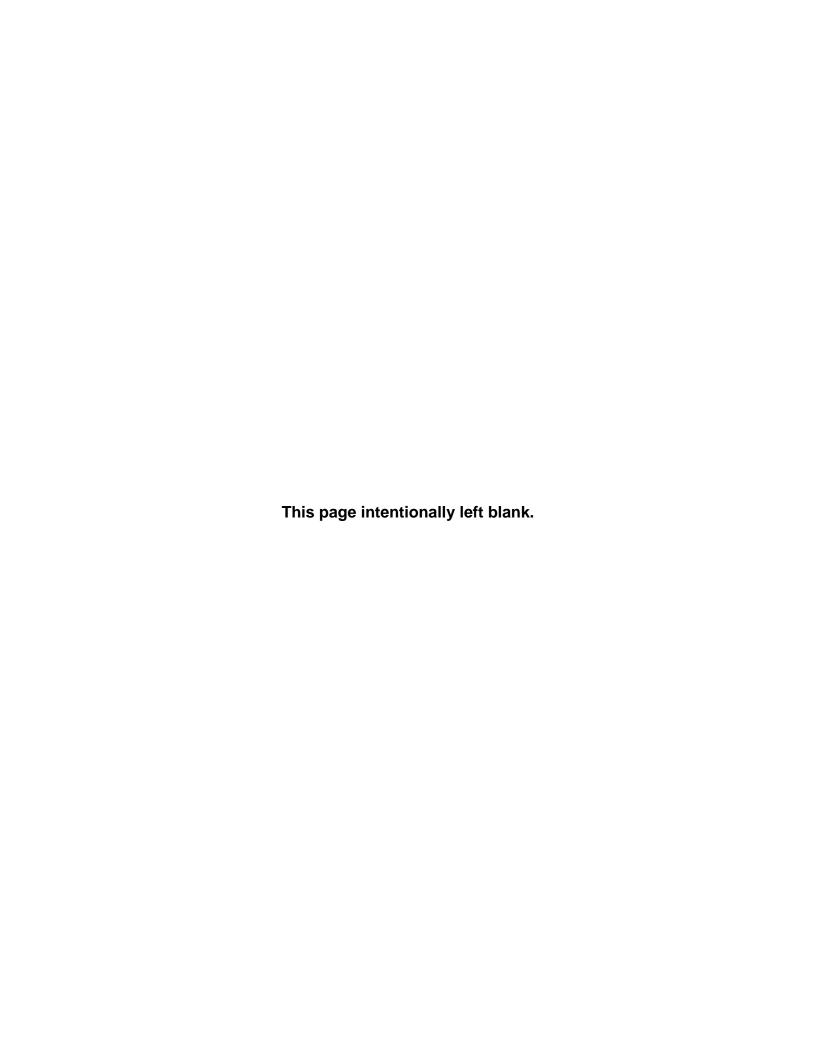




CAMPBELL CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT MAHONING COUNTY

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Campbell City School District Mahoning County 280 Sixth Street Campbell, Ohio 44405

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

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

Campbell City School District Mahoning County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted to opine on the 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 relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. We subjected this schedule to the auditing procedures we applied to the basic financial statements. We also applied certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling the schedule directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, this schedule is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 9, 2017, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Dave Yost Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

January 9, 2017

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016 Unaudited

As management of the Campbell City School District (the School District), we offer readers of the School District's financial statements this narrative and analysis of the financial activities of the School District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with financial statements and notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

- Net position increased in fiscal year 2016 due mainly to an increase in cash and cash equivalents resulting from a rise in State Foundation monies and grants as well as to a decrease in long-term obligations resulting from the continued pay-down of long-term debt. The increase in net position was partially offset by a decrease in capital assets resulting from annual depreciation outpacing current year additions and an increase in the net pension liability for the School District.
- The School District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 72, "Fair Value Measurement and Application," GASB Statement No. 76, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments," GASB Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants," and GASB Statement No. 82, "Pension Issues an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68 and No. 73."
- Capital asset additions included items for maintenance operations and the additions of 2 buses and a transit wagon.
- The School District's outstanding long-term obligations consist of the stadium lease along with the general obligation refunding bonds that were used to construct the school facilities and the energy conservation bonds that helped the School District realize additional savings on expenses.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the School District's basic financial statements. The School District's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: (1) government-wide statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the basic financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide the reader with a broad overview of the School District's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the School District's assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference being reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the School District is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless *of the timing of related cash flows*. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016 Unaudited

The government-wide financial statement distinguishes functions of the School District that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from those that are primarily supported through user charges (*business-type activities*). The School District has no business-type activities. The governmental activities of the School District include instruction, support services, extracurricular activities, operation of non-instructional services and interest and fiscal charges.

Fund Financial Statements A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The School District, like the State and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with financial-related legal requirements. These fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds. The School District's major governmental fund is the general fund.

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

Fiduciary Fund A fiduciary fund is used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. The fiduciary fund is not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of this fund are not available to support the School District's own programs. These funds use the accrual basis of accounting.

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.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. Table 1 provides a comparison of the School District's net position for 2016 compared to 2015.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016 Unaudited

Table 1
Net Position
Governmental Activities

	2016	2015	Change
Assets			
Current and Other Assets	\$8,323,608	\$6,403,952	\$1,919,656
Capital Assets, Net	29,482,882	30,341,922	(859,040)
Total Assets	37,806,490	36,745,874	1,060,616
Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,919,789	1,282,134	637,655
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	2,021,538	2,099,544	78,006
Long-Term Liabilities			
Due Within One Year	554,221	554,267	46
Due in More Than One Year:			
Net Pension Liability	19,707,436	18,027,861	(1,679,575)
Other Amounts	3,366,445	3,681,709	315,264
Total Liabilities	25,649,640	24,363,381	(1,286,259)
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes	2,050,882	2,133,637	82,755
Pension	1,862,684	3,245,544	1,382,860
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,913,566	5,379,181	1,465,615
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	26,246,691	26,851,253	(604,562)
Restricted for:			
Capital Projects	104,920	95,351	9,569
Debt Service	355,598	328,679	26,919
Other Purposes	763,664	817,058	(53,394)
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(17,307,800)	(19,806,895)	2,499,095
Total Net Position	\$10,163,073	\$8,285,446	\$1,877,627

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the School District at June 30, 2016 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the School District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and the net pension liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016 Unaudited

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

GASB 68 requires the net pension liability to equal the School District's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

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

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

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

Current assets increased due mainly to an increase in cash and cash equivalents resulting from higher foundation revenues. The decrease in capital assets was due to current year depreciation outpacing current year additions.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016 Unaudited

Current liabilities decreased during fiscal year 2016 due to decreases in accounts payable and matured compensated absences payable resulting from a lessor number of employees retiring at year end. Long-term liabilities increased due to an increase in the net pension liability attributed to the School District offset by the continued reduction to outstanding debt balances.

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal year 2016 compared to 2015.

Table 2Changes in Net Position
Governmental Activities

	2016	2015	Change
Program Revenues			
Charges for Services and Sales	\$182,963	\$187,393	(\$4,430)
Operating Grants and Contributions	2,931,658	3,161,798	(230,140)
Total Program Revenues	3,114,621	3,349,191	(234,570)
General Revenues			
Property Taxes	2,223,960	2,147,643	76,317
Grants and Entitlements	13,387,941	11,718,203	1,669,738
Unrestricted Contributions	25,921	17,199	8,722
Investment Earnings	817	604	213
Miscellaneous	29,322	57,815	(28,493)
Total General Revenues	15,667,961	13,941,464	1,726,497
Total Revenues	\$18,782,582	\$17,290,655	\$1,491,927

(continued)

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016 Unaudited

Table 2
Changes in Net Position (continued)
Governmental Activities

	2016	2015	Change
Program Expenses			
Instruction:			
Regular	\$7,387,325	\$7,071,599	(\$315,726)
Special	2,794,563	2,577,111	(217,452)
Vocational	128,790	122,824	(5,966)
Student Intervention Services	261,006	269,737	8,731
Support Services			
Pupil	451,404	452,935	1,531
Instructional Staff	316,549	325,780	9,231
Board of Education	28,905	30,676	1,771
Administration	1,155,099	1,075,691	(79,408)
Fiscal	393,595	375,272	(18,323)
Business	47,976	27,140	(20,836)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,011,090	1,910,100	(100,990)
Pupil Transportation	470,917	461,997	(8,920)
Central	157,776	124,181	(33,595)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	3,693	1,600	(2,093)
Operation of Food Services	586,039	604,375	18,336
Extracurricular Activities	551,750	509,576	(42,174)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	158,478	192,264	33,786
Total Program Expenses	16,904,955	16,132,858	(772,097)
Change in Net Position	1,877,627	1,157,797	719,830
Net Position Beginning of Year	8,285,446	7,127,649	1,157,797
Net Position End of Year	\$10,163,073	\$8,285,446	\$1,877,627

As can be seen from Table 2, the School District relies heavily upon property taxes and State monies to support its operations. The School District also receives additional grant and entitlement funds to help offset operating costs.

The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. The overall revenue generated by a voted levy does not increase solely as a result of inflation. It increases as a result of new construction or collection from a new voted levy. Although school districts experience inflationary growth in expenses, tax revenue does not keep pace with the increased expenses due to House Bill 920. As an example, a homeowner with a home valued at \$100,000 and taxed at 1.0 mill would pay \$35.00 annually in taxes. If three years later the home were reappraised and increased to \$200,000 (and this inflationary increase in value is comparable to other property owners) the effective tax rate would become .5 mills and the owner would still pay less than \$35.00 and the School District would collect the same dollar value the levy generated in the year it passed. The 10 percent rollback on all residential/agricultural property and the 2.5 percent rollback on all owner occupied homes would reduce the amount of taxes paid.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016 Unaudited

Thus school districts dependent upon property taxes are hampered by a lack of revenue growth and must regularly return to the voters to maintain a constant level of service. Property taxes made up 11.84 percent of revenues for governmental activities for Campbell City School District in fiscal year 2016 versus 12.42 percent in fiscal year 2015.

Program expenses increased from fiscal year 2015 as the School District continues to ensure that the programs and academics vital to the community are not only continued but improved upon for the students. Even with the increase, revenues continue to outpace expenses guaranteeing positive net position.

The *statement of activities* shows the cost of program services and 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 for 2016 compared to 2015. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State entitlements.

Table 3
Total and Net Cost of Program Services
Governmental Activities

	2016		2015	
	Total Cost of Service	Net Cost of Service	Total Cost of Service	Net Cost of Service
Instruction:				
Regular	\$7,387,325	\$7,208,235	\$7,071,599	\$6,892,661
Special	2,794,563	834,686	2,577,111	498,844
Vocational	128,790	88,818	122,824	78,047
Student Intervention Services	261,006	261,006	269,737	269,737
Support Services:				
Pupil	451,404	445,889	452,935	425,487
Instructional Staff	316,549	312,445	325,780	324,280
Board of Education	28,905	28,905	30,676	30,676
Administration	1,155,099	1,012,825	1,075,691	911,299
Fiscal	393,595	392,938	375,272	375,272
Business	47,976	47,976	27,140	27,140
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,011,090	1,927,205	1,910,100	1,826,008
Pupil Transportation	470,917	373,470	461,997	318,006
Central	157,776	157,776	124,181	124,181
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	3,693	2,093	1,600	0
Operation of Food Services	586,039	92,732	604,375	87,800
Extracurricular Activities	551,750	444,857	509,576	401,965
Interest and Fiscal Charges	158,478	158,478	192,264	192,264
Total	\$16,904,955	\$13,790,334	\$16,132,858	\$12,783,667

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent from Table 3. The majority of instructional activities are supported through property taxes and other general revenues.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016 Unaudited

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

Governmental Funds Information about the School District's major funds begins with the balance sheet. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. The general fund had an increase in fund balance due mainly to an increase in foundation monies.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2016, the School District amended its general fund budget numerous times. The School District uses site-based budgeting and the budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

For the general fund, the final budget basis revenue estimate was higher than the original budget estimate. The change was attributed mainly to increases in intergovernmental revenue as the School District received notifications of current year grant awards and changes in State aid were finalized.

The final budget appropriations were higher than the original budget appropriations of the general fund. The change was attributed to increases in estimates for instructional activities and support services as the School District's current year requirements became more apparent.

Capital Assets and Long-term Obligations

Capital Assets

Table 4 shows fiscal 2016 balances compared to fiscal 2015.

Table 4Capital Assets at June 30
Governmental Activities

	2016	2015
Land	\$130,245	\$130,245
Land Improvements	218,486	280,456
Buildings and Improvements	28,444,696	29,255,173
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	350,144	482,694
Vehicles	339,311	193,354
Total Capital Assets	\$29,482,882	\$30,341,922

Capital assets decreased during fiscal year 2016 due to an additional year of depreciation. This decrease was partially offset by current year additions to furniture and equipment upgrades along with additional vehicles. For more information about the School District's capital assets, see Note 12 to the basic financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016 Unaudited

Long-term Obligations

Table 5 below summarizes the School District's long-term obligations.

Table 5Outstanding Long-term Obligations at June 30
Governmental Activities

	2016	2015
General Obligation Bonds	\$2,009,680	\$2,200,727
Net Pension Liability	19,707,436	18,027,861
Capital Leases Payable	1,356,000	1,515,000
Compensated Absences	554,986	520,249
Total	\$23,628,102	\$22,263,837

For fiscal year 2016, the net pension liability of the School District increased to \$19,707,436.

The School District's overall legal debt margin was \$4,939,264 with an unvoted debt margin of \$65,531. For more information about the School District's long-term obligations, see Note 18 to the basic financial statements.

School District Outlook

In Campbell, "A Small City with a Big Heart", we take great pride in our diversity and the success of our schools. Our School District is committed to bringing out the best in each and every child as well as financial responsibility. However, the financial future of the School District is not without challenges. The School District continues to rely heavily upon grants and State funding. Federal Title I and IDEA-B Special Education funds greatly impact the general fund balance since any excess costs not covered by grant monies default to the general fund. In addition, it is uncertain as to the extent of the implementation of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) will cost the School District in additional funds. The rules and implementation of the PPACA are an ongoing issue we are watching closely to evaluate the effect on our District.

On November 4, 2014, the citizens of Campbell renewed the School District's Emergency Levy in the amount of \$989,711 per year for a five year period. The Mahoning County Auditor's office certified the estimated property tax millage rate to be 14.5 mills.

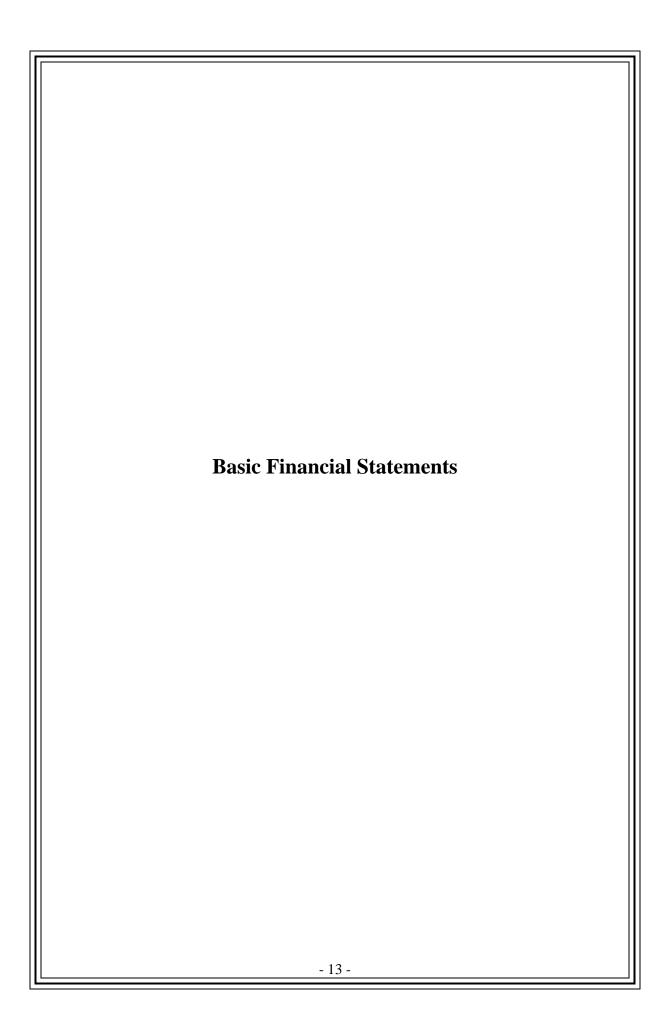
Through teamwork, dedication and collaboration, we are committed to reaching the potential of our students' individual needs. We will continue to engage our community in creating a shared vision that will guide us in our decisions; decisions which have led to improvements to the instructional offerings. These changes will be mostly "revenue neutral" due to the School District's becoming more efficient with both staffing and scheduling.

We are very proud of the accomplishments of our students and staff and acknowledge we must always continue to work hard in order to provide students the best opportunities for their futures. Together with the involvement of all members of this prideful community, supportive alumni and staff we will accomplish our goals for the children we serve while understanding the necessity to be fiscally responsible.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016 Unaudited

Contacting the School District's Financial Management Personnel

This financial report is designed to provide our citizen's, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Nora Montanez, Treasurer, Campbell City School District, 280 Sixth Street, Campbell, Ohio 44405.



Statement of Net Position June 30, 2016

	Governmental
	Activities
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$4,662,991
Intergovernmental Receivable	487,359
Inventory Held for Resale	12,620
Materials and Supplies Inventory	1,162
Property Taxes Receivable	3,159,476
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	130,245
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	29,352,637
Total Assets	37,806,490
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension	1,919,789
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	104,333
Accrued Wages and Benefits	1,411,950
Intergovernmental Payable	400,743
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	6,235
Vacation Benefits Payable	93,438
Accrued Interest Payable	4,839
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	554,221
Due In More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability (See Note 13)	19,707,436
Other Amounts	3,366,445
Total Liabilities	25,649,640
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Property Taxes	2,050,882
Pension	1,862,684
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,913,566
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	26,246,691
Restricted for:	
Capital Projects	104,920
Debt Service	355,598
Other Purposes	763,664
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(17,307,800)
Total Net Position	\$10,163,073

Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

		Program	Revenues	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$7,387,325	\$16,047	\$163,043	(\$7,208,235)
Special	2,794,563	0	1,959,877	(834,686)
Vocational	128,790	0	39,972	(88,818)
Student Intervention Services	261,006	0	0	(261,006)
Support Services:	,			, , ,
Pupil	451,404	0	5,515	(445,889)
Instructional Staff	316,549	0	4,104	(312,445)
Board of Education	28,905	0	0	(28,905)
Administration	1,155,099	0	142,274	(1,012,825)
Fiscal	393,595	0	657	(392,938)
Business	47,976	0	0	(47,976)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,011,090	9,000	74,885	(1,927,205)
Pupil Transportation	470,917	0	97,447	(373,470)
Central	157,776	0	0	(157,776)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	3,693	0	1,600	(2,093)
Operation of Food Services	586,039	55,674	437,633	(92,732)
Extracurricular Activities	551,750	102,242	4,651	(444,857)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	158,478	0	0	(158,478)
Totals	\$16,904,955	\$182,963	\$2,931,658	(13,790,334)
		General Revenues Property Taxes Levi General Purposes	ed for:	1,994,262
		Debt Service		203,548
		Classroom Facility	ies Maintenance	26,150
		Grants and Entitleme	ents not	,
		Restricted to Spec		13,387,941
		Unrestricted Contrib	-	25,921
		Investment Earnings		817
		Miscellaneous		29,322
		Total General Reven	ues	15,667,961
		Change in Net Positi	on	1,877,627
		Net Position Beginni	ing of Year	8,285,446
		Net Position End of	Year	\$10,163,073

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2016

	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets			
Equity in Pooled Cash and			
Cash Equivalents	\$3,696,897	\$966,094	\$4,662,991
Intergovernmental Receivable	22,065	465,294	487,359
Interfund Receivable	53,471	0	53,471
Inventory Held for Resale	0	12,620	12,620
Materials and Supplies Inventory	0	1,162	1,162
Property Taxes Receivable	2,842,973	316,503	3,159,476
Total Assets	\$6,615,406	\$1,761,673	\$8,377,079
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	\$91,409	\$12,924	\$104,333
Accrued Wages and Benefits	1,236,354	175,596	1,411,950
Interfund Payable	0	53,471	53,471
Intergovernmental Payable	377,344	23,399	400,743
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	6,235	0	6,235
Total Liabilities	1,711,342	265,390	1,976,732
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes	1,847,536	203,346	2,050,882
Unavailable Revenue	952,197	573,691	1,525,888
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,799,733	777,037	3,576,770
Fund Balances			
Nonspendable	0	1,162	1,162
Restricted	417	914,907	915,324
Committed	22,322	0	22,322
Assigned	154,993	0	154,993
Unassigned (Deficit)	1,926,599	(196,823)	1,729,776
Total Fund Balances	2,104,331	719,246	2,823,577
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of			
Resources and Fund Balances	\$6,615,406	\$1,761,673	\$8,377,079

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities June 30, 2016

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$2,823,577
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	29,482,882
1 1 2	xpenditures 60,594 65,294
Total	1,525,888
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest	
expenditure is reported when due.	(4,839)
Vacation benefits payable is not expected to be paid with expendable available financial resources and therefore is not reported in the	
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current perior therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are reported in governmental funds.	
	19,789
•	62,684)
Net Pension Liability (19,7)	07,436)
Total	(19,650,331)
Capital Leases Payable (1,3	09,680) 56,000) 54,986)
Total	(3,920,666)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$10,163,073

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues			
Property Taxes	\$1,934,163	\$212,866	\$2,147,029
Intergovernmental	14,479,312	1,621,666	16,100,978
Interest	817	0	817
Tuition and Fees	16,047	0	16,047
Extracurricular Activities	4,810	97,432	102,242
Contributions and Donations	25,921	6,251	32,172
Charges for Services	0	55,674	55,674
Rentals	9,000	0	9,000
Miscellaneous	10,192	19,130	29,322
Total Revenues	16,480,262	2,013,019	18,493,281
Expenditures			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Regular	6,911,609	176,683	7,088,292
Special	1,763,048	985,739	2,748,787
Vocational	125,034	0	125,034
Student Intervention Services	261,006	0	261,006
Support Services:			
Pupil	444,387	5,528	449,915
Instructional Staff	270,658	4,104	274,762
Board of Education	23,932	0	23,932
Administration	953,015	157,539	1,110,554
Fiscal	375,621	6,247	381,868
Business	47,976	0	47,976
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,970,645	68,151	2,038,796
Pupil Transportation	572,101	46,485	618,586
Central	156,069	0	156,069
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	0	3,693	3,693
Operation of Food Services	0	475,641	475,641
Extracurricular Activities	268,041	105,337	373,378
Capital Outlay Debt Service:	0	12,464	12,464
Principal Retirement	159,000	86,111	245,111
Interest and Fiscal Charges	71,460	58,065	129,525
Capital Appreciation Bond Accretion	0	133,889	133,889
Total Expenditures	14,373,602	2,325,676	16,699,278
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	2,106,660	(312,657)	1,794,003
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Transfers In	0	53,190	53,190
Transfers Out	(53,190)	0	(53,190)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(53,190)	53,190	0
Net Change in Fund Balances	2,053,470	(259,467)	1,794,003
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	50,861	978,713	1,029,574
Fund Balances End of Year	\$2,104,331	\$719,246	\$2,823,577

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds \$1,794,003 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. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlay in the current period. Capital Asset Additions 207,370 Current Year Depreciation (1,066,410)Total (859,040)Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. **Delinquent Property Taxes** 76,931 Intergovernmental 212,370 Total 289,301 Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. 379,000 Contractual required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. 1.143.978 Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in net pension liability (803,038)are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities. Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. **Bond Accretion** (44,284)Amortization of Premium on Bonds 15,331 Total (28,953)Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences and vacation benefits, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated Absences (34,737)Vacation Benefits Payable (2,887)Total (37,624)Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$1,877,627

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual General Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$1,941,404	\$1,890,923	\$1,890,923	\$0
Intergovernmental	12,794,908	14,551,484	14,551,484	0
Interest	185	210	210	0
Tuition and Fees	14,110	16,047	16,047	0
Contributions and Donations	21,989	25,008	25,008	0
Rentals	7,914	9,000	9,000	0
Miscellaneous	7,726	8,787	8,787	0
Total Revenues	14,788,236	16,501,459	16,501,459	0
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	6,692,928	7,132,745	7,132,745	0
Special	1,654,575	1,763,389	1,763,389	0
Vocational	118,108	125,875	125,875	0
Student Intervention Services	258,627	275,636	275,636	0
Support Services:				
Pupil	422,042	449,798	449,798	0
Instructional Staff	258,525	275,527	275,527	0
Board of Education	20,874	22,247	22,247	0
Administration	908,922	968,698	968,698	0
Fiscal	354,162	377,454	377,454	0
Business	45,016	47,976	47,976	0
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,978,004	2,108,088	2,108,088	0
Pupil Transportation	589,360	628,119	628,119	0
Central	145,172	154,719	154,719	0
Extracurricular Activities	243,731	259,760	259,760	0
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	159,000	159,000	159,000	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	71,460	71,460	71,460	0
Total Expenditures	13,920,506	14,820,491	14,820,491	0
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	867,730	1,680,968	1,680,968	0
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Advances In	31,430	31,430	31,430	0
Advances Out	(54,071)	(54,071)	(54,071)	0
Transfers Out	(53,190)	(53,190)	(53,190)	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(75,831)	(75,831)	(75,831)	0
Net Change in Fund Balance	791,899	1,605,137	1,605,137	0
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	1,589,306	1,589,306	1,589,306	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	241,439	241,439	241,439	0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$2,622,644	\$3,435,882	\$3,435,882	\$0

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2016

	Private Purpose Trust	
	Endowment	Agency
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$37,616	\$51,496
Liabilities Due to Students	0	\$51,496
Net Position Held in Trust for Scholarships	\$37,616	

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Endowment
Additions	
Interest	\$17
De la de cons	
Deductions	
Scholarships Awarded	1,000
	(002)
Change in Net Position	(983)
Net Position Beginning of Year	38,599
The Losmon Deginning of Lear	30,377
Net Position End of Year	\$37,616

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Note 1 - Description of the School District

Campbell City School District (the School District) is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio.

The School District operates under a locally-elected five-member Board form of government and provides educational services as mandated by State and federal agencies. The Board of Education controls the School District's 3 instructional/support facilities staffed by 110 certified employees and 80 classified employees who provide services to 1,370 students and other community members.

Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the School District consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. For the School District, this includes the agencies and departments that provide the following services: general operations, food service and student related activities of the School District.

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

The School District is associated with two jointly governed organizations and one shared risk pool. These organizations are the Area Cooperative Computerized Educational Service System Council of Governments, Mahoning County Career and Technical Center, and the Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium. These organizations are presented in Notes 16 and 19 to the basic financial statements.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Basis of Presentation

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Government-wide Financial Statements The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. These statements usually distinguish between those activities of the School District that are governmental and those that are considered business—type. The School District, however, has no business-type activities.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the School District at fiscal year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the School 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, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the School District, with certain 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 School District.

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

Fund Accounting

The School District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self balancing set of accounts. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. The School District has no proprietary funds.

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

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

The other governmental funds of the School District account for grants and other resources whose uses are restricted, committed or assigned to a particular purpose.

Fiduciary Fund Type Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the School District's own programs. The School District's only trust fund is a private purpose trust fund which accounts for college scholarship donations for students. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The School District's agency fund accounts for student activities.

Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the School District are included on the statement of net position. The statement of activities presents increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in total net position.

Fund Financial Statements All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and deferred outflows of resources and current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

The private purpose trust fund is accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus.

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 and the statements for the fiduciary funds are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred outflows/inflows of resources and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. (See Note 7) 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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension are explained in Note 13.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2016, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2017 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and 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 School District, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balance to Net Position of Governmental Activities found on page 19. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Note 13)

Expenses/Expenditures On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred

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

Pensions

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Budgetary Data

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 sets 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 the object level for the general fund and at the fund level for all other funds. The treasurer has been given the authority to allocate Board appropriations to the function and object level within all funds except the general fund.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the School District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original and final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the amended certificates that were in effect at the time when the original and final appropriations were passed by the Board of Education. Prior to June 30, the Board requested and received an amended certificate in which estimated revenue matches actual revenue for the fiscal year.

The appropriation resolution is subject to amendment by the Board throughout the fiscal 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 fiscal years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Board during the fiscal year. Prior to year end the Board of Education adopted appropriations which match actual expenditures plus encumbrances.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, all cash received by the School District is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the School District's records. Interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the financial statements. The School District had no investments during the fiscal year or at fiscal year end.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, identified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2016 amounted to \$817, of which \$181 was assigned from other School District funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School District are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents.

Inventory

Inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expended/expensed when used. Inventories consist of donated and purchased food held for resale and materials and supplies held for consumption.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Capital Assets

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

Capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. The School District was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of assets by backtrending (i.e. estimating the current replacement cost of the asset to be capitalized and using an appropriate price-level index to deflate the cost to the acquisition year or estimated acquisition year). Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of five thousand dollars. The School 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, except 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	15 - 30 years
Buildings and Improvements	20 - 50 years
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	5 - 15 years
Vehicles	8 - 10 years

Interfund Balances

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

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 School District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The School District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service. Since the School District's policy limits the accrual of vacation time to one year from the employee's anniversary date, the outstanding liability is recorded as "vacation benefits payable" on the statement of net position rather than as a long-term liability.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the School 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 School District's termination policy. The School District records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for all employees after ten years of service with the School District.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

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

On the governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as a liability and expenditure to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "Matured Compensated Absences Payable" in the funds from which the employee who has accumulated unpaid leave is paid.

Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

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

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

Internal Activity

Transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements. Internal events that are allocations of overhead expenses from one function to another or within the same function are eliminated on the Statement of Activities. Interfund payments for services provided and used are not eliminated.

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.

Fund Balance

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

Nonspendable The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

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.

Assigned Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. These amounts are assigned by the School District Board of Education. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the School District Board of Education or a School District official delegated that authority by resolution or by State statute. The Board of Education assigned fund balance for public school support.

Unassigned Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

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

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between all other elements in a statement of financial position. 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 adopted by the School District. Net position restricted for other purposes include resources restricted for instruction, support services, operation of non-instructional services, food service operations and extracurricular activities.

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

Bond Premium

On the government-wide financial statements, bond premiums are deferred and amortized for the term of the bonds using the straight-line method since the results are not significantly different from the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an increase of the face amount of the bonds payable. On governmental fund statements, bond premiums are receipted in the year the bonds are issued.

Estimates

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Note 3 – Fund Balances

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the School District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of resources in the governmental funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below:

		Other	
		Governmental	
Fund Balances	General	Funds	Total
Nonspendable			
Materials and Supplies Inventory	\$0	\$1,162	\$1,162
Restricted for			
Food Service Operations	0	44,423	44,423
Scholarships	0	9,138	9,138
Community Programs	0	232	232
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	0	435,933	435,933
Athletics	0	21,611	21,611
Non-Public Schools	0	2,413	2,413
Data and Information Systems	0	7,266	7,266
Early Literacy Reading Programs	0	6,267	6,267
Debt Service Payments	0	282,704	282,704
Capital Improvements	0	104,920	104,920
New Teacher Mentoring	200	0	200
Professional Development	217	0	217
Total Restricted	417	914,907	915,324
Committed to			
Educational Service Center Services	2,172	0	2,172
Legal Services	1,000	0	1,000
Computer/Technology Purchases	150	0	150
Repairs and Maintenance	19,000	0	19,000
Total Committed	22,322	0	22,322
Assigned to			
Instruction	35,213	0	35,213
Support Services	113,856	0	113,856
Public School Support	5,924	0	5,924
Total Assigned	154,993	0	154,993
Unassigned (Deficit)	1,926,599	(196,823)	1,729,776
Total Fund Balances	\$2,104,331	\$719,246	\$2,823,577

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Note 4 – Fund Deficits

The following funds had deficit fund balances as of June 30, 2016:

Special Revenue Funds

Public Preschool	\$15,218
IDEA-B Special Education	56,226
Title I	101,158
Reducing Class Size	24,221

The special revenue funds have deficits caused by the recognition of expenditures on a modified accrual basis of accounting which are substantially greater than the expenditures recognized on a cash basis. The general fund is liable for any deficit in these funds and provides operating transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

Note 5 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual 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 GAAP basis are as follows:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as restricted, committed or assigned fund balance (GAAP).
- 4. Advances In and Advances Out are operating transactions (budget) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP).
- 5. Unrecorded cash represents amounts received but not included as revenue on the budgetary statements, but is reported on the operating statements prepared using GAAP.
- 6. Budgetary revenues and expenditures of the public school support special revenue fund are classified to the general fund for GAAP reporting.

The following tables summarize the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the general fund.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Net Change in Fund Balance

GAAP Basis	\$2,053,470
Revenue Accruals	27,527
Advance In	31,430
Beginning Unrecorded Cash	104
Ending Unrecorded Cash	(711)
Expenditure Accruals	(199,010)
Advance Out	(54,071)
Perspective Difference:	
Public School Support	361
Encumbrances	(253,963)
Budget Basis	\$1,605,137

Note 6 - Deposits and Investments

Monies held by the School District are classified by State statute into three categories.

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

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, 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 obligation or security 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, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above;

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2);
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio); and
- 8. Commercial paper notes and bankers' acceptances if training requirements have been met.

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. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions.

Note 7 - Property Taxes

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the School District. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2016 represent the collection of calendar year 2015 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2016 were levied after April 1, 2015, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2015, the lien date. Assessed values for real property are established by State law at thirty-five percent of appraised market value. Real property are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2016 represents collections of calendar year 2015 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2016 became a lien on December 31, 2014, were levied after April 1, 2015, and are collected in 2016 with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at thirty-five percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The School District receives property taxes from Mahoning County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2016, are available to finance fiscal year 2016 operations. The amount available to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Due to the timing of tax bills sent by the County, there was no money available as an advance to the School District at June 30, 2016 or June 30, 2015.

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

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

	2015 Second Half Collections		2016 First Half Collections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Real Estate Public Utility Personal	\$62,526,860 3,382,210	94.87% 5.13	\$62,062,620 3,468,370	94.71% 5.29
Total	\$65,909,070	100.00%	\$65,530,990	100.00%
Full Tax Rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$42.20		\$42.65	

Note 8 - Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2016, consisted of taxes, interfund and intergovernmental grants. 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. All receivables except property taxes are expected to be received within one year. Property taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquencies that will not be collected within one year.

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

Governmental Activities	Amounts
Title I Grant	\$327,922
IDEA-B Special Education Grant	109,207
Public Preschool Grant	28,165
State Foundation Adjustment	14,815
Medicaid Reimbursement	5,845
Youngstown State University	1,405
Total	\$487,359

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Note 9 - Contingencies

Grants

The School District received financial assistance from federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2016, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

School Foundation

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

Litigation

A Summons on Complaint was filed on June 15, 2016 in the Court of Common Pleas in Mahoning County against Our School District and the Board of Education.

Lease

The Board of Education has entered into two "Paid-Up" Oil and Gas Leases with Hilcorp Energy I, L.P. The first lease is effective August 6, 2012 and continues through August 6, 2017. The second lease is effective September 10, 2012 and continues through September 10, 2017. In consideration of the execution of the leases, the School District received bonuses of \$293,646 during fiscal year 2013. The School District has a total of 69.961 acres subject to the lease provisions which call for payments to the lessor, in addition to the bonus, royalties, less all taxes, assessments, and adjustments on production from the leasehold in the amount of 18 percent for oil or gas. As of the date of the financial statements, the value of any potential royalties cannot be determined, and the School District has not received any financial compensation beyond the bonus.

Note 10 - Risk Management

Property and Liability

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2016, the School District contracted with Netherlands Insurance Company for property and liability insurance. The comprehensive commercial insurance coverage limits are \$54,138,247 with a \$1,000 deductible. The business auto coverage limits are \$1,000,000 for liability and \$1,000,000 for uninsured motorists. The School District has liability insurance coverage limits of \$1,000,000 per claim and \$2,000,000 general aggregate.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Employee Health Benefits

For fiscal 2016, the School District was a participant in the Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium (the "Consortium") to provide employee health, dental, vision and prescription drug benefits. The Consortium is administered by Medical Mutual.

Contribution rates are calculated and set through an annual update process. The School District pays a monthly contribution which is placed in a common fund from which claims or payments are made for all participating school districts and claims are paid for all participants regardless of claims flow. The Consortium is responsible for paying health plan claims up to \$135,000 per individual per year. Any claims exceeding the \$135,000 is covered by the School District's stop-loss carrier.

Effective January 1, 2016, the School District provides full-time employees with 89 percent Board paid hospitalization, prescription drug, dental and vision.

Post employment health care is provided to plan participants or their beneficiaries through the respective retirement systems discussed in Note 14. As such, no funding provisions are required by the School District.

Worker's Compensation

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

Note 11 - Other Employee Benefits

Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service and hours worked. The Superintendent and the Treasurer earn 20 days of vacation annually. Accumulated, unused vacation is not paid out to employees upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation.

Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Upon retirement, certificated and classified employees with ten to fifteen years of service receive payment for fifteen percent of the total sick leave accumulation up to a maximum of thirty-two days. Certificated employees with sixteen years or more of service upon retirement receive payment for twenty-five percent of the total sick leave accumulation, up to a maximum of sixty-two days. Classified employees with sixteen years or more of service upon retirement receive payment for twenty-five percent of the total sick leave accumulation, up to a maximum of sixty days.

Life Insurance Benefits

The School District provides life insurance to all employees through Educational Employees Life Insurance Trust in the amount of \$50,000 for employees who work 2,080 hours or more per year and \$27,000 for employees who work less than 2,080 hours per year. Premiums are paid by the School District.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Note 12 – Capital Assets

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

	Balance			Balance
Governmental Activities	6/30/2015	Additions	Deductions	6/30/2016
Capital Assets not being Depreciated:				
Land	\$130,245	\$0	\$0	\$130,245
Capital Assets being Depreciated:				
Land Improvements	1,179,352	0	0	1,179,352
Buildings and Improvements	39,537,325	0	0	39,537,325
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	4,791,281	19,132	0	4,810,413
Vehicles	852,198	188,238	0	1,040,436
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated	46,360,156	207,370	0	46,567,526
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Land Improvements	(898,896)	(61,970)	0	(960,866)
Buildings and Improvements	(10,282,152)	(810,477)	0	(11,092,629)
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	(4,308,587)	(151,682)	0	(4,460,269)
Vehicles	(658,844)	(42,281)	0	(701,125)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(16,148,479)	(1,066,410) *	0	(17,214,889)
Total Assets being Depreciated, Net	30,211,677	(859,040)	0	29,352,637
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$30,341,922	(\$859,040)	\$0	\$29,482,882

^{*}Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$452,906
Special	87,245
Support Services:	
Instructional Staff	40,636
Board of Education	4,973
Administration	40,012
Fiscal	7,503
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	107,742
Pupil Transportation	39,554
Food Service Operation	110,544
Extracurricular Activities	175,295
Total Depreciation Expense	\$1,066,410

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Note 13 – Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to Retire on or before August 1, 2017 *	Eligible to Retire on or 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 School District is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14 percent. No allocation was made to the Health Care Fund.

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$317,833 for fiscal year 2016. Of this amount \$48,550 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan, and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307.

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

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 year of service on August 1, 2026.

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

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 11 percent of the 12 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and 1 percent goes to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of 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, 2016, plan members were required to contribute 13 percent of their annual covered salary. Effective July 1, 2016, the statutory maximum employee contribution rate was increased one percent to 14 percent. The School District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2016 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$826,145 for fiscal year 2016. Of this amount \$143,299 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2015, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School 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	0.07805700%	0.05787598%	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability			
Current Measurement Date	0.07286820%	0.05626321%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00518880%	-0.00161277%	
Proportionate Share of the Net			
Pension Liability	\$4,157,930	\$15,549,506	\$19,707,436
Pension Expense	\$190,250	\$612,788	\$803,038

At June 30, 2016, the School 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	\$66,950	\$708,861	\$775,811
School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	317,833	826,145	1,143,978
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$384,783	\$1,535,006	\$1,919,789
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$137,765	\$1,118,303	\$1,256,068
Changes in Proportionate Share and Difference between School District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions	229,438	377,178	606,616
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$367,203	\$1,495,481	\$1,862,684

\$1,143,978 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2017	(\$123,333)	(\$346,659)	(\$469,992)
2018	(123,333)	(346,659)	(469,992)
2019	(123,650)	(346,659)	(470,309)
2020	70,063	253,357	323,420
Total	(\$300,253)	(\$786,620)	(\$1,086,873)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage Inflation

Future Salary Increases, including inflation

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA

Investment Rate of Return

Actuarial Cost Method

3.25 percent

4.00 percent to 22 percent

3 percent

7.75 percent net of investments expense, including inflation

Entry Age Normal

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

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 an arithmetic weighted averaged of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalanced uncorrelated asset classes.

Target	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Allocation	Real Rate of Return
1.00 %	0.00 %
22.50	5.00
22.50	5.50
19.00	1.50
10.00	10.00
10.00	5.00
15.00	7.50
100.00 %	
	1.00 % 22.50 22.50 19.00 10.00 15.00

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

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

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.75%)	(7.75%)	(8.75%)
School District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$5,765,555	\$4,157,930	\$2,804,177

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Inflation 2.75 percent

(COLA)

Projected salary increases 12.25 percent at age 20 to 2.75 percent at age 70

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

August 1, 2013, 2 percent per year; for members retiring August 1, 2013, or later, 2 percent COLA commences 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 no set back from age 90 and above.

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

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

Allocation	Rate of Return *
31.00 %	8.00 %
	0.00
26.00	7.85
14.00	8.00
18.00	3.75
10.00	6.75
1.00	3.00
100.00 %	
	18.00 10.00 1.00

^{* 10} year annualized geometric nominal returns include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.5 percent.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

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

	Current		
	1% Decrease	1% Increase	
	(6.75%)	(7.75%)	(8.75%)
School District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$21,599,436	\$15,549,506	\$10,433,387

Note 14 – Postemployment Benefits

School Employees Retirement System

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required basic benefits, the Retirement Board allocates the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund. For fiscal year 2016, no allocation of covered payroll was allocated to health care. In addition, employers pay a surcharge for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, prorated according to service credit earned. For fiscal year 2016, this amount was \$23,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2016, the School District's surcharge obligation was \$36,666.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

The School District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014 were \$0, \$56,832, and \$42,055, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014.

State Teachers Retirement System

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio) administers a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS Ohio. 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 Ohio which can be obtained by visiting www.strsoh.org or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS Ohio to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary 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 Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, STRS Ohio did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, one percent of covered payroll was allocated to post-employment health care. The School District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were \$0, \$0 and \$59,133, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Note 15 - Interfund Transactions

Interfund Transfers

The general fund transferred \$53,190 to the bond retirement debt service fund for the payment of debt obligations.

Interfund Balances

The general fund reported an interfund receivable at June 30, 2016 of \$53,471. The other governmental funds had an interfund payable of \$53,471 due to the timing of grant receipts. All advances are expected to be repaid within one year.

Note 16 - Jointly Governed Organizations

Area Cooperative Computerized Educational Service System Council of Governments

The Area Cooperative Computerized Educational Service System (ACCESS) Council of Governments is a computer network which provides data services to twenty-three school districts. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member districts. Each of the governments of these schools supports ACCESS based upon a per pupil charge before any e-rate credits, which was \$44.75 for fiscal year 2016. The School District paid \$17,199 to ACCESS during fiscal year 2016. ACCESS is governed by an assembly consisting of the superintendents or other designees of the

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

member school districts. The assembly exercises total control over the operation of ACCESS including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. The degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the Board. All of ACCESS revenues are generated from charges for services and State funding. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Treasurer at the Mahoning County Educational Service Center, who serves as fiscal agent, at 100 Debartolo Place, Youngstown, Ohio 44512.

Mahoning County Career and Technical Center

The Mahoning County Career and Technical Center is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board consisting of representatives from the participating school districts' elected boards, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. The degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the Board. The School District did not contribute any amounts to the Mahoning County Career and Technical Center during fiscal year 2016. To obtain financial information, write to the Treasurer of the Career and Technical Center at 7300 North Palmyra Road, Canfield, Ohio 44406.

Note 17 – Capital Leases

In prior years, the School District entered into a capital lease for the construction of a stadium facility. The lease obligation meets the criteria of a capital lease and has been recorded on the government-wide statements. The original amounts capitalized for the capital lease and the book value as of June 30, 2016 follows:

	Amounts
Asset:	
Land Improvements	\$145,171
Buildings and Improvements	2,689,829
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(748,594)
Current Book Value	\$2,086,406

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

	Capital
Year ending June 30,	Lease
2017	\$232,412
2018	231,677
2019	231,504
2020	230,866
2021	229,737
2022-2023	457,833
Total Minimum Lease Payments	1,614,029
Less: Amount Representing Interest	(258,029)
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	\$1,356,000

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Note 18 - Long-Term Obligations

Original issue amounts and interest rates of the School District's debt issues were as follows:

Debt Issue	Interest Rate	Original Issue	Year of Maturity
2010 Various Purpose Refunding Bonds:			
Current Interest Serial Bonds	2.90% to 3.70%	\$1,185,000	2018 to 2023
Capital Appreciation Bonds	18.16%	56,229	2017
Energy Conservation Improvement Bonds:			
Current Interest Serial Bonds	1.20% to 1.40%	70,000	2017 to 2018
Capital Appreciation Bonds	38.54%	42,000	2015 to 2016
Current Issue Term Bonds	3.20% to 4.00%	480,000	2019 to 2029

Changes in long-term obligations of the School District during fiscal year 2016 were as follows:

	Principal Outstanding 6/30/15	Additions	Deductions	Principal Outstanding 6/30/16	Amounts Due in One Year
General Obligation Bonds					
2010 Various Purpose Refunding Bonds					
Current Interest Serial Bonds	\$1,185,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,185,000	\$0
Capital Appreciation Bonds	125,000	0	(68,771)	56,229	56,229
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	187,950	39,564	(116,229)	111,285	111,285
Premium	102,827	0	(13,865)	88,962	0
Total 2010 Various Purpose Refunding Bonds	1,600,777	39,564	(198,865)	1,441,476	167,514
Energy Conservation Improvement Bonds					
Current Interest Serial Bonds	70,000	0	0	70,000	35,000
Capital Appreciation Bonds	17,340	0	(17,340)	0	0
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	12,940	4,720	(17,660)	0	0
Current Interest Term Bonds	480,000	0	0	480,000	0
Premium	19,670	0	(1,466)	18,204	0
Total Energy Conservation Improvement Bonds	599,950	4,720	(36,466)	568,204	35,000
Total General Obligation Bonds	2,200,727	44,284	(235,331)	2,009,680	202,514
Other Long-Term Obligations					
Net Pension Liability					
STRS	14,077,441	1,472,065	0	15,549,506	0
SERS	3,950,420	207,510	0	4,157,930	0
Total Net Pension Liability	18,027,861	1,679,575	0	19,707,436	0
Capital Lease Payable	1,515,000	0	(159,000)	1,356,000	167,000
Compensated Absences	520,249	214,724	(179,987)	554,986	184,707
Total Other Long-Term Obligations	20,063,110	1,894,299	(338,987)	21,618,422	351,707
Total Governmental Activities					
Long-Term Liabilities	\$22,263,837	\$1,938,583	(\$574,318)	\$23,628,102	\$554,221

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Compensated absences will be paid from the general fund and the food service, public preschool, IDEA-B Special Education, Title I and reducing class size special revenue funds. Capital leases will be paid from the general fund. The School District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service. See Note 13 for additional information related to the net pension liability.

On March 23, 2010, the School District issued \$1,635,000 in general obligation bonds to refund a portion of the 2000 various purpose improvement bonds. The general obligation bonds included serial, term and capital appreciation (deep discount) bonds in the amount of \$1,185,000, \$325,000 and \$125,000, respectively. The bonds were issued for a twelve year period with a final maturity at December 1, 2022. The bonds will be retired from the debt service fund.

The serial and capital appreciation bonds remained outstanding at June 30, 2016. The capital appreciation bonds were originally sold at a discount of \$240,000, which is being accreted annually until the point of maturity of the capital appreciation bonds, which is 2017.

The maturity amount of outstanding capital appreciation bonds at June 30, 2016 is \$180,000. The accretion recorded for 2016 was \$39,564, for a total outstanding bond liability of \$167,514 at June 30, 2016.

On December 3, 2013, the School District issued \$592,000 in energy conservation improvement bonds for energy improvements to various School District buildings. The energy conservation improvement bonds included serial, term and capital appreciation (deep discount) bonds in the amount of \$70,000, \$480,000 and \$42,000, respectively. The bonds were issued for a fifteen year period with a final maturity at December 1, 2028. The bonds will be repaid from the bond retirement debt service fund.

The serial, and term bonds remained outstanding at June 30, 2016. The capital appreciation bonds were retired in full during fiscal year 2016.

The term bonds will be repaid through annual debt service repayments during fiscal years 2019 through 2029. The term bonds maturing on December 1, 2028 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption at a redemption price of 100 percent of the principal amount to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption, on December 1 in the years and in the respective principal amounts as follows:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Issue		
Fiscal Year	\$240,000	\$240,000	
2019	\$35,000	\$0	
2020	40,000	0	
2021	40,000	0	
2022	40,000	0	
2023	40,000	0	
2025	0	45,000	
2026	0	45,000	
2027	0	50,000	
2028	0	50,000	
Total Mandatory Sinking			
Fund Payments	195,000	190,000	
Amount Due at Stated Maturity	45,000	50,000	
Total	\$240,000	\$240,000	
Stated Maturity	12/1/2023	12/1/2028	

The School District's overall debt margin was \$4,939,264 with an unvoted debt margin of \$65,531 at June 30, 2016. Principal and interest requirements to retire general obligation bonds are as follows:

	General Obligation Bonds				
	Serial		Capital Appreciation		
	Principal	Interest	Interest		
2017	\$0	\$39,875	\$56,229	\$123,771	
2018	180,000	37,265	0	0	
2019	190,000	31,710	0	0	
2020	195,000	25,450	0	0	
2021	200,000	18,735	0	0	
2022-2023	420,000	15,622	0	0	
Total	\$1,185,000	\$168,657	\$56,229	\$123,771	

Energy Conservation Improvement Bonds					
-	Terr	n	Seri	al	
_	Principal	Interest	Principal Interest		
2017	\$0	\$17,280	\$35,000	\$700	
2018	0	17,280	35,000	245	
2019	35,000	16,720	0	0	
2020	40,000	15,520	0	0	
2021	40,000	14,240	0	0	
2022-2026	215,000	50,560	0	0	
2027-2029	150,000	9,000	0	0	
Total	\$480,000	\$140,600	\$70,000	\$945	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Note 19 - Shared Risk Pool

Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium The School District participates in the Mahoning County Schools Employees Insurance Consortium (Consortium). This is a shared risk pool comprised of twelve Mahoning County School Districts. The Consortium is governed by an assembly which consists of one representative from each participating school district (usually the superintendent or designee). The assembly elects officers for one year terms to serve as the Board of Directors. The assembly exercises control over the operation of the Consortium. Consortium revenues are generated from charges for services.

Note 20 - Set-Aside Calculations

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

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

	Capital Improvements
Set-Aside Balance as of June 30, 2015 Current Year Set-aside Requirement Qualifying Disbursements Offsets	(\$1,310,000) 206,752 (264,246) (283,650)
Total	(\$1,651,144)
Set-aside Balance Carried Forward to Future Fiscal Years	(\$1,241,229)
Set-Aside Balance as of June 30, 2016	\$0

The School District had a negative carryover balance and qualifying disbursements during the fiscal year that reduced the capital acquisition set-asides below zero. The negative balance being carried forward in the capital acquisition set-aside represents the still outstanding balance on the School District's Ohio Schools Facilities Commission bonds.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Note 21 – Encumbrances

Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. At year end the amount of encumbrances expected to be honored upon performance by the vendor in the next year were as follows:

General	\$253,963
Other Governmental Funds	90,981
Total	\$344,944

Note 22 – Change in Accounting Principle

For fiscal year 2016, the School District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 72, "Fair Value Measurement and Application," GASB Statement No. 76, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments," GASB Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants," and GASB Statement No. 82, "Pension Issues an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68 and No. 73."

GASB Statement No. 72 addresses accounting and financial reporting issues related to fair value measurements. This Statement provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for financial reporting purposes for applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements. These changes were incorporated in the School District's fiscal year 2016 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

GASB Statement No. 76 identifies-in the context of the current governmental financial reporting environment-the sources of accounting principles used to prepare financial statements of state and local governmental entities in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and the framework for selecting those principles. The implementation of this GASB pronouncement did not result in any changes to the School District's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 79 establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for qualifying external investment pools that elect to measure for financial reporting purposes all of their investments at amortized cost. This Statement provides accounting and financial reporting guidance and also establishes additional note disclosure requirements for governments that participate in those pools. The School District participates in STAR Ohio which implemented GASB Statement No. 79 for fiscal year 2016. The School District incorporated the corresponding GASB 79 guidance into their fiscal year 2016 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

GASB Statement No. 82 improves consistency in the application of pension accounting. These changes were incorporated in the School District's fiscal year 2016 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

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Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the
Net Pension Liability
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Three Fiscal Years (1)*

	2016	2015	2014
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0728682%	0.0780570%	0.0780570%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$4,157,930	\$3,950,420	\$4,641,799
School District's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$2,270,236	\$2,200,521	\$2,283,221
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	183.15%	179.52%	203.30%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2014 is not available.

^{*} Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the School District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the
Net Pension Liability
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Three Fiscal Years (1) *

	2016	2015	2014
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.05626321%	0.05787598%	0.05787598%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$15,549,506	\$14,077,441	\$16,768,955
School District's Covered Payroll	\$5,901,036	\$5,878,264	\$5,858,686
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	263.50%	239.48%	286.22%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2014 is not available.

^{*} Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the School District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Contributions School Employees Retirement System of Ohio Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2016	2015	2014	2013
Contractually Required Contribution	\$317,833	\$290,029	\$316,454	\$317,011
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(317,833)	(290,029)	(316,454)	(317,011)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
School District Covered Payroll	\$2,270,236	\$2,200,521	\$2,283,221	\$2,290,542
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
\$208,355	\$195,638	\$191,632	\$277,002	\$264,187	\$297,819
(208,355)	(195,638)	(191,632)	(277,002)	(264,187)	(297,819)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$1,950,890	\$1,992,238	\$1,947,481	\$2,045,806	\$2,101,727	\$2,214,268
10.68%	9.82%	9.84%	13.54%	12.57%	13.45%

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Contributions State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2016	2015	2014	2013
Contractually Required Contribution	\$826,145	\$822,957	\$761,629	\$802,460
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(826,145)	(822,957)	(761,629)	(802,460)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	<u>\$0</u>
School District Covered Payroll	\$5,901,036	\$5,878,264	\$5,858,686	\$6,172,769
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%

2012		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
\$805,	121	\$854,375	\$848,692	\$831,441	\$808,169	\$761,895
(805,	121)	(854,375)	(848,692)	(831,441)	(808,169)	(761,895)
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$6,193,	238	\$6,572,115	\$6,528,400	\$6,395,700	\$6,216,685	\$5,860,731
13.	00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

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CAMPBELL CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT MAHONING COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL AWARDS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Receipts	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:				
Child Nutrition Cluster:				
School Breakfast Program	10.553	3L60	\$97,868	\$97,868
National School Lunch Program	10.555	3L70	357,093	\$357,093
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture - Nutrition Cluster			454,961	454,961
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:				
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies - 2015	84.010	C1-S1-15	237,173	226,004
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies - 2016	84.010	C1-S1-16	580,578	591,035
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies			817,751	817,039
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA, Part B) - 2015	84.027	6B-SF-15	102,645	95,785
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA, Part B) - 2016	84.027	6B-SF-16	185,718	186,160
Total Special Education Grants to States			288,363	281,945
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants (Title II-A) - 2015	84.367	TR-S1-15	10,267	10,267
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants (Title II-A) - 2016	84.367	TR-S1-16	88,908	88,908
Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants			99,175	99,175
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed Through Mahoning County Educational Service Center:				
Special Education Early Childhood	84.173	PG-S1-16	8,761	8,761
Total Special Education Early Childhood			8,761	8,761
Title III LEP Grant	84.365	T3-S1-16	8,209	8,209
Total Title III LEP Grant			8,209	8,209
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,222,259	1,215,129
Total Federal Awards Receipts and Expenditures			\$ 1,677,220	\$ 1,670,090

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

CAMPBELL CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT MAHONING COUNTY

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES 2 CFR 200.510(b)(6) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Federal Receipts and Expenditures (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Campbell City School District (the District's) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2016. 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 District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position or changes in net position of the District.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards,* wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement. The District has not elected to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE C - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

The District commingles cash receipts from the U.S. Department of Agriculture with similar State grants. When reporting expenditures on this Schedule, the District assumes it expends federal monies first.

NOTE D - FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

The District reports commodities consumed on the Schedule at the entitlement value. The District allocated donated food commodities to the respective program that benefitted from the use of those donated food commodities.

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

Campbell City School District Mahoning County 280 Sixth Street Campbell, Ohio 44405

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Campbell City School District, Mahoning County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 9, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Campbell City School District
Mahoning County
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on
Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards*Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

January 9, 2017

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

Campbell City School District Mahoning County 280 Sixth Street Campbell, Ohio 44405

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the Campbell City School District's (the District) 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 Campbell City School District's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2016. The *Summary of Auditor's Results* in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the District's major federal program.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on the District's compliance for the 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 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 District's major program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the District's compliance.

Campbell City School District
Mahoning County
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
Page 2

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Campbell 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 year ended June 30, 2016.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

The 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 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 District's internal control over compliance.

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

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

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

Dave YostAuditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

January 9, 2017

CAMPBELL CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT MAHONING COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2016

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Nutrition Cluster (CFDA # 10.553 and 10.555)
(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. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None





CAMPBELL CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT MAHONING COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED FEBRUARY 7, 2017