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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Jackson Milton Local School District Mahoning County 13910 Mahoning Avenue North Jackson, Ohio 44451

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 Jackson Milton Local School District, Mahoning County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, 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.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Jackson Milton Local School District, Mahoning County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2017, 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 28, 2018, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Dave Yost Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

February 28, 2018

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

The discussion and analysis of the Jackson-Milton Local School District's (the "District") financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2017 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities decreased \$687,716 or 10.85%, from 2016.
- General revenues accounted for \$9,182,764 in revenue or 81.87% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$2,033,403 or 18.13% of total revenues of \$11,216,167.
- The District had \$11,903,883 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$2,033,403 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$9,182,764 were not adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and permanent improvement fund. The general fund had \$9,397,124 in revenues and \$9,048,920 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2017, the general fund's fund balance increased \$348,204 from a balance of \$2,370,797 to a balance of \$2,719,001.
- The District's permanent improvement fund had \$15,204,566 in revenues and other financing sources and \$14,773,015 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2017, the permanent improvement fund's fund balance increased \$431,551 from a balance of \$10,579 to a balance of \$442,130.

Using these Basic Financial Statements

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

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

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

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

The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 15-16 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 11. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and permanent improvement fund.

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other *financial assets* than can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed *short-term* view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 17-21 of this report.

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its scholarship programs. This activity is presented as a private-purpose trust fund. The District also acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in agency funds. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements of fiduciary net position and changes in fiduciary net position on pages 22 and 23. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 25-59 of this report.

Required Supplementary Information

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

The District as a Whole

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

	Net Position - Governmental Activities			
	2017	2016		
<u>Assets</u>				
Current and other assets	\$ 10,529,023	\$ 10,041,035		
Capital assets, net	15,584,331	16,083,177		
Total assets	26,113,354	26,124,212		
Deferred outflows of resources				
Unamortized deferred charges	405,001	-		
Pension	2,494,894	1,136,287		
Total deferred outflows	2,899,895	1,136,287		
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Current liabilities	1,063,848	1,228,648		
Long-term liabilities:				
Due within one year	294,597	542,783		
Due in more than one year:				
Net pension liability	13,594,374	11,119,543		
Other amounts	14,544,699	13,647,459		
Total liabilities	29,497,518	26,538,433		
Deferred inflows of resources				
Property taxes	6,109,493	6,087,840		
Pensions	429,892	970,164		
Total deferred inflows	6,539,385	7,058,004		
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	1,619,036	2,315,054		
Restricted	443,358	93,741		
Unrestricted (deficit)	(9,086,048)	(8,744,733)		
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (7,023,654)	\$ (6,335,938)		

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a result of implementing GASB 68, the District is reporting a net pension liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to pension on the accrual basis of accounting.

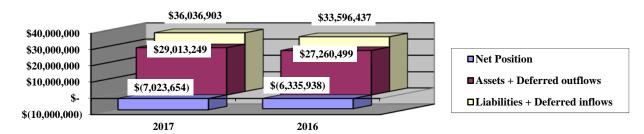
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

At year-end, capital assets represented 59.68% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2017, was \$1,619,036. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the District's net position, \$443,358, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$9,086,048.

The graph below shows the District's assets plus deferred outflows of resources, liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources and net position at June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016.

Governmental Activities



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

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

	Change in Net Position - Governmental Activities						
Revenues	2017	2016					
Program revenues:							
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,145,458	\$ 1,124,962					
Operating grants and contributions	887,945	869,914					
General revenues:							
Property taxes	5,910,321	6,052,334					
Grants and entitlements	3,209,595	3,391,129					
Investment earnings	362	275					
Miscellaneous	62,486	19,372					
Total revenues	11,216,167	11,457,986					
Expenses							
Program expenses:							
Instruction:							
Regular	5,058,501	4,627,676					
Special	1,828,691	1,725,028					
Vocational	64,769	51,125					
Support services:							
Pupil	321,675	280,255					
Instructional staff	160,046	171,571					
Board of education	76,283	78,331					
Administration	762,077	656,958					
Fiscal	452,079	454,709					
Operations and maintenance	930,244	894,810					
Pupil transportation	740,430	637,443					
Central	60,924	49,190					
Operation of non-instructional services:							
Food service operations	465,733	462,054					
Extracurricular activities	478,437	418,556					
Interest and fiscal charges	503,994	615,865					
Total expenses	11,903,883	11,123,571					
Change in net position	(687,716)	334,415					
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year	(6,335,938)	(6,670,353)					
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$ (7,023,654)	\$ (6,335,938)					

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities decreased \$687,716. Total governmental expenses of \$11,903,883 were offset by program revenues of \$2,033,403 and general revenues of \$9,182,764. Program revenues supported 17.08% of the total governmental expenses.

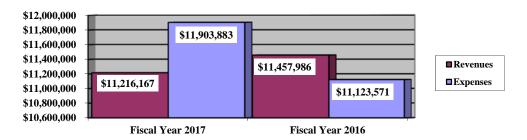
The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 81.31% of total governmental revenue.

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

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$6,951,961 or 58.40% of total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2017.

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

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



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

Governmental Activities

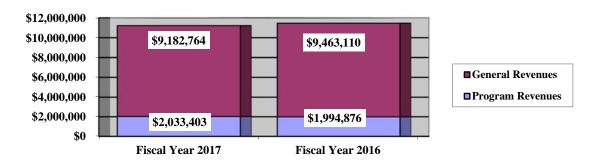
	Т	otal Cost of Services 2017	 Net Cost of Services 2017	· _	Fotal Cost of Services 2016	 Net Cost of Services 2016
Program expenses						
Instruction:						
Regular	\$	5,058,501	\$ 4,122,463	\$	4,627,676	\$ 3,810,677
Special		1,828,691	1,254,135		1,725,028	1,076,198
Vocational		64,769	58,558		51,125	47,149
Support services:						
Pupil		321,675	308,656		280,255	280,255
Instructional staff		160,046	160,046		171,571	171,571
Board of education		76,283	76,283		78,331	69,162
Administration		762,077	762,077		656,958	656,958
Fiscal		452,079	452,023		454,709	454,631
Operations and maintenance		930,244	928,688		894,810	893,355
Pupil transportation		740,430	714,394		637,443	607,631
Central		60,924	60,924		49,190	49,190
Operation of non-instructional services:						
Food service operations		465,733	97,024		462,054	77,508
Extracurricular activities		478,437	371,215		418,556	318,545
Interest and fiscal charges		503,994	 503,994	_	615,865	 615,865
Total expenses	\$	11,903,883	\$ 9,870,480	\$	11,123,571	\$ 9,128,695

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

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, as 79.81% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 82.92%. The District's taxpayers, as a whole, and unrestricted grants and entitlements are by far the primary support for District's students.

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$3,184,869, which is higher than last year's total of \$2,464,927. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2017 and 2016.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2017	Fund Balance June 30, 2016	Change	Percentage Change
General	\$ 2,719,001	\$ 2,370,797	\$ 348,204	14.69 %
Permanent Improvement	442,130	10,579	431,551	4,079.32 %
Nonmajor Governmental	23,738	83,551	(59,813)	(71.59) %
Total	\$ 3,184,869	\$ 2,464,927	\$ 719,942	29.21 %

General Fund

The District's general fund balance increased \$348,204 as revenues continued to exceed expenditures. Overall, there were no significant changes in general fund revenues and expenditures compared to the prior year.

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

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

		2017 Amount	_	2016 Amount	_	Change	Percentage Change	
Revenues								
Property taxes	\$	5,124,163	\$	5,038,408	\$	85,755	1.70 %	6
Tuition		894,930		872,363		22,567	2.59 %	6
Earnings on investments		362		275		87	31.64 %	6
Intergovernmental		3,284,257		3,452,311		(168,054)	(4.87) %	6
Other revenues		93,412		49,946	_	43,466	87.03 %	6
Total	\$	9,397,124	\$	9,413,303	<u>\$</u>	(16,179)	(0.17) %	6
Expenditures								
Instruction	\$	5,579,206	\$	5,536,274	\$	42,932	0.78 %	6
Support services		3,088,257		3,038,437		49,820	1.64 %	6
Extracurricular activities		339,537		314,738		24,799	7.88 %	6
Capital outlay		-		96,899		(96,899)	(100.00) %	6
Debt service	_	21,936	_	18,280	_	3,656	20.00 %	6
Total	\$	9,028,936	\$	9,004,628	\$	24,308	0.27 %	6

Permanent Improvement Fund

The District's permanent improvement fund had \$15,204,566 in revenues and other financing sources and \$14,773,015 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2017, the permanent improvement fund's fund balance increased \$431,551 from a balance of \$10,579 to a balance of \$442,130. The district issued refunding certificates of participation in fiscal year 2017 which is included in other financing sources and uses.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2017, the District amended its general fund budget several times. For the general fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$7,625,090 and final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$7,819,921. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2017 were \$7,819,957. This is an increase of \$36 over the final budgeted revenues.

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures including other financing uses) of \$7,810,514 were decreased to \$7,552,471 in the final appropriations. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2017 totaled \$7,551,477, which was \$994 less than the final budget appropriations.

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

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2017, the District had \$15,584,331 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows June 30, 2017 balances compared to June 30, 2016:

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	_	Governmental Activities				
		<u>2017</u>		<u>2016</u>		
Land	\$	346,831	\$	346,831		
Land improvements		1,098,611		1,195,579		
Building and improvements		13,360,282		13,819,007		
Furniture and equipment		465,930		496,877		
Vehicles		312,677		224,883		
Total	\$	15,584,331	\$	16,083,177		

The overall decrease in capital assets of \$498,846 is due to depreciation expense of \$733,891 exceeding capital outlays of \$235,045 in the fiscal year.

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

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2017, the District had \$13,604,228 in refunding certificates of participation, lease purchase agreements and capital leases outstanding. Of this total, \$196,168 is due within one year and \$13,408,060 is due in more than one year.

The following table summarizes the notes and lease purchase agreement outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities	Governmental Activities 2016
Refunding Certificates of participation	\$ 13,235,000	\$ 13,450,000
Capital Leases	64,121	82,353
Lease purchase agreement	305,107	374,437
Total	<u>\$ 13,604,228</u>	\$ 13,906,790

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

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

Current Financial Related Activities

The District faces many challenges in the future. The District relies heavily upon State support for revenue. With the implementation of HB49 and the accelerated phase-out of personal property reimbursements, the District will be forced to continue asking taxpayers to renew tax levies in addition to asking for new tax levies. The District is also on a guarantee funding formula based on the prior fiscal year total State support. At this time, the District is expected to lose approximately \$160,000 per year in State Support compared to FY17. From reductions and through attrition, the District is hoping to correct deficit spending. A five year emergency renewal levy for 1.8 mills was approved on the November 2014 ballot generating \$383,088 per year. A five year renewal levy of 4.9 mills generating \$988,485 was approved in May 2013 and this same levy will be on the ballot for approval once again on November 7, 2017. The millage will be for 4.9 mills.

The District completed its building project in September 2009. A new facility for grades 7-12 was approved by the Board of Education and will be paid for by re-allocating 3.85 inside mills for permanent improvement. These mills combined with existing permanent improvement dollars allowed the district to borrow the funds needed for the project. Approximately \$16 million was spent on this building and will be paid for over the next 30 years. The building was designed to meet Ohio School Facilities Commission (OSFC) guidelines for reimbursement in future years.

The last challenge facing the District is the future of State funding. The State of Ohio was found by the Ohio Supreme Court in March 1997 to be operating an unconstitutional educational system, one that was neither "adequate" nor "equitable". Since 1997, the State has directed its tax revenue growth toward school districts with little property tax wealth. On December 11, 2002, the Ohio Supreme Court issued its latest opinion regarding the State's school funding plan. The decision reaffirmed earlier decisions that Ohio's current school-funding plan is unconstitutional. At this time, the District is unable to determine what effect, if any, this decision will have on its future State funding and on its financial operations.

The District has been adversely affected by open enrollment and community school education options. In response, the Board of Education declared the District open to every district in the State. This move has softened the financial blow and has offset some of the financial loss.

The District's system of budgeting and internal controls is well regarded. All of the District's financial abilities will be needed to meet the financial challenges of the future.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the Districts accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Mr. John C. Zinger, Treasurer, Jackson-Milton Local School District, 13910 Mahoning Avenue, North Jackson, Ohio 44451.

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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2017

	Governmental Activities	
Assets:	4.045.225	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,047,327	
Receivables:	6 215 212	
Property taxes	6,315,212	
Accounts.	38,098	
Intergovernmental	88,448	
Prepayments	36,081 3,857	
Capital assets:	3,637	
Nondepreciable capital assets	346,831	
Depreciable capital assets, net	15,237,500	
Capital assets, net	15,584,331	
Total assets.	26,113,354	
Total assets	20,113,334	
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	405,001	
Pension - STRS	1,811,693	
Pension - SERS	683,201	
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,899,895	
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources .	29,013,249	
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	20,848	
Accrued wages and benefits payable	865,412	
Intergovernmental payable	16,699	
Pension and postemployment benefits payable	123,088	
Accrued interest payable	37,801	
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	294,597	
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability	13,594,374	
Other amounts due in more than one year .	14,544,699	
Total liabilities	29,497,518	
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	6,109,493	
Pension - STRS	384,753	
Pension - SERS	45,139	
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,539,385	
N. d. m. addition.		
Net position:	1 (10 02(
Net investment in capital assets	1,619,036	
Restricted for:	420.206	
Capital projects	420,396	
Student activities	22,962	
Unrestricted (deficit)	(9,086,048)	
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (7,023,654)	

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

Net (Expense)

Revenue and Changes in **Program Revenues Net Position Operating Grants** Charges for Governmental **Expenses** Services and Sales and Contributions Activities Governmental activities: Instruction: \$ 5,058,501 \$ 891,973 \$ 44,065 \$ (4,122,463)Regular Special 1,828,691 15,501 559,055 (1,254,135)Vocational 64,769 6,211 (58,558)Support services: (308,656)321,675 13,019 Instructional staff 160,046 (160.046)Board of education 76,283 (76,283)Administration. 762,077 (762,077)452,079 (452,023)Fiscal...... 56 Operations and maintenance 930,244 1.556 (928,688)Pupil transportation. 740,430 1,392 24,644 (714,394)Central 60,924 (60,924)Operation of non-instructional services: 465,733 151,726 216,983 (97,024)Food service operations Extracurricular activities. 478,437 83,310 23,912 (371,215)Interest and fiscal charges 503,994 (503,994)11,903,883 1,145,458 \$ 887,945 (9,870,480)Total governmental activities \$ \$ **General revenues:** Property taxes levied for: General purposes 4,919,302 Capital outlay. 991,019 Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs 3,209,595 Investment earnings 362 Miscellaneous 62,486 Total general revenues 9,182,764 Change in net position (687,716)Net position (deficit) at beginning of year . . (6,335,938)Net position (deficit) at end of year. \$ (7,023,654)

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2017

		General	Im	ermanent provement	 ernmental Funds	Go	overnmental Funds
Assets:							
Equity in pooled cash							
and cash equivalents	\$	3,548,953	\$	424,639	\$ 73,735	\$	4,047,327
Receivables:							
Property taxes		5,254,155		1,061,057	-		6,315,212
Accounts		38,098		-	10 221		38,098
Intergovernmental		70,127 34,454		-	18,321 1,627		88,448 36,081
Prepayments		34,434		-	3,857		3,857
Total assets	\$	8,945,787	\$	1,485,696	\$ 97,540	\$	10,529,023
	_		_	-,,,,,,,,	 	_	
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$	20,848	\$	-	\$ -	\$	20,848
Accrued wages and benefits payable		803,348		-	62,064		865,412
Compensated absences payable		37,048		-	-		37,048
Intergovernmental payable		15,964		-	735		16,699
Pension and postemployment obligation payable.		115,412		-	7,676		123,088
Total liabilities		992,620			70,475		1,063,095
Deferred inflows of resources:							
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		5,081,994		1,027,499	_		6,109,493
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		85,652		16,067	_		101,719
Intergovernmental revenue not available		66,520		-	3,327		69,847
Total deferred inflows of resources		5,234,166		1,043,566	3,327		6,281,059
Fund balances:							
Nonspendable:							
Prepaids		34,454		-	1,627		36,081
Restricted:							
Capital improvements		-		442,130	-		442,130
Extracurricular		-		-	22,962		22,962
Assigned:							
Student and staff support		26,034		-	-		26,034
School supplies		2,399		-	-		2,399
Other purposes		-		-	19,105		19,105
Unassigned (deficit)		2,656,114		-	(19,956)		2,636,158
Total fund balances		2,719,001		442,130	 23,738		3,184,869
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances .	\$	8,945,787	\$	1,485,696	\$ 97,540	\$	10,529,023

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 3,184,869
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		15,584,331
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable	\$ 101,719	
Intergovernmental receivable Total	69,847	171,566
Unamortized premium on certificates of participation are not recognized in the funds.		(766,068)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		405,001
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(37,801)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, liability and related deferred inflows are not reported in governmental funds.		
Deferred outflows - Pension Deferred inflows - Pension Net pension liability Total	2,494,894 (429,892) (13,594,374)	(11,529,372)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Refunding Certificates of participation Lease purchase agreement Compensated absences	(13,235,000) (305,107) (431,952)	
Capital lease Total	(64,121)	 (14,036,180)
Net position (deficit) of governmental activities		\$ (7,023,654)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

FOR THE P		L YEAR END General	Permanent Improvement		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Revenues:		General		provement		Fullus		Fullus
From local sources:								
Property taxes	\$	5,124,163	\$	1,040,090	\$	_	\$	6,164,253
Tuition	Ψ	894,930	φ	1,040,090	Ψ	_	Ψ	894,930
Earnings on investments		362		_		_		362
Charges for services		302		-		157,563		157,563
Extracurricular		21,120		_		62,039		83,159
Classroom materials and fees		8,250		-		02,039		8,250
Rental income		1,556		-		-		1,556
Contributions and donations		12,345		-		19,435		31,780
Other local revenues		50,141		-		4,457		54,598
		131,118		-		4,437		131,118
Intergovernmental - intermediate		3,070,272		125 506		8,899		3,204,767
Intergovernmental - state				125,596				
Intergovernmental - federal		82,867 9,397,124		1,165,686		916,548		747,022 11,479,358
Total revenues		9,397,124		1,103,080		910,346		11,479,556
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular		4,171,219		25,573		45,331		4,242,123
Special		1,348,320		-		405,491		1,753,811
Vocational		59,667		-		-		59,667
Support services:								
Pupil		296,429		-		-		296,429
Instructional staff		137,426		-		13,176		150,602
Board of education		75,376		_		_		75,376
Administration		683,006		_		-		683,006
Fiscal		411,290		21,062		56		432,408
Operations and maintenance		796,842		43,194		-		840,036
Pupil transportation		636,965		163,240		773		800,978
Central		50,923		· -		-		50,923
Operation of non-instructional services:								
Food service operations		-		-		430,287		430,287
Extracurricular activities		339,537		-		101,231		440,768
Facilities acquisition and construction		, _		34,708		_		34,708
Debt service:								
Principal retirement		18,232		434,330		_		452,562
Interest and fiscal charges		3,704		371,955		-		375,659
Debt issuance costs		-		307,369		-		307,369
Total expenditures		9,028,936		1,401,431		996,345		11,426,712
-								
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)								
expenditures		368,188		(235,745)		(79,797)		52,646
Other financing sources (uses):								
Premium on debt issuance		_		803,880		_		803,880
Issuance of refunding debt		_		13,235,000		_		13,235,000
Transfers in		_		-		19,984		19,984
Transfers (out)		(19,984)		_				(19,984)
Payment to refunded debt escrow agent		-		(13,371,584)		_		(13,371,584)
Total other financing sources (uses)	_	(19,984)		667,296		19,984	_	667,296
Net change in fund balances		348,204		431,551		(59,813)		719,942
Fund balances at beginning of year		2,370,797		10,579		83,551		2,464,927
Fund balances at end of year	\$	2,719,001	\$	442,130	\$	23,738	\$	3,184,869
	Ψ	2,7,001	Ψ	2,130	-	20,700	Ψ	2,101,007

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$	719,942
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the			
statement of activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as			
depreciation expense.			
Capital asset additions		5,045	
Current year depreciation	(733	5,891)	(100.016)
Total			(498,846)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide			
current financial resources are not reported as revenues in			
the funds.			
Property taxes	(253	3,932)	
Intergovernmental	(9	,259)	
Total			(263,191)
The second of th			
Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but			452 562
the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.			452,562
The issuance of debt is recorded as other financing sources in the funds;			
however, in the statement of activities, it is not reported as other financing			
sources as it increases liabilities on the statement of net position.			(13,235,000)
Payment to refunded debt escrow agent for the refunding of debt is			
an other financing use in the governmental funds but the payment reduces			
long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.			13,371,584
Premiums on the issuance of debt are amortized over the life of the issuance			
in the statement of activities.			(803,880)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding debt,			
whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported			
when due. The following items resulted in less interest being			
reported in the statement of activities: Accrued interest payable	161	,472	
Amortization of deferred charges on refunding),250)	
Amortization of premium on certificates of participation		,812	
Total		,	179,034
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in			
governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts			
as deferred outflows of resources.			668,143
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the not			
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.			(1,244,095)
pension matrices are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.			(1,277,073)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities,			
such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current			
financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures			
in governmental funds.			(33,969)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$	(687,716)
		Ψ	(307,710)

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Revenues: Final Actual Positive (Negation) Revenues: From local sources: Property taxes \$ 3,718,754 \$ 3,769,057 \$ 3,769,074 \$ 1,710,000 Property taxes \$ 3,718,754 \$ 3,769,057 \$ 3,769,074 \$ 1,750,000 Troughty taxes \$ 3,718,754 \$ 3,769,057 \$ 3,769,074 \$ 1,750,000 Earnings on investments 357 362 362 362 Rental income 1,535 1,556 1,556 1,556 1,556 1,556 00,529 20,529 20,529 20,529 20,529 1,111 131,118 1,118 1,118 1,111 131,118 1,111	
From local sources: Property taxes \$ 3,718,754 \$ 3,769,057 \$ 3,769,074 \$ Tuition 882,982 894,926 894,930 Earnings on investments 357 362 362 Rental income 1,535 1,556 1,556 Other local revenues 20,255 20,529 20,529 Intergovernmental - intermediate 129,367 131,117 131,118 Intergovernmental - state 2,783,549 2,821,202 2,821,216 Intergovernmental - federal 88,291 89,486 89,486 Total revenues 7,625,090 7,728,235 7,728,271 Expenditures: Current: Instruction: Regular 3,017,372 2,736,814 2,736,451 Special 1,406,587 1,346,963 1,346,784 Vocational. 55,030 55,578 55,571 Pupil. 290,694 295,741 295,702 Instructional staff 162,604 139,662 139,643 Boar	4 - - 1 14 -
Property taxes \$ 3,718,754 \$ 3,769,057 \$ 3,769,074 \$ Tuition. 882,982 894,926 894,930 Earnings on investments 357 362 362 Rental income 1,535 1,556 1,556 Other local revenues 20,255 20,529 20,529 Intergovernmental - intermediate 129,367 131,117 131,118 Intergovernmental - state 2,783,549 2,821,202 2,821,216 Intergovernmental - federal 88,291 89,486 89,486 Total revenues 7,625,090 7,728,235 7,728,271 Expenditures: Current: Instruction: 8 8 89,486 89,486 89,486 89,486 89,486 89,486 89,486 7,728,271 89,286 89,486 89,486 89,486 7,728,271 89,286 89,486 89,486 89,486 89,486 89,486 89,486 89,486 89,486 89,486 89,486 89,486 89,486 89,486 1,486	4 - - 1 14 -
Tuition. 882,982 894,926 894,930 Earnings on investments 357 362 362 Rental income 1,535 1,556 1,556 Other local revenues 20,255 20,529 20,529 Intergovernmental - intermediate 129,367 131,117 131,118 Intergovernmental - state 2,783,549 2,821,202 2,821,216 Intergovernmental - federal 88,291 89,486 89,486 Total revenues 7,625,090 7,728,235 7,728,271 Expenditures: Current: Instruction: Regular 3,017,372 2,736,814 2,736,451 Special 1,406,587 1,346,963 1,346,784 Vocational 55,030 55,578 55,571 Pupil 290,694 295,741 295,702 Instructional staff 162,604 139,662 139,643 Board of education 104,230 74,207 74,197 Administration 626,415 699,412 699,319	4 - - 1 14 -
Earnings on investments 357 362 362 Rental income 1,535 1,556 1,556 Other local revenues 20,255 20,529 20,529 Intergovernmental - intermediate 129,367 131,117 131,118 Intergovernmental - state 2,783,549 2,821,202 2,821,216 Intergovernmental - federal 88,291 89,486 89,486 Total revenues 7,625,090 7,728,235 7,728,271 Expenditures: Current: Instruction: Regular 3,017,372 2,736,814 2,736,451 Special 1,406,587 1,346,963 1,346,784 Vocational 55,030 55,578 55,571 Pupil 290,694 295,741 295,702 Instructional staff 162,604 139,662 139,643 Board of education 104,230 74,207 74,197 Administration 626,415 699,412 699,319 Fiscal 405,202 388,966 388,914 Operations and maintenance 803,221 795,748	- - 1 14
Rental income 1,535 1,556 1,556 Other local revenues 20,255 20,529 20,529 Intergovernmental - intermediate 129,367 131,117 131,118 Intergovernmental - state 2,783,549 2,821,202 2,821,216 Intergovernmental - federal 88,291 89,486 89,486 Total revenues 7,625,090 7,728,235 7,728,271 Expenditures: Current: Instruction: 8egular 3,017,372 2,736,814 2,736,451 Special. 1,406,587 1,346,963 1,346,784 Vocational. 55,030 55,578 55,571 Pupil. 290,694 295,741 295,702 Instructional staff 162,604 139,662 139,643 Board of education 104,230 74,207 74,197 Administration. 626,415 699,412 699,319 Fiscal 405,202 388,966 388,914 Operations and maintenance. 803,221 795,854 795,748	14
Other local revenues 20,255 20,529 20,529 Intergovernmental - intermediate 129,367 131,117 131,118 Intergovernmental - state 2,783,549 2,821,202 2,821,216 Intergovernmental - federal 88,291 89,486 89,486 Total revenues 7,625,090 7,728,235 7,728,271 Expenditures: Current: Instruction: Regular 3,017,372 2,736,814 2,736,451 Special. 1,406,587 1,346,963 1,346,784 Vocational. 55,030 55,578 55,571 Pupil. 290,694 295,741 295,702 Instructional staff 162,604 139,662 139,643 Board of education 104,230 74,207 74,197 Administration. 626,415 699,412 699,319 Fiscal 405,202 388,966 388,914 Operations and maintenance. 803,221 795,854 795,748	14
Intergovernmental - intermediate 129,367 131,117 131,118 Intergovernmental - state 2,783,549 2,821,202 2,821,216 Intergovernmental - federal 88,291 89,486 89,486 Total revenues 7,625,090 7,728,235 7,728,271 Expenditures: Current: Instruction: 8egular 3,017,372 2,736,814 2,736,451 Special 1,406,587 1,346,963 1,346,784 Vocational 55,030 55,578 55,571 Pupil 290,694 295,741 295,702 Instructional staff 162,604 139,662 139,643 Board of education 104,230 74,207 74,197 Administration 626,415 699,412 699,319 Fiscal 405,202 388,966 388,914 Operations and maintenance 803,221 795,854 795,748	14
Intergovernmental - state 2,783,549 2,821,202 2,821,216 Intergovernmental - federal 88,291 89,486 89,486 Total revenues 7,625,090 7,728,235 7,728,271 Expenditures: Current: Instruction: Regular 3,017,372 2,736,814 2,736,451 Special. 1,406,587 1,346,963 1,346,784 Vocational. 55,030 55,578 55,571 Pupil. 290,694 295,741 295,702 Instructional staff 162,604 139,662 139,643 Board of education 104,230 74,207 74,197 Administration. 626,415 699,412 699,319 Fiscal 405,202 388,966 388,914 Operations and maintenance. 803,221 795,854 795,748	14
Intergovernmental - federal 88,291 89,486 89,486 Total revenues 7,625,090 7,728,235 7,728,271 Expenditures: Current: Instruction: Regular 3,017,372 2,736,814 2,736,451 Special. 1,406,587 1,346,963 1,346,784 Vocational. 55,030 55,578 55,571 Pupil. 290,694 295,741 295,702 Instructional staff 162,604 139,662 139,643 Board of education 104,230 74,207 74,197 Administration. 626,415 699,412 699,319 Fiscal 405,202 388,966 388,914 Operations and maintenance. 803,221 795,854 795,748	
Total revenues 7,625,090 7,728,235 7,728,271 Expenditures: Current: Instruction: Regular 3,017,372 2,736,814 2,736,451 Special. 1,406,587 1,346,963 1,346,784 Vocational. 55,030 55,578 55,571 Pupil. 290,694 295,741 295,702 Instructional staff 162,604 139,662 139,643 Board of education 104,230 74,207 74,197 Administration. 626,415 699,412 699,319 Fiscal 405,202 388,966 388,914 Operations and maintenance. 803,221 795,854 795,748	36
Expenditures: Current: Instruction: Regular 3,017,372 2,736,814 2,736,451 Special 1,406,587 1,346,963 1,346,784 Vocational 55,030 55,578 55,571 Pupil 290,694 295,741 295,702 Instructional staff 162,604 139,662 139,643 Board of education 104,230 74,207 74,197 Administration 626,415 699,412 699,319 Fiscal 405,202 388,966 388,914 Operations and maintenance 803,221 795,854 795,748	36
Current: Instruction: Regular	
Instruction: Regular 3,017,372 2,736,814 2,736,451 Special 1,406,587 1,346,963 1,346,784 Vocational 55,030 55,578 55,571 Pupil 290,694 295,741 295,702 Instructional staff 162,604 139,662 139,643 Board of education 104,230 74,207 74,197 Administration 626,415 699,412 699,319 Fiscal 405,202 388,966 388,914 Operations and maintenance 803,221 795,854 795,748	
Regular 3,017,372 2,736,814 2,736,451 Special 1,406,587 1,346,963 1,346,784 Vocational 55,030 55,578 55,571 Pupil 290,694 295,741 295,702 Instructional staff 162,604 139,662 139,643 Board of education 104,230 74,207 74,197 Administration 626,415 699,412 699,319 Fiscal 405,202 388,966 388,914 Operations and maintenance 803,221 795,854 795,748	
Special. 1,406,587 1,346,963 1,346,784 Vocational. 55,030 55,578 55,571 Pupil. 290,694 295,741 295,702 Instructional staff 162,604 139,662 139,643 Board of education 104,230 74,207 74,197 Administration. 626,415 699,412 699,319 Fiscal 405,202 388,966 388,914 Operations and maintenance. 803,221 795,854 795,748	
Vocational. 55,030 55,578 55,571 Pupil. 290,694 295,741 295,702 Instructional staff 162,604 139,662 139,643 Board of education 104,230 74,207 74,197 Administration. 626,415 699,412 699,319 Fiscal 405,202 388,966 388,914 Operations and maintenance. 803,221 795,854 795,748	363
Pupil. 290,694 295,741 295,702 Instructional staff 162,604 139,662 139,643 Board of education 104,230 74,207 74,197 Administration. 626,415 699,412 699,319 Fiscal 405,202 388,966 388,914 Operations and maintenance. 803,221 795,854 795,748	179
Instructional staff 162,604 139,662 139,643 Board of education 104,230 74,207 74,197 Administration 626,415 699,412 699,319 Fiscal 405,202 388,966 388,914 Operations and maintenance 803,221 795,854 795,748	7
Board of education 104,230 74,207 74,197 Administration 626,415 699,412 699,319 Fiscal 405,202 388,966 388,914 Operations and maintenance 803,221 795,854 795,748	39
Administration. 626,415 699,412 699,319 Fiscal 405,202 388,966 388,914 Operations and maintenance. 803,221 795,854 795,748	19
Fiscal	10
Operations and maintenance	93
•	52
	106
	85
Central	-
Extracurricular activities	41
Total expenditures	994
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)	
expenditures	1,030
Other financing sources (uses):	
Refund of prior year's expenditures 80,519 80,519	-
Transfers (out)	-
Sale of capital assets 11,167 11,167	-
Total other financing sources (uses) (71,000) 16,964 16,964	
Net change in fund balance	1,030
Fund balance at beginning of year 3,251,597 3,251,597 3,251,597	_
Fund balance at end of year	1,030

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2017

	Private-Purpose Trust Scholarship			
			Agency	
Assets:		_	<u> </u>	_
Equity in pooled cash				
and cash equivalents	\$	2,773	\$	39,120
Total assets		2,773	\$	39,120
Liabilities:				
Due to students			\$	39,120
Total liabilities			\$	39,120
Net position:				
Held in trust for scholarships		2,773		
Total net position	\$	2,773		

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Private-Purpose Trust Scholarship	
Additions:		
Gifts and contributions	\$	5,000
Deductions:		
Scholarships awarded		5,000
Change in net position		_
Change in net position		
Net position at beginning of year		2,773
Net position at end of year	\$	2,773

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

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

Average daily membership for fiscal year 2017 was 767 students. The District employs 64 certified employees and 55 non-certified employees.

Management believes the financial statements included in this report represent all of the funds of the District over which the District has the ability to exercise direct operating control.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Area Cooperative Computerized Educational Service System

The District is a member of the Area Cooperative Computerized Educational Service System (ACCESS), a not-for-profit computer service, jointly governed organization which provides computer services to the school districts within the boundaries of Mahoning and Columbiana Counties. Each District's superintendent serves as a representative on the Board which consists of 26 school districts in Columbiana and Mahoning County, two educational service centers, 20 non-public schools and two Special Education Regional Resource Centers. However, the degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the Board.

Mahoning County Career & Technical Center

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

PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOLS

Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

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

Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium

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

B. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self balancing set of accounts. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

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

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

<u>Permanent improvement fund</u> - A capital projects fund used to account for all transactions related to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital facilities.

Other governmental funds of the District are used to account for (a) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects and (b) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

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

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

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

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

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

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

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

The private-purpose trust fund is reported using the economic resources measurement focus. Agency funds do not report a measurement focus as they do not report operations.

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, See Note 12 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2017, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2018 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the District unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

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

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

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

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

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

E. Budgets

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

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

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

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

- 5. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with the general obligation bond indenture and other statutory provisions. All funds completed the year within the amount of their legally authorized cash basis appropriation.
- 7. Appropriation amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations, which either reallocated or increased the original appropriated amounts. All supplemental appropriations were legally enacted by the Board prior to June 30, 2017. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statements reflect the original and final appropriation amounts including all amendments and modifications.
- 8. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. Expenditures plus encumbrances may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

F. Cash and Investments

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

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

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

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. By policy of the Board of Education, investment earnings are assigned to the general fund and the building fund. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2017 amounted to \$362, which includes \$33 assigned from other funds.

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

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

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

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

G. Inventory

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

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

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

H. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and deletions during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. During fiscal year 2017, the District maintained a capitalization threshold of \$2,500. Improvements are capitalized, the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. The District does not possess any infrastructure.

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:

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

I. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund loans receivables/payables". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column on the statement of net position. At June 30, 2017, there were no interfund loans receivable/payable.

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

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

J. Compensated Absences

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

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for sick leave is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at June 30, 2017, by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for sick leave on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees age 50 with at least ten years of service and all employees with twenty years of service were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

The total liability for vacation and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at June 30, 2017, and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments.

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

For governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures as payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements.

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

M. Net Position

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

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

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

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

N. Prepayments

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

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

O. Unamortized Certificates of Participation (COP) Premium

On the government-wide and fund financial statements, debt issuance costs are expended/expensed in the year they occur.

Premiums on certificates of participation are deferred and accreted over the life of the agreement. Premiums are presented as an addition to the total outstanding amount of the agreement.

On the governmental fund financial statements, certificates of participation premiums are recognized in the current period.

P. Estimates

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

Q. Interfund Activity

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the basic financial statements.

R. Pensions

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

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

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

S. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2017.

T. Fair Value

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

GASB Statement No. 77 requires governments that enter into tax abatement agreements to disclose certain information about the agreement. GASB Statement No. 77 also requires disclosures related to tax abatement agreements that have been entered into by other governments that reduce the reporting government's tax revenues. These disclosures were incorporated in the District's fiscal year 2017 financial statements (see Note 17); however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

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

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

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

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	<u> </u>	<u> Peficit</u>
Food Service	\$	6,485
IDEA Part B		1,694
Title I		2,854
Improving Teacher Quality		7,296

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

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

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

A. Cash on Hand

At year end, the District had \$2,000 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the District as part of "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2017, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$4,086,185. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of June 30, 2017, \$3,824,594 of the District's bank balance of \$4,190,216 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$365,622 was covered by the FDIC.

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

C. Investments

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

	Mea	surement	6 months		
<u>Investment type</u>	Value			or less	
STAR Ohio	\$	1,035	\$	1,035	

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

Credit Risk: STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAm by Standard & Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service.

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

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District's investment policy addresses concentration of credit risk by requiring investments to be diversified in order to reduce the risk of loss resulting from the over concentration of assets in a specific type of security, the erosion of market value, or by default.

However, the District's investment policy does not place any limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the District at June 30, 2017:

	Mea	Percent	
Investment type	Value		of Total
STAR Ohio	\$	1,035	100.00

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

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note disclosure above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2017:

Cash and	investments	per	note	disc	losure
Carrvi	ng amount of	der	osits	;	

Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 4,086,185
Investments	1,035
Cash on hand	2,000
Total	\$ 4,089,220

Cash and investments per statement of net position

Governmental activities Private-purpose trust fund Agency fund	\$ 4,047,327 2,773 39,120
Total	\$ 4,089,220

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, as reported in the fund financial statements:

<u>Transfers from general fund to:</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 19,984

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

All transfers were made in compliance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16. Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

The District receives property taxes from Mahoning County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2017, are available to finance fiscal year 2017 operations. The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

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

	2016 Second Half Collections		2017 Fir Half Collec		
	_	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/residential					
and other real estate	\$	185,632,760	92.47	\$ 187,315,170	92.10
Public utility personal		15,113,970	7.53	16,074,200	7.90
Total	\$	200,746,730	100.00	\$ 203,389,370	100.00
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for:					
General operations		\$38.80		\$38.70	
Permanent improvement		6.25		6.25	

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

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2017 consisted of property taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees), and intergovernmental grants and entitlements. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds. Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the basic financial statements. All receivables are expected to be collected in the subsequent year.

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance			Balance
Governmental activities:	06/30/16	Additions	Deletions	06/30/17
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 346,831	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 346,831
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	346,831			346,831
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	2,203,378	16,917	-	2,220,295
Buildings and improvements	19,063,980	-	-	19,063,980
Equipment and furniture	1,481,654	56,388	(14,467)	1,523,575
Vehicles	920,147	161,740	(189,434)	892,453
Total capital assets, being depreciated	23,669,159	235,045	(203,901)	23,700,303
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(1,007,799)	(113,885)	-	(1,121,684)
Buildings and improvements	(5,244,973)	(458,725)	-	(5,703,698)
Equipment and furniture	(984,777)	(87,335)	14,467	(1,057,645)
Vehicles	(695,264)	(73,946)	189,434	(579,776)
Total accumulated depreciation	(7,932,813)	(733,891)	203,901	(8,462,803)
Total capital assets, net	\$ 16,083,177	\$ (498,846)	\$ -	\$ 15,584,331

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

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to the governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :	
Regular	\$ 547,526
Special	1,040
Vocational	612
Support services:	
Instructional staff	1,040
Administration	250
Fiscal	859
Operations and maintenance	76,021
Pupil transportation	68,470
Extracurricular activities	20,767
Food service operations	17,306
Total depreciation expense	\$ 733,891

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In a prior fiscal year, the District entered into a lease agreement for copiers. The terms of this lease agreement provide an option to purchase the asset.

Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures on the fund financial statements. These expenditures are reflected as program/function expenditures on a budgetary basis. Governmental capital assets acquired by lease have been capitalized in an amount equal to the present value of the future minimum payments as of the dates of their inception. A corresponding liability has been recorded and is presented as a component of long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. During fiscal year 2017, principal payments equaled \$18,232 and interest payments equaled \$3,704. These amounts are reflected as debt service expenditures in the fund financial statements.

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

Fiscal Year Ending		
June 30,	<u>P</u>	ayments
2018	\$	21,936
2019		21,936
2020		21,936
2021		3,656
Total future minimum lease payments		69,464
Less: amount representing interest		(5,343)
Present value of future minimum lease payments	\$	64,121

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. On November 8, 2006, pursuant to the Ohio Revised Code section 3313.375, the District entered into a lease purchase agreement in the form of certificates of participation with the PS&W Holding Company, Inc. (the "Leasing Corporation") for the construction of a new high school and a new middle school.

On July 19, 2016, the District issued refunding certificates of participation in the amount of \$13,235,000 in order to advance refund the previously outstanding certificates of participation. Interest rates on the refunding issue range from 2%-4% and the final maturity date is June 1, 2036. The refunding issuance proceeds were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. This refunded debt in considered defeased (in substance) and accordingly has been removed from the statement of net position. At June 30, 2017, \$13,085,000 of this debt was outstanding. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$425,251. This amount is amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued and is reported as a deferred outflow of resources on the statement of net position. The refunding was undertaken to reduce future debt service payments by \$1,470,706 resulting in a current economic gain of \$1,004,691.

The Leasing Corporation entered into an agreement with a trustee through which it assigned and transferred the rights and interest under the lease to Huntington National Bank as Trustee (the "Trustee"). The Trustee issued the certificates of participation of the lease agreement enabling holders of the certificates to receive a portion of the semiannual lease payments. Proceeds from the issuance were used to construct a new high school and a new middle school. Terms of the trust indenture require the Trustee to create the Jackson-Milton Local School District Facilities Certificate Fund to account for the proceeds of the sale of the certificates of participation. The Facilities Certificate Fund consists of a lease payment account and is utilized by the Trustee for capitalized interest and/or accrued interest on the certificates of participation paid by the original purchaser.

The obligation of the District under the lease and any subsequent lease renewal is subject to annual appropriation of the rental payments. Legal title to the facilities remains with the Trustee until all payments required under the lease have been made. At that time, title will transfer to the District.

The liability for the Certificates is recorded in the governmental activities long-term obligations with the annual principal and interest requirements payable from resources from the permanent improvement capital projects fund. The refunding certificates of participation are not a general obligation of the District but are payable only from appropriations by the District for annual lease payments.

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The following are the District's future annual debt service requirements to amortize the Certificates outstanding at June 30, 2017:

Fiscal	_	Certificates Of Participation					
<u>Year</u>	Principal		_	Interest		<u>Total</u>	
2018	\$	105,000	\$	415,300	\$	520,300	
2019		540,000		413,200		953,200	
2020		575,000		402,400		977,400	
2021		605,000		390,900		995,900	
2022		615,000		378,800		993,800	
2023 - 2027		3,280,000		1,691,300		4,971,300	
2028 - 2032		3,880,000		1,069,700		4,949,700	
2033 - 2036		3,635,000		313,700	_	3,948,700	
Total	\$ 1	3,235,000	\$	5,075,300	\$	18,310,300	

B. During fiscal year 2012, the District entered into a lease purchase agreement with Huntington National Bank for the purchase of new heating and cooling units on the elementary roof. The lease is a ten year agreement with semi-annual payments. The lease bears an interest rate of 3.86% and matures on January 1, 2021. Payments of principal and interest relating to these liabilities are recorded as expenditures in the permanent improvement fund.

The following are the District's future annual debt service requirements to amortize the lease purchase agreement outstanding at June 30, 2017:

Fiscal		Lea	se Puro	chase Agreen	ment	
Year	<u>P</u>	rincipal_	_]	nterest	_	Total
2018	\$	72,003	\$	10,974	\$	82,977
2019		74,780		8,197		82,977
2020		77,664		5,313		82,977
2021		80,660		2,319		82,979
Total	\$	305,107	\$	26,803	\$	331,910

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

C. During fiscal year 2017, the following changes occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations:

Governmental activities:	Balance 6/30/16	Increases	Decreases	Balance 6/30/17	Amount Due in One Year
Certificates of participation (COP)	\$ 13,450,000	\$ -	\$(13,450,000)	\$ -	\$ -
Refunding Certificates of		12 225 000		12 225 000	105 000
Participation (COP)	- 11 110 512	13,235,000	-	13,235,000	105,000
Net pension liability	11,119,543	2,474,831	-	13,594,374	-
Capital lease obligation	82,353	-	(18,232)	64,121	19,165
Lease purchase agreement	374,437	-	(69,330)	305,107	72,003
Compensated absences	444,951	131,717	(107,668)	469,000	98,429
Total governmental activities	\$ 25,471,284	\$ 15,841,548	\$(13,645,230)	27,667,602	\$ 294,597
Add: Unamortized premium				766,068	
Total on statement of net position				\$ 28,433,670	

Compensated absences are paid out of the fund from which the employee is paid, which for the District is primarily the general fund.

D. Legal Debt Margins

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District.

The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margins has been modified by House Bill 530, which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculations excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations.

The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2017, are a legal voted debt margin of \$18,305,043 and a legal unvoted debt margin of \$203,389.

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Comprehensive

The District maintains comprehensive commercial insurance coverage for real property, building contents, vehicles, boilers, electronic data processing equipment, and instruments. The comprehensive commercial insurance coverage limits are \$32,802,835 and a deductible of \$1,000. The business auto coverage limits are \$1,000,000 for liability and uninsured motorists.

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

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

The District has a liability insurance coverage limit of \$1,000,000 per claim and \$3,000,000 annual aggregate.

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years and there have been no significant reductions in coverage from the prior year.

B. Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium

The District has joined together with other school districts in Mahoning County to form the Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium, a public entity shared risk pool, currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for 14 member school districts. The plan was organized to provide life insurance, health care, and other benefits to its member organizations.

Rates are calculated and set through an annual update process. The District pays a monthly contribution which is placed in a common fund from which claims payments are made for all participating districts and claims flow. The consortium is responsible for paying health plan claims up to \$300,000 per individual per year. Any claims exceeding the \$300,000 is covered by the consortium's stop-loss carrier.

The District pays the health insurance premiums for certified staff and classified employees at 90 percent. The employees pay the remaining 10 percent.

The health and dental coverage is administered by Medical Mutual of Ohio, a third party administrator. National Insurance Services provides the life insurance coverage.

C. Workers' Compensation

The District participates in the Better Business Bureau Compensation Group Rating Plan (the "Plan"). The Plan will seek, through Sheakley and the Better Business Bureau, to improve safety, accident prevention and claims handling for the District; and the District agrees to participate in and cooperate with such programs as a condition of continued participation. The District agrees to comply with all current and future BWC Rules and Regulations related to safety training and accident prevention requirements. It is also required that the District attends regionally held safety/claims management seminars on an annual basis.

The intent of the Plan is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the Plan. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the Plan. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the Plan rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the Plan. Participation in the Plan is limited to school districts that can meet the Plan's selection criteria. The firm of Sheakley UniService, Inc. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the Plan. Each year, the District pays an enrollment fee to the Plan to cover the costs of administering the program.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$174,338 for fiscal year 2017. Of this amount, \$13,011 is reported as pension and postemployment benfits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2017 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$493,805 for fiscal year 2017. Of this amount, \$81,762 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	0.0)40462600%	0.	031880030%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0.0	39859200%	0.	031897480%	
Change in proportionate share	-0.00060340%		(0.00001745%	
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	2,917,326	\$	10,677,048	\$ 13,594,374
Pension expense		341,507		902,588	1,244,095

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 39,348	\$ 431,406	\$ 470,754
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	240,636	886,482	1,127,118
Changes of assumptions	194,748	-	194,748
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/	24 121		24 121
change in proportionate share	34,131	-	34,131
District contributions subsequent to the	174 220	402.005	CC0 142
measurement date	 174,338	 493,805	 668,143
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 683,201	\$ 1,811,693	\$ 2,494,894
Deferred inflows of resources			
Difference between District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	\$ 45,139	\$ 384,753	\$ 429,892
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 45,139	\$ 384,753	\$ 429,892

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

\$668,143 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	 SERS STRS		STRS	Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2018	\$ 118,224	\$	97,872	\$	216,096	
2019	118,049		97,872		215,921	
2020	158,277		438,041		596,318	
2021	69,174		299,350		368,524	
Total	\$ 463,724	\$	933,135	\$	1,396,859	

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage Inflation 3.00 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA 3 percent

Investment Rate of Return 7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal (level percent of payroll)

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US Equity	22.50	4.75
International Equity	22.50	7.00
Fixed Income	19.00	1.50
Private Equity	10.00	8.00
Real Assets	15.00	5.00
Multi-Asset Strategies	10.00	3.00
Total	100.00 %	

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as

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

	1% Decrease (6.50%)		Discount Rate (7.50%)		1% Increase (8.50%)	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	3,862,357	\$	2,917,326	\$	2,126,295

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

	Current				
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase		
	(6.75%) $(7.75%)$		(8.75%)		
District's proportionate share					
of the net pension liability	\$ 14,188,929	\$ 10,677,048	\$ 7,714,569		

Changes Between Measurement Date and Report Date - In March 2017, the STRS Board adopted certain assumption changes which impacted their annual actuarial valuation prepared as of July 1, 2016. The most significant changes are a reduction in the expected investment return to 7.45% from 7.75% and a change to updated generational mortality tables. Although the exact amount of these changes is not known, the impact to the District's net pension liability is expected to be significant.

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

NOTE 13 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. School Employees Retirement System

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required basic benefits, the Retirement Board allocates the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund. For fiscal year 2017, none of the employer contribution was allocated to health care. In addition, employers pay a surcharge for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated according to service credit earned. For fiscal year 2017, this amount was \$23,500. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2017, the District's surcharge obligation was \$20,279.

The District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017, 2016, and 2015 were \$20,279, \$0, and \$29,843, respectively. The fiscal year 2017 amount has been reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal years 2016 and 2015.

B. State Teachers Retirement System

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

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

NOTE 13 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - (Continued)

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

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	Ge	neral fund
Budget basis	\$	268,480
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		57,823
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		30,008
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(36,948)
Funds budgeted elsewhere		28,841
GAAP basis	\$	348,204

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

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the uniform school supplies fund, the public school support fund, emergency levy fund, and the management information systems fund.

NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

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

C. Foundation Funding

District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. Effective for fiscal year 2017, traditional school districts must comply with minimum hours of instruction instead of a minimum number of school days each year. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. This amount has not been included in the financial statements as it is not material to the financial statements.

NOTE 16 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

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

NOTE 16 - SET-ASIDES - (Continued)

	(Capital
	<u>Imp</u>	rovements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2016	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		134,154
Current year offsets		(134,154)
Total	\$	_
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2018	\$	_
Set-aside balance June 30, 2017	\$	_

NOTE 17 - TAX ABATEMENTS

Jackson Township entered into tax abatement agreements with various companies for the abatement of property taxes to bring jobs and economic development into the area. The agreements affect the property tax receipts collected and distributed to the District. Under the agreements, the District's property taxes were reduced by \$212,962 during fiscal year 2017.

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]	REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS (1)

	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.03985920%	0.04046260%	0.03915500%	0.03915500%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 2,917,326	\$ 2,308,835	\$ 1,981,612	\$ 2,328,422
District's covered payroll	\$ 1,273,086	\$ 1,218,134	\$ 1,137,771	\$ 1,148,779
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	229.15%	189.54%	174.17%	202.69%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%

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

⁽¹⁾ Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the District's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS (1)

	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.03189748%	0.03188003%	0.03290137%	0.03290137%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 10,677,048	\$ 8,810,708	\$ 8,002,752	\$ 9,532,826
District's covered payroll	\$ 3,340,371	\$ 3,326,150	\$ 3,361,608	\$ 3,717,023
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	319.64%	264.89%	238.06%	256.46%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

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

⁽¹⁾ Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the District's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2017			2016		2015		2014	
Contractually required contribution	\$	174,338	\$	178,232	\$	160,550	\$	157,695	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(174,338)		(178,232)		(160,550)		(157,695)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$		
District's covered payroll	\$	1,245,271	\$	1,273,086	\$	1,218,134	\$	1,137,771	
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		14.00%		14.00%		13.18%		13.86%	

 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010 2009		2009		2009 20		2008
\$ 158,991	\$ 153,215	\$ 144,320	\$ 154,675	\$	107,096	\$	107,307		
 (158,991)	 (153,215)	(144,320)	(154,675)		(107,096)		(107,307)		
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$			
\$ 1,148,779	\$ 1,139,145	\$ 1,148,130	\$ 1,142,356	\$	1,088,374	\$	1,092,739		
13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%		9.84%		9.82%		

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2017	2016		2015		2014	
Contractually required contribution	\$ 493,805	\$	467,652	\$	465,661	\$	437,009
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(493,805)		(467,652)		(465,661)		(437,009)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$	<u> </u>	\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$ 3,527,179	\$	3,340,371	\$	3,326,150	\$	3,361,608
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	14.00%		14.00%		14.00%		13.00%

 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010 2009 20		2009		2008
\$ 483,213	\$ 476,509	\$ 469,421	\$ 456,466	\$	448,455	\$	472,687
(483,213)	 (476,509)	 (469,421)	 (456,466)		(448,455)		(472,687)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$	
\$ 3,717,023	\$ 3,665,454	\$ 3,610,931	\$ 3,511,277	\$	3,449,654	\$	3,636,054
13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%		13.00%		13.00%

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

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

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

Jackson Milton Local School District Mahoning County 13910 Mahoning Avenue North Jackson, Ohio 44451

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 Jackson Milton Local School District, Mahoning County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 28, 2018.

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.

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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

February 28, 2018



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 MARCH 20, 2018