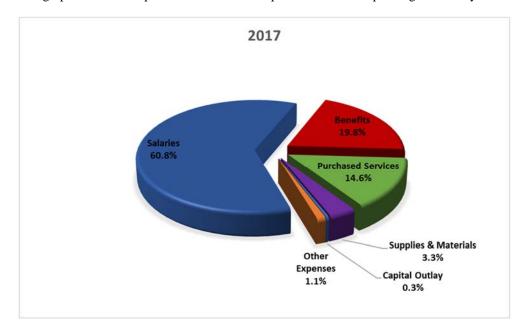
All Day Kindergarten:

Beginning in fiscal year 2015, Teays Valley offered a full-day, every-day Kindergarten program for its students. Historically, the District only offered a half-day Kindergarten program. That had always been due to the fact a full-day, every-day Kindergarten program would have added expense without providing additional funding, something the District could have ill-afforded. With the new state formula components, offering a full-day Kindergarten program enabled the District to fully count each student enrolled in the program for funding purposes. In other words, the new state formula supplies the full per-pupil funding amount for students enrolled in a full-day program as opposed to half funding for students enrolled in a half-day program. Since Teays Valley is formula funded, counting the additional student enrollment has generated more than enough funding to offset the cost of implementing and maintaining a full-day program. Further, assuming the structure of current formula remains in place in future biennials, adding the extra FTE's to the District's student count has reduced Teays Valley's future per-pupil wealth measurements, which will benefit the District's state share calculations and in turn the funding the District can expect to receive.

Overall Expenses:

Spending is expected to be maintained within sustainable levels.

The graphic below recaps where the District expects allocates its spending for fiscal year 2017.



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

Staffing & Collective Bargaining:

The Board and Teays Valley Classroom Teachers Association (TVCTA) ratified an agreement to increase base wages in fiscal year 2017 – fiscal year 2019 (base salaries will be increased 2.5% in fiscal year 2017, and are scheduled to increase 2.0% in both fiscal year 2018 and fiscal year 2019). The District returned salaries of 7 technology and maintenance staff to the General Fund in fiscal year 2016. These positions had previously been funded by Permanent Improvement dollars. Staffing additions are anticipated and are a direct result of growing enrollment and the desire to replace positions lost during the economic crisis just a few years prior.

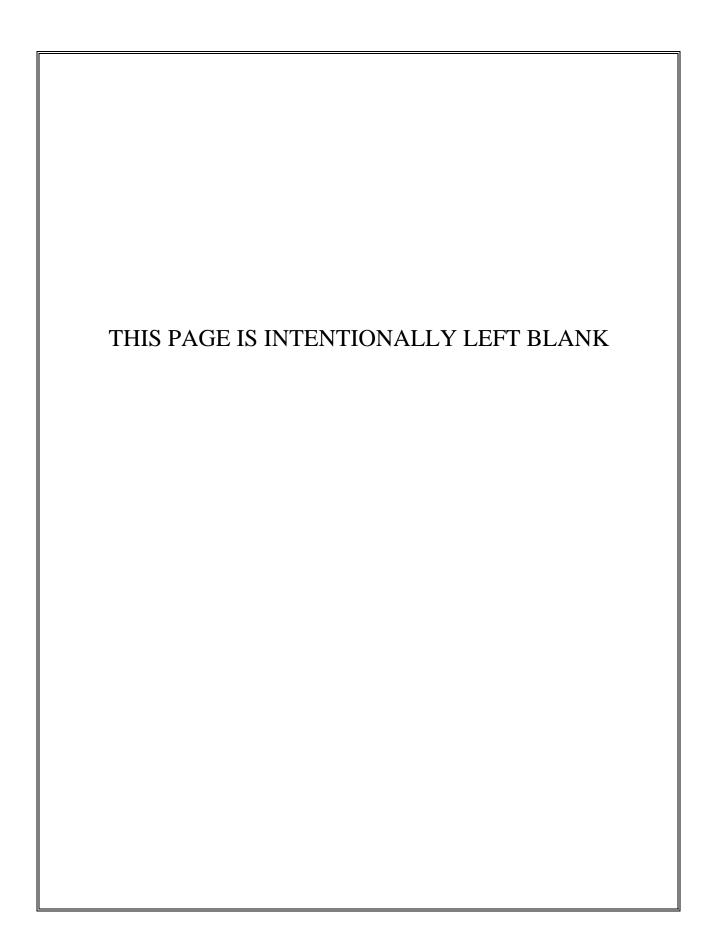
		Enrollm	ent Change Com	pared to Staffing Change	
		Student		Employee	
		ADM	% Change	FTE	% Change
	2011	3,684		353	
>	2012	3,733	1.33%	341	-3.40%
or	2013	3,757	0.64%	330	-3.23%
History	2014	3,786	0.77%	334	1.21%
	2015	3,872	2.27%	344	2.99%
	2016	3,983	2.87%	362	5.23%
1	2017	3,972	-0.28%	370	2.21%
tec	2018	3,968	-0.10%	377	1.89%
jec	2019	3,976	0.20%	382	1.33%
Projected	2020	3,942	-0.86%	385	0.79%
I	2021	3,939	-0.08%	388	0.78%

Health Insurance:

Effective January 1, 2014, the District implemented a new high deductible health insurance program combined with a health savings account (HSA) for employees. To a large extent, base wage increases have been achievable thanks to the excellent results of moving to a new high deductible health insurance plan. This new health plan has been essential to restoring a measure of fiscal stability to the District and is expected to continue to have a positive impact on the District's overall budget.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Mr. Stacy Overly, Treasurer, Teays Valley Local School District, 385 Viking Way, Ashville, OH 43103-9417.



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2016

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and investments Receivables:	\$ 21,771,574
Property taxes	13,498,133
Income taxes	2,492,147
Payment in lieu of taxes	10,568
Accrued interest	49,762
Intergovernmental	556,266
Prepayments	20,784
Materials and supplies inventory	71,247
Inventory held for resale	18,615
Capital assets:	4.01.4.201
Nondepreciable capital assets	4,814,301
Depreciable capital assets, net	81,193,737
Capital assets, net	86,008,038
Total assets	124,497,134
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	916,929
Pension - STRS	4,893,030
Pension - SERS	875,698
Total deferred outflows of resources	6,685,657
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	276,215
Accrued wages and benefits payable	2,954,311
Intergovernmental payable	92,712
Pension and postemployment benefits payable .	499,232
Accrued interest payable	89,028
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	1,300,574
Due in more than one year:	
Net pension liability	49,930,541
Other amounts due in more than one year .	35,215,545
Total liabilities	90,358,158
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	11,739,760
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year	10,568
Pension - STRS	2,853,169
Pension - SERS	277,179
Total deferred inflows of resources	14,880,676
Total deterior inflows of resources	14,000,070
Net position:	52 969 109
Net investment in capital assets	52,868,198
Capital projects	42,044
Classroom facilities maintenance	254,253
Debt service	1,735,059
Locally funded programs	45,985
State funded programs	8,759
Student activities	78,668
Other purposes	374,675
Unrestricted (deficit)	(29,463,684)
Total net position.	\$ 25,943,957
Total not position.	Ψ 23,773,731

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

Net (Expense)

]	Revenue and Changes in
				Program			_	Net Position
				harges for	_	rating Grants	(Governmental
		Expenses	Serv	ices and Sales	and (Contributions		Activities
Governmental activities:								
Instruction:	¢.	10.246.252	¢.	1 015 050	¢.	267 201	¢.	(17.762.600)
Regular	\$	19,246,253	\$	1,215,352	\$	267,301	\$	(17,763,600)
Special		4,050,099		12,109		2,330,808		(1,707,182)
Vocational		301,430		-		171,201		(130,229)
Other		1,941,022		-		22,860		(1,918,162)
Support services:		1 227 250		17.702		20.202		(1.200.252)
Pupil		1,327,259		16,703		30,203		(1,280,353)
Instructional staff		552,443		20,081		39,794		(492,568)
		168,312 2,510,520		837		206,181		(168,312)
Administration		910,982		637		*		(2,303,502)
Fiscal		242,222		-		3,446		(907,536) (242,222)
Business		4,106,204		7,692		91,311		(4,007,201)
Pupil transportation		2,125,010		7,092		24,508		(2,100,502)
Central		385,093		_		12,600		(372,493)
Operation of non-instructional services:		363,093		-		12,000		(372,493)
Other non-instructional services		72,921		-		-		(72,921)
Food service operations		1,471,830		742,323		708,271		(21,236)
Extracurricular activities		1,101,355		325,968		54,240		(721,147)
Interest and fiscal charges		1,290,559		-				(1,290,559)
Total governmental activities	\$	41,803,514	\$	2,341,065	\$	3,962,724		(35,499,725)
			Proj	ral revenues: perty taxes levied eneral purposes .				9,174,568
				ebt service				2,705,651
								1,040,595
								16,492
			Inco	ome taxes levied	for:			
			Ge	eneral purposes .				6,524,139
				assroom facilitie				168,355
				specific program				19,193,725
			Inve	estment earnings				140,669
			Mis	cellaneous				88,555
			Total	general revenues	3			39,052,749
			Chang	ge in net position	1			3,553,024
			Net p	osition at begin	ning of y	ear		22,390,933
			Net p	osition at end of	f year		\$	25,943,957

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2016

		General	Debt Service		Nonmajor overnmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:			 				
Equity in pooled cash							
and investments	\$	18,729,752	\$ 1,455,061	\$	1,586,761	\$	21,771,574
Receivables:							
Property taxes		9,439,984	2,806,190		1,251,959		13,498,133
Income taxes		2,492,147	-		-		2,492,147
Payment in lieu of taxes		10,568	-		-		10,568
Accrued interest		49,699	-		63 8,759		49,762 556 266
Intergovernmental		547,507 20,784	-		6,739		556,266 20,784
Materials and supplies inventory		64,985	-		6,262		71,247
Inventory held for resale		04,765	_		18,615		18,615
Advances to other funds		6,642	_		10,015		6,642
Total assets	\$	31,362,068	\$ 4,261,251	\$	2,872,419	\$	38,495,738
	_	,,	 	_		_	
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$	209,966	\$ -	\$	66,249	\$	276,215
Accrued wages and benefits payable		2,887,197	-		67,114		2,954,311
Intergovernmental payable		91,846	-		866		92,712
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.		492,025	-		7,207		499,232
Advance from other funds		-	-		6,642		6,642
Total liabilities		3,681,034	 		148,078	_	3,829,112
Deferred inflows of resources:							
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		8,198,016	2,437,164		1,104,580		11,739,760
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year.		10,568	-		-		10,568
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		317,016	94,238		42,044		453,298
Income tax revenue not available		514,418	-		-		514,418
Intergovernmental revenue not available		112,011	-		8,759		120,770
Accrued interest not available		35,934	-		63		35,997
Miscellaneous revenue not available		368,688	-		-		368,688
Total deferred inflows of resources		9,556,651	2,531,402		1,155,446		13,243,499
Fund balances:							
Nonspendable:							
Materials and supplies inventory		64,985	-		6,262		71,247
Prepaids		20,784	_		-		20,784
Long-term loans		6,642	_		_		6,642
Unclaimed monies		7,211	_		_		7,211
Restricted:		.,=					,,
Debt service		-	1,729,849		-		1,729,849
Classroom facilities maintenance		-	-		254,253		254,253
Food service operations		_	_		292,921		292,921
Other purposes		_	_		163,057		163,057
Extracurricular activities		_	_		78,668		78,668
Committed:					70,000		70,000
Capital improvements		_	_		773,734		773,734
Underground storage tank		11,000	_				11,000
Assigned:		11,000					11,000
Student instruction		36,267	_		-		36,267
Student and staff support		372,016	_		_		372,016
Extracurricular activities		902	-		-		
Subsequent year's appropriations			-		-		902
1 7 11 1		13,768,877	-		-		13,768,877
Unassigned		3,835,699	 				3,835,699
Total fund balances		18,124,383	 1,729,849		1,568,895		21,423,127
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances .	\$	31,362,068	\$ 4,261,251	\$	2,872,419	\$	38,495,738

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 21,423,127
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.		86,008,038
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Income taxes receivable Accrued interest receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total	\$ 453,298 514,418 35,997 489,458	1,493,171
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not		
recognized in the funds.		(2,727,357)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		916,929
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(89,028)
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	5,768,728 (3,130,348) (49,930,541)	(47,292,161)
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	(31,025,000)	
Capital lease obligations	(304,412)	
Compensated absences Total	(2,459,350)	(33,788,762)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 25,943,957
I		 ,, ,

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

	General	Debt Service	Nonmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues:			 		
From local sources:					
Property taxes	\$ 9,179,799	\$ 2,706,260	\$ 1,037,702	\$	12,923,761
Income taxes	6,434,217	-	168,355		6,602,572
Tuition	16,492 1,044,163	-	-		16,492 1,044,163
Earnings on investments	122,296	10,312	969		133,577
Charges for services	-		761,845		761,845
Extracurricular	134,808	-	261,437		396,245
Classroom materials and fees	138,312	-	· -		138,312
Rental income	500	-	-		500
Contributions and donations	24,389	-	119,834		144,223
Other local revenues	16,317	-	100,985		117,302
Intergovernmental - intermediate	65,726	19,437	119,094		204,257
Intergovernmental - state	20,091,866	326,684	241,569		20,660,119
Intergovernmental - federal	 335,912 37,604,797	 3,062,693	 1,924,696 4,736,486		2,260,608 45,403,976
Total revenues	 37,004,797	 3,002,093	 4,730,460		43,403,970
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Instruction:	15 405 060		271 (12		15 676 674
Regular	15,405,062	-	271,612		15,676,674
Special	3,235,841 267,138	-	902,823		4,138,664 267,138
Other	1,937,692	-	20,966		1,958,658
Support services:	1,737,072		20,700		1,750,050
Pupil	1,306,788	-	52,946		1,359,734
Instructional staff	477,900	-	41,598		519,498
Board of education	167,030	-	-		167,030
Administration	2,356,039	-	208,985		2,565,024
Fiscal	829,318	41,438	19,385		890,141
Business	236,508	-	308,026		544,534
Operations and maintenance	3,357,699	-	753,822		4,111,521
Pupil transportation	2,224,673	-	39,353		2,264,026
Central	371,396	-	25,360		396,756
Operation of non-instructional services: Other non-instructional services	31,892				31,892
Food service operations	31,692	-	1,458,087		1,458,087
Extracurricular activities	599,625	_	447,810		1,047,435
Facilities acquisition and construction	-	_	1,823,250		1,823,250
Capital outlay	371,144	-	-		371,144
Debt service:					
Principal retirement	67,751	1,575,000	-		1,642,751
Interest and fiscal charges	14,941	788,201	-		803,142
Bond issuance costs	 	 454,591	 		454,591
Total expenditures	 33,258,437	 2,859,230	 6,374,023		42,491,690
F (1-f-:) -f (1)					
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	4,346,360	203,463	(1,637,537)		2,912,286
enpendicules.	 1,5 10,500	 200,.00	 (1,007,007)		2,712,200
Other financing sources (uses):					
Premium on bonds issued	-	2,821,521	-		2,821,521
Issuance of bonds	-	30,395,000	-		30,395,000
Sale of capital assets	10,291	-	-		10,291
Transfers in	- (400 000	- (1.500.005)	2,000,000		2,000,000
Transfers (out)	(400,000)	(1,600,000)	-		(2,000,000)
Capital lease transaction	371,144	(22.761.020)	-		371,144
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent Total other financing sources (uses)	 (18 565)	 (32,761,930)	 2 000 000		(32,761,930)
Net change in fund balances	 (18,565) 4,327,795	 (1,145,409) (941,946)	 2,000,000 362,463		836,026 3,748,312
Fund balances at beginning of year	13,783,530	2,671,795	1,198,907		17,654,232
Increase in reserve for inventory	13,058		7,525		20,583
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 18,124,383	\$ 1,729,849	\$ 1,568,895	\$	21,423,127

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		\$	3,748,312
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	\$ 2,945, (4,533,		(1,587,854)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.			(144,905)
Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when purchased. However, in the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense when consumed.			20,583
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Income taxes Earnings on investments Intergovernmental Total	89,	947) 922 053 222	321,250
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	1,575, 67,	000 751	1,642,751
Capital lease principal forgiven reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.			138,178
Issuance of bonds, premiums and capital leases are recorded as other financing sources in the funds; however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as other financing sources as they increase liabilities on the statement of net position. Bonds Premiums Capital leases Total	(30,395, (2,821,: (371,	521)	(33,587,665)
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent for the retirement of bonds is an other financing use in the governmental funds but the payment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Deferred charges related to bond refundings are amortized over the life of the issuance in the statement of activities. The following refunding transactions occurred during the year:			
Bonds refunded Premiums refunded Deferred charges refunded Deferred charges on refundings Total	31,500, 1,122, (803, 942,	304 106)	32,761,930

(Continued)

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

In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds,
whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported
when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being
reported in the statement of activities:
Change in accrued interest payable

reported in the statement of activities:		
Change in accrued interest payable	\$ 23,046	
Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds	(138,811)	
Amortization of bond premiums	108,742	
Amortization of deferred charges	(25,803)	
Total	\$	(32,826)
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in		
governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports		
these amounts as deferred outflows.		2,934,474
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes		

Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.

(2,504,441)

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.

(156,763)

Change in net position of governmental activities

\$ 3,553,024

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

	Budgetee	d Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)	
Revenues:					
From local sources:				_	
Property taxes	\$ 9,026,594	\$ 8,961,332	\$ 8,961,332	\$ -	
Income taxes	6,168,960	6,345,830	6,345,830	-	
Payment in lieu of taxes	16,492	16,492	16,492	-	
Tuition.	885,788	1,044,163	1,044,163	-	
Earnings on investments	67,000	99,451	99,451	-	
Classroom materials and fees	153,000	131,921	131,921	-	
Rental income	15,000	500	500	-	
Other local revenues	28,174	10,229	10,229	-	
Intergovernmental - intermediate	69,508	65,726	65,726	-	
Intergovernmental - state	19,604,101	20,020,832	20,020,832	-	
Intergovernmental - federal	162,000 36,196,617	345,761 37,042,237	345,761 37,042,237		
Total revenues	30,190,017	37,042,237	37,042,237		
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	21,974,134	15,488,494	15,488,492	2	
Special	5,032,987	3,296,406	3,296,406	-	
Vocational	521,089	296,289	296,289	-	
Other	2,801,946	1,944,987	1,944,987	-	
Support services:					
Pupil	1,785,622	1,299,614	1,299,614	-	
Instructional staff	796,467	472,008	472,008	-	
Board of education	221,987	157,171	157,171	-	
Administration	2,967,967	2,416,507	2,416,507	-	
Fiscal	1,031,265	847,584	847,584	-	
Business	377,188	235,995	235,995	-	
Operations and maintenance	5,090,356	3,657,253	3,657,253	-	
Pupil transportation	2,904,464	2,256,301	2,256,301	-	
Central	513,547	466,402	466,402	-	
Other operation of non-instructional services .	39,656	32,039	32,039	-	
Extracurricular activities	754,213	587,497	587,497	=	
Total expenditures	46,812,888	33,454,547	33,454,545	2	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)					
expenditures	(10,616,271)	3,587,690	3,587,692	2	
	(,,)				
Other financing sources (uses):					
Refund of prior year's expenditures	4,000	22,592	22,592	-	
Transfers (out)	(400,000)	(400,000)	(400,000)	-	
Advances in	32,681	32,681	32,681	-	
Sale of capital assets	14,000	23,010	23,010	-	
Total other financing sources (uses)	(349,319)	(321,717)	(321,717)	-	
Net change in fund balance	(10,965,590)	3,265,973	3,265,975	2	
•					
Fund balance at beginning of year	10,201,100	10,201,100	10,201,100	-	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	764,490	764,490	764,490		
Fund balance at end of year	\$ -	\$ 14,231,563	\$ 14,231,565	\$ 2	

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2016

	Private-Purpose Trust				
	Sch	olarship	Agency		
Assets:					
Equity in pooled cash					
and investments	\$	15,894	\$	107,654	
Receivables:					
Accrued interest		55			
Total assets		15,949	\$	107,654	
Liabilities:					
Undistributed assets			\$	2,056	
Due to students				105,598	
Total liabilities			\$	107,654	
Net position:					
Held in trust for scholarships		15,949			
Total net position	\$	15,949			

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

	Private-Purpose Trust		
	Sche	olarship	
Additions:			
Interest	_ \$	75	
Total additions		75	
Deductions: Scholarships awarded		576	
Change in net position		(501)	
Net position at beginning of year		16,450	
Net position at end of year	\$	15,949	

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Teays Valley Local School District (the "District") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The District is a local school district as defined by Section 3311.03 of the Ohio Revised Code. The District operates under an elected Board of Education (five members) and is responsible for the provision of public education to residents of the District.

The District employed 244 certified employees and 108 non-certified employees who provided services to 3,983 students in the grades K-12. The District is supported by the Pickaway County Educational Service Center, a separate entity.

The District provides regular, vocational, special and adult/continuing instruction. The District also provides support services for the pupils, instructional staff, general and school administration, business and fiscal services, facilities acquisition and construction services, operation and maintenance of plant, student transportation, food services, extracurricular activities and non-programmed services.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATION

Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META) Solutions

The District is a participant in META Solutions which is a computer consortium that resulted from the mergers between Tri-Rivers Educational Computer Association (TRECA), Metropolitan Educational Council (MEC), Metropolitan Dayton Educational Cooperative Association (MDECA), Southeastern Ohio Valley Voluntary Education Cooperative (SEOVEC), and South Central Ohio Computer Association (SCOCA). META Solutions develops, implements and supports the technology and instructional needs of schools in a cost-effective manner. META Solutions provides instructional, core, technology and purchasing services for its member districts. The Board of Directors consists of the Superintendents from eleven of the member districts. During fiscal year 2016, the District paid META Solutions \$74,265 for services. Financial information can be obtained from Dave Varda, who serves as Chief Financial Officer, 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

Central Ohio Special Education Regional Resource Center

The Central Ohio Special Education Regional Resource Center (COSERRC) is a jointly governed organization operated by a Governing Board that is composed of superintendents of member school districts in central Ohio which comprise sixty percent of the Board, two parents of children with disabilities, one representative of a chartered nonpublic school, one representative of a county board of Development Disabilities, representatives of universities and students and persons with disabilities representations. COSERRC assists the District in complying with mandates of Public Law 99-456 for educating children with disabilities. There is no financial commitment made by the districts involved in COSERRC. COSERRC is not dependent upon the continued participation of the District and the District does not maintain an equity interest in or financial responsibility for the Council.

PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOL

Pickaway County Public Employer Benefits Program (PCPEBP)

During fiscal year 2010, the District joined together with Circleville City School District, Logan Elm Local School District and Westfall Local School District to form the PCPEBP, a new insurance consortium. The PCPEBP is a public entity shared risk pool organized to provide health care and dental insurance benefits to its member organizations. The Board of Directors exercises control over the operation of the PCPEBP. Each member school district is represented on the Board of Directors by its superintendent or superintendent designee.

Westfall Local School District serves as fiscal agent for the PCPEBP. To obtain financial information, write Brian Ramsay, Treasurer, Westfall Local School District, 19463 Pherson Pike, OH 43164.

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

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

B. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to report its financial position and the results of its operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain school district activities or functions. Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. Each category is divided into separate fund types. The District has no proprietary funds.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Governmental funds focus 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>Debt service fund</u> - The debt service fund is used to account for and report the accumulation of resources that are restricted for payment of general obligation bond and principal and interest payable from governmental resources when the government is obligated in some manner for payment.

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 and (b) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, income taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, see Note 14 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability. 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, payments in lieu of taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes and payments in lieu of 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 and income taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

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

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

See Note 14 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

<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. Unused donated commodities are reported as intergovernmental revenue.

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

E. Budgets

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

- 1. 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 Pickaway 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. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original and final budgeted revenues in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final certificates of estimated resources issued for fiscal year 2016.

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

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

4. By July 1, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level for all funds, which is the legal level of budgetary control. (State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year). Although the legal level of budgetary control was established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present budgetary statement comparisons at the fund and function level of expenditures.

Resolution appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures and encumbrances may not exceed appropriations totals.

- 5. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation at the legal level of control 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 statutory provisions.
- 7. Appropriation amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education throughout the year by supplemental appropriations, which either reallocated or increased the original appropriated amounts. The original and final budget figures, which appear in the statement of budgetary comparisons, represent the permanent appropriation (original budget) amounts plus all supplemental appropriations legally enacted during the year (final budget amounts).
- 8. At the close of each year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. The encumbered appropriation balance is carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be re-appropriated.

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 investments" on the basic financial statements.

During fiscal year 2016, investments were limited to negotiable certificates of deposits, nonnegotiable certificates of deposits and investments in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio). Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts, such as nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, are reported at amortized cost.

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

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

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

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenues credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2016 amounted to \$122,296 which includes \$43,411 assigned from other District funds.

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

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

G. Inventory

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

On the fund financial statements, reported material 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 position.

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

H. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and disposals during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$1,000. 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 life are not. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is also capitalized.

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.

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

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

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

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	20 years
Buildings and improvements	20 - 50 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	8 - 10 years
Infrastructure	20 years

I. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund loans receivables/payables". Long-term interfund loans are classified as "advances to/from other funds". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental type activities columns of the statement of net position.

J. Compensated Absences

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

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

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

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

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

On government-wide financial statements, bond issuance costs are expensed in the year they occur.

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

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

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

L. 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. On the fund financial statements, reported prepayments are equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance.

M. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

N. 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.

O. Estimates

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

P. 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 and a special trust.

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

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

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

Q. 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 financial statements.

R. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension systems. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension systems report investments at fair value.

S. Fair Market Value

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarch 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

Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

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.

NOTE 4 - EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 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;

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

NOTE 4 - EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Protection of the District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the 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 \$12,138,379. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of June 30, 2016, \$10,257,004 of the District's bank balance of \$12,212,838 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$1,955,834 was covered by the FDIC.

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

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

NOTE 4 - EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

B. Investments

As of June 30, 2016, the District had the following investments and maturities:

			Investment Maturities				1
Investment	1	Fair Value				reater than 24 months	
Investment		raii vaiue	01	iess	HIOHHIS		4 monus
Negotiable CD's	\$	2,014,581	\$	-	\$ 1,003,962	\$	1,010,619
STAR Ohio		7,742,162	7,7	742,162			
Total	\$	9,756,743	\$ 7,7	742,162	\$ 1,003,962	\$	1,010,619

The weighted average of maturity of investments is 0.45 years.

The District's investments in negotiable certificates of deposit are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk: 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: Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized rating agency. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the District to only invest in securities authorized by State statute.

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 investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District's investment policy does not specifically address custodial credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code.

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

<u>Investment type</u>	Fair Value	% of Total
Negotiable CD's STAR Ohio	\$ 2,014,581 7,742,162	20.65 79.35
Total	\$ 9,756,743	100.00

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

NOTE 4 - EQUITY IN POOLED CASH 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 above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2016:

Cash and investments per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 12,138,379
Investments	9,756,743
Total	\$ 21,895,122
Cash and investments per statement of net po	osition_
Governmental activities	\$ 21,771,574
Private-purpose trust funds	15,894
Agency funds	107,654
Total	\$ 21,895,122

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

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

	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Transfers from general fund to</u> :	
Nonmajor governmental fund	\$ 400,000
Transfers from debt service fund to:	
Nonmajor governmental fund	1,600,000
Total	\$ 2,000,000

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. The transfer from the general fund and the debt service fund to the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) is to provide resources to complete the District's House Bill 264 project. The transfer from the debt service fund to the permanent improvement fund was approved by the Pickaway County Budget Commission.

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

B. Advances to/advances from other funds consisted of the following at June 30, 2016, as reported on the fund statement:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	_A	mount_
General fund	Nonmajor governmental fund	\$	6,642

The primary purpose of the long-term interfund loan 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.

Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide statement of net position.

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2016 represent the collection of calendar year 2015 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2016 were levied after April 1, 2015, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2015, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2016 represent the collection of calendar year 2015 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2015 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 Pickaway, Franklin and Fairfield Counties. The County Auditors periodically advance to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2016, are available to finance fiscal year 2016 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2016 was \$924,952 in the general fund, \$274,788 in the debt service fund and \$105,335 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2015 was \$706,486 in the general fund, \$210,263 in the debt service fund and \$80,298 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

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

	2015 Second		2016 Firs	st
	Half Collections		Half Collect	ions
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/residential				
and other real estate	\$ 427,341,010	85.76	\$ 454,990,060	90.79
Public utility personal	70,947,110	14.24	46,129,120	9.21
Total	\$ 498,288,120	100.00	\$ 501,119,180	100.00
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for:				
General	\$22.70		\$22.70	
Bond	6.00		6.00	
Permanent improvement	2.30		2.30	

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

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

Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$	13,498,133
Income taxes		2,492,147
PILOTs receivable		10,568
Accrued interest		49,762
Intergovernmental		556,266
Total	<u>\$</u>	16,606,876

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

NOTE 8 - INCOME TAX

The District levies a voted tax of .75 percent for general operations on the income of residents and of estates. The tax was effective on January 1, 1992 and is a continuing tax. In March 2012, the District voters passed a 1.50 percent earned income tax levy. Collections were gradually ramped up in calendar year 2013 with full collection expected by the end of calendar year 2014. Employers of residents are required to withhold income tax on compensation and remit the tax to the State. Taxpayers are required to file an annual return. The State makes quarterly distributions to the District after withholding amounts for administrative fees and estimated refunds. Income tax revenue is credited to the general fund and the classroom facilities fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). Total income tax revenue on a modified accrual basis during fiscal year 2016 was \$6,602,572.

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

Governmental activities:	Balance June 30, 2015	Additions	Disposals	Balance June 30, 2016
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land Construction in progress	\$ 3,020,415	\$ - 1,793,886	\$ - -	\$ 3,020,415 1,793,886
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	3,020,415	1,793,886		4,814,301
Capital assets, being depreciated: Land improvements Buildings and improvements Furniture and equipment Vehicles Infrastructure	12,424,194 105,509,129 10,242,644 2,754,191 236,884	42,389 2,115 829,334 277,728	(795,023) (139,862)	12,466,583 105,511,244 10,276,955 2,892,057 236,884
Total capital assets, being depreciated	131,167,042	1,151,566	(934,885)	131,383,723
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements Buildings and improvements Furniture and equipment Vehicles Infrastructure	(5,256,141) (33,014,680) (6,167,770) (1,938,430) (69,639)	(588,133) (3,256,520) (522,016) (155,402) (11,235)	650,118 139,862	(5,844,274) (36,271,200) (6,039,668) (1,953,970) (80,874)
Total accumulated depreciation	(46,446,660)	(4,533,306)	789,980	(50,189,986)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 87,740,797	\$ (1,587,854)	<u>\$ (144,905)</u>	\$ 86,008,038

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 3,966,806
Special	3,798
Vocational	36,937
Support services:	
Pupil	7,333
Instructional staff	35,485
Board of education	1,462
Administration	19,087
Fiscal	2,730
Business	62,878
Operations and maintenance	36,929
Pupil transportation	156,053
Central	2,019
Extracurricular activities	116,890
Food service operations	84,899
Total depreciation expense	\$ 4,533,306

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

NOTE 10 - CAPITALIZED LEASE - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In the current and prior fiscal years, the District entered into capitalized leases for copier equipment and a postage meter. These lease agreements meet the criteria of capital lease which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the financial statements for the governmental funds. These expenditures are reported as function expenditures on the budgetary statements.

Capital assets consisting of equipment have been capitalized in the amount of \$371,144 on the statement of net position. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2016 was \$37,114 leaving a current book value of \$334,030. A corresponding liability is recorded in the government-wide financial statements. Principal payments in fiscal year 2016 totaled \$67,751 paid by the general fund. \$138,178 in lease payments were also forgiven during the year.

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

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,		Amount
2017	\$	82,898
2018		82,898
2019		82,898
2020		82,898
2021	_	1,250
Total minimum lease payments		332,842
Less: amount representing interest	_	(28,430)
Total	\$	304,412

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Balance June 30, 2015	Increase	Decrease	Balance <u>June 30, 2016</u>	Amounts Due in One Year
General obligation bonds	\$ 33,566,189	\$ 30,533,811	\$ (33,075,000)	\$ 31,025,000	\$ 950,000
Capital lease obligation	139,197	371,144	(205,929)	304,412	70,862
Net pension liability	43,110,961	6,819,580	-	49,930,541	-
Compensated absences	2,311,878	484,343	(336,871)	2,459,350	279,712
Total	\$ 79,128,225	\$ 38,208,878	\$ (33,617,800)	83,719,303	\$ 1,300,574
Add: Unamortized premiu	m			2,727,357	
Total on statement of net p	osition			\$ 86,446,660	

General Obligation Bonds: See Note 11.B. through Note 11.1G. for details.

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

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

<u>Capital Lease Obligation</u>: The capital lease obligation will be paid from the general fund. See Note 10 for details.

Net Pension Liability: See Note 14 for details.

<u>Compensated Absences</u>: Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee's salaries are paid which, for the District is the general fund, food service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), the Title VI-B fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and the Title I fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

B. General Obligation Bonds - Series 2006 Refunding Bonds: On July 28, 2005, the District issued general obligation bonds (Series 2006 Refunding Bonds) to advance refund a portion of the Series 2000 current interest general obligation bonds (principal \$20,360,000). The issuance proceeds of \$18,444,995 were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position.

The refunding issue is comprised of both current interest bonds, par value \$17,760,000, and capital appreciation bonds, par value \$274,995. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 3.00% to 5.00%. The capital appreciation bonds matured on December 1, 2015 (stated interest rate 19.791%) at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. During fiscal year 2016, the current interest bonds balance of \$14,705,000 was refunded by the Series 2015 Refunding Bonds. There were no further obligations outstanding on these bonds.

The following is a schedule of activity for fiscal year 2016 on the series 2006 refunding bonds:

	Balance June 30, 2015	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2016	
Current interest bonds -					
2006 refunding series	\$ 14,705,000	\$ -	\$ (14,705,000)	\$ -	
Capital appreciation bonds -					
2006 refunding series	124,041	-	(124,041)	-	
Capital appreciation bonds -					
Accreted interest	732,615	88,344	(820,959)		
Total	\$ 15,561,656	\$ 88,344	\$ (15,650,000)	\$ -	

C. <u>General Obligation Bonds - Series 2007A:</u> On March 22, 2007, the District issued general obligation bonds to finance building construction and improvements. This issue is comprised of both current interest bonds, par value \$9,830,000, and capital appreciation bonds, par value \$69,996. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 4.00% to 4.20%. The capital appreciation bonds matured on December 1, 2015 (stated interest rate 19.04%) at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The accreted value at maturity for the capital appreciation bonds was \$340,000. During fiscal year 2016, \$9,015,000 of the current interest bonds were refunded with the Series 2016A Refunding Bonds.

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

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

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 in the statement of net position. Payments of principal and interest relating to this bond are recorded as an expenditure in the debt service fund.

Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issues is December 1, 2016.

The following is a schedule of activity for the series 2007A general obligation bonds:

	Balance June 30, 2015	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2016
Current interest bonds -				
2007 A series	\$ 9,355,000	\$ -	\$ (9,015,000)	\$ 340,000
Capital appreciation bonds -				
2007 A series	69,996	-	(69,996)	-
Capital appreciation bonds -				
Accreted interest	240,481	29,523	(270,004)	<u> </u>
Total	\$ 9,665,477	\$ 29,523	\$ (9,355,000)	\$ 340,000

The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the 2007A series bonds:

Fiscal Year	_	Current Interest Bonds							
Ending June 30,		Principal	_	Interest	<u>Total</u>				
2017	\$	340,000	\$	6,800	\$	346,800			

D. General Obligation Bonds - Series 2007B: On April 24, 2007, the District issued general obligation bonds to finance building construction and improvements. This issue is comprised of both current interest bonds, par value \$9,820,000, and capital appreciation bonds, par value \$79,997. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 4.00% to 4.30%. The capital appreciation bonds matured on December 1, 2015 (stated interest rate 15.55%) at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The accreted value at maturity for the capital appreciation bonds was \$290,000. During fiscal year 2016, \$7,780,000 of the current interest bonds were refunded by the Series 2016B Refunding Bonds.

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 in the statement of net position. Payments of principal and interest relating to this bond are recorded as an expenditure in the debt service fund.

Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issues is December 1, 2016.

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

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The following is a schedule of activity for the series 2007B general obligation bonds:

	Balance June 30, 2015 Additions		Reductions	Balance June 30, 2016	
Current interest bonds -					
2007 B series	\$ 8,070,000	\$ -	\$ (7,780,000)	\$ 290,000	
Capital appreciation bonds -					
2007 B series	79,997	-	(79,997)	-	
Capital appreciation bonds -					
Accreted interest	189,059	20,944	(210,003)		
Total	\$ 8,339,056	\$ 20,944	\$ (8,070,000)	\$ 290,000	

The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the 2007 B series bonds:

Fiscal Year	_	Current Interest Bonds							
Ended June 30,	_	Principal		Interest		Total			
2017	\$	290,000	\$	5,800	\$	295,800			

E. General Obligation Bonds - Series 2015 Refunding Bonds

During fiscal year 2016, the District issued \$14,215,000 in general obligation bonds to refund \$14,705,000 of the General Obligation Bonds – Series 2006 Refunding Bonds. The issuance proceeds were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. This refunded debt is considered defeased (insubstance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position. The balance of the refunded bonds outstanding at June 30, 2016 was \$14,705,000.

The issue is comprised of current interest bonds, par value \$14,215,000. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 2.00% - 4.00%.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$211,803. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunding debt, which has a final maturity date of December 1, 2027. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce the combined total debt service payments by \$1,774,677 and resulted in an economic gain of \$1,725,901.

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

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the series 2015 refunding bonds:

	2015 Refunding Bonds						
Fiscal Year Ending		C	urrent	Interest Bo	nds		
<u>June 30,</u>	Princ	cipal_		Interest	-	Total	
2017	\$	-	\$	490,200	\$	490,200	
2018	7	75,000		482,450		1,257,450	
2019	1,1	55,000		463,150		1,618,150	
2020	1,1	80,000		433,900		1,613,900	
2021	1,2	15,000		397,975		1,612,975	
2022 - 2026	6,7	80,000		1,242,350		8,022,350	
2027 - 2028	3,1	10,000		101,825		3,211,825	
Total	\$ 14,2	15,000	\$	3,611,850	\$	17,826,850	

F. General Obligation Bonds - Series 2016A Refunding Bonds

During fiscal year 2016, the District issued \$8,675,000 in general obligation bonds to refund \$9,015,000 of the General Obligation Bonds – Series 2007A. The issuance proceeds were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position. The balance of the refunded bonds outstanding at June 30, 2016 was \$9,015,000.

The issue is comprised of current interest bonds, par value \$8,675,000. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 2.00% - 4.00%.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$391,623. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunding debt, which has a final maturity date of December 1, 2034. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce the combined total debt service payments by \$1,174,994 and resulted in an economic gain of \$974,791.

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

	2016A Refunding Bonds									
Fiscal Year Ending		Current Interest Bonds								
<u>June 30,</u>	_	Principal_	_	Interest		Total				
2017	\$	160,000	\$	282,175	\$	442,175				
2018		370,000		276,875		646,875				
2019		380,000		269,375		649,375				
2020		390,000		261,675		651,675				
2021		395,000		253,825		648,825				
2022 - 2026		2,105,000		1,128,925		3,233,925				
2027 - 2031		2,505,000		713,888		3,218,888				
2032 - 2035		2,370,000		194,200		2,564,200				
Total	\$	8,675,000	\$	3,380,938	\$	12,055,938				

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

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

G. General Obligation Bonds - Series 2016B Refunding Bonds

During fiscal year 2016, the District issued \$7,505,000 in general obligation bonds to refund \$7,780,000 of the General Obligation Bonds – Series 2007B. The issuance proceeds were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position. The balance of the refunded bonds outstanding at June 30, 2016 was \$7,780,000.

The issue is comprised of current interest bonds, par value \$7,505,000. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 2.00% - 4.00%.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$339,306. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunding debt, which has a final maturity date of December 1, 2034. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce the combined total debt service payments by \$990,563 and resulted in an economic gain of \$807,828.

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

	2016B Refunding Bonds								
Fiscal Year Ending	Current Interest Bonds								
<u>June 30,</u>	_	Principal Interest		Interest		Total			
2017	\$	160,000	\$	287,747	\$	447,747			
2018		310,000		254,112		564,112			
2019		320,000		247,812		567,812			
2020		325,000		241,362		566,362			
2021		330,000		234,812		564,812			
2022 - 2026		1,800,000		1,009,935		2,809,935			
2027 - 2031		2,185,000		624,205		2,809,205			
2032 - 2035		2,075,000		170,100		2,245,100			
Total	\$	7,505,000	\$	3,070,085	\$	10,575,085			

H. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2016, are a voted debt margin of \$15,805,575 (including available funds of \$1,729,849) and an unvoted debt margin of \$501,119.

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

NOTE 12 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The criteria for determining vested vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Only administrative and support personnel who are under a full year contract (11 and 12 month) are eligible for vacation time. The administrators are generally granted twenty days of vacation per year.

Classified employees earn ten to twenty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Upon termination, employees are limited to payment of 2 years plus current year accumulation based on the Ohio Revised Code. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment.

The classified personnel accumulate vacation based on the following schedule:

Years Service	<u>Vacation Days</u>
0 - 9	10
10 - 19	15
20 - beyond	20

Each employee earns sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave shall accumulate during active employment on a continuous year-to-year basis. Maximum sick leave accumulation for all employees, except 260 day administrators and classified employees is 240 days; 260 day administrators and classified employees may accumulate 295 days of sick leave. 205 day administrators may accumulate 232 days per year, based on 113 percent of teacher's accumulation of 240 days of sick leave for 185 days of service.

For all employees, retirement severance is paid to each employee retiring from the District at a per diem rate of the annual salary at the time of retirement. Any certified employee receiving retirement severance pay shall be entitled to a dollar amount equivalent to one-fourth of all accumulated sick leave credited to that employee up to a maximum of 60 days. In the event an employee resigns his/her employment with the District for retirement purposes effective the end of the work year he/she first attains 30 years of State Teacher Retirement System (STRS) retirement credit, he/she shall receive a lump sum payment of \$10,000 plus severance pay provided in the contract. Longevity pay of \$1,000 is granted to certified employees with twenty five or more years of service. Administrators receiving retirement severance pay shall be entitled to a dollar amount equivalent to 30% of all accumulated sick leave credited to that employee up to a maximum of 88.5 days. The superintendent is entitled to one half of all accumulated sick leave.

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. General Risk

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. The District has addressed these various types of risk by purchasing a comprehensive insurance policy through commercial carriers.

General liability insurance is maintained in the amount of \$1,000,000 for each occurrence and \$2,000,000 in the aggregate, plus \$4,000,000 umbrella.

The District maintains fleet insurance in the amount of \$1,000,000 for any one accident or loss, plus \$4,000,000 umbrella.

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

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

The District maintains replacement cost insurance on buildings and contents in the amount of \$151,334,271. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There have been no significant reductions of coverage from the prior years.

B. Workers' Compensation - Public Entity Risk Pool

Beginning January 1, 2012, the District began to participate in the Ohio Association of School Business Officials and the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Retrospective Rating Program (the "Program"). The Program's third party administrator is CompManagement. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the Program to cover the costs of administering the Program.

The intent of the Program is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by reducing the District's individual rate based on prior claims. The District pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the individual rate and may also pay additional workers' compensation assessments. The District may also be available to receive a refund for overpayment of premiums.

C. Health Care and Dental Insurance Benefits

Effective July 1, 2009, the District began offering health care benefits to employees through the PCPEBP, a public entity shared risk pool, currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for 4 member school districts. Effective July 1, 2011, the District began offering dental benefits to employees through the PCPEBP. The PCPEBP was organized to provide health care benefits and dental insurance benefits to its members.

Effective Jan 1, 2014, The District moved all employees to the high deductible health plan which includes an HSA. Specifics on the plan can be found below:

Rate		Rate Board Share		Board HSA Contribution		Out-of-pocket Expense		
Medical: Single	\$	558.00	\$	558.00	\$	2,000.00	\$	3,000.00
Family	Ψ	1,279.00	Ψ	1,151.10	Ψ	2,000.00	Ψ	6,000.00
Dental:								
Single		41.00		41.00		n/a		n/a
Family		94.00		94.00		n/a		n/a

The health care coverage is administered by United Healthcare, a third party administrator. The dental coverage is administered by Meritain Health.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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, 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 \$661,490 for fiscal year 2016. Of this amount, \$47,168 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 cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system administered by STRS. STRS provides retirement and disability benefits to members and death and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. STRS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about STRS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by writing to STRS, 275 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215-3771, by calling (888) 227-7877, or by visiting the STRS Web site at www.strsoh.org.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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 \$2,272,984 for fiscal year 2016. Of this amount, \$377,556 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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	\$ 8,725,130	\$ 41,205,411	\$ 49,930,541
Proportion of the net pension			
liability	0.1529089%	0.14909469%	
Pension expense	\$ 578,978	\$ 1,925,463	\$ 2,504,441

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	\$ 140,032	\$ 1,872,708	\$ 2,012,740
Changes in proportionate share	74,176	747,338	821,514
District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	661,490	2,272,984	2,934,474
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 875,698	\$ 4,893,030	\$ 5,768,728
Deferred inflows of resources			
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 277,179	\$ 2,853,169	\$ 3,130,348
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 277,179	\$ 2,853,169	\$ 3,130,348

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

\$2,934,474 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

		SERS		STRS		Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2017	\$	(77,690)	\$	(447,070)	\$	(524,760)
2018		(77,690)		(447,070)		(524,760)
2019		(77,692)		(447,070)		(524,762)
2020		170,101		1,108,087		1,278,188
Total	\$	(62,971)	\$	(233,123)	\$	(296,094)
Total	φ	(02,971)	Ф	(233,123)	Ф	(470,094)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage Inflation 3.25 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation 4.00 percent to 22.00 percent

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA 3 percent

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

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.75%)	(7.75%)	(8.75%)
District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$ 12,098,620	\$ 8,725,130	\$ 5,884,373

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

NOTE 14 - 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

2.75 percent

2.75 percent at age 70 to 12.25 percent at age 20

Investment Rate of Return

Cost-of-Living Adjustments

(COLA)

2.75 percent at age 70 to 12.25 percent at age 20

7.75 percent, net of investment expenses

2 percent simple applied as follows: for members retiring before

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:

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

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.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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	\$ 57,237,425	\$ 41,205,411	\$ 27,647,953

NOTE 15 - 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 www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required basic benefits, the Retirement Board allocates the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund. For fiscal year 2016, 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 \$74,508.

The District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014 were \$74,508, \$111,018, and \$76,562, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014.

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

NOTE 15 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - (Continued)

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 www.strsoh.org 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 \$153,265, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014.

NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

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

NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund
Budget basis	\$ 3,265,975
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	391,378
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	(442,433)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	302,871
Funds budgeted elsewhere	310,749
Adjustment for encumbrances	499,255
GAAP basis	\$ 4,327,795

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 public school support fund, the District agency fund, the internal service fund and the underground storage tank fund.

NOTE 17 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

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

C. Foundation Funding

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

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

NOTE 18 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

	_	apital ovements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2015	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		674,086
Contributions in excess of the current fiscal year set-aside requirement		-
Current year qualifying expenditures		-
Excess qualified expenditures from prior years		-
Current year offsets	(1,	,144,953)
Waiver granted by ODE		-
Prior year offset from bond proceeds		<u> </u>
Total	\$ ((470,867)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2017	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2016	\$	

NOTE 19 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

	Y	ear-End
<u>Fund</u>	Enc	umbrances
General fund	\$	305,220
Other governmental		406,343
Total	\$	711,563

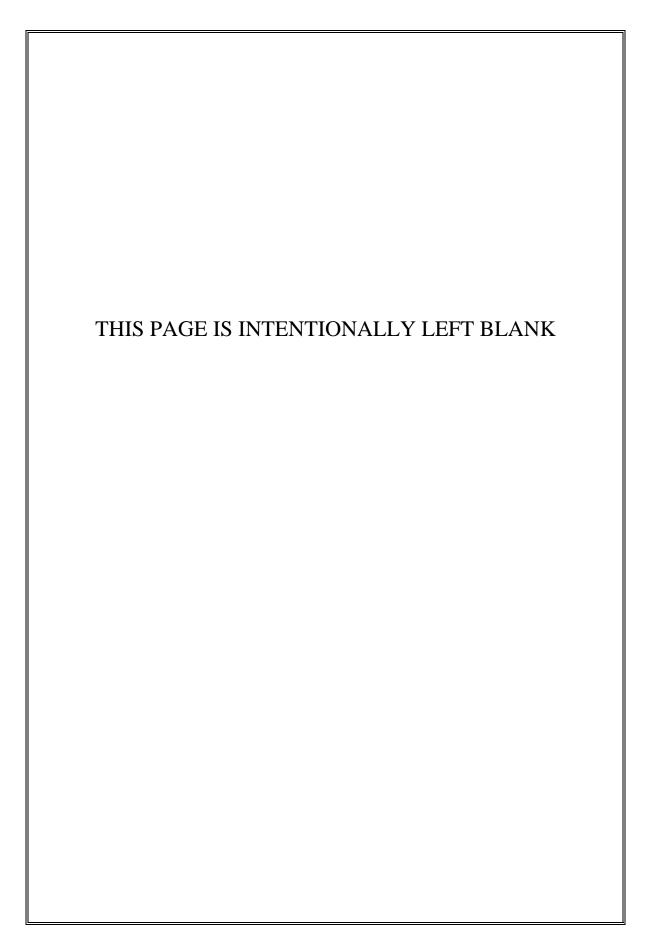
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

NOTE 20 - CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

As of June 30, 2016, the District had the following contractual commitment outstanding:

			Remaining		
	Total	Amount	Commitment		
Vendor	Contract	Paid	June 30, 2016		
Dynamix Energy Services	\$ 1,823,206	\$ (1,793,886)	\$ 29,320		

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

	2015		2014			2013
District's proportion of the net pension liability	(0.15290890%	(0.15097500%	C	0.15097500%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	8,725,130	\$	7,640,759	\$	8,977,999
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	4,603,354	\$	4,387,027	\$	4,247,247
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		189.54%		174.17%		211.38%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		69.16%		71.70%		65.52%

Note: Information prior to fiscal year 2013 was unavailable.

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

	2015		2014		 2013
District's proportion of the net pension liability		0.14909469%		0.14582712%	0.14582712%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	41,205,411	\$	35,470,202	\$ 42,251,873
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	15,555,536	\$	14,899,500	\$ 15,285,185
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		264.89%		238.06%	276.42%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		72.10%		74.70%	69.30%

Note: Information prior to fiscal year 2013 was unavailable.

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013
Contractually required contribution	\$ 661,490	\$ 606,722	\$ 608,042	\$ 587,819
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (661,490)	(606,722)	 (608,042)	 (587,819)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ _	\$ 	\$
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 4,724,929	\$ 4,603,354	\$ 4,387,027	\$ 4,247,247
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%

 2012		2011	2010		 2009	 2008	 2007
\$ 577,808	\$	564,877	\$	582,532	\$ 395,282	\$ 362,920	\$ 363,118
 (577,808)	-	(564,877)	-	(582,532)	 (395,282)	 (362,920)	 (363,118)
\$ 	\$		\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 4,295,970	\$	4,493,850	\$	4,302,304	\$ 4,017,093	\$ 3,695,723	\$ 3,399,981
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	\$ 2,272,984	\$ 2,177,775	\$ 1,936,935	\$ 1,987,074
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(2,272,984)	 (2,177,775)	 (1,936,935)	(1,987,074)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 16,235,600	\$ 15,555,536	\$ 14,899,500	\$ 15,285,185
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%

 2012	 2011	 2010	 2009	 2008	 2007
\$ 2,071,259	\$ 2,134,349	\$ 2,045,682	\$ 1,950,282	\$ 1,862,357	\$ 1,772,285
 (2,071,259)	 (2,134,349)	 (2,045,682)	(1,950,282)	(1,862,357)	(1,772,285)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 15,932,762	\$ 16,418,069	\$ 15,736,015	\$ 15,002,169	\$ 14,325,823	\$ 13,632,962
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 financial statements 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 financial statements for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

TEAYS VALLEY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

SUB GR	AL GRANTOR/ ANTOR/ AM TITLE	CFDA NUMBER	(A) GRANT NUMBER	(B) CASH FEDERAL DISBURSEMENTS
PASSEL	PARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE O THROUGH THE EPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
(C) (D)	Child Nutrition Cluster: School Breakfast Program	10.553	2016	\$ 92,416
(C) (D) (D) (E)	National School Lunch Program National School Lunch Program - Food Donation	10.555 10.555	2016 2016	546,840 66,507
	Total National School Lunch Program			613,347
	Total U.S. Department of Agriculture and Child Nutrition Cluster			705,763
PASSEL	PARTMENT OF EDUCATION THROUGH THE EPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	2016	492,302
	Special Education Cluster:			
(F)	Special Education_Grants to States	84.027	2016	604,658
(F)	Special Education_Preschool Grants	84.173	2016	15,856
	Total Special Education Cluster			620,514
	Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	2016	106,117
	Total U.S. Department of Education			1,218,933
	Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$ 1,924,696

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS:

- (A) OAKS did not assign pass-through numbers for fiscal year 2016.
- This schedule includes the federal activity of Teays Valley Local School District under programs of the federal government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 and is prepared in accordance with the cash basis of accounting. This information is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principals, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of Teays Valley Local School District, it is not intended to and does not present financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the Teays Valley Local School District.
- (C) Commingled with state and local revenue from sales of breakfast and lunches; assumed expenditures were made on a first-in, first-out basis.
- (D) Included as part of the "Child Nutrition Cluster" in determining major programs.
- (E) The Food Donation Program is a non-cash, in kind, federal grant. Commodities are reported at the entitlement value.
- $\textbf{(F)} \hspace{1cm} \textbf{Included as part of the "Special Education Cluster" in determining major programs.} \\$
- (G) CFR Section 200.414 of the Uniform Guidance allows a non-federal entity that has never received a negotiated indirect cost rate to charge a de minimis rate of 10% of modified total direct costs to indirect costs. The Teays Valley Local School District has elected not to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate.



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Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

Teays Valley Local School District Pickaway County 385 Viking Way Ashville, Ohio 43103

To the Board of Education:

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

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Board of Education Teays Valley Local School District

Compliance and Other Matters

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

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 Teays Valley Local School District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Teays Valley Local School District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube the

December 13, 2016



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Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance With Requirements Applicable to the Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

Teays Valley Local School District Pickaway County 385 Viking Way Ashville, Ohio 43103

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

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

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Board of Education Teays Valley Local School District

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Julian & Grube, Inc. December 13, 2016

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SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2016

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS		
(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material control weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material internal control weaknesses reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR §200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Program (listed):	Child Nutrition Cluster
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	Type A: >\$750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR §200.516(a)?	Yes

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None





CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED FEBRUARY 14, 2017