BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (AUDITED)

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

ANGELA DOTSON, CPA, TREASURER



Dave Yost • Auditor of State

Board of Education Oberlin City School District 153 N. Main Street Oberlin, Ohio 44074

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of Oberlin City School District, Lorain County, prepared by Julian & Grube, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017. 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. Oberlin City School District is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

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Dave Yost Auditor of State

February 8, 2017

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Julian & Grube, Inc.

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Independent Auditor's Report

Oberlin City School District Lorain County 153 N. Main Street Oberlin, Ohio 44074

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, its major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Oberlin City School District, Lorain County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Oberlin City 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 Oberlin City 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 Oberlin City 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, its major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Oberlin City School District, Lorain County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof 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.

Independent Auditor's Report Page Two

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 14, 2017, on our consideration of the Oberlin City 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 Oberlin City School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Sube the

Julian & Grube, Inc. December 14, 2017

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

The management's discussion and analysis of the Oberlin City School District's (the District) financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2017. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole. Readers should also review the basic financial statements and notes to those respective statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2017 are:

- In total, net position increased by \$815,195.
- Revenues for governmental activities totaled \$16,373,468 in 2017. Of this total, 85.28 percent consisted of general revenues while program revenues accounted for the remaining balance of 14.72 percent.
- Program expenses totaled \$15,558,273. Instructional expenses made up 56.81 percent of this total while supporting services accounted for 36.33 percent. Other expenses rounded out the remaining 6.86 percent.

USING THIS ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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 explain how services were financed in the short-term, as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the District's most significant funds, with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the District, the General Fund is by far the most significant fund.

REPORTING THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

While this document contains information about the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2017?" The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include *all assets and deferred outflows of* resources along with *all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources* using the *accrual basis of accounting* similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

In the Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, the District reports governmental activities. Governmental activities are the activities where most of the District's programs and services are reported including, but not limited to, instruction, supporting services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, food service operations, and extracurricular activities.

REPORTING THE DISTRICT'S MOST SIGNIFICANT FUNDS

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major funds begins on page 14 of the financial statements. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's major governmental fund is the General Fund.

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other *financial assets* that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed *short-term view* of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps 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 Statement of Activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the financial statements.

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the District as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the District's net position for 2017 compared to 2016:

	ble 1) Position	
	Governm	mental
	Activi	ties
	2017	2016
Comment accents	¢14.970.100	¢12 (20 272
Current assets	\$14,872,192	\$13,629,272
Capital assets	4,838,062	4,918,232
Total assets	19,710,254	18,547,504
Deferred outflows (pensions)	4,303,226	1,933,352
Current liabilities	1,671,817	1,659,100
Long term liabilities		
Due within one year:	236,329	289,065
Due in more than one year:		
Net Pension Liability	24,040,651	19,793,381
Other Amounts	1,026,907	1,088,620
Total Liabilities	26,975,704	22,830,166
Deferred inflows		
Property Taxes	6,160,668	6,156,758
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	50,047	54,267
Pensions	631,673	2,059,472
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	6,842,388	8,270,497
Net position: Net investment in		
capital assets	4,596,957	4,565,934
Restricted	670,535	584,052
Unrestricted (deficit)	(15,072,104)	(15,769,793)
Total net position	(\$9,804,612)	(\$10,619,807)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

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.

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal year 2017 and 2016.

(Table 2) Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities					
Revenues		2017		2016		
Program revenues						
Charges for services	\$	698,014	\$	780,934		
Operating grants		1,712,091		1,582,145		
Total program revenues		2,410,105		2,363,079		
General revenues						
Property taxes		5,317,559		5,408,038		
School District Income Taxes		4,417,716		4,714,196		
Grants and entitlements		4,056,153		3,928,751		
Payment in lieu of taxes		50,047		54,267		
Investment income		45,222		38,690		
All Other Revenues		76,666		41,278		
Total general revenues		13,963,363		14,185,220		
Total revenues	<u>\$</u>	16,373,468	<u>\$</u>	16,548,299		
Expenses						
Instruction						
Regular	\$	7,415,404	\$	7,065,938		
Special		1,311,422		1,156,620		
Vocational		111,636		103,673		
Other		105		28,967		
Support services						
Pupil		979,225		1,009,036		
Instructional staff		532,678		422,844		
Board of Education		81,938		97,208		
Administration		1,614,514		1,455,314		
Fiscal		535,733		516,887		
Business		66,872		61,422		
Operations & maintenance		1,370,612		1,335,365		
Pupil transportation		426,490		481,277		
Central services		44,024		36,683		
Other non-instructional services		526,357		430,892		
Extracurricular activities		526,916		518,239		
Interest and fiscal charges		14,347		8,818		
Total expenses	<u>\$</u>	15,558,273	<u>\$</u>	14,729,183		
Change in net position		815,195		1,819,116		
Net position (deficit), beginning of year		(10,619,807)		(12,438,923)		
Net position (deficit), end of year	\$	(9,804,612)	<u>\$</u>	(10,619,807)		

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Governmental Activities

The vast majority of revenue supporting all governmental activities is from general revenues. General revenues totaled \$13,963,363, or 85.28 percent of the total revenue. The most significant portions of the general revenues are property taxes, school district income taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements. The remaining amount of revenue was in the form of program revenues, which equated to \$2,410,105 or only 14.72 percent.

The District has carefully planned its financial future by forecasting its revenues and expenditures over the next five years. In October 2016, the District submitted its yearly five-year forecast to the Ohio Department of Education. There is a great deal of uncertainty with the State and school funding. Although the District relies heavily upon local property taxes to support its operations, the District does actively solicit and receive additional grant and entitlement funds to help offset some operating costs.

The reliance upon local tax revenues for governmental activities is crucial. 59.46 percent of revenue is from property and school income taxes. Grants and entitlements not restricted for a specific program comprise 24.77 percent. Program revenues make up 14.72 percent of all governmental revenues, while investment income and other miscellaneous type revenues comprise the remaining 1.05 percent.

Clearly, the Oberlin community is by far the greatest source of financial support for the students of the District.

Approximately 56.81 percent of the District's expenses are used to fund instructional expenses. Additional supporting services for pupils, staff and business operations encompass an additional 36.33 percent. The remaining program expenses of 6.86 percent are expensed to facilitate other obligations of the District, such as the payment of debt service, the operation of non-instructional services, and numerous extracurricular activities.

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. Table 3 shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted state entitlements. An analysis of fiscal year 2017 is presented.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

(Table 3)

	Total Cost of Services		Net Cost of Services			
	2017		2016	2017		2016
Program expenses						
Instruction	\$ 8,838,567	\$	8,355,198	\$ 7,095,948	\$	6,601,599
Support services						
Pupils and Instructional staff	1,511,903		1,431,880	1,456,433		1,361,244
Board of Education	81,938		97,208	81,938		97,208
Administration	1,614,514		1,455,314	1,599,805		1,453,198
Fiscal	535,733		516,887	535,733		516,887
Business	66,872		61,422	66,872		61,422
Operations & maintenance	1,370,612		1,335,365	1,370,612		1,333,003
Pupil Transportation	426,490		481,277	356,672		414,682
Central	44,024		36,683	31,421		24,535
Other non-instructional services	526,357		430,892	50,816		16,965
Extracurricular activities	526,916		518,239	487,571		476,543
Interest and fiscal charges	 14,347		8,818	 14,347		8,818
Total cost of service	\$ 15,558,273	\$	14,729,183	\$ 13,148,168	\$	12,366,104

The District's Funds

Information regarding the District's funds can be found on pages 16-17. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. The most significant fund is the General Fund which had an increase in fund balance of \$1,213,683. This increase was mainly due to increases in income taxes and property taxes and the District's ability to keep current year revenues exceeding current year expenditures. The General Fund's fund balance significantly increased from \$4,200,660 to \$5,414,343.

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 2017, the District's General Fund budget remained relatively constant. The original budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$14,672,349 were \$9,999 more than final budgeted revenues and other revenue sources of \$14,662,350. Actual revenues were less than final budgeted revenues by \$426,185. The original budgeted expenditures and other financing uses of \$13,658,805 were reduced to \$13,383,730 in the final budget. The actual expenditures and other financing uses were \$203,828 lower than the final budgeted expenditures and other financing uses a modified site-based budgeting technique which is designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

The District ended the school year with a General Fund unencumbered cash balance of \$4,608,926.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2017, the District had \$4,838,062 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. The table below shows fiscal year 2017 balances compared to 2016:

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmenta	Governmental Activities				
	2017	2016				
Land	\$ 2,279,070	\$ 2,279,070				
Land improvements	138,307	152,628				
Building and improvements	1,987,649	2,080,619				
Furniture and equipment	255,020	281,432				
Vehicles	178,016	124,483				
Total	\$ 4,838,062	\$ 4,918,232				

During fiscal year 2017, the District purchased \$135,762 of capital assets, which included various capital improvements to the District's buildings, furniture, equipment, and vehicles. The overall decrease in capital assets is due to the annual depreciation expense of \$215,932 exceeding capital outlays. For more information about the District's capital assets, see Note 9.

Debt

At June 30, 2017, the District had \$252,313 in capital lease obligations outstanding at June 30, 2017. Of this amount, \$101,699 was due within one year. See Note 14 for detail.

Economic Factors

The District has a mediocre financial position. The Board of Education and the administration closely monitor the District's revenues and expenditures in accordance with its financial forecast and the District's Continuous Improvement Plan.

The District relies heavily upon real estate taxes, school district income taxes and state funding as sources of revenue. Two levies were renewed on November 6, 2012; .75 percent income tax and the Permanent Improvement technology levy of 1.30 mills. A new 1.0 mill continuing Permanent Improvement Levy was approved by voters in November, 2014. The 5.05 mill \$940,000 fixed sum emergency levy and 2.0 mills Permanent Improvement were renewed March 15, 2016.

The District's financial future is not without challenges. The nature of school funding in Ohio severely restricts the growth in the District's operating revenues and requires the District to periodically seek additional funds from the taxpayers to offset rising operating costs. The Oberlin voters continue to show their support for the schools as illustrated with the passage of new and replacement levies.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

In light of the current economic circu6mstances and continued uncertainty relative to foundation funding from the State, the District will be facing funding challenges over the next few years. The District is monitoring all funding scenarios.

In addition to the problem of limited growth in revenue, school districts are faced with the challenge of losing traditional sources of tax revenue through the Ohio General Assembly legislative actions. In June 1999, the Ohio General Assembly passed House Bill 284 that will phase-out, over a period of 25 years, the taxation on business inventories. Once fully implemented, the District's operating revenue will be reduced by approximately \$900,000 annually. In June 2005, the General Assembly accelerated the phase-out of the inventory tax with HB 66. This tax has been completely phased out.

Financial aid from the State of Ohio through the State Foundation Program has been declining as a major source of operating revenue for the District. Because the District is considered a wealthy district in terms of property values, it receives a relatively small amount of revenue from the State to fund operating expenses.

As a result of the challenges mentioned above, the District's administration continues to carefully plan its expenditures to provide adequate resources to meet student needs over the next several years.

The Ohio Department of Education's 2017 release of the District's State Report Card contains six components, Achievement, Gap Closing, K-3 Literacy, Progress, Graduation Rate and Prepared for Success. Oberlin in the aforementioned areas received component grades of: Achievement (D), Gap Closing (F), K-3 Literacy (C), Progress (C), Graduation Rate (B) and Prepared for Success (C). The Oberlin Report Card provides our families, educators and the community with the information they need to fully understand how our students in our schools are performing.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, 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 any questions about this report or need additional information, contact Angela Dotson, CPA, Treasurer at Oberlin City School District, 153 N. Main Street, Oberlin, Ohio 44074.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2017

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,269,500
Receivables:	7 220 220
Property taxes	7,239,328
	2,054,911
Payment in lieu of taxes	50,047
Accounts.	9,116
Accrued interest	4,778
Intergovernmental	234,852
Prepayments	9,660
Capital assets:	2 270 070
Nondepreciable capital assets	2,279,070
Depreciable capital assets, net	2,558,992
Capital assets, net	4,838,062
Total assets	19,710,254
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Pension - STRS	3,209,435
Pension - SERS	1,093,791
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,303,226
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable.	30,423
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,345,360
Intergovernmental payable	100,226
Pension and postemployment obligation payable	194,458
Unearned revenue	1,350
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year.	236,329
Due in more than one year:	24.040.651
Net pension liability (See Note 12)	24,040,651
Other amounts due in more than one year .	1,026,907
Total liabilities	26,975,704
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	6,160,668
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year	50,047
Pension - STRS.	476,555
Pension - SERS.	155,118
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,842,388
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	4,596,957
Restricted for:	
Capital projects	320,003
Locally funded programs	208,807
State funded programs.	3,494
Federally funded programs	77,837
Student activities	2,760
Other purposes	57,634
Unrestricted (deficit)	(15,072,104)
Total net position	\$ (9,804,612)

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

			Program		R (N	et (Expense) evenue and Changes in let Position
	Expenses		arges for ces and Sales	ating Grants		overnmental Activities
Governmental activities:	 Expenses	Servi	tes anu Sales			Acuvities
Instruction:						
Regular	\$ 7,415,404	\$	496,116	\$ 240,366	\$	(6,678,922)
Special	1,311,422		30,373	974,397		(306,652)
Vocational	111,636		-	1,225		(110,411)
Other	105		-	142		37
Support services:						
Pupil	979,225		-	25,086		(954,139)
Instructional staff	532,678		-	30,384		(502,294)
Board of education	81,938		-	-		(81,938)
Administration	1,614,514		8	14,701		(1,599,805)
Fiscal	535,733		-	-		(535,733)
Business	66,872		-	-		(66,872)
Operations and maintenance	1,370,612		-	-		(1,370,612)
Pupil transportation	426,490		33,534	36,284		(356,672)
Central	44,024		-	12,603		(31,421)
Operation of non-instructional services:						
Other non-instructional services	9,247		-	21,170		11,923
Food service operations	517,110		98,638	355,733		(62,739)
Extracurricular activities	526,916		39,345	-		(487,571)
Interest and fiscal charges	 14,347		-	 -		(14,347)
Total governmental activities	\$ 15,558,273	\$	698,014	\$ 1,712,091		(13,148,168)

General revenues:

General revenues:	
Property taxes levied for:	
General purposes	4,598,452
Capital outlay	508,283
Other purposes	210,824
Payments in lieu of taxes	50,047
Income taxes levied for:	
General purposes	4,417,716
Grants and entitlements not restricted	
to specific programs	4,056,153
Investment earnings	45,222
Miscellaneous	76,666
Total general revenues	13,963,363
Change in net position	815,195
Net position at beginning of year	(10,619,807)
Net position at end of year $\$$	(9,804,612)

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2017

	General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Go	Total Governmental Funds		
Assets:	 						
Equity in pooled cash							
and cash equivalents	\$ 4,765,372	\$	494,128	\$	5,259,500		
Receivables:							
Property taxes.	6,422,508		816,820		7,239,328		
Income taxes	2,054,911		-		2,054,911		
Payment in lieu of taxes	50,047		-		50,047		
Accounts	6,091		3,025		9,116		
Accrued interest	4,778		-		4,778		
	144,823		90,029		234,852		
Prepayments.	3,735		5,925		9,660		
Loans to other funds	 226		-	·	226		
Total assets	 13,452,491		1,409,927		14,862,418		
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$ 20,063	\$	10,360	\$	30,423		
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,216,414		128,946		1,345,360		
Compensated absences payable	3,736		2,217		5,953		
Intergovernmental payable	98,359		1,867		100,226		
Pension and postemployment obligation payable.	185,361		9.097		194,458		
Unearned revenue.	1,350		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		1,350		
	1,550		226		226		
Loans from other funds.	 1 525 282						
Total liabilities	 1,525,283		152,713		1,677,996		
Deferred inflows of resources:							
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	5,464,305		696,363		6,160,668		
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year	50,047		-		50,047		
Delinquent property tax revenue not available	614,872		68,746		683,618		
Income tax revenue not available	315,260		-		315,260		
Intergovernmental revenue not available	68,381		89,311		157,692		
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,512,865		854,420		7,367,285		
Fund balances:							
Nonspendable:							
Prepaids.	3,735		5,925		9.660		
Long-term loans.	226		-		226		
Restricted:							
Capital improvements	-		266,134		266,134		
Other purposes.	-		220,153		220,153		
Extracurricular.	_		2,760		2,760		
Educational technology.			28,980		28,980		
	-		28,980		28,980		
Assigned: Student instruction	20 428				20.428		
	20,438		-		20,438		
Student and staff support.	108,533		-		108,533		
Extracurricular activities	518		-		518		
School supplies	121		-		121		
Unassigned	 5,280,772		(121,158)		5,159,614		
Total fund balances	 5,414,343		402,794		5,817,137		
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$ 13,452,491	\$	1,409,927	\$	14,862,418		

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 5,817,137
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.		4,838,062
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Income taxes receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total	\$ 683,618 315,260 157,692	1,156,570
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position.		10,000
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, liability and related deferred inflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - Pension Net pension liability Total	4,303,226 (631,673) (24,040,651)	(20,369,098)
Long-term liabilities, including leases payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Compensated absences Capital lease obligations Total	(1,004,970) (252,313)	(1,257,283)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ (9,804,612)

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

		General		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Sovernmental Govern		Total wernmental Funds
Revenues:								
From local sources:								
Property taxes	\$	4,638,631	\$	725,048	\$	5,363,679		
Income taxes.		4,414,429		-		4,414,429		
Payment in lieu of taxes		50,047		-		50,047		
Tuition		518,829		-		518,829		
Transportation fees.		33,534		-		33,534		
Earnings on investments		45,222		-		45,222		
Charges for services		-		94,487		94,487		
Extracurricular		-		39,353		39,353		
Classroom materials and fees		7,660		-		7,660		
Contributions and donations		5,870		189,972		195,842		
Other local revenues		76,666		7,131		83,797		
Intergovernmental - state		4,420,582		172,399		4,592,981		
Intergovernmental - federal		70,175		931,621		1,001,796		
Total revenues		14,281,645		2,160,011		16,441,656		
Expenditures: Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular		6,521,986		498,742		7,020,728		
Special		763,765		491,415		1,255,180		
Vocational		106,859		491,415		1,235,180		
Other		100,859		105		100,859		
Support services:		_		105		105		
		923,590		22,750		946,340		
Instructional staff		479,565		28,532		508,097		
Board of education		70,814		28,332		70,814		
Administration		1,530,310		21,048		1,551,358		
Fiscal		502,782		18,214		520,996		
Business.		30,506		36,248		66,754		
Operations and maintenance		1,168,091		216,029		1,384,120		
Pupil transportation		361,970		122,321		484,291		
		16,151		27,716		43,867		
Operation of non-instructional services:		10,151		27,710		45,007		
Other operation of non-instructional		_		9,213		9,213		
Food service operations.		_		509,432		509,432		
Extracurricular activities		437,132		64,402		501,534		
Debt service:		437,132		04,402		501,554		
Principal retirement.		47,460		74,478		121,938		
Interest and fiscal charges		4,435		9,912		14,347		
Total expenditures		12,965,416		2,150,557		15,115,973		
	·							
Excess of revenues over expenditures	. <u> </u>	1,316,229		9,454		1,325,683		
Other financing sources (uses):								
Transfers in.		-		92,546		92,546		
Transfers (out)		(102,546)		-		(102,546)		
Total other financing sources (uses)		(102,546)		92,546		(10,000)		
Net change in fund balances		1,213,683		102,000		1,315,683		
Fund balances at beginning of year		4,200,660		300,794		4,501,454		
Fund balances at end of year	\$	5,414,343	\$	402,794	\$	5,817,137		

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	1,315,683
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	\$ 135,762	
Current year depreciation	(215,932)	
Total	 	(80,170)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
	(46,120)	
Property taxes	3,287	
Income taxes	(3,822)	
Intergovernmental	 (3,822)	(AC CEE)
Total		(46,655)
Repayment of 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:		121,938
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in		
governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts		
as deferred outflows.		1,142,432
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net		
pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		(1,592,029)
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.		(56,004)
An internal service fund used by management to charge		
the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in		
the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund		
expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues		
are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal		
service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.		10,000
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	815,195

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

	Budgeted Amounts					Variance with Final Budget Positive		
		Original		Final		Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:								
From local sources:								
Property taxes	\$	3,625,881	\$	3,623,410	\$	4,682,423	\$	1,059,013
Income taxes.		3,549,066		3,546,647		4,337,081		790,434
Payment in lieu of taxes		23,683		23,668		50,047		26,379
Tuition		345,917		345,681		519,079		173,398
Transportation fees		26,747		26,729		30,137		3,408
Earnings on investments		23,367		23,352		43,633		20,281
Classroom materials and fees		8,864		8,857		7,660		(1,197)
Other local revenues		10,463		10,455		22,109		11,654
Intergovernmental - state		3,371,763		3,369,465		4,410,942		1,041,477
Intergovernmental - federal		21,756		21,741		65,657		43,916
Total revenues		11,007,507		11,000,005		14,168,768		3,168,763
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular		1,382,236		6,591,342		6,536,796		54,546
Special.		2,029,186		717,796		788,492		(70,696)
Vocational.		-		110,445		106,732		3,713
Other		-		3,302				3,302
Support services:				-,				-,
Pupil		1,479,038		1,020,231		920,193		100,038
Instructional staff		2,411,896		458,783		498,128		(39,345)
Board of education		1,903,739		111,499		89,634		21,865
Administration.		683,711		1,562,060		1,536,091		25,969
Fiscal		110,848		509,225		500,398		8,827
Business		(1,095)		32,905		29,827		3,078
Operations and maintenance.		3,127,240		1,158,903		1,168,319		(9,416)
Pupil transportation		480,110		440,234		380,231		60,003
		400,110		18,050				
		-				18,491		(441)
Extracurricular activities.		-		457,241		452,129		5,112
Debt service:		47 460		47 460		47.460		
Principal		47,460		47,460		47,460		-
Interest and fiscal charges		4,435		4,435		4,435		-
Total expenditures		13,658,805		13,243,911		13,077,356		166,555
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)								
expenditures.		(2,651,298)		(2,243,906)		1,091,412		3,335,318
Other financing sources (uses):								
Refund of prior year's expenditures		2,417		2,416		27,539		25,123
Transfers in		3,609,405		3,606,945		-		(3,606,945)
Transfers (out).		-		(107,400)		(102,546)		4,854
Advances in		53,020		52,984		32,193		(20,791)
Advances (out)				(32,419)				32,419
Sale of capital assets		-		-		7,665		7,665
Total other financing sources (uses)		3,664,842		3,522,525		(35,149)		(3,557,674)
Net change in fund balance		1,013,544		1,278,619		1,056,263		(222,356)
Fund balance at beginning of year		3,514,229		3,514,229		3,514,229		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		3,514,229		3,514,229		3,514,229		-
Fund balance at end of year	\$	4,566,207	\$	4,831,282	\$	4,608,926	\$	(222,356)
,		, , , , ,		, , -		, -,- 5		× 77

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND JUNE 30, 2017

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund	
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash		
and cash equivalents	\$	10,000
Total assets.		10,000
Net position:		
Unrestricted		10,000
Total net position.	\$	10,000

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Transfers: Transfer in	\$	10,000	
Change in net position		10,000	
Net position at beginning of year		-	
Net position at end of year	\$	10,000	

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:			
Cash received from transfers in	\$	10,000	
Net cash provided by noncapital			
financing activities.		10,000	
Net increase in cash and cash			
cash equivalents		10,000	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		-	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	10,000	

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2017

	Agency		
Assets:			
Current assets:			
Equity in pooled cash			
and cash equivalents	\$	20,344	
Total assets	\$	20,344	
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable.	\$	263	
Due to students.		20,081	
Total liabilities	\$	20,344	

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT

The Oberlin City School District (the "District") was 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 city school district as defined by Section 3311.03 of the Ohio Revised Code. The District operates under a Board of Education consisting of five members and is responsible for providing public education to residents of the District. Average daily membership for fiscal year 2017 was 1,008. The District employs 95 certified and 74 noncertified employees.

A. The Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements of the District are not misleading. 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;
- 2. The District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organizations' resources;
- 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 or 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.

Blended component units, although legally separated entities are, in substance, part of the District's operations and so data from these units are combined with data of the District. The District has no component units.

The District is associated with the Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META) Solutions, the Lorain County Joint Vocational School District, and the Ohio Schools Council which are considered to be jointly governed organizations. These organizations and their relationships with the District are described in more detail in Note 17 to these financial statements. Effective July 1, 2011, the District entered into the Suburban Health Consortium which is considered a shared health risk pool. A further description of this shared health risk pool is provided in Note 20 to the financial statements.

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

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. Following are the more significant of the District's accounting policies.

A. Basis of Presentation

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

<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 activity of the internal service fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses.

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

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> - During the year, the District segregates transactions related to certain District functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the District at this more detail level. The focus of governmental financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. The internal service fund is presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

B. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the fiscal year. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain District functions or activities. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The various funds of the District are grouped into the categories of governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary.

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

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

<u>Governmental Funds</u> - Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. 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 purpose for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and deferred outflows of resources compared to liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balances. The following is the District's only major governmental fund:

<u>General Fund</u> - the general fund is the operating fund of the District and is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The other governmental funds of the District account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose.

<u>Proprietary Funds</u> - Proprietary funds focus on the determination of the changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The District's employee benefits fund is classified as an internal service fund. The District has no enterprise funds.

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

C. Measurement Focus

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> - The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, all liabilities, and all deferred outflows/inflows of resources associated with the operation of the District are included on the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in the total net position.

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> - All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows/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 governmental statements.

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

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

Like the government-wide statements, the internal service fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources associated with the operation of this fund are included on the statement of fund net position. The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the District finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activity.

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

<u>Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange 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. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction that can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current fiscal year or 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, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

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

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

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

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, payments in lieu of taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes and 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, 2017, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2018 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the District unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

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

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

E. Budgetary Process

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the appropriation resolution and the certificate of estimated resources, which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amounts that the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is the Board's authorization to spend resources and set annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of control has been established by the Board of Education at fund level for all funds.

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

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

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

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

F. Cash and Investments

Cash received by the District is deposited in one central bank account with individual fund balance integrity maintained through District records. Monies for all funds are maintained in this account or temporarily transferred to the State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio) or other short term investments. Under existing Ohio statutes, interest earnings are allocated to funds based on average monthly cash balances. Interest income in the general fund for the year ended June 30, 2017 totaled \$45,222 which includes \$4,626 assigned from other funds.

Except for investment contracts and money market investments that had a remaining maturity of one year or less at the time of purchase, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Investment contracts and money market investments that had a remaining maturity of one year or less at the time of purchase are reported at cost or amortized cost.

During fiscal year 2017, the District invested in STAR Ohio. STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The District measures its investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

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

Investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase are considered to be cash equivalents.

G. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted assets when limitations on their use change the normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other government or imposed by enabling legislation. As of June 30, 2017, the District did not have any restricted assets.

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 on the fund financial statements.

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

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

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

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	20 Years
Buildings	50 Years
Building Improvements	20 - 30 Years
Furniture and Equipment	5 - 20 Years
Vehicles	8 Years

I. Interfund Balances

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

J. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability is based on an estimate of the amount of accumulated sick leave that will be paid as a termination benefit. The liability includes employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the District has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at fiscal year end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the District's termination policy.

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

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

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

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements and all payables and accrued liabilities from proprietary funds are reported on the proprietary fund 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. Long-term obligations and capital leases are recognized as a liability on the governmental fund financial statements when due.

L. Net Position

Net Position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources compared to liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes include resources restricted for other grants and special trusts. The District applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

The government-wide statement of net position reports \$670,535 of the restricted component of net position, none of which is restricted by enabling legislation. The District applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted components of net position are available.

M. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Assigned</u> - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the District for specific purposes, but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds, 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. The Board of Education assigns fund balance by resolution. The Board of Education may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenues and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

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

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

N. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary fund. For the District, these revenues are charges for services for the employee benefits program. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or services that are the primary activity of this fund. Revenues and expenses not meeting those definitions are reported as nonoperating.

O. Interfund Transactions

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.

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

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

P. Estimates

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

Q. Inventory

On government-wide financial statements, inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market and donated commodities are presented at their entitlement value. Inventories are recorded on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories consist of donated food, purchased food and school supplies held for resale, and materials and supplies held for consumption.

R. Pension

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 benefit terms. The pension systems report investments at fair value.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

GASB Statement No. 77 requires governments that enter into tax abatement agreements to disclose certain information about the agreement. GASB Statement No. 77 also requires disclosures related to tax abatement agreements that have been entered into by other governments that reduce the reporting government's tax revenues. These disclosures were incorporated in the District's fiscal year 2017 financial statements (see Note 21); however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

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

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

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	Deficit
Food Service	\$ 20,101
Management Information Systems	457
Public School Preschool	12,597
IDEA Part B	38,249
Title I	44,091
Improving Teacher Quality	5,663

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

NOTE 4 - 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);

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

NOTE 4 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

- (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).

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund
Budget basis	\$ 1,056,263
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	80,245
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	52,441
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	(67,397)
Funds budgeted elsewhere	(9,203)
Adjustment for encumbrances	101,334
GAAP basis	\$ 1,213,683

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 uniform school supplies fund and the public school support fund.

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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;
- 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.

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

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

A. Cash on Hand

At fiscal year end, the District had \$200 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the District as part of "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2017, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$5,283,878. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "<u>Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures</u>", as of June 30, 2017, \$5,070,473 of the District's bank balance of \$5,320,473 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$250,000 was covered by the FDIC.

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

C. Investments

As of June 30, 2017, the District had the following investments and maturities:

		Investment
		Maturities
Measurement/	Measurement	6 months or
Investment type	Value	less
Amortized cost:		
Star Ohio	<u>\$ 5,766</u>	<u>\$ 5,766</u>
Total	\$ 5,766	\$ 5,766

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

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

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Credit Risk: STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAm by Standard & Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The District's U.S. Government money market funds were rated AAAm by Standard and Poor's. The District's investment policy does not address credit risk beyond the adherence to Chapter 135 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District 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, 2017:

	Measurement				
Measurement/Investment type	-	Value	<u>% of Total</u>		
Amortized cost:					
STAR Ohio	\$	5,722	100.00		

D. 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, 2017:

Cash and investments per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 5,283,878
Investments	5,766
Cash on hand	 200
Total	\$ 5,289,844
Cash and investments per statement of net position	
Governmental activities	\$ 5,269,500
Agency fund	 20,344
Total	\$ 5,289,844

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

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2017 consisted of property taxes, income taxes, payment in lieu of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees), 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 in the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$ 7,239,328
Income taxes	2,054,911
Payment in lieu of taxes	50,047
Accounts	9,116
Intergovernmental	234,852
Accrued interest	 4,778
Total	\$ 9,593,032

NOTE 7 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2017 represent the collection of calendar year 2016 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2017 were levied after April 1, 2016, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2016, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2017 represent the collection of calendar year 2016 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2017 became a lien on December 31, 2015, were levied after April 1, 2016, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The District receives property taxes from Lorain County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2017, are available to finance fiscal year 2017 operations. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2017 was \$343,331 in the general fund, \$15,674 in the education technology fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$36,037 in the capital projects fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2016 was \$387,123 in the general fund, \$17,669 in the education technology fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$40,680 in the capital projects 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.

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

NOTE 7 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property and delinquent tangible personal property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2017 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reported as revenue at fiscal year-end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows.

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

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

	2016 Second Half Collections					
	 Amount	Percent		Amount P		
Agricultural/residential and other real estate Public utility personal	\$ 183,924,580 5,100,880	97.30 2.70	\$	186,849,420 5,362,180	97.21 2.79	
Total	\$ 189,025,460	100.00	\$	192,211,600	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$59.70			\$61.46		

NOTE 8 - SCHOOL DISTRICT INCOME TAX

The voters of the District have passed 2 income tax levies. The first income tax levy was passed on November 6, 1990 and established a 1 1/4% income tax effective January 1, 1991 which was passed May 6, 2003 for an indefinite period of time. The second income tax levy was passed on November 6, 2007 and established an additional 3/4% income tax effective January 1, 2008 for a period of 5 years which was renewed November 6, 2012 and November 7, 2017.

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance			Balance
	June 30, 2016	Additions	<u>Disposals</u>	June 30, 2017
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,279,070	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 2,279,070
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	2,279,070			2,279,070
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	1,293,244	-	-	1,293,244
Buildings and improvements	13,700,553	33,800	-	13,734,353
Furniture and equipment	1,424,783	14,238	-	1,439,021
Vehicles	809,757	87,724	(129,600)	767,881
Total capital assets, being depreciated	17,228,337	135,762	(129,600)	17,234,499
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(1,140,616)	(14,321)	-	(1,154,937)
Buildings and improvements	(11,619,934)	(126,770)	-	(11,746,704)
Furniture and equipment	(1,143,351)	(40,650)	-	(1,184,001)
Vehicles	(685,274)	(34,191)	129,600	(589,865)
Total accumulated depreciation	(14,589,175)	(215,932)	129,600	(14,675,507)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 4,918,232	\$ (80,170)	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 4,838,062

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 160,585
Support services:	
Board of education	10,664
Administration	564
Operations and maintenance	11,082
Pupil transportation	26,048
Extracurricular activities	4,681
Food service operations	 2,308
Total depreciation expense	\$ 215,932

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

NOTE 10 - INTERFUND ACTIVITY

On the fund financial statements at June 30, 2017, interfund balances consisted of the following:

	Rec	eivable_	Pa	Payable	
<u>Major Fund</u> General Fund	\$	226	\$	-	
<u>Nonmajor Funds</u> Special Revenue Funds				226	
Total	\$	226	\$	226	

These amounts are represented as "Loans to/from Other Funds" on the balance sheet. The interfund loans were made to support programs and projects in the nonmajor Special Revenue Funds and are not expected to be repaid in subsequent period. Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide statement of net position.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the General Fund transferred \$92,546 to various nonmajor Special Revenue Funds and \$10,000 to the Internal Service fund. The transfers were eliminated on the government-wide statements because the transfers were between governmental funds. All transfers made in fiscal year 2017 were in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

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 contracted with the Netherlands Insurance Company for property, vehicle, and crime insurance. Automobile liability has a \$1,000,000 combined single limit of liability. Professional liability is covered by The Indiana Insurance Company with a \$2,000,000 aggregate limit. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years.

A public employee blanket bond of \$125,000 is maintained for all District employees and Board Members through The Netherlands Insurance Company. In addition, separate public official bonds in the amounts of \$ 50,000 and \$2,000 are maintained for the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer, respectively, through Traveler's insurance Company.

The District pays the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

Life insurance is through the Ohio Educational Employees Insurance Trust through The Hartford. The life insurance is term life with a limit of \$45,000 for classified employees, \$50,000 for certified employees and coverage for administrators is based on their salary.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

NOTE 12 - 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, 2017, the entire 14 percent was allocated to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B and no portion of the employer contribution rate was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$292,846 for fiscal year 2017. Of this amount, \$22,460 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

NOTE 12 - 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 or 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. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2017 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$849,586 for fiscal year 2017. Of this amount, \$137,348 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

NOTE 12 - 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, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension liability prior measurement date	0	.06892230%	(0.05738880%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0	.06724860%	(0.05711668%	
Change in proportionate share	-0	.00167370%	-(0.00027212%	
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	4,921,977	\$	19,118,674	\$ 24,040,651
Pension expense	\$	424,536	\$	1,167,493	\$ 1,592,029

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 66,385	\$ 772,486	\$ 838,871
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	405,991	1,587,363	1,993,354
Changes of assumptions	328,569	-	328,569
District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	292,846	849,586	1,142,432
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$1,093,791	\$3,209,435	\$4,303,226
Deferred inflows of resources			
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	\$ 155,118	\$ 476,555	\$ 631,673
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 155,118	\$ 476,555	\$ 631,673

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

\$1,142,432 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	 SERS	 STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2018	\$ 134,227	\$ 219,954	\$ 354,181
2019	133,934	219,954	353,888
2020	260,961	829,070	1,090,031
2021	 116,705	 614,316	 731,021
Total	\$ 645,827	\$ 1,883,294	\$ 2,529,121

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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
1.00 %	0.50 %
22.50	4.75
22.50	7.00
19.00	1.50
10.00	8.00
15.00	5.00
10.00	3.00
100.00 %	
	Allocation 1.00 % 22.50 22.50 19.00 10.00 15.00 10.00

Discount Rate - The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent. A discount rate of 7.75 percent was used in the prior measurement period. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.50 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what each plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.50 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate.

	Current					
	19	% Decrease (6.50%)	Di	scount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)	
District's proportionate share	¢	6.516.201	¢	4 021 077	¢ 2.507.207	
of the net pension liability	\$	6,516,391	\$	4,921,977	\$ 3,587,386	

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	Current					
	1% Decrease	1% Decrease Discount Rate				
	(6.75%)		(7.75%)	(8.75%)		
District's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$ 25,407,165	\$	19,118,674	\$13,813,962		

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

NOTE 13 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. School Employees Retirement System

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

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

NOTE 13 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required basic benefits, the Retirement Board allocates the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund. For fiscal year 2017, none of the employer contribution was allocated to health care. In addition, employers pay a surcharge for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated according to service credit earned. For fiscal year 2017, this amount was \$23,500. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2017, the District's surcharge obligation was \$34,650

The District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017, 2016, and 2015 were \$34,650, \$32,833, and \$17,018, respectively. The fiscal year 2017 amount has been reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal years 2016 and 2015.

B. State Teachers Retirement System

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

Funding Policy - Ohio law authorizes STRS Ohio to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS Ohio. Active employee members do not contribute to the Plan. All benefit recipients pay a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions. For 2017, STRS Ohio did not allocate any employer contributions to the Health Care Stabilization Fund. The District's did not make any contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017, 2016 and 2015.

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

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The following is a schedule of the changes in long-term obligations during fiscal year 2017:

 Balance 06/30/16	Additions		Reductions	_	Balance 06/30/17		Due in One Year
\$ 374,251	\$ -	-	\$ (121,938) \$	252,313	\$	101,699
1,003,434	174,616	5	(167,127)	1,010,923		134,630
 15,860,608 3,932,773 19,793,381	989,204	<u> </u>			19,118,674 4,921,977 24,040,651		
\$, , ,	· · · · ·	-	\$ (289.065) <u>\$</u>		\$	236,329
\$	06/30/16 \$ 374,251 1,003,434 15,860,608	06/30/16 Additions \$ 374,251 \$ 1,003,434 174,616 15,860,608 3,258,066 3,932,773 989,204 19,793,381 4,247,270	06/30/16 Additions \$ 374,251 \$ - 1,003,434 174,616 15,860,608 3,258,066 3,932,773 989,204 19,793,381 4,247,270	06/30/16 Additions Reductions \$ 374,251 \$ - \$ (121,938) 1,003,434 174,616 (167,127) 15,860,608 3,258,066 - 3,932,773 989,204 - 19,793,381 4,247,270 -	06/30/16 Additions Reductions \$ 374,251 \$ - \$ (121,938) \$ 1,003,434 1,003,434 174,616 (167,127) 15,860,608 3,258,066 - 3,932,773 19,793,381 4,247,270	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

The capital leases will be repaid from the General Fund and Nonmajor Funds (refer to Note 15 for additional information). The compensated absences will mostly be repaid from the General Fund. See Note 12 for additional information related the District's net pension liability.

NOTE 15 - CAPITAL LEASE

The District has entered into lease agreements for financing certain HB264 energy improvements, a telephone system, copier equipment, computers and a bus. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of future minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2017. The computer equipment did not meet the capitalization threshold. The assets acquired through capital leases are as follows:

Asset	 Cost	 ccumulated	 Net
H.B. 264 Energy Improvements Telephone System Copier Equipment Blue Bird 78 Passenger Bus	\$ 547,209 165,025 126,454 85,850	\$ (147,746) (165,025) (18,968) (26,828)	\$ 399,463 107,486 59,022
Total	\$ 924,538	\$ (358,567)	\$ 565,971

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

NOTE 15 - CAPITAL LEASE - (Continued)

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2017, are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2018	111,740
2019	76,714
2020	81,630
Total minimum lease payments	270,084
Less: amount representing interest	(17,771)
Total	\$ 252,313

NOTE 16 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

	_	Capital provements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2016	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		170,371
Contributions in excess of the current fiscal year set-aside requirement		-
Current year qualifying expenditures		-
Excess qualified expenditures from prior years		-
Current year offsets		(522,039)
Waiver granted by ODE		-
Prior year offset from bond proceeds		
Total	\$	(351,668)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2018	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2017	\$	

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

NOTE 17 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

A. Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META) Solutions

The District is a participant in META Solutions (formerly Tri-Rivers Educational Computer Association (TRECA) who merged with MEC during this fiscal year), which is a computer consortium comprised of seventy-five school districts. The organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member school districts. The governing board of META consists of representatives from eight districts. During fiscal year 2017, the School District paid \$17,704 to META for various services. Financial information can be obtained from META, 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

B. Lorain County Joint Vocational School District

The Lorain County Joint Vocational School District is a separate body politic and corporate, established by the Ohio Revised Code to provide vocational and special education needs of the students. The Board of the Lorain County Joint Vocational School District is comprised of representatives from each participating school district and is responsible for approving its own budgets, appointing personnel, accounting, and financing related activities.

Each School District's control is limited to its representation on the board. The School District's students may attend the Lorain County Joint Vocational School District. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Lorain County Joint Vocational School District, 15181 State Route 58 South, Oberlin, Ohio 44074.

C. Ohio Schools Council

The Ohio Schools Council is a jointly governed organization among 121 districts. The jointly governed organization was created by school districts for the purpose of saving money through volume purchases. Each district supports the Council by paying an annual participation fee. Each school district member superintendent serves as a representative of the Assembly. The Assembly elects five of the Council's board members and the remaining four are representatives of the Greater Cleveland School Superintendents' Association. The Council operates under a nine-member Board of Directors (the Board). The Board meets monthly September through June. The Board appoints an Executive Director who is responsible for receiving and disbursing funds, investing available funds, preparing financial reports for the Board and Assembly and carrying out such other responsibilities as designated by the Board. Financial information can be obtained by contacting William Zelei, the Executive Director of the Ohio Schools Council, 6393 Oak Tree Blvd., Independence, Ohio 44131. During the year ended June 30, 2017, the District paid \$3,002 to the Ohio Schools Council.

The District participated in the Council's prepaid natural gas program. The Council provides participating school districts the ability to purchase natural gas at reduced rates, if the school district will commit to participating for a twelve year period. There are currently 120 districts in the Program. The participants make monthly payments based on estimated usage. Each September, these estimated payments are compared to their actual usage for the year (July - June). Districts that paid more in estimated billings than their actual billings are issued credits on future billings beginning in September until the credits are exhausted and districts that did not pay enough on estimated billings are invoiced for the difference on the September monthly estimated billing.

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

NOTE 18 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The District received financial assistance from Federal and State 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 General Fund or other applicable funds. However, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the District at June 30, 2017, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

B. Litigation

The District is not party to any legal proceedings.

C. State Foundation Funding

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

NOTE 19 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

The District utilizes encumbrance accounting as part of its budgetary controls. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reservations of fund balance for subsequent-year expenditures and 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:

Fund Type	-	ear-End umbrances
General Other governmental	\$	75,058 93,817
Total	\$	168,875

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

NOTE 20 - SHARED RISK POOL

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

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

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

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

NOTE 21 - TAX ABATEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

The City of Oberlin entered into property tax abatement agreements with local businesses under Enterprise Zone tax abatement agreements. Enterprise zones are designated areas of land in which businesses can receive tax incentives in the form of tax exemptions on eligible new investment. The Enterprise Zone Program provides tax exemptions for a portion of the value of new real property when the investment is made in conjunction with a project that includes job creation or job retention. These tax abatements reduce assessed value by a percentage agreed upon by all parties that authorize these types of agreements. The agreements affect the property tax receipts collected and distributed to the District. Under the agreements, the District property taxes were reduced by \$16,068 during fiscal year 2017.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS (1)

	2017		2016		2015		2014	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0).06724860%	(0.06892230%	(0.07237200%	C	0.07237200%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	4,921,977	\$	3,932,773	\$	3,662,706	\$	4,303,731
District's covered payroll	\$	2,146,543	\$	2,075,425	\$	2,095,924	\$	1,845,246
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		229.30%		189.49%		174.75%		233.23%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		62.98%		69.16%		71.70%		65.52%

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

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

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SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS (1)

	2017		2016		2015		2014	
District's proportion of the net pension liability		0.05711668%	0.05738880%		0.05982567%		0.059825679	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	19,118,674	\$	15,860,608	\$	14,551,673	\$	17,333,858
District's covered payroll	\$	6,007,143	\$	6,029,221	\$	6,236,246	\$	6,208,177
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		318.27%		263.06%		233.34%		279.21%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		66.80%		72.10%		74.70%		69.30%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2017		2016		2015		2014	
Contractually required contribution	\$ 292,846		\$ 300,516		\$ 273,541		\$	290,495
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(292,846)		(300,516)		(273,541)		(290,495)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$	_	\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,091,757	\$	2,146,543	\$	2,075,425	\$	2,095,924
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%		14.00%		13.18%		13.86%

 2013	. <u> </u>	2012	2011		2010		 2009	2008		
\$ 255,382	\$	236,940	\$	220,276	\$	242,832	\$ 174,933	\$	175,838	
 (255,382)		(236,940)		(220,276)		(242,832)	 (174,933)		(175,838)	
\$ -	\$	-	\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
\$ 1,845,246	\$	1,761,636	\$	1,752,395	\$	1,793,442	\$ 1,777,774	\$	1,790,611	
13.84%		13.45%		12.57%		13.54%	9.84%		9.82%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2017		2016		2015		2014	
Contractually required contribution	\$	849,586	\$	841,000	\$	844,091	\$	810,712
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(849,586)		(841,000)		(844,091)		(810,712)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_
District's covered payroll	\$	6,068,471	\$	6,007,143	\$	6,029,221	\$	6,236,246
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%		13.00%

2013		2012		2011		2010		2009		2008	
\$	807,063	\$	789,195	\$	826,412	\$	810,342	\$	820,223	\$	748,952
	(807,063)		(789,195)		(826,412)		(810,342)		(820,223)		(748,952)
\$		\$		\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	
\$	6,208,177	\$	6,070,731	\$	6,357,015	\$	6,233,400	\$	6,309,408	\$	5,761,169
	13.00%		13.00%		13.00%		13.00%		13.00%		13.00%

OBERLIN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT LORAIN COUNTY, OHIO

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

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms : There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2017.

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms : There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2017.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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OBERLIN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

SUB GR.	FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 AL GRANTOR/ ANTOR/ AM TITLE	CFDA NUMBER	(A) PASS-THROUGH GRANT NUMBER	(B) CASH FEDERAL DISBURSEMENTS
PASSED	PARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THROUGH THE EPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	_		
	I Nutrition Grant Cluster: School Breakfast Program	10.553	2017	\$ 85,649
D) (E) C) (D)	National School Lunch Program National School Lunch Program - Food Donation	10.555 10.555	2017 2017	230,083 29,427
	Total National School Lunch Program			259,510
D) (E)	Special Milk Program for Children	10.556	2017	760
	Total Child Nutrition Grant Cluster			345,919
	State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition	10.560	2017	228
	School Food Equipment	10.579	2017	9,080
	Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			355,227
PASSED	PARTMENT OF EDUCATION THROUGH THE EPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	_		
	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010 84.010	2016 2017	41,253 225,770
	Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies			267,023
Spec F) F)	ial Education Grant Cluster: Special Education_Grants to States Special Education_Grants to States	84.027 84.027	2016 2017	40,371 190,472
	Total Special Education _Grants to States			230,843
F)	Special Education_Preschool Grants	84.173	2017	9,491
	Total Special Education_Preschool Grants			9,491
	Total Special Education Grant Cluster			240,334
	Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367 84.367	2016 2017	5,495 49,479
	Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants			54,974
	Advanced Placement Program	84.330	2017	1,220
	Total Advanced Placement Program			1,220
	Total U.S. Department of Education			563,551
PASSED	PARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION THROUGH THE EPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	_		
	Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	101032	616
	Total U.S. Department of Transportation			616
	Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$ 919,394

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS:

(A) OAKS did not assign pass-through numbers for fiscal year 2017.

(B) This schedule includes the federal award activity of the Oberlin City School District under programs of the federal government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 and is prepared in accordance with the cash basis of accounting. The information on this schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Oberlin City School District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the Oberlin City School District.

- (C) The Food Donation Program is a non-cash, in kind, federal grant. Commodities are reported at the entitlement value.
- (D) Included as part of "Child Nutrition Grant Cluster" in determining major programs.
- (E) Commingled with state and local revenue from sales of lunches; assumed expenditures were made on a first-in, first-out basis.
- (F) Included as part of "Special Education Grant Cluster" in determining major programs.
- (G) CFR 200.414 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 District has not elected to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate.

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Serving Ohio Local Governments

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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*

Oberlin City School District Lorain County 153 N. Main Street Oberlin, Ohio 44074

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, its major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Oberlin City School District, Lorain County, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Oberlin City School District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 14, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the Oberlin City 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 Oberlin City 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 Oberlin City 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.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the Oberlin City 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*.

Board of Education Oberlin City School District

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 Oberlin City 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 Oberlin City School District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Julian & Sube the?

Julian & Grube, Inc. December 14, 2017



Julian & Grube, Inc.

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

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

Oberlin City School District Lorain County 153 N. Main Street Oberlin, Ohio 44074

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the Oberlin City 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 Oberlin City School District's major federal program for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. The *Summary of Auditor's Results* in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the Oberlin City School District's major federal program.

Management's Responsibility

The Oberlin City 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 Oberlin City School District's compliance for the Oberlin City 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 Oberlin City 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 Oberlin City School District's major program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Oberlin City School District's compliance.

Board of Education Oberlin City School District

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Oberlin City 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, 2017.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

The Oberlin City 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 Oberlin City 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 Oberlin City 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 requirement will not be prevented, or timely detected and corrected. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance vith* federal program's applicable compliance with a federal program compliance requirement will not be prevented, or timely detected and corrected. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance 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.

ulian & Sube the.

Julian & Grube, Inc. December 14, 2017

OBERLIN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT LORAIN COUNTY, OHIO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2017

	1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS					
(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified				
(<i>d</i>)(1)(ii)	Were there any material control weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No				
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any other 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 Program's Compliance Opinion	Unmodified				
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR §200.516(a)?	No				
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Program (listed):	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, CFDA #84.010				
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	Type A: > \$750,000 Type B: all others				
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	Yes				

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

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Dave Yost • Auditor of State

OBERLIN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

LORAIN COUNTY

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

Susan Babbett

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED FEBRUARY 20, 2018

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