

**KINGS LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
WARREN COUNTY, OHIO
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(AUDITED)**

*FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017*

**KINGS LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
WARREN COUNTY, OHIO**

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Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

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Independent Auditor's Report

Kings Local School District
Warren County
1797 King Avenue
Kings Mill, Ohio 45034

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Kings Local School District, Warren County, Ohio, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Kings Local School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary and Other Information

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

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 22, 2017, on our consideration of the Kings Local School District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Kings Local School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Julian & Grube, Inc.
December 22, 2017

Kings Local School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017
(Unaudited)

The discussion and analysis of Kings Local School District's financial performance provides an overall review of the School District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School District's performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2017 are as follows:

- In total, net position decreased \$4,074,144. Net position of governmental activities decreased \$3,590,019, and net position of business-type activities decreased \$484,125 from fiscal year 2016.
- Total assets of governmental activities increased by \$7,587,590 due mainly to increases in property taxes receivable and cash and cash equivalents. The passage of a new operating levy in November, 2016 was the primary driver of the increase in property taxes receivable.
- General revenues of governmental activities accounted for \$47,423,395 in revenue or 90.87 percent of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$4,764,082 or 9.13 percent of total revenues of \$52,187,477.

Using this Basic Financial Statement Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the School 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 School District, presenting both an aggregate view of the School 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 School District's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. The General Fund and Debt Service Fund are the major funds of the School District.

Reporting the School 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 School District to provide programs and activities, the view of the School District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2017?" The Statement of

Kings Local School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017
(Unaudited)

Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include all assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the School District's net position and changes to the net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the School District as a whole, the financial position has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, both financial and non-financial. Non-financial factors include the School 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 School District is divided into two distinct kinds of activities:

- **Governmental Activities** – Most of the School District's programs and services are reported here, including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, and extracurricular activities.
- **Business-Type Activities** – These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all of the expenses of the goods or services provided.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the School District's major funds begins on page 9. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District's major funds. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds.

Governmental Funds Most of the School District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the School 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 financial statements.

Proprietary Funds Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match.

Kings Local School District
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For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017
(Unaudited)

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the School District as a whole.

Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net position for 2017 compared to 2016:

(Table 1)
Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activity		Total	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Assets:						
Current and other Assets	\$57,422,390	\$49,495,371	\$326,462	\$447,976	\$57,748,852	\$49,943,347
Capital Assets, Net	49,037,364	49,376,793	110,554	145,951	49,147,918	49,522,744
Total Assets	106,459,754	98,872,164	437,016	593,927	106,896,770	99,466,091
Deferred Outflows of Resources:						
Deferred Charge on Refunding	4,106,246	4,353,476	0	0	4,106,246	4,353,476
Pension	16,768,049	6,366,273	1,226,984	312,203	17,995,033	6,678,476
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	20,874,295	10,719,749	1,226,984	312,203	22,101,279	11,031,952
Liabilities:						
Other Liabilities	5,356,379	4,859,642	247,209	232,646	5,603,588	5,092,288
Long-Term Liabilities:						
Due Within One Year	2,656,666	2,579,462	21,856	21,978	2,678,522	2,601,440
Due in More Than One Year:						
Net Pension Liability	78,081,582	60,462,239	4,247,513	2,944,908	82,329,095	63,407,147
Other Amounts	55,718,889	55,840,436	250,637	199,705	55,969,526	56,040,141
Total Liabilities	141,813,516	123,741,779	4,767,215	3,399,237	146,580,731	127,141,016
Deferred Inflows of Resources:						
Property Taxes	33,300,577	26,275,073	0	0	33,300,577	26,275,073
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	1,904,419	1,680,285	0	0	1,904,419	1,680,285
Pension	119,643	4,108,863	48,589	174,572	168,232	4,283,435
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$35,324,639	\$32,064,221	\$48,589	\$174,572	\$35,373,228	\$32,238,793

(continued)

Kings Local School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017
(Unaudited)

(Table 1)

Net Position

(Continued)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activity		Total	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net Position:						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	2,033,345	970,089	110,554	145,951	2,143,899	1,116,040
Restricted	5,576,316	4,715,840	0	0	5,576,316	4,715,840
Unrestricted	(57,413,767)	(51,900,016)	(3,262,358)	(2,813,630)	(60,676,125)	(54,713,646)
Total Net Position	<u>(\$49,804,106)</u>	<u>(\$46,214,087)</u>	<u>(\$3,151,804)</u>	<u>(\$2,667,679)</u>	<u>(\$52,955,910)</u>	<u>(\$48,881,766)</u>

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the School District at June 30, 2017 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the School District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and the net pension liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension.

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

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

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

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

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but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the pension system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension system as against the public employer. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. The pension system is responsible for the administration of the plan.

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

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

For governmental activities, total assets increased \$7,587,590. Current and other assets increased \$7,927,019 mainly due to an increase in the amount of property tax receivable as well as cash and cash equivalents on hand. Property taxes receivable increased due to the passage of a new operating levy in November, 2016.

For governmental liabilities, total liabilities increased \$18,071,737. Net Pension Liability increased \$17,619,343 due to pension obligations exceeding pension contributions and investment revenue returns. Other Liabilities increased \$496,737 due to an increase in accrued wages and benefits payable.

Deferred inflows of resources, property taxes increased due to an increase in assessed values on which property taxes are based.

Unrestricted net position for governmental activities decreased \$5,513,751, mainly due to the substantial increase in the net pension liability.

Total net position of the School District's business-type activities decreased primarily due to the significant increase in the net pension liability.

Table 2 shows the change in net position for fiscal year 2017 as compared to fiscal year 2016.

Kings Local School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017
(Unaudited)

Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$1,219,302	\$1,048,924	\$2,374,072	\$2,157,441	\$3,593,374	\$3,206,365
Operating Grants	3,544,780	3,451,489	565,641	557,573	4,110,421	4,009,062
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	30,593,703	28,570,217	0	0	30,593,703	28,570,217
Grants and Entitlements	13,797,989	13,365,192	0	0	13,797,989	13,365,192
Other	3,031,703	2,257,751	4,621	2,306	3,036,324	2,260,057
Total Revenues	<u>52,187,477</u>	<u>48,693,573</u>	<u>2,944,334</u>	<u>2,717,320</u>	<u>55,131,811</u>	<u>51,410,893</u>
Expenses:						
Instruction	32,515,204	26,897,731	0	0	32,515,204	26,897,731
Support Services:						
Pupil and Instructional Staff Administration, Board of Education, Fiscal, and Business	4,829,632	4,285,082	0	0	4,829,632	4,285,082
Operation and Maintenance	5,208,954	4,674,212	0	0	5,208,954	4,674,212
Pupil Transportation	4,194,058	4,801,870	0	0	4,194,058	4,801,870
Central	3,268,278	2,723,056	0	0	3,268,278	2,723,056
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	398,837	355,690	0	0	398,837	355,690
Extracurricular Activities	650,773	734,305	0	0	650,773	734,305
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,604,015	1,433,724	0	0	1,604,015	1,433,724
Food Service	3,107,745	2,089,499	0	0	3,107,745	2,089,499
Preschool/Latchkey	0	0	1,609,128	1,420,352	1,609,128	1,420,352
Preschool Grant	0	0	1,813,053	1,372,357	1,813,053	1,372,357
Total Expenses	<u>55,777,496</u>	<u>47,995,169</u>	<u>3,428,459</u>	<u>2,812,480</u>	<u>59,205,955</u>	<u>50,807,649</u>
Change in Net Position	(3,590,019)	698,404	(484,125)	(95,160)	(4,074,144)	603,244
Beginning Net Position (Deficit)	<u>(46,214,087)</u>	<u>(46,912,491)</u>	<u>(2,667,679)</u>	<u>(2,572,519)</u>	<u>(48,881,766)</u>	<u>(49,485,010)</u>
Ending Net Position (Deficit)	<u>(\$49,804,106)</u>	<u>(\$46,214,087)</u>	<u>(\$3,151,804)</u>	<u>(\$2,667,679)</u>	<u>(\$52,955,910)</u>	<u>(\$48,881,766)</u>

Governmental Activities

The School District's revenues are mainly from two sources. Property taxes levied for general, debt service, and capital projects purposes, as well as grants and entitlements, comprised 85 percent of the School District's revenues for governmental activities.

The School District depends greatly on property taxes as a revenue source. The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. The overall revenues generated by a levy will not increase solely as a result of inflation. As an example, a homeowner with a home valued at \$100,000 and taxed at 1.0 mill would pay \$35.00 annually in taxes. If three years later the home were reappraised and increased to \$200,000 (and this inflationary increase in value is comparable to other property owners), the effective tax rate would become .5 mills, and the owner would still pay \$35.00.

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Thus Ohio districts dependent upon property taxes are hampered by a lack of revenue growth and must regularly return to the voters to maintain a constant level of service. Property taxes made up 58.6 percent of revenue for governmental activities for the School District in fiscal year 2017. Property tax revenue increased from the prior fiscal year due to an increase in the assessed values.

Instruction, support services, operation of non-instructional services, extracurricular activities, and interest and fiscal charges comprise 58 percent, 32 percent, one percent, three percent, and five percent, respectively, of governmental program expenses. Overall, expenses increased \$7,782,327 due to salary increases as well as the significant increase in the net pension liability.

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

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services		Net Cost of Services	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Instruction	\$32,515,204	\$26,897,731	\$29,252,986	\$24,064,322
Support Services:				
Pupil and Instructional Staff	4,829,632	4,285,082	4,467,983	3,813,282
Administration, Board of Education, Fiscal, and Business	5,208,954	4,674,212	5,208,954	4,674,212
Operation and Maintenance	4,194,058	4,801,870	4,128,843	4,658,619
Pupil Transportation	3,268,278	2,723,056	3,165,319	2,637,816
Central	398,837	355,690	398,837	355,690
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	650,773	734,305	(4,721)	89,228
Extracurricular Activities	1,604,015	1,433,724	1,287,468	1,112,088
Interest and Fiscal Charges	3,107,745	2,089,499	3,107,745	2,089,499
Total Expenses	<u>\$55,777,496</u>	<u>\$47,995,169</u>	<u>\$51,013,414</u>	<u>\$43,494,756</u>

Business-Type Activities

Business-type activities include the food service operation, preschool and latchkey operations, and preschool grants. These programs had revenues of \$2,944,334 and expenses of \$3,428,459 for fiscal year 2017.

The School District's Funds

Information about the School District's major funds is presented in the fund financial statements. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental

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Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017
(Unaudited)

funds had total revenues of \$52,339,653 and expenditures of \$52,012,602. The net change in fund balances for the year was an increase of \$327,051.

The General Fund balance increased \$395,321. General Fund revenues increased \$3,680,524, and expenditures increased \$1,262,648.

The Debt Service Fund balance increased \$282,883 due to an increase in intergovernmental revenue and less principal and interest payments during the fiscal year.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2017, the School District amended its General Fund budget numerous times. The School District uses site-based budgeting, and the budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets while providing flexibility for site management. During the course of the year, the School District revised the budget in an attempt to deal with unexpected changes in revenues and expenditures.

A review of the budgetary comparison statement for the General Fund reflects an increase of \$3,298,232 in revenues from the original budget to the final budget. This increase is the result of the passage of a new operating levy in November, 2016.

The total increase in expenditures from the original to the final budget was \$231,431. This increase is comprised of various changes to several expenditure line items.

Actual expenditures were \$2,665,693 less than the final budgeted amount, with the largest variance in regular instruction.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2017, the School District had \$49,147,918 invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings, equipment, and vehicles. Table 4 shows fiscal year 2017 balances compared to fiscal year 2016:

Kings Local School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017
(Unaudited)

Table 4
 Capital Assets at June 30
 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Land	\$3,074,466	\$3,074,466	\$0	\$0	\$3,074,466	\$3,074,466
Construction-in-progress	325,525	0	0	0	325,525	0
Land Improvements	1,166,893	1,324,272	0	0	1,166,893	1,324,272
Building and Improvements	43,775,832	44,165,449	41,685	43,818	43,817,517	44,209,267
Furniture and Equipment	568,683	630,764	68,869	102,133	637,552	732,897
Vehicles	125,965	181,842	0	0	125,965	181,842
Total Capital Assets	<u>\$49,037,364</u>	<u>\$49,376,793</u>	<u>\$110,554</u>	<u>\$145,951</u>	<u>\$49,147,918</u>	<u>\$49,522,744</u>

Net capital assets decreased from the prior fiscal year. The amount of additions was less than the depreciation to capital assets, resulting in a net decrease for the fiscal year. The School District continues its ongoing commitment to maintaining and improving its capital assets. For more information on the School District's capital assets, see Note 8 to the Basic Financial Statements.

Debt

At June 30, 2017, the School District had \$52,944,660 in bonds payable, \$2,316,173 due within one year.

For more information on the School District's debt obligations, see Note 13 to the Basic Financial Statements.

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Cary Furniss, Treasurer at Kings Local School District, 1797 King Avenue, Kings Mills, Ohio 45034. Or email at Cfurniss@kingslocal.net.

Basic Financial Statements

Kings Local School District

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2017

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$16,303,216	\$261,940	\$16,565,156
Inventory Held for Resale	0	9,528	9,528
Accrued Interest Receivable	6,138	0	6,138
Accounts Receivable	184,735	780	185,515
Internal Balances	5,257	(5,257)	0
Intergovernmental Receivable	471,043	57,201	528,244
Prepaid Items	40,725	2,270	42,995
Property Taxes Receivable	37,936,074	0	37,936,074
Payment in Lieu of Taxes Receivable	2,475,202	0	2,475,202
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	3,399,991	0	3,399,991
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	45,637,373	110,554	45,747,927
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>106,459,754</u>	<u>437,016</u>	<u>106,896,770</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Deferred Charge on Refunding	4,106,246	0	4,106,246
Pension	16,768,049	1,226,984	17,995,033
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>20,874,295</u>	<u>1,226,984</u>	<u>22,101,279</u>
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	132,251	12,532	144,783
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	4,024,361	192,199	4,216,560
Intergovernmental Payable	899,410	42,478	941,888
Contracts Payable	78,959	0	78,959
Retainage Payable	3,988	0	3,988
Accrued Interest Payable	151,089	0	151,089
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	66,321	0	66,321
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	2,656,666	21,856	2,678,522
Due In More Than One Year:			
Net Pension Liability (See Note 10)	78,081,582	4,247,513	82,329,095
Other Amounts	55,718,889	250,637	55,969,526
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>141,813,516</u>	<u>4,767,215</u>	<u>146,580,731</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes	33,300,577	0	33,300,577
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	1,904,419	0	1,904,419
Pension	119,643	48,589	168,232
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>35,324,639</u>	<u>48,589</u>	<u>35,373,228</u>
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	2,033,345	110,554	2,143,899
Restricted for:			
Capital Projects	1,830,642	0	1,830,642
Debt Service	3,661,710	0	3,661,710
Private Purpose Trust	32,615	0	32,615
Student Managed Activities	17,079	0	17,079
State and Federal Grants	34,270	0	34,270
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(57,413,767)	(3,262,358)	(60,676,125)
<i>Total Net Position (Deficit)</i>	<u>(\$49,804,106)</u>	<u>(\$3,151,804)</u>	<u>(\$52,955,910)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Kings Local School District
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Program Revenues		
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest
Governmental Activities			
Instruction:			
Regular	\$23,252,602	\$685,918	\$79,635
Special	8,107,367	231,886	2,223,092
Vocational	0	0	3,317
Student Intervention Services	1,155,235	38,370	0
Support Services:			
Pupil	2,980,832	0	169,931
Instructional Staff	1,848,800	0	191,718
Board of Education	68,025	0	0
Administration	3,859,313	0	0
Fiscal	1,024,544	0	0
Business	257,072	0	0
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	4,194,058	54,415	10,800
Pupil Transportation	3,268,278	0	102,959
Central	398,837	0	0
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	650,773	0	655,494
Extracurricular Activities	1,604,015	208,713	107,834
Interest and Fiscal Charges	3,107,745	0	0
<i>Total Governmental Activities</i>	<u>55,777,496</u>	<u>1,219,302</u>	<u>3,544,780</u>
Business-Type Activities			
Food Service	1,609,128	877,807	547,404
Latchkey/ Preschool	1,813,053	1,496,265	0
Preschool Grant	6,278	0	18,237
<i>Total Business-Type Activities</i>	<u>3,428,459</u>	<u>2,374,072</u>	<u>565,641</u>
Totals	<u><u>\$59,205,955</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,593,374</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,110,421</u></u>

General Revenues

Property Taxes Levied for:

General Purposes

Debt Service

Capital Outlay

Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs

Gifts and Donations not Restricted to Specific Programs

Payment in Lieu of Taxes

Investment Earnings

Miscellaneous

Total General Revenues

Change in Net Position

Net Position (Deficit) Beginning of Year

Net Position (Deficit) End of Year

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Net (Expense) Revenue
and Changes in Net Position

Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
(\$22,487,049)	\$0	(\$22,487,049)
(5,652,389)	0	(5,652,389)
3,317	0	3,317
(1,116,865)	0	(1,116,865)
(2,810,901)	0	(2,810,901)
(1,657,082)	0	(1,657,082)
(68,025)	0	(68,025)
(3,859,313)	0	(3,859,313)
(1,024,544)	0	(1,024,544)
(257,072)	0	(257,072)
(4,128,843)	0	(4,128,843)
(3,165,319)	0	(3,165,319)
(398,837)	0	(398,837)
4,721	0	4,721
(1,287,468)	0	(1,287,468)
(3,107,745)	0	(3,107,745)
(51,013,414)	0	(51,013,414)
0	(183,917)	(183,917)
0	(316,788)	(316,788)
0	11,959	11,959
0	(488,746)	(488,746)
(51,013,414)	(488,746)	(51,502,160)
25,986,828	0	25,986,828
3,639,392	0	3,639,392
967,483	0	967,483
13,797,989	0	13,797,989
120,122	0	120,122
2,423,969	0	2,423,969
32,642	1,008	33,650
454,970	3,613	458,583
47,423,395	4,621	47,428,016
(3,590,019)	(484,125)	(4,074,144)
(46,214,087)	(2,667,679)	(48,881,766)
(\$49,804,106)	(\$3,151,804)	(\$52,955,910)

Kings Local School District*Balance Sheet**Governmental Funds**June 30, 2017*

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$11,238,537	\$3,298,688	\$1,765,991	\$16,303,216
Accrued Interest Receivable	6,138	0	0	6,138
Accounts Receivable	92,530	0	92,205	184,735
Interfund Receivable	111,675	0	0	111,675
Intergovernmental Receivable	103,027	0	368,016	471,043
Prepaid Items	40,725	0	0	40,725
Property Taxes Receivable	32,421,386	4,348,271	1,166,417	37,936,074
Payment in Lieu of Taxes Receivable	2,475,202	0	0	2,475,202
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>46,489,220</u>	<u>7,646,959</u>	<u>3,392,629</u>	<u>57,528,808</u>
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	75,998	0	56,253	132,251
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	3,859,388	0	164,973	4,024,361
Intergovernmental Payable	897,021	0	2,389	899,410
Contracts Payable	0	0	78,959	78,959
Retainage Payable	0	0	3,988	3,988
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	66,321	0	0	66,321
Interfund Payable	0	0	106,418	106,418
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>4,898,728</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>412,980</u>	<u>5,311,708</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Property Taxes	28,464,570	3,834,160	1,001,847	33,300,577
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	1,904,419	0	0	1,904,419
Unavailable Revenue	233,716	8,271	165,043	407,030
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>30,602,705</u>	<u>3,842,431</u>	<u>1,166,890</u>	<u>35,612,026</u>
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable	40,725	0	0	40,725
Restricted	0	3,804,528	1,812,970	5,617,498
Committed	110,576	0	0	110,576
Assigned	860,900	0	0	860,900
Unassigned (Deficit)	9,975,586	0	(211)	9,975,375
<i>Total Fund Balances</i>	<u>10,987,787</u>	<u>3,804,528</u>	<u>1,812,759</u>	<u>16,605,074</u>
<i>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances</i>	<u>\$46,489,220</u>	<u>\$7,646,959</u>	<u>\$3,392,629</u>	<u>\$57,528,808</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Kings Local School District
*Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
 Net Position of Governmental Activities
 June 30, 2017*

Total Governmental Funds Balances \$16,605,074

*Amounts reported for governmental activities in the
 Statement of Net Position are different because:*

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial
 resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. 49,037,364

Some of the School District's revenues will be collected after fiscal
 year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's
 expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds.

Delinquent Property Taxes	271,074	
Interest	2,330	
Intergovernmental	133,626	

Total 407,030

In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstanding
 bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure
 is reported when due. (151,089)

Deferred outflows of resources include deferred charges on
 refunding, which do not provide current financial resources and,
 therefore, are not reported in the funds. 4,106,246

The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the
 liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds:

Deferred Outflows - Pension	16,768,049	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(119,643)	
Net Pension Liability	(78,081,582)	

Total (61,433,176)

Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and,
 therefore, are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities
 consist of:

General Obligation Bonds Payable	(44,675,925)	
Bond Premiums	(6,379,985)	
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	(1,888,750)	
Compensated Absences	(5,430,895)	
Total		(58,375,555)

Net Position of Governmental Activities (\$49,804,106)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Kings Local School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$26,082,588	\$3,683,189	\$949,531	\$30,715,308
Intergovernmental	14,718,104	535,474	2,011,102	17,264,680
Investment Earnings	18,395	0	15,073	33,468
Tuition and Fees	956,174	0	4,900	961,074
Rent	54,415	0	8,564	62,979
Extracurricular Activities	16,790	0	154,575	171,365
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	2,423,969	0	0	2,423,969
Charges for Services	23,884	0	0	23,884
Contributions and Donations	112,537	0	115,419	227,956
Miscellaneous	433,428	0	21,542	454,970
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>44,840,284</u>	<u>4,218,663</u>	<u>3,280,706</u>	<u>52,339,653</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	20,035,746	0	844,740	20,880,486
Special	6,704,167	0	666,584	7,370,751
Student Intervention Services	1,155,235	0	0	1,155,235
Support Services:				
Pupil	2,546,561	0	174,483	2,721,044
Instructional Staff	1,416,669	0	203,322	1,619,991
Board of Education	68,025	0	0	68,025
Administration	3,422,683	0	0	3,422,683
Fiscal	895,964	50,085	14,467	960,516
Business	220,504	0	0	220,504
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	3,286,662	0	132,757	3,419,419
Pupil Transportation	2,867,626	0	219,780	3,087,406
Central	396,113	0	0	396,113
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	0	0	637,764	637,764
Extracurricular Activities	1,197,883	0	276,640	1,474,523
Capital Outlay	0	0	422,708	422,708
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	155,000	2,040,000	35,395	2,230,395
Interest and Fiscal Charges	76,125	1,845,695	3,219	1,925,039
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>44,444,963</u>	<u>3,935,780</u>	<u>3,631,859</u>	<u>52,012,602</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balances</i>	395,321	282,883	(351,153)	327,051
<i>Fund Balances Beginning of Year</i>	<u>10,592,466</u>	<u>3,521,645</u>	<u>2,163,912</u>	<u>16,278,023</u>
<i>Fund Balances End of Year</i>	<u><u>\$10,987,787</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,804,528</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,812,759</u></u>	<u><u>\$16,605,074</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Kings Local School District
*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		\$327,051
 <i>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:</i>		
 Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlay in the current period:		
Capital Asset Additions	1,194,934	
Current Year Depreciation	<u>(1,534,363)</u>	
Total		(339,429)
 Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds:		
Delinquent Property Taxes	(121,605)	
Intergovernmental	(30,771)	
Interest	<u>200</u>	
Total		(152,176)
 In the Statement of Activities, interest accrued on outstanding bonds, bond accretion, and bond premium are amortized over the term of the bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due, and premiums are reported when the bonds are issued:		
Accrued Interest	5,769	
Amortization of Deferred Charge on Refunding	(247,230)	
Amortization of Premium on Bonds	469,987	
Accretion of Capital Appreciation Bonds	<u>(1,411,232)</u>	
Total		(1,182,706)
 Repayment of bond, loan, and lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.		
Bond payments		2,230,395
 Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the Statement of Net Position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		
		3,698,867
 Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the Statement of Activities.		
		(6,927,214)
 Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Compensated Absences		<u>(1,244,807)</u>
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		<u><u>(\$3,590,019)</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Kings Local School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	<u>Budget Amounts</u>			Variance With Final Budget Over/Under
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$24,523,610	\$27,436,440	\$27,437,006	\$566
Intergovernmental	14,193,004	14,393,004	14,708,980	315,976
Investment Earnings	3,030	3,030	47,224	44,194
Tuition and Fees	753,667	939,069	936,815	(2,254)
Rent	165,000	165,000	44,493	(120,507)
Extracurricular Activities	1,400	1,400	901	(499)
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,853,186	53,186
Charges for Services	15,000	15,000	23,884	8,884
Contributions and Donations	160,000	160,000	99,651	(60,349)
Miscellaneous	20,000	20,000	82,667	62,667
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>41,634,711</u>	<u>44,932,943</u>	<u>45,234,807</u>	<u>301,864</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	36,576,127	21,324,758	19,704,144	1,620,614
Special	1,176,102	6,753,998	6,736,230	17,768
Student Intervention Services	1,298,500	1,173,535	1,175,235	(1,700)
Support Services:				
Pupil	999,507	2,588,086	2,548,093	39,993
Instructional Staff	150,182	1,359,991	1,354,904	5,087
Board of Education	89,952	71,426	68,716	2,710
Administration	336,150	3,470,838	3,448,335	22,503
Fiscal	323,528	901,375	892,156	9,219
Business	59,685	266,526	249,890	16,636
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,570,876	3,690,024	3,394,199	295,825
Pupil Transportation	3,650,208	3,539,970	2,916,679	623,291
Central	140,101	486,396	472,887	13,509
Extracurricular Activities	25,890	1,001,316	1,001,078	238
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	155,000	155,000	155,000	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	76,125	76,125	76,125	0
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>46,627,933</u>	<u>46,859,364</u>	<u>44,193,671</u>	<u>2,665,693</u>
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>(4,993,222)</u>	<u>(1,926,421)</u>	<u>1,041,136</u>	<u>2,967,557</u>
Other Financing Sources				
Refund of Prior Year Expenditures	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,814</u>	<u>1,814</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	<u>(4,993,222)</u>	<u>(1,926,421)</u>	<u>1,042,950</u>	<u>2,969,371</u>
<i>Fund Balance at Beginning of Year</i>	<u>9,043,099</u>	<u>9,043,099</u>	<u>9,043,099</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated</i>	<u>537,834</u>	<u>537,834</u>	<u>537,834</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Fund Balance at End of Year</i>	<u>\$4,587,711</u>	<u>\$7,654,512</u>	<u>\$10,623,883</u>	<u>\$2,969,371</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Kings Local School District

Statement of Net Position

Enterprise Funds

June 30, 2017

	<u>Other Enterprise Funds</u>
Assets	
<i>Current Assets:</i>	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$261,940
Intergovernmental Receivable	57,201
Accounts Receivable	780
Inventory Held for Resale	9,528
Prepaid Items	<u>2,270</u>
<i>Total Current Assets</i>	331,719
 <i>Noncurrent Assets:</i>	
<i>Capital Assets:</i>	
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	<u>110,554</u>
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>442,273</u>
 Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension	<u>1,226,984</u>
 Liabilities	
<i>Current Liabilities:</i>	
Accounts Payable	12,532
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	192,199
Intergovernmental Payable	42,478
Compensated Absences Payable	21,856
Interfund Payable	<u>5,257</u>
<i>Total Current Liabilities</i>	<u>274,322</u>
 <i>Long-Term Liabilities:</i>	
Compensated Absences Payable	250,637
Due in More than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability	<u>4,247,513</u>
<i>Total Long-Term Liabilities</i>	<u>4,498,150</u>
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>4,772,472</u>
 Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pension	<u>48,589</u>
 Net Position	
Investment in Capital Assets	110,554
Unrestricted (Deficit)	<u>(3,262,358)</u>
<i>Total Net Position (Deficit)</i>	<u><u>(\$3,151,804)</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Kings Local School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Enterprise Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	<u>Other Enterprise Funds</u>
Operating Revenues	
Tuition	\$1,496,265
Sales	<u>877,807</u>
<i>Total Operating Revenues</i>	<u>2,374,072</u>
Operating Expenses	
Salaries	1,615,685
Fringe Benefits	849,806
Purchased Services	45,730
Materials and Supplies	753,648
Depreciation	35,397
Other	<u>128,193</u>
<i>Total Operating Expenses</i>	<u>3,428,459</u>
<i>Operating Loss</i>	<u>(1,054,387)</u>
Non-Operating Revenues	
Federal Donated Commodities	99,256
Interest	1,008
Federal and State Subsidies	466,385
Other Non-Operating Revenues	<u>3,613</u>
<i>Total Non-Operating Revenues</i>	<u>570,262</u>
<i>Net Change in Net Position</i>	(484,125)
<i>Net Position (Deficit) at Beginning of Year</i>	<u>(2,667,679)</u>
<i>Net Position (Deficit) at End of Year</i>	<u><u>(\$3,151,804)</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Kings Local School District
Statement of Cash Flows
Enterprise Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Other Enterprise Funds
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Cash Received from Customers	\$2,374,144
Cash Payments to Employees for Services	(1,530,439)
Cash Payments for Employee Benefits	(586,579)
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(838,812)
Other Non-Operating Revenues	136
<i>Net Cash Used in Operating Activities</i>	<i>(581,550)</i>
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities	
Operating Grants Received	470,736
Short Term Loans Borrowed from Other Funds	5,257
Short Term Loans Paid back to Other Funds	(1,646)
<i>Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities</i>	<i>474,347</i>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	
Interest on Investments	1,008
<i>Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents</i>	<i>(106,195)</i>
<i>Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year</i>	<i>368,135</i>
<i>Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year</i>	<i>\$261,940</i>
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	
Operating Loss	(\$1,054,387)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	
Depreciation	35,397
Federal Donated Commodities	99,256
Other Non-operating Revenues	3,613
(Increase) Decrease in Assets:	
Accounts Receivable	72
Intergovernmental Receivable	(3,477)
Inventory Held for Resale	10,466
Prepays	296
Increase in Deferred Outflows of Resources - Pension	404,479
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	(20,213)
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	38,371
Compensated Absences Payable	50,810
Intergovernmental Payable	(3,595)
Net Pension Liability	(367)
Decrease in Deferred Inflows of Resources - Pension	(142,271)
<i>Net Cash Used in Operating Activities</i>	<i>(\$581,550)</i>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Kings Local School District
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Agency Funds
June 30, 2017

	<u>Agency Funds</u>
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>\$124,147</u>
Liabilities	
Undistributed Monies	64,596
Due to Students	<u>59,551</u>
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>\$124,147</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Note 1 – Description of the School District and Reporting Entity

Kings Local School District (the School District) is organized under Article VI, Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The School District operates under a locally-elected Board form of government consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four-year terms. The School District provides educational services as authorized by state statute and/or federal guidelines.

The School District was established in the 1950s through the consolidation of existing land area and school districts. The School District serves an area of approximately twenty-three square miles. It is located in Warren County and includes portions of Deerfield and Union Townships.

Reporting Entity

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

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

The following activities are included within the reporting entity:

Parochial School - Within the School District's boundaries, St. Margaret of York and The Goddard School are operated as private schools. Current State legislation provides funding to these parochial schools. These monies are received and disbursed on behalf of the parochial schools by the Treasurer of the School District, as directed by the parochial school. This activity is reflected as a nonmajor special revenue fund for financial reporting purposes.

The School District participates in two jointly governed organizations and one insurance purchasing pool. These organizations are presented in Note 15 to the Basic Financial Statements. These organizations are:

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Jointly Governed Organizations:

Southwest Ohio Computer Association
Warren County Career Center

Insurance Purchasing Pool:

Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council Workers'
Compensation Group Rating Plan

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Basis of Presentation

The School District's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities, and fund financial statements, which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the School District, except for fiduciary funds. The government-wide financial statements usually distinguish between those activities of the School District that are governmental and those that are considered business-type.

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities of the School District at year-end. The government-wide Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the School District and for each program or function of the School District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program, and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the School District, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the School District.

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Fund Financial Statements

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

Fund Accounting

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

Governmental Funds

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

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

Debt Service Fund - The Debt Service Fund is used to account for and report the accumulation of resources restricted for the payment of general obligation bond principal and interest and certain other long-term obligations from governmental resources when the School District is obligated in some manner for the payment.

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

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as enterprise or internal service; the School District has no internal service funds.

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Enterprise Funds - The enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services.

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 School District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the School District's own programs. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The School District has two fiduciary funds: two agency funds, one used to account for student-managed activity programs and the other used to account for Ohio High School Athletic Association monies.

Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the School District are included on the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in total net position.

Fund Financial Statements

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

Like the government-wide statements, the proprietary fund type is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position. The Statement of Cash Flows provides information about how the School District finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements and the financial statements of the fiduciary funds are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. The proprietary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred inflows/outflows of resources, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. “Measurable” means the amount of the transaction can be determined, and “available” means that the resources are collectible within the current fiscal year, or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the School District, “available” means expected to be received within 60 days of fiscal year-end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, payment in lieu of taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes and payment in lieu of 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 fiscal year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange 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 for advance, tuition and fees, and grants.

Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources 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 School District, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on refunding and for pension. 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 life of the refunded or refunding debt. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension are explained in Note 10.

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, payment in lieu of taxes, pension, and unavailable revenue. These amounts have been recorded as deferred inflows of resources on both the government-wide Statement of Net Position and the governmental fund financial statements. Property taxes and payment in lieu of taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2017, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2018 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow 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 that will not be collected within the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, intergovernmental grants, and interest. These amounts are deferred and recognized as inflows of resources in the period when the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities found on page 17. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension are reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position (See Note 10).

Expenditures/Expenses

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

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

Pension

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, all cash received by the School District is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the School District's records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the financial statements.

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

During fiscal year 2017, the School District's investments were limited to Commercial Paper, STAR Ohio, First American Treasury Mutual Fund, Federal Farm Credit Bank Notes, Federal National Mortgage Association Notes, and Negotiable Certificates of Deposit.

Investments, except for STAR Ohio, are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. For investments in open-end mutual funds, the fair value is determined by the fund's current share price.

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 School District measures their 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 the 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.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of investment earnings. Interest credited to the General Fund during fiscal year 2017 was \$18,395, which included \$4,676 assigned from other School District funds.

For purpose of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the statement of net position, investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School District are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents.

Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "Interfund Receivable/Payable." Interfund balances within governmental activities and within business-type activities are eliminated on the Statement of Net Position; any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported as "Internal Balances."

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Inventory

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

Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the enterprise funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position but are not reported on the fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the enterprise funds are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position and in the fund financial statements.

Capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost, which is determined by indexing the current replacement cost back to the year of acquisition) and updated for additions and retirements during the fiscal year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

All reported capital assets, except land and construction in progress, are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description	Governmental Activities Estimated Lives	Business-Type Activities Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	20 years	20 years
Buildings and Improvements	25 - 50 years	25 - 50 years
Furniture and Equipment	5 - 15 years	5 - 15 years
Vehicles	5 - 15 years	5 - 15 years

Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the School District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The School District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the School District has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at fiscal year-end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the School District's termination policy. The School District records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for all employees after 15 years of service.

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

On the governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as a liability and expenditures to the extent that payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "Matured Compensated Absences Payable" in the fund from which the employees will be paid.

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements, and all payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations payable from the enterprise funds are reported on the enterprise fund 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, compensated absences and net pension liability that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current fiscal year. Bonds are recognized as a liability in the governmental fund financial statements when due.

Fund Balance

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

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

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

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

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

Assigned Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the Board of Education. In the General Fund, assigned amounts include amounts to be assigned by principals for extracurricular activities. State statute authorizes the Treasurer to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated. The Treasurer assigned fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the 2018 appropriation budget.

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

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

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between all other elements in a statement of financial position. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes includes food services and federal and State grants restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

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

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Internal Activity

Internal allocations of overhead expenses from one function to another, or within the same function, are eliminated on the Statement of Activities. Interfund payments for services provided and used are not eliminated.

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

Budgetary Process

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

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

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

Bond Premiums and Compounded Interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds

For governmental activities, bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method, since the results are not significantly different from the

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

effective interest method. Capital appreciation bonds are accreted each fiscal year for the compounded interest accrued during the fiscal year. Bond premiums and the compounded interest on the capital appreciation bonds are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds payable.

On the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums are recognized in the period in which the bonds were issued. Accretion on the capital appreciation bonds is not reported. Interest on the capital appreciation bonds is recorded as an expenditure when the debt becomes due.

Under Ohio law, premiums on the original issuance of debt are to be deposited to the bond retirement fund to be used for debt retirement and are precluded from being applied to the project fund. Ohio law does allow premiums on refunding debt to be used as part of the payment to the bond escrow agent.

Estimates

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

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary fund. For the School District, these revenues are sales for food service and tuition from the preschool and latchkey programs. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are classified as non-operating.

Note 3 – Change in Accounting Principle

For fiscal year 2017, the School District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*. GASB Statement No. 77 requires disclosure of information about the nature and magnitude of tax abatements. These changes were incorporated in the School District's 2017 financial statements; however, the School District had no abatement that met the GASB 77 definition.

The School District also implemented GASB's Implementation Guide No. 2016-1. These changes were incorporated in the School District's fiscal year 2017 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

Note 4 – Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balances on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) is presented for the General Fund on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget.

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

1. Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
2. Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as a restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).
4. Investments are recorded at fair value (GAAP basis) rather than cost (budget basis).
5. Budgetary revenues and expenditures of the Public School Support Fund and the Underground Storage Tank Fund are classified to the General Fund for GAAP reporting.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP and budgetary basis statements for the General Fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance	
GAAP Basis	\$395,321
Adjustments:	
Revenue Accruals	701,199
Expenditure Accruals	441,677
Encumbrances	(472,124)
Increase in Fair Value of Investments - 2016	1,609
Decrease in Fair Value of Investments - 2017	30,436
Perspective Difference	
Public School Support Fund (018)	(55,168)
Budget Basis	\$1,042,950

Note 5 – Deposits and Investments

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

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

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

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 that 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 held by the School District can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

1. United States Treasury bills, bonds notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Federal National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
3. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
4. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
5. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio;
6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
7. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met; and

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

8. Written repurchase agreements in the securities described in (1) or (2) provided 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 the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements, and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage, and short selling are also prohibited. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions.

Investments

At June 30, 2017, the School District had the following investments:

Measurement/Investment	Measurement Amount	Maturity	Standard & Poor's Rating	Percent of Total Investments
Net Asset Value per Share:				
STAR Ohio	\$1,911,413	45.5 days	AAAm	N/A
Fair Value - Level 1 Inputs:				
First American Treasury Mutual Fund	18,820	Less than one year	N/A	N/A
Fair Value - Level 2 Inputs:				
Commercial Paper	999,173	Less than one year	A-1+	16.87%
Federal Farm Credit Bank Notes	396,948	Less than three years	AA+	6.70
Federal National Mortgage Association Notes	1,608,339	Less than four years	AA+	27.16
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	986,700	Less than four years	N/A	16.66
Total Investments	<u>\$5,921,393</u>			

The School 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. The above chart identifies the School District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2017. The Money Market Mutual Fund is measured at fair value and is valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs). The School District's remaining investments measured at fair value are valued using methodologies that incorporate market inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers and reference data including market research publications. Market indicators and industry and economic events are also monitored, which could require the need to acquire further market data. (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The School District's investment policy states that "investments held by the Treasurer must mature within five (5) years, unless they are matched to a specific obligation or

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debt of the School District.” This policy is intended to mitigate interest rate risk. STAR Ohio maturity dates are varied and short and are not subject to interest rate risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Standard and Poor’s rated the School District’s investment in STAR Ohio AAAM. The Board has no policy on credit risk beyond the requirements in State statutes.

Custodial Credit Risk

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the School District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. All of the School District’s investments are either insured and registered in the name of the School District or at least registered in the name of the School District. The School District does not have a policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements in State statutes.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government’s investment in a single issuer. The School District’s investment policy does not address this risk beyond the requirements in State Statutes.

Note 6 – Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied and assessed on a calendar year basis, while the School District’s fiscal year runs from July through June. First half tax collections are received by the School 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 and public utility property located in the School District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar year 2017 represents collections of calendar year 2016 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2017 were levied after April 1, 2016 on the assessed value listed 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 semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, 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 revenue received in calendar year 2017 represents collections of calendar year 2016 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2017 became a lien 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 currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value.

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

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property and public utility property taxes that 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 - property taxes.

The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2017 was \$4,364,423 and is recognized as revenue: \$3,725,430 in the General Fund, \$505,840 in the Debt Service Fund, and \$133,153 in the nonmajor governmental funds. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2016 was \$5,079,848 in the General Fund, \$752,607 in the Debt Service Fund, and \$214,472 in the nonmajor governmental funds.

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

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

	2016 Second - Half Collections		2017 First - Half Collections	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Real Estate	\$733,284,290	97.53%	\$753,134,850	97.57%
Public Utility Personal	18,551,860	2.47%	18,747,790	2.43%
Total Assessed Value	\$751,836,150	100.00%	\$771,882,640	100.00%
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$71.33		\$77.53	

Note 7 – Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2017 consisted of accrued interest, accounts (rent, student fees, and commissions), interfund, intergovernmental grants, property taxes, and payment in lieu of taxes. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current year guarantee of federal funds. All receivable amounts, except delinquent property taxes, are expected to be collected within one year. Property taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquents that will not be collected within one year.

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The School District receives payment in lieu of taxes from multiple Tax Increment Financing Agreements that were entered into between the School District and corporations. These payments will be received based on each individual agreement over the next three years.

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	Amount
Governmental Activities:	
Idea Part -B	\$249,985
Title III- LEP	239
Title I	89,772
Title II-A	28,020
Bureau of Workers' Compensation	60,914
Medicaid Reimbursement	42,113
Total Governmental Activities	471,043
Business-Type Activities:	
Early Childhood	5,813
Bureau of Workers' Compensation	3,477
Federal Assistance	47,911
Total Business-Type Activities	57,201
Total Intergovernmental Receivables	\$528,244

Note 8 – Capital Assets

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

	Balance 6/30/2016	Additions	Deductions	Balance 6/30/2017
<u>Governmental Activities:</u>				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	\$3,074,466	\$0	\$0	\$3,074,466
Construction in Progress	0	325,525	0	325,525
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	3,074,466	325,525	0	3,399,991
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Land Improvements	4,978,828	0	0	4,978,828
Buildings and Improvements	66,895,838	816,381	0	67,712,219
Furniture and Equipment	3,168,653	53,028	0	3,221,681
Vehicles	2,140,033	0	(37,615)	2,102,418
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	\$77,183,352	\$869,409	(\$37,615)	\$78,015,146

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For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Balance 6/30/2016	Additions	Deductions	Balance 6/30/2017
<u>Governmental Activities:</u>				
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Land Improvements	(\$3,654,556)	(\$157,379)	\$0	(\$3,811,935)
Buildings and Improvements	(22,730,389)	(1,205,998)	0	(23,936,387)
Furniture and Equipment	(2,537,889)	(115,109)	0	(2,652,998)
Vehicles	(1,958,191)	(55,877)	37,615	(1,976,453)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(30,881,025)	(1,534,363) *	37,615	(32,377,773)
 Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	 46,302,327	 (664,954)	 0	 45,637,373
 Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	 \$49,376,793	 (\$339,429)	 \$0	 \$49,037,364

*Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$67,517
Special	1,148
Support Services:	
Administration	1,556
Fiscal	417
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,271,357
Pupil Transportation	180,872
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	7,493
Extracurricular Activities	4,003
Total Depreciation Expense	\$1,534,363

	Balance 6/30/2016	Additions	Deductions	Balance 6/30/2017
<u>Business-Type Activity:</u>				
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Land Improvements	\$7,708	\$0	\$0	\$7,708
Buildings and Improvements	83,070	0	0	83,070
Furniture and Equipment	581,667	0	0	581,667
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	\$672,445	\$0	\$0	\$672,445

(continued)

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	Balance 6/30/2016	Additions	Deductions	Balance 6/30/2017
<u>Business-Type Activity:</u>				
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Land Improvements	(\$7,708)	\$0	\$0	(\$7,708)
Buildings and Improvements	(39,252)	(2,133)	0	(41,385)
Furniture and Equipment	(479,534)	(33,264)	0	(512,798)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(526,494)	(35,397)	0	(561,891)
Business-Type Activity Capital Assets, Net	\$145,951	(\$35,397)	\$0	\$110,554

Depreciation expense of \$33,264 and \$2,133 was charged to the Food Service and Latchkey/Preschool Funds, respectively.

Note 9 – Risk Management

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2017, the School District contracted with Wells Fargo Insurance for fleet insurance and liability insurance. Property is also protected by Wells Fargo Insurance.

Settled claims have not exceeded the commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has been no significant reduction in coverage since last year.

Workers' Compensation

For fiscal year 2017, the School District participated in the Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 15). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. 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 GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Hunter Consulting provides administrative, cost control, and actuarial services to the GRP.

Note 10 – 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

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package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period. The obligation to sacrifice resources for pensions is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

The School District’s contractually required contribution to SERS for governmental and business-type activities were \$745,885 and \$198,273 respectively for fiscal year 2017. Of this amount \$120,170 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – School District licensed teachers and other faculty members participate in STRS Ohio, a cost-sharing multiple employer public employee 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.

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

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. With certain exceptions, the basic benefit is increased each year by two percent of the original base benefit. For members retiring August 1, 2013, or later, the first two percent is paid on the fifth anniversary of the retirement benefit. Members are 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. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

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, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2 percent is applied to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity after termination of employment at age 50 or later.

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 to 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.

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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, the employer rate was 14 percent and the plan members were also required to contribute 14 percent of covered salary. The statutory member contribution rate was increased one percent to 14 percent on July 1, 2016. The fiscal year 2017 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School District’s contractually required contributions to STRS for governmental and business-type activities were \$2,952,217 and \$29,820, respectively for fiscal year 2017. Of this amount \$635,664 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability			
Prior Measurement Date	0.22576180%	0.18281586%	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability			
Current Measurement Date	0.23392440%	0.19480763%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00816260%	0.01199177%	
Proportionate Share of the Net			
Pension Liability	\$17,121,108	\$65,207,987	\$82,329,095
Pension Expense	\$1,942,948	\$5,473,347	\$7,416,295

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

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	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$230,925	\$2,634,716	\$2,865,641
Changes of assumptions	1,142,928	0	1,142,928
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,412,243	5,414,015	6,826,258
Changes in proportionate share and difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	467,839	2,766,172	3,234,011
School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	944,158	2,982,037	3,926,195
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$4,198,093</u>	<u>\$13,796,940</u>	<u>\$17,995,033</u>
 Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Changes in proportionate share and difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	\$32,399	\$135,833	\$168,232

\$3,926,195 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2018	\$859,508	\$1,920,985	\$2,780,493
2019	858,489	1,920,985	2,779,474
2020	1,097,576	3,998,494	5,096,070
2021	405,963	2,838,606	3,244,569
Total	<u>\$3,221,536</u>	<u>\$10,679,070</u>	<u>\$13,900,606</u>

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.

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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, compared with June 30, 2015, are presented below:

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Wage Inflation	3.00 percent	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent 3 percent	4.00 percent to 22.00 percent 3 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation	7.75 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal

For 2016, the mortality assumptions are that mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females. For 2015, the mortality assumptions were based on the 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table set back one year for both men and women. Special mortality tables were used for the period after disability retirement.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended June 30, 2015.

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

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

Discount Rate The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent. 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 School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 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%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$22,667,279	\$17,121,108	\$12,478,731

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:

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

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table (Projection 2022—Scale AA) for Males and Females. Males’ ages are set back two years through age 89 and no set back for age 90 and above. Females younger than age 80 are set back four years, one year set back from age 80 through 89, and no 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.

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

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

* 10 year annualized geometric nominal returns include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.5 percent, and does not include investment expenses. The total fund long-term expected return reflects diversification among the asset classes and therefore is not a weighted average return of the individual asset classes.

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 of future plan members, are excluded. Based on those assumptions, STRS’ fiduciary net position was projected to be

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

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

	1% Decrease (6.75%)	Current Discount Rate (7.75%)	1% Increase (8.75%)
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$86,656,115	\$65,207,987	\$47,115,225

Changes between Measurement Date and Report Date

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

Social Security System

Effective July 1, 1991, all employees not otherwise covered by the School Employees Retirement System or the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio have an option to choose Social Security or the School Employees Retirement System. As of June 30, 2017, one member of the Board of Education has elected Social Security. The contribution rate is 6.2 percent of wages.

Note 11 – Post-Employment Benefits

School Employees Retirement System

Health Care Plan Description - The School District contributes to the SERS Health Care Fund, administered by SERS for non-certificated retirees and their beneficiaries. For GASB 45 purposes, this plan is considered a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. SERS offers several types of health plans from various vendors, including HMO's, PPO's, Medicare Advantage, and traditional indemnity plans. A prescription drug program is also available to those who elect health coverage. SERS employs two third-party administrator and a pharmacy benefit manager to manage the self-insurance and

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

prescription drug plans, respectively. 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. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. The SERS Retirement Board established the rules for the premiums paid by the retirees for health care coverage for themselves and their dependents or for their surviving beneficiaries. Premiums vary depending on the plan selected, 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 pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2017, no allocation of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was 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 School District's surcharge obligation was \$126,545.

The surcharge, added to the unallocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017, 2016, and 2015 were \$126,545, \$118,572, and \$160,678, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for all three fiscal years.

State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

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

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS Ohio to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS Ohio. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017, June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, STRS Ohio did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

Note 12 – Employee Benefits

Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn 10 to 20 days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to classified employees upon termination of employment. Teachers and administrators do not earn vacation time, with the exception of the Superintendent, Treasurer, High School Principal, Business Manager, Athletic Director, Food Service Director, and Preschool Director.

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at a rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 247 days for certified employees, 12 days beyond contract year for administrators, and 247 days for classified employees. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of their accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of 38 days.

Health Care Benefits

The School District provides medical, dental, vision, and life insurance benefits to most employees. Depending upon the plan chosen, the employees share the cost of the monthly premium with the Board. The premium varies with the employee, depending on the terms of the union contract.

Note 13 – Long-Term Obligations

The changes in the School District's long-term obligations during fiscal year 2017 were as follows:

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Amount Outstanding 6/30/16	Additions	Deductions	Amount Outstanding 6/30/17	Amounts Due in One Year
<u>Governmental Activities:</u>					
General Obligation Bonds:					
2004 School Improvement 2.00-4.125%					
Capital Appreciation Bonds	\$305,000	\$0	\$0	\$305,000	\$0
Interest Accretion	0	1,257,048	0	1,257,048	0
2013A School Improvement Refunding					
Current Interest 3.25-5.00%	21,605,000	0	0	21,605,000	0
Capital Appreciation Bond	760,000	0	0	760,000	0
Interest Accretion	310,388	95,678	0	406,066	0
Premium	4,103,516	0	227,973	3,875,543	0
2013B School Improvement Refunding					
Current Interest 3.50-5.00%	15,230,000	0	2,040,000	13,190,000	2,120,000
Capital Appreciation Bond	235,000	0	0	235,000	0
Interest Accretion	167,130	58,506	0	225,636	0
Premium	1,750,344	0	175,035	1,575,309	0
2015 Turf Project Bonds 2.20%					
Bonds	146,320	0	35,395	110,925	36,173
Premium	1,675	0	478	1,197	0
2015 HB264 Bonds 3.00%					
Bonds	2,615,000	0	155,000	2,460,000	160,000
Premium	29,572	0	2,177	27,395	0
2015 School Improvement Refunding 4.00-5.00%					
Bonds	6,010,000	0	0	6,010,000	0
Premium	964,865	0	64,324	900,541	0
Total General Obligation Bonds	<u>54,233,810</u>	<u>1,411,232</u>	<u>2,700,382</u>	<u>52,944,660</u>	<u>2,316,173</u>
<u>Other Long-Term Obligations:</u>					
Net Pension Liability:					
SERS	10,307,978	3,217,697	0	13,525,675	0
STRS	50,154,261	14,401,646	0	64,555,907	0
Total Net Pension Liability	<u>60,462,239</u>	<u>17,619,343</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>78,081,582</u>	<u>0</u>
Compensated Absences	<u>4,186,088</u>	<u>2,857,446</u>	<u>1,612,639</u>	<u>5,430,895</u>	<u>340,493</u>
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Obligations	<u>\$118,882,137</u>	<u>\$21,888,021</u>	<u>\$4,313,021</u>	<u>\$136,457,137</u>	<u>\$2,656,666</u>

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Amount Outstanding 6/30/16	Additions	Deductions	Amount Outstanding 6/30/17	Amounts Due in One Year
<u>Business-Type Activities:</u>					
<u>Other Long-Term Obligations:</u>					
Net Pension Liability:					
SERS	\$2,574,210	\$1,021,223	\$0	\$3,595,433	\$0
STRS	370,698	281,382	0	652,080	0
Total Net Pension Liability	<u>2,944,908</u>	<u>1,302,605</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,247,513</u>	<u>0</u>
Compensated Absences	<u>221,683</u>	<u>123,167</u>	<u>72,357</u>	<u>272,493</u>	<u>21,856</u>
Total Business-Type Activities Long-Term Obligations	<u>\$3,166,591</u>	<u>\$1,425,772</u>	<u>\$72,357</u>	<u>\$4,520,006</u>	<u>\$21,856</u>

School Improvement Bonds – On various occasions, the School District issued general obligation bonds for the purpose of additions and improvements to school buildings in the School District. The maturity dates of the bonds range from December 1, 2012 to December 1, 2033. The interest rates vary from 2.00% to 5.00%.

In fiscal year 2004, the School District issued \$7,660,000 in General Obligation bonds with interest rate ranging from 2 to 4.125 percent until maturity. The net proceeds were used to purchase U.S. government securities. Those securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for a portion of the future debt service payments on the 1995 Series bonds.

In February 2013, the School District issued \$22,365,000 in the Series 2013A School Improvement Bonds for the purpose of advance refunding a portion of the 1995 School Improvement Bonds, the 2000 School Improvement Bonds, and the 2007 School Improvement Bonds. \$21,605,000 were serial bonds, and \$760,000 was a capital appreciation bond. Also in February 2013, the School District issued \$18,420,000 in the Series 2013B School Improvement Bonds for the purpose of advance refunding a portion of the 2004 School Improvement Bonds. \$18,185,000 were serial bonds, and \$235,000 were capital appreciation bonds. The bonds were issued for a 20-year period, with final maturity in December 2033.

The School District defeased the various school improvement bonds by placing a portion of the proceeds of the new bonds in an escrow account with the Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company to provide for all future debt service payments due on the old bonds. Accordingly, the escrow account assets and the liability of the defeased bonds are not included in the School District's financial statements. As of June 30, 2017, \$16,430,000 of the refunded bonds were outstanding.

The capital appreciation bonds will mature in fiscal years 2021, 2022, 2024, and 2027. The maturity amounts of the capital appreciation bonds will be \$1,365,000, \$1,310,00, \$1,075,000, and \$2,745,000, respectively.

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

On January 27, 2015, the School District issued \$175,000 in General Obligation bonds for the purpose of replacing the turf at the athletic stadium. The bonds were issued for a five year period paying interest at 2.2 percent. The bonds will mature December 1, 2019. The bonds will be paid from Nonmajor Governmental Funds.

On February 6, 2015, the School District issued \$2,735,000 in General Obligation bonds for the purpose on making energy conservation improvements to the School District's various buildings. The bonds were issued to pay three percent interest and with final maturity on December 1, 2029. The bonds will be paid from the General Fund.

In July of 2015, the School District issued \$6,010,000 Series 2015 School Improvement General Obligation refunding bonds. The bonds were issued for the purposes of refunding a portion of the School District's General Obligation Bonds, Series 2007 and additions to school facilities, site acquisition, and providing equipment. The bonds will mature on December 1, 2030. The bonds will be paid from the Debt Service Fund.

Compensated absences will be paid from the General Fund, the Food Service and Latchkey/Preschool enterprise funds and the Auxiliary Services, IDEA Part B Special Education, and Title I special revenue funds. General obligation bonds will be paid from the General, Debt Service, and Nonmajor Governmental funds. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability. However, employer pension contributions are made from the following funds: General, Food Service, Latchkey/Preschool, Auxiliary Services, IDEA Part B Special Education and Title I. For additional information related to the net pension liability see Note 10.

Principal and interest requirements to retire general obligation debt outstanding at fiscal year-end are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Current Term and Serial Principal	Current Term and Serial Interest	Capital Appreciation Principal	Capital Appreciation Interest	Total
2018	\$2,316,173	\$1,844,185	\$0	\$0	\$4,160,358
2019	2,386,969	1,760,427	0	0	4,147,396
2020	2,562,783	1,669,126	0	0	4,231,909
2021	1,255,000	1,648,976	210,000	1,155,000	4,268,976
2022	1,365,000	1,534,332	145,000	1,165,000	4,209,332
2023-2027	11,065,000	6,182,821	945,000	2,875,000	21,067,821
2028-2032	15,290,000	3,580,300	0	0	18,870,300
2033-2034	7,135,000	334,875	0	0	7,469,875
Total	<u>\$43,375,925</u>	<u>\$18,555,042</u>	<u>\$1,300,000</u>	<u>\$5,195,000</u>	<u>\$68,425,967</u>

The School District's overall legal debt margin was \$29,169,291 with an unvoted debt margin of \$771,883, and an Energy Conservation debt margin of \$4,486,944 at June 30, 2017.

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Note 14 – Interfund Activity

As of June 30, 2017, interfund receivables and payables that resulted from various interfund transactions were as follows:

		Receivable General Fund
Payable	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	\$106,418
	All Other Enterprise Funds	<u>5,257</u>
	Total	<u><u>\$111,675</u></u>

General Fund advances are made to move unrestricted balances to support programs and projects accounted for in other funds. Advancing monies to other funds is necessary due to timing differences in the receiving of grant monies. When the monies are finally received, the grant fund will use these restricted monies to reimburse the General Fund for the initial advance.

Note 15 – Jointly Governed Organizations and Insurance Purchasing Pool

Jointly Governed Organizations

Southwest Ohio Computer Association

The School District is a participant in the Southwest Ohio Computer Association (SWOCA), which is a computer consortium. SWOCA is an association of public school districts within the boundaries of Butler, Hamilton, Preble, and Warren Counties. The organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member school districts. The governing board of SWOCA consists of one representative from each district plus one representative from the fiscal agent. The Board exercises total control over the operations of the coalition including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. Each School District’s degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board. Financial information can be obtained from Donna Davis-Norris, Executive Director of SWOCA at 3607 Hamilton-Middletown Road, Hamilton, Ohio 45011.

Warren County Career Center

The Warren County Career Center is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio. It is operated under the direction of a Board consisting of one of the elected board members from each of the participating school districts, including one member from the Kings Local School District Board of Education. Warren County Career Center was formed for the purpose of providing vocational education opportunities to the students of the School District. The Board exercises total control over the operations of the coalition including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. Each School District’s degree of control is limited to

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

its representation on the Board. Financial information can be obtained from Rick Smith, who serves as Superintendent, at 3525 State Route 48, Lebanon, Ohio 45036.

Insurance Purchasing Pool

Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

The School District participates in the Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The GRP's business and affairs are conducted by an eleven-member Executive Committee consisting of the Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson, a representative from the Montgomery County Educational Service Center, and eight other members elected by majority vote of all member school districts. The Chief Administrator of the GRP serves as the coordinator of the program. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

Note 16 – Set-Aside Calculations

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

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

	Capital Acquisition
Set-aside Balance as of June 30, 2016	\$0
Current Fiscal Year Set-aside Requirement	738,596
Qualifying Disbursements	<u>(738,596)</u>
Set-aside Balance as of June 30, 2017	<u><u>\$0</u></u>

Although the School District had qualifying disbursements for capital acquisitions that exceeded the set-aside requirements, these amounts may not be used to reduce the set-aside requirements of future fiscal years and therefore are not presented as being carried forward to the next fiscal year.

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Note 17 - Accountability

At June 30, 2017, the following funds had deficit fund balances:

Funds	Amounts
Governmental Funds:	
Improving Teacher Quality Grant Fund	\$211
Business-Type:	
Food Service	1,393,931
Latchkey	1,864,414
Preschool	4,013
Total Funds	\$3,262,569

The General Fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur.

Note 18 – Fund Balances

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

Fund Balances	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
<i>Nonspendable:</i>				
Prepays	\$40,725	\$0	\$0	\$40,725
 <i>Restricted for:</i>				
Debt Payment	0	3,804,528	0	3,804,528
Student Managed Activities	0	0	49,694	49,694
Auxiliary Services	0	0	46,065	46,065
State and Federal Grants	0	0	933	933
Capital Projects	0	0	1,716,278	1,716,278
<i>Total Restricted</i>	0	3,804,528	1,812,970	5,617,498
 <i>Committed to:</i>				
Underground Storage Tank	11,000	0	0	11,000
Contracted Services	99,576	0	0	99,576
<i>Total Committed</i>	110,576	0	0	110,576

(continued)

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Fund Balances	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
<i>Assigned to:</i>				
Purchases on Order	362,903	0	0	362,903
Principal's Discretion	262,291	0	0	262,291
Future Appropriations	235,706	0	0	235,706
<i>Total Assigned</i>	860,900	0	0	860,900
 <i>Unassigned</i>	 9,975,586	 0	 (211)	 9,975,375
 <i>Total Fund Balances</i>	 \$10,987,787	 \$3,804,528	 \$1,812,759	 \$16,605,074

Note 19 – Significant Commitments

Encumbrances

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

General Fund	\$532,057
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	846,755
Total	<u><u>\$1,378,812</u></u>

Contractual Commitments

The following table provides a summary of the outstanding contractual commitments as of June 30, 2017:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Contract Amount</u>	<u>Amount Expended</u>	<u>Amount Remaining</u>
Media Center Remodeling	\$243,000	\$89,350	\$153,650
Chiller	243,629	223,408	20,221
Ice Tank	127,665	12,767	114,898

Note 20 – Contingencies

Grants

The School District received financial assistance from federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor

Kings Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2017, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

School Foundation

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

Litigation

The School District's attorney estimates that all other potential claims against the School District not covered by insurance resulting from all other litigation would not materially affect the financial statements of the School District.

Required Supplementary Information

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

	2017	2016	2015	2014
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.23392440%	0.22576180%	0.22517800%	0.22517800%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$17,121,108	\$12,882,188	\$11,396,130	\$13,390,613
School District's Covered Payroll	\$7,947,679	\$6,876,502	\$6,562,771	\$3,757,198
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	215.42%	187.34%	173.65%	356.40%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years, information prior to 2014 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

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

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

	2017	2016	2015	2014
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.19480763%	0.18281586%	0.18381352%	0.18381352%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$65,207,987	\$50,524,959	\$44,709,810	\$53,258,033
School District's Covered Payroll	\$21,251,257	\$19,834,907	\$18,820,086	\$18,272,292
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	306.84%	254.73%	237.56%	291.47%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to present information for 10 years, information prior to 2014 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

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

Kings Local School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of School District Contributions
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Contractually Required Contribution	\$944,158	\$1,112,675	\$906,323	\$909,600
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(944,158)</u>	<u>(1,112,675)</u>	<u>(906,323)</u>	<u>(909,600)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
School District Covered Payroll	\$6,743,986	\$7,947,679	\$6,876,502	\$6,562,771
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%

<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
\$519,996	\$567,675	\$802,208	\$731,109	\$748,586	\$873,365
<u>(519,996)</u>	<u>(567,675)</u>	<u>(802,208)</u>	<u>(731,109)</u>	<u>(748,586)</u>	<u>(873,365)</u>
<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
\$3,757,198	\$4,220,630	\$6,381,922	\$5,399,624	\$7,607,580	\$8,893,734
13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%	9.84%	9.82%

Kings Local School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of School District Contributions
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Contractually Required Contribution	\$2,982,037	\$2,975,176	\$2,776,887	\$2,446,611
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(2,982,037)</u>	<u>(2,975,176)</u>	<u>(2,776,887)</u>	<u>(2,446,611)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
School District Covered Payroll	\$21,300,264	\$21,251,257	\$19,834,907	\$18,820,086
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%

<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
\$2,375,398	\$2,349,714	\$2,531,965	\$2,567,119	\$2,476,411	\$2,377,752
<u>(2,375,398)</u>	<u>(2,349,714)</u>	<u>(2,531,965)</u>	<u>(2,567,119)</u>	<u>(2,476,411)</u>	<u>(2,377,752)</u>
<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
\$18,272,292	\$18,074,723	\$19,476,654	\$19,747,069	\$19,049,315	\$18,290,400
13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

Kings Local School District
Notes to The Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Changes in Assumptions - SERS

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2017 incorporate changes in assumptions used by SERS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2016 and prior are presented below:

	<u>Fiscal Year 2017</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2016 and Prior</u>
Wage Inflation	3.00 percent	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent	4.00 percent to 22.00 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation	7.75 percent net of investments expense, including inflation

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2017 use mortality assumptions with mortality rates that are based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females. Amounts reported for fiscal year 2016 and prior, use mortality assumptions that are based on the 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table set back one year for both men and women. Special mortality tables were used for the period after disability retirement.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**KINGS LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017**

FEDERAL GRANTOR/ SUB GRANTOR/ PROGRAM TITLE	CFDA NUMBER	(A) PASS-THROUGH GRANT NUMBER	(B) CASH FEDERAL DISBURSEMENTS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PASSED THROUGH THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Child Nutrition Cluster:			
(C) (D) School Breakfast Program	10.553	2017	\$ 63,432
(C) (D) National School Lunch Program	10.555	2017	377,973
(D) (E) National School Lunch Program - Donations	10.555	2017	99,256
Total National School Lunch Program			477,229
(C) (D) Summer Food Service Program	10.559	2017	7,836
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture and Child Nutrition Cluster			548,497
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PASSED THROUGH THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	2016	40,490
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	2017	264,853
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies			305,343
Special Education Cluster:			
(F) Special Education Grants to States	84.027	2016	70,090
(F) Special Education Grants to States	84.027	2017	712,293
Total Special Education Grants to States			782,383
(F) Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	2017	18,137
Total Special Education Cluster			800,520
English Language Acquisition State Grants - Title III LEP	84.365	2016	549
English Language Acquisition State Grants - Title III LEP	84.365	2017	28,089
Total English Language Acquisition State Grants - Title III LEP			28,638
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	2016	42,464
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	2017	55,222
Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants			97,686
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,232,187
Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$ 1,780,684

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS:

- (A) OAKS did not assign pass-through numbers for fiscal year 2017.
- (B) This schedule includes the federal award activity of the Kings Local School District under programs of the federal government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 and is prepared in accordance with the cash basis of accounting. The information on this schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Kings Local School District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position or changes in net position, of the Kings Local School District.
- (C) Commingled with state and local revenue from sales of lunches; assumed expenditures were made on a first-in, first-out basis.
- (D) Included as part of "Child Nutrition Cluster" in determining major programs.
- (E) The Food Donation program is a non-cash, in kind, federal grant. Commodities are reported at the entitlement value.
- (F) Included as part of "Special Education Cluster" in determining major programs.
- (G) CFR Section 200.414 of the Uniform Guidance allows a non-federal entity that has never received a negotiated indirect cost rate to charge a de minimis rate of 10% of modified total direct costs to indirect costs. The District has not elected to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate.



Julian & Grube, Inc.
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**Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on
Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards***

Kings Local School District
Warren County
1797 King Avenue
Kings Mill, Ohio 45034

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, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Kings Local School District, Warren County, Ohio, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Kings Local School District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 22, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Board of Education
Kings Local School District

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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



Julian & Grube, Inc.
December 22, 2017



Julian & Grube, Inc.
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**Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to the Major Federal Program
and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance**

Kings Local School District
Warren County
1797 King Avenue
Kings Mill, Ohio 45034

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the Kings Local School District's compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could directly and materially affect the Kings Local School District's major federal program for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. The *Summary of Auditor's Results* in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the Kings Local School District's major federal program.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Kings Local School District complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect its major federal program for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

Board of Education
Kings Local School District

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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



Julian & Grube, Inc.
December 22, 2017

**KINGS LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
WARREN COUNTY, OHIO**

**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
UNIFORM GUIDANCE 2 CFR § 200.515
JUNE 30, 2017**

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS		
<i>(d)(1)(i)</i>	<i>Type of Financial Statement Opinion</i>	Unmodified
<i>(d)(1)(ii)</i>	<i>Were there any material control weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?</i>	No
<i>(d)(1)(ii)</i>	<i>Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?</i>	No
<i>(d)(1)(iii)</i>	<i>Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?</i>	No
<i>(d)(1)(iv)</i>	<i>Were there any material internal control weaknesses reported for major federal programs?</i>	No
<i>(d)(1)(iv)</i>	<i>Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?</i>	No
<i>(d)(1)(v)</i>	<i>Type of Major Program's Compliance Opinion</i>	Unmodified
<i>(d)(1)(vi)</i>	<i>Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR §200.516(a)?</i>	No
<i>(d)(1)(vii)</i>	<i>Major Program (listed):</i>	Special Education Cluster
<i>(d)(1)(viii)</i>	<i>Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs</i>	Type A: \$750,000 Type B: all others
<i>(d)(1)(ix)</i>	<i>Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?</i>	Yes

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS
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None