1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

➢ Reporting Entity

The School Board of Sarasota County, Florida, (the "District") has direct responsibility for operation, control, and supervision of District schools and is considered a primary government for financial reporting. The Sarasota County School District is considered part of the Florida system of public education. The governing body of the school district is the Sarasota County District School Board (Board) that is composed of five elected members. The appointed Superintendent of Schools is the executive officer of the Board. Geographic boundaries of the District correspond with those of Sarasota County.

Criteria for determining if other entities are potential component units that should be reported within the District's basic financial statements are identified and described in the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's (GASB) Statement No. 61. The rationale for including charter schools in the District's financial statements is pursuant to Article VII, Section 9 of the Florida Constitution and Section 1002.33(9)(l), Florida Statutes (F.S.), which provides that charter schools do not have the constitutional authority to levy taxes, making charter schools fiscally dependent on school districts. Because it may be misleading to exclude charter schools, GASB 61 provides the option to consider charter schools as component units of school districts.

Based on the application of these criteria, the following component units are included within the District's reporting entity:

- Blended Component Unit The Financing Corporation for the School Board of Sarasota County (Corporation), was founded to facilitate financing for the acquisition of facilities and equipment as further discussed in Note 8. Due to the substantive economic relationship between the Board and the Corporation, the financial activities of the Corporation are included in the accompanying basic financial statements. Separate financial statements for the Corporation are not published.

- Discretely Presented Component Units The component units columns in the government-wide financial statements include the financial data of the District's other component units. For financial reporting purposes, ten charter schools are included in the financial statements of the District as discretely presented component units. These schools operate under a charter approved by their sponsor, the Board, and are considered to be component units of the District since they are fiscally dependent on the District to levy taxes for them. The component units are as follows:

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Island Village Montessori Charter School, Inc., Sarasota Suncoast Academy, Inc., Student Leadership Academy of Venice, Inc., Imagine School at North Port, Inc., Sarasota Military Academy, Inc., Sarasota Military Academy Preparatory Middle School, Inc., Sarasota School of Arts and Sciences, Inc., Suncoast School for Innovative Studies, Inc., and Sarasota Academy of the Arts, Inc. (charter schools) are separate not-for-profit corporations organized pursuant to Chapter 617, Florida Statutes, and Section 1002.33, Florida Statutes. Imagine School at Sarasota, LLC, doing business as Imagine School at Palmer Ranch (charter school) is organized as a limited liability company pursuant to Chapter 608, Florida Statutes, and Section 1002.33, Florida Statutes. The Board is responsible for the prudent use of the public funds received for providing an appropriate educational program for its targeted enrollment. The financial data reported on the accompanying statements was derived from the charter schools' audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. Audits of the charter schools for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, were conducted by independent certified public accountants and are filed at the District's administrative office at 1960 Landings Boulevard, Sarasota, FL 34231.

The District considered the SKY Academy charter school for inclusion as a component unit of the District. However, it is organized under an existing not-for-profit organization and is not a legally separate entity but is a division of the South County Family YMCA Foundation, Inc., and therefore, is excluded from the District's reporting entity.

- **Basis of Presentation**

Government-wide Financial Statements - Government-wide financial statements, including the statement of net position and the statement of activities, present information about the District as a whole. These statements include the nonfiduciary financial activity of the primary government and its component units.

Government–wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and are thereby clearly identifiable to a particular function. Depreciation expenses are allocated to functions/programs of the primary government. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues, with certain exceptions.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the District.

The effects of interfund activities have been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Interfund transactions, consisting of transactions involving the internal service funds, were eliminated by allocating the change in net position of internal service funds in direct proportion as they were charged as expenses to the various functions.

Fund Financial Statements - Fund financial statements report detailed information about the District in the governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary funds. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is reported in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and reported in a single column. Because the focus of governmental fund financial statements differs from the focus of government-wide financial statements, a reconciliation is presented with each of the governmental fund financial statements. The District reports the following major governmental funds:

- General Fund - to account for all financial resources not required to be accounted for in another fund, and for certain revenues from the State that are legally restricted to be expended for specific current operating purposes.

- Debt Service – Other Debt Service Fund – to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest and related costs on the long-term certificates of participation.

- Capital Projects – Local Capital Improvement Tax Fund - to account for the financial resources generated by the local capital improvement tax levy to be used for educational capital outlay needs, including new construction, and renovation and remodeling projects.

- Capital Projects – Other Capital Projects Fund – to account for the financial resources such as sales tax proceeds, impact fees, and certificates of participation, which are used for capital outlay needs.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Additionally the District reports the following proprietary and fiduciary fund types:

- Internal Service Funds - to account for the District's individual self-insurance programs.

- Agency Funds - to account for resources of the school internal funds, which are used to administer moneys collected at the District's schools in connection with school, student athletic, class, and club activities.

➢ Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures, or expenses, are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary funds and fiduciary funds financial statements. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized in the year for which they are levied.

Revenues from grants, entitlements, and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been satisfied.

Governmental fund financial statements are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues, except for certain grant revenues, are recognized when they become measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Significant revenues susceptible to accrual include ad valorem taxes, reimbursable-type grants and interest on investments. The District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal year. When grant terms provide that the expenditure of resources is the prime factor for determining eligibility for Federal, State, and other grant resources, revenue is recognized at the time the expenditure is made.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, expenditures are generally recognized when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on long-term debt, claims and judgments, early retirement incentive payments, postemployment healthcare benefits, and compensated absences, which are recognized when due. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation, are not recognized in governmental funds.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the proprietary funds' principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the District's internal service funds are charges for workers' compensation and employee dental insurance. Operating expenses include insurance claims, excess coverage premiums, employee compensation and purchased services. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed. When committed, assigned, or unassigned resources are available for use in governmental fund financial statements, it is the District's policy to use committed resources first, followed by assigned resources, and then unassigned resources as they are needed.

The charter schools are accounted for as governmental organizations and follow the same accounting model as the District's governmental activities.

- **Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

➢ Deposits and Investments

Cash balances from the majority of funds are pooled for investment purposes. Earnings from such investments are allocated to the respective funds based on applicable cash participation by each fund. The investment pools are managed such that all participating funds have the ability to deposit and withdraw cash as if they were demand deposit accounts, and therefore all balances representing participants' equity in the investment pools are classified as cash equivalents for purposes of these statements. For investments which are held separately from the pools, those which are highly liquid (including restricted assets) with an original maturity of 90 days or less are considered to be cash equivalents. The amounts reported as cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in demand deposits; amounts placed with the State Board of Administration (SBA) Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund Investment Pool (LGIP), which, effective July 1, 2009, is known as Florida PRIME; and amounts placed in the Wells Fargo Advantage Heritage Money Market Fund and the Florida Education Investment Trust Fund.

Cash deposits are held by banks qualified as public depositories under Florida law. All deposits are insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation and collateralized with securities held in Florida's multiple financial institution collateral pool as required by Chapter 280, Florida Statutes. The statement of cash flows considers cash and cash equivalents as those accounts used as demand deposit accounts and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of 90 days or less.

Investments consist of amounts placed in the SBA debt service accounts for investment of debt service moneys, with SBA for participation in the Florida PRIME investment pool created by Sections 218.405 and 218.417, Florida Statutes, and those made locally. These investment pools operate under investment guidelines established by Section 215.47, Florida Statutes.

The District's investments in Florida PRIME and the Florida Education Investment Trust Fund (FEITF), which the SBA and the FEITF indicate are Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 2a7-like external investment pools, as of June 30, 2015, are similar to money market funds in which shares are owned in the fund rather than the underlying investments. These amounts are reported at fair value, which is amortized cost.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments held locally consist of money market mutual funds, commercial paper, corporate notes and bonds, United States Treasury notes and strips, obligations of United States Agencies and Instrumentalities, and certificates of deposit and are reported at fair value. Types and amounts of investments held by the District at June 30, 2015 are further described in Note 3.

- **Inventories and Prepaid Items**

Inventories consist of expendable supplies held for consumption in the course of District operations. Inventories are stated at cost on a weighted average basis, except that United States Department of Agriculture donated foods are stated at their fair value as determined at the time of donation to the District's food service program by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Bureau of Food Distribution. The costs of inventories are recorded as expenditures at the time individual inventory items are requisitioned for consumption, except for transportation parts.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. The purchase method is used to account for prepaid items.

- **Capital Assets**

Expenditures for capital assets acquired or constructed for general District purposes are reported in the governmental fund that financed the acquisition or construction. The capital assets so acquired are reported in the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the governmental fund financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as those costing more than $750. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Donated assets are recorded at fair value at the date of donation. Capital assets shall be depreciated over their estimated useful lives unless they are inexhaustible (i.e. land and land improvements) or construction in progress. Land improvements consist of betterments, site preparation and site improvements that ready land for its intended use. Land improvements are characterized as having an unlimited life and are therefore not depreciated.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that does not add to the value of the asset or materially extends the assets lives are not capitalized. Interest costs incurred during construction of capital assets are not considered material and are not capitalized as part of the cost of construction.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Description	Estimated Lives
Improvements Other than Buildings	5 – 40 years
Buildings and Fixed Equipment	10 – 50 years
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment and Audio Visual Materials	3 – 15 years
Motor Vehicles	5 – 10 years
Computer Software	5 - 10 years

Changes in capital assets for the current year are further described in Note 5.

- **Deferred Outflows of Resources**

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate section, *Deferred Outflows of Resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an expense or expenditure until then. The District has one item that meets this criteria- the loss on refunding which is the difference between reacquisition price and net carrying amount of old debt.

- **Compensated Absences**

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employee’s right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at June 30th by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination payments and those employees for whom it is probable that they will become eligible to receive termination benefits in the future. The criteria for determining the vacation and sick leave liability is derived from Board policy, negotiated agreements, and State law.

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. For governmental fund financial statements, only the amount payable to employees who terminated their employment as of the end of the fiscal year is reported. The liability at year-end includes salary related payments such as Social Security, Medicare and Florida Retirement System contributions.

Changes in compensated absences liability for the current year are further described in Note 11.

- **Long-Term Debt**

Long-term debt obligations that will be financed from resources to be received in the future by governmental funds are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statement of net position. Bond and certificates of participation premiums and discounts, and differences between the reacquisition price and net carrying amount of the old debt are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds and certificates of participation using the effective interest method. Bonds and certificates of participation payable are reported net of the applicable premium or discount.

In the governmental fund financial statements, bonds and other long-term obligations are not recognized as liabilities until due. Governmental fund types recognize bond and certificates of participation premiums and discounts, as well as bond and certificates of participation issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Changes in long-term debt obligations for the current year are further described in Note 11.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

➢ **State Revenue Sources**

Significant revenues from State sources for current operations include the Florida Education Finance Program administered by the Florida Department of Education (Department) under the provisions of Section 1011.62, Florida Statutes.

In accordance with this law, the District determines and reports the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) students and related data to the Department. The Department performs certain edit checks on the reported number of FTE and related data, and calculates the allocation of funds to the District. The District is permitted to amend its original reporting for a period of five months following the date of original reporting. Such amendments may impact funding allocations for subsequent years. The Department may also adjust subsequent fiscal period allocations based upon an audit of the District's compliance in determining and reporting FTE and related data. Normally, such adjustments are treated as reductions or additions of revenue in the year when the adjustments are made.

The State provides financial assistance to administer certain educational programs. State Board of Education rules require that revenue earmarked for certain programs be expended only for the program for which the money is provided, and require that the money not expended as of the close of the fiscal year be carried forward into the following year to be expended for the same educational programs. The Department generally requires that these educational program revenues be accounted for in the General Fund. A portion of the fund balance of the General Fund is restricted in the governmental funds financial statements for the unspent balance of categorical and earmarked educational program resources.

A schedule of revenue from State sources for the current year is further described in Note 15.

➢ **District Property Taxes**

The Board is authorized by State law to levy property taxes for district school operations, capital improvements, and debt service.

Property taxes consist of ad valorem taxes on real and personal property within the District. Property values are determined by the Sarasota County Property Appraiser, and property taxes are collected by the Sarasota County Tax Collector.

The Board adopted the 2014 tax levy on September 16, 2014. Tax bills are mailed in October and taxes are payable between November 1 of the year assessed and March 31 of the following year at discounts of up to 4 percent for early payment.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Taxes become a lien on the property on January 1, and are delinquent on April 1, of the year following the year of assessment. State law provides for enforcement of collection of personal property taxes by seizure of the property to satisfy unpaid taxes, and for enforcement of collection of real property taxes by the sale of interest bearing tax certificates to satisfy unpaid taxes. The procedures result in the collection of essentially all taxes prior to June 30 of the year following the year of assessment.

Property tax revenues are recognized in the government-wide financial statements when the Board adopts the tax levy. Property tax revenues are recognized in the governmental fund financial statements when taxes are received by the District, except that revenue is accrued for taxes collected by the Sarasota County Tax Collector at fiscal year-end but not yet remitted to the District.

Millage rates and taxes levied for the current year are further described in Note 16.

- **<u>School Capital Outlay Surtax (Local Sales Tax)</u>**

The citizens of Sarasota County on November 4, 1997, approved a one-cent sales tax authorized under Section 212.055(6), Florida Statutes. The Board receives one-fourth of the one-cent sales tax. The surtax levy commenced on September 1, 1999, and remained in effect for a period of 10 years through 2009. The voters of Sarasota County approved the continuation of this tax effective September 1, 2009, which remains in effect for a period of 15 years through 2024.

- **<u>Federal Revenue Sources</u>**

The District receives Federal awards for the enhancement of various educational programs. Federal awards are generally received based on applications submitted to, and approved by, various granting agencies. For Federal awards in which a claim to these grant proceeds is based on incurring eligible expenditures, revenue is recognized to the extent that eligible expenditures have been incurred.

2. BUDGETARY COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The Board follows procedures established by State statutes and State Board of Education rules in establishing budget balances for governmental funds as described below:

- Budgets are prepared, public hearings are held, and original budgets are adopted annually for all governmental fund types in accordance with procedures and time intervals prescribed by law and State Board of Education rules.

- Appropriations are controlled at the function level within each fund (e.g., instruction, pupil personnel services, and school administration) and may be amended by resolution at any Board meeting prior to the due date for the annual financial report.

- Budgets are prepared using the same modified accrual basis as is used to account for governmental funds.

- Budgetary information is integrated into the accounting system and, to facilitate budget control, budget balances are encumbered when purchase orders are issued.

- Appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end and encumbrances outstanding are honored from the subsequent year's appropriations.

- The reported budgetary data consists of the original budget as well as the final appropriated budget after amendments approved by the Board.

3. INVESTMENTS

- The District's investment policy authorizes the following investments:
  - Savings accounts
  - Certificates of deposits
  - Intergovernmental investment pools
  - State and/or Local Government Taxable and/or Tax-Exempt Debt
  - Securities of the United States Government including obligations of the United States Treasury
  - United States Government Agencies
  - Federal Instrumentalities
  - Mortgage Backed Securities
  - Repurchase Agreements
  - Commercial Paper
  - Corporate Notes
  - Bankers' Acceptances

Investments at June 30, 2015, are shown below:

Investments	Maturities	Value
State Board of Administration (SBA):		
Florida PRIME	40 Day Average (1)	$ 70,140,525
Debt Service Accounts	6 Months	204,730
Wells Fargo Advantage Heritage Money Market Fund	30 Day Average (1)	6,806,024
Wells Fargo Advantage Heritage Money Market Fund	30 Day Average (2)	2,192,123
Florida Education Investment Trust Fund (FEITF)	51 days (1)	9,725,081
Obligations of United States Agencies and Instrumentalities	August 2016-September 2017	13,113,863
Obligations of United States Agencies and Instrumentalities	7/10/2015	2,000,010
United States Treasury Strip	5/15/2027	10,578,709
United States Treasury Notes	August 2016-April 2018	28,975,055
Obligations of United States Agencies and Instrumentalities - FAMC Discount Note	11/16/2015	1,044,561
Commercial Paper	7/15/2015	17,998,960
Corporate Notes	April 2017-June 2018	13,309,996
Money Market Fund	30 Day Average (2)	104,319
Total Investments		$ 176,193,956

(1) Investments are reported as cash equivalents.

(2) Cash held by fiscal agent or under a paying agent agreement for investment purposes.

3. INVESTMENTS (continued)

- **Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Section 218.415, Florida Statutes, limits investment maturities to provide sufficient liquidity to pay obligations as they come due. The District has a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses from increasing interest rates.

Florida PRIME had weighted average days to maturity (WAM) of 34 days and FEITF had a WAM of 32 days at June 30, 2015. A portfolio's WAM reflects the average maturity in days based on final maturity or reset date, in the case of floating rate instruments. WAM measures the sensitivity of the portfolio to interest rate changes.

- **Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Section 218.415(17), Florida Statutes, limits investments in money market funds to Securities and Exchange Commission registered money market funds with the highest credit quality rating from a nationally recognized rating agency; Florida PRIME or any intergovernmental investment pool authorized pursuant to the Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act as provided in Section 163.01, Florida Statutes; and investments in interest-bearing time deposits to qualified public depositories, as defined in Section 280.02, Florida Statutes; and direct obligations of the United States Treasury.

The District's investments in the SBA Debt Service Accounts are to provide for debt service payments on bond debt issued by the State Board of Education for the benefit of the District. The District relies on policies developed by SBA for managing interest rate risk and credit risk on this account.

3. INVESTMENTS (continued)

As of June 30, 2015, the District's investments in the Florida PRIME is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

The Wells Fargo Advantage Heritage Money Market Fund was rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

The Florida Education Investment Trust Fund was rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

Obligations of United States Agencies and Instrumentalities totaling $13,113,863 were rated AA+ by Standard & Poor's.

Commercial paper was rated A-1 short term by Standard and Poor's.

The District's investment in Obligations of United States Agencies and Instrumentalities is authorized under a forward delivery agreement with the Qualified Zone Academy Bonds paying agent. The forward delivery agreement authorizes the investment of the sinking fund amounts in certain eligible securities, including, without limitation, the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and Federal Farm Credit Banks. The eligible securities must have a maturity date that is on or before November 16, 2021. The District's investment in the Federal Agriculture Mortgage Corporation discount note is rated Aaa by Moody's.

The District's investment in United States Treasury Strips authorized under the supplemental trust agreement for the 2010A Qualified School Construction Bonds. The agreement authorizes the investment of the sinking fund amounts in certain eligible securities, including, without limitation, U.S. Treasury Strips and Notes and the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and Farm Credit Banks. The eligible securities must have a maturity date that is on or before June 15, 2027. Disclosure of credit risk is not required for the District's investment in a United States Treasury Strip.

- **Custodial Credit Risk**

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the District will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

3. INVESTMENTS (continued)

Section 218.415(18), Florida Statutes, requires the District to earmark all investments and 1) if registered with the issuer or its agents, the investment must be immediately placed for safekeeping in a location that protects the governing body's interest in the security; 2) if in book entry form, the investment must be held for the credit of the governing body by a depository chartered by the Federal Government, the State of Florida (State), or any other state or territory of the United States which has a branch or principal place of business in this State, or by a national association organized and existing under the laws of the United States which is authorized to accept and execute trusts and which is doing business in this State, and must be kept by the depository in an account separate and apart from the assets of the financial institution; or 3) if physically issued to the holder but not registered with the issuer or its agents, must be immediately placed for safekeeping in a secured vault. The District has a formal investment policy that addresses custodial credit risk.

The District's $1,044,561 investment in a FAMC discount note was held in a custody account by the paying agent.

The District's $10,578,709 investment in the U.S. Treasury Strip was held in a custody account by the paying agent.

- **Concentration of Credit Risk**

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the District's investment in a single issuer. The District has a formal policy that limits the amount the District may invest in any one issuer.

3. INVESTMENTS (continued)

The below table reflects the District's investment policy minimum rating requirements, maturity limits, maximum investment allocation limits and maximum single issuer limits by investment security type:

Security Type	Minimum Rating Requirement	Maturity Limits	Maximum Allocation Limit	Maximum Issuer Limit
United States Government Securities	N/A	5 Years	100%	N/A
United States Government Agencies (full faith and credit of the United States Government)	N/A	5 Years	50%	25%
Federal Instrumentalities (United States Government Sponsored Enterprises ("GSE") which are non-full faith and credit).*	N/A	5 Years	80%	40%
Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) *	N/A	5 Years	20%	15%
Non-Negotiable Interest Bearing Time Certificates of Deposit	N/A	1 Years	50%	25%
Repurchase Agreements	N/A	60 Days	50%	25%
Commercial Paper	P-1/A-1	270 Days	25%	15%
Corporate Notes	Single "A" category by two NRSROs	5 Years	25%	5%
Bankers' Acceptances	P-1/A-1	180 Days	35%	20%
State and/or Local Government Taxable and/or Tax-Exempt Debt	Single "A" category by two NRSROs	5 Years	20%	10%
Registered Investment Companies (Money Market Mutual Funds)	AAAm	N/A	50%	25%
Intergovernmental Investment Pool	AAA	N/A	25%	N/A
Florida PRIME	AAAm	N/A	75%	N/A

*The combined total of available funds invested in Federal Instrumentalities and Mortgage- Backed Securities cannot be more than 80%.

4. RECEIVABLES

The majority of receivables are due from other agencies. These receivables and the remaining accounts receivable are considered to be fully collectible. As such, no allowance for uncollectible amounts is accrued.

Due from other agencies at June 30, 2015, are shown below:

US Government	$	967,214
Florida Department of Education		963,547
Agency For Health Care Administration		595,479
US Department of Agriculture		224,833
Sarasota County Tax Collector		103,309
Sarasota County Sheriff		77,507
Miscellaneous Governmental Agencies		56,856
Sarasota County Area Transit		37,675
SWFWMD Grant		37,246
Sarasota County Government		27,222
State of Florida		21,966
Florida Retirement System		44,421
Sarasota County Fire Dept		6,917
Nokomis Fire Department		5,846
	$	3,170,038

5. CHANGES IN CAPITAL ASSETS

Changes in capital assets are presented in the table below.

	Balance 7/1/2014	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2015
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 31,546,729	$ 372,524	$ -	$ 31,919,253
Land Improvements	75,508,871	591,785	-	76,100,656
Construction in Progress	24,356,020	20,384,701	11,813,875	32,926,846
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	131,411,620	21,349,010	11,813,875	140,946,755
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Improvements Other Than Buildings	61,289,213	2,231,831	13,000	63,508,044
Buildings and Fixed Equipment	961,992,420	18,856,560	1,228,124	979,620,856
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment and Audio Visual Materials	56,653,798	8,176,370	9,304,067	55,526,101
Motor Vehicles	33,269,983	2,896,573	1,660,184	34,506,372
Equipment Under Capital Leases	32,203,325	8,867,710	5,056,209	36,014,826
Computer Software	8,934,681	3,753,114	-	12,687,795
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	1,154,343,420	44,782,158	17,261,584	1,181,863,994
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(30,077,241)	(2,631,283)	9,967	(32,698,557)
Buildings and Fixed Equipment	(232,130,810)	(22,136,047)	1,053,488	(253,213,369)
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment and Audio Visual Materials	(44,205,455)	(3,746,908)	9,166,117	(38,786,246)
Motor Vehicles	(20,931,858)	(2,382,813)	1,660,184	(21,654,487)
Equipment Under Capital Leases	(11,556,429)	(7,054,769)	5,056,208	(13,554,990)
Computer Software	(2,624,769)	(922,312)	-	(3,547,081)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(341,526,562)	(38,874,132)	16,945,964	(363,454,730)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	812,816,858	5,908,026	315,620	818,409,264
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 944,228,478	$ 27,257,036	$ 12,129,495	$ 959,356,019

The class of property under capital leases is presented in Note 7.

5. CHANGES IN CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Function	Amount
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	
Instruction	$ 33,560,937
Student Support Services	5,305
Instructional Media Services	2,645
Instruction and Curriculum Development Services	5,401
Instructional Staff Training	34,850
Board of Education	-
General Administration	244,913
School Administration	24,633
Facility Services	1,712,035
Fiscal Services	91
Food Services	103,895
Central Services	406,008
Pupil Transportation Services	2,463,445
Operation of Plant	77,996
Maintenance of Plant	185,611
Administrative Technology Services	42,792
Community Services	3,575
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	$ 38,874,132

6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and other current liabilities at June 30, 2015, are shown below:

Construction Contracts Payable	$ 3,928,706
Accounts Payable	7,318,019
Salary and Wages Payable	1,326,854
Payroll Deductions and Withholdings Payable	1,250,417
Deposits Payable	17,700
	$ 13,841,696

7. OBLIGATIONS UNDER CAPITAL LEASES

The class and amount of property being acquired under capital leases are as follows:

Asset Description	Asset Balance
Equipment:	
Copier Equipment	$ 1,096,435
Computer Equipment	40,065,137
	$ 41,161,572

Future minimum capital lease obligations and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of June 30 are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Total
2016	$ 8,663,513
2017	7,626,086
2018	5,959,942
2019	2,244,339
2020	-
Total minimum lease payments	24,493,880
Less interest	(1,142,667)
Present value of minimum payments	$ 23,351,213

The imputed interest rates range from 1.450 to 3.496 percent.

8. CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION PAYABLE

The District entered into a financing arrangement on September 15, 2004. This arrangement was characterized as a lease-purchase agreement, with the Corporation whereby the District secured financing of various educational facilities in the amount of $50,000,000. The financing was accomplished through the issuance of Certificates of Participation, Series 2004, to be repaid from the proceeds of rents paid by the District.

The District also entered into a financing arrangement on March 25, 2009. This arrangement was characterized as a lease-purchase agreement, with the Corporation whereby the District secured financing of various educational facilities in the amount of $75,625,000. The financing was accomplished through the issuance of Certificates of Participation, Series 2009, to be repaid from the proceeds of rents paid by the District.

8. CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION PAYABLE (continued)

The District also entered into a financing arrangement on September 1, 2010. This arrangement was characterized as a lease-purchase agreement in the form of Qualified School Construction Bonds, with the Corporation whereby the District secured financing of various education facilities and equipment in the amount of $43,026,000. The Qualified School Construction Bond financing was accomplished through the issuance of Certificates of Participation, Series 2010A, to be repaid from the proceeds of rents paid by the District.

Qualified School Construction Bonds provide for a refundable credit from the United States Department of Treasury in accordance with Section 6431(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, equal to the lesser of the amount of interest payable with respect to the Certificates on such date or the amount of interest which would have been payable with respect to the Certificates on such date if such interest were determined at the tax credit rate otherwise applicable to such Certificates in accordance with the Code. The tax credit rate set by the Department on August 30, 2010 was 4.85 percent. This interest rate credit will be paid to the District with respect to the Certificates (the "Subsidy Payment").

Lease principal payments in the amount of $2,126,395 are required to be deposited by the District into a sinking fund on an annual basis, and interest at the rate of 4.94 percent is paid semiannually. Sinking fund proceeds are invested and accumulate over the life of the issue, ending in a lump sum repayment to the leaseholders at maturity. The annual principal lease payment is adjusted as required based upon final investment earnings.

The District also entered into a financing arrangement on September 16, 2010. This arrangement was characterized as a lease-purchase agreement, with the Corporation whereby the District secured financing of various education facilities in the amount of $70,070,000. The financing was accomplished through the issuance of Certificates of Participation, Series 2010B, to be repaid from the proceeds of rents paid by the District.

As a condition of the above financing arrangements, the District has given a ground lease on District property to the Corporation with a rental fee of $10 per year. The 2004, 2009, 2010A and 2010B leases have an original term extending to the date that the Certificates of Participation are paid, or prior to July 1, 2015 for the 2004 certificates, prior to July 1, 2024 for the 2009 certificates, prior to July 1, 2025 for the 2010B certificates, and prior to July 1, 2027 for the 2010A certificates. If the District fails to provide for the rent payment through to term, the District may be required to surrender the sites and financed improvements to the Corporation.

8. CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION PAYABLE (continued)

The District properties included in the ground lease under this arrangement include:

Series 2004 Certificates of Participation

Phillippi Shores Elementary School
Venice Elementary School
Wilkinson Elementary School

Series 2009 Certificates of Participation

Atwater Elementary School
Sarasota County Technical Institute

Series 2010A Certificate of Participation (Qualified School Construction Bonds

Booker High School

Series 2010B Certificates of Participation

Booker High School
Venice High School

The lease payments are payable by the District semiannually, on July 1 and January 1, with interest rates ranging from 3.00 to 5.50 percent. The following is a schedule by years of future minimum lease payments as of June 30:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Series 2009 Lease	Series 2010A Lease	Series 2010B Lease	Total
2016	$ 7,272,819	$ 2,125,484	$ 6,548,845	$ 15,947,148
2017	7,272,219	2,125,484	6,551,645	15,949,348
2018	7,275,219	2,125,484	6,551,845	15,952,548
2019	7,271,994	2,125,484	6,549,595	15,947,073
2020	7,274,331	2,125,484	6,551,495	15,951,310
2021-2025	29,098,156	10,627,422	32,751,110	72,476,688
2026-2027	-	47,276,971	-	47,276,971
Total Minimum Lease Payments	65,464,738	68,531,813	65,504,535	199,501,086
Add: Unamortized Premium on Debt	63,922	-	3,702,152	3,766,074
Less: Interest	(14,089,738)	(25,505,813)	(14,204,535)	(53,800,086)
Total Certificates of Participation	$ 51,438,922	$ 43,026,000	$ 55,002,152	$ 149,467,074

9. BONDS PAYABLE

Bonds payable at June 30, 2015, are as follows:

Bond Type	Amount Outstanding	Interest Rates (Percent)	Annual Maturity To
State School Bonds:			
Series 2006-A	1,020,000	4.125-4.625	2026
Series 2008-A	950,000	4.25-5.00	2028
Series 2009-A	840,000	5.00	2019
Series 2010	1,495,000	3.50-5.00	2030
Series 2011-A	475,000	3.00-5.00	2023
Series 2014-A	604,000	3.00-5.00	2024
Series 2014-B	2,802,000	2.00-5.00	2020
District Revenue Bonds:			
Qualified Academy Zone Bonds	1,299,696		2021
Subtotal	9,485,696		
Add: Unamortized Premium on Debt	780,174		
Total Bonds Payable	$ 10,265,870		

The various bonds were issued to finance capital outlay projects of the District.

The following is a description of the bonded debt issues:

- **<u>State School Bonds</u>**

  These bonds were issued by the State Board of Education on behalf of the District. The bonds mature serially, and are secured by a pledge of the District's portion of the State-assessed motor vehicle license tax. Additionally, the State’s full faith and credit is also pledged as security for these bonds. Principal and interest payments, investment of Debt Service Fund resources, and compliance with reserve requirements are administered by the State Board of Education and the State Board of Administration.

9. BONDS PAYABLE (continued)

Annual requirements to amortize all bonded debt outstanding as of June 30, 2015, are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30: State School Bonds	Total	Principal	Interest
2016	$ 1,655,147	$ 1,260,000	$ 395,147
2017	1,674,655	1,352,000	322,655
2018	1,675,053	1,419,000	256,053
2019	842,628	657,000	185,628
2020	617,046	463,000	154,046
2021-2025	2,443,462	1,955,000	488,462
2026-2030	1,193,069	1,080,000	113,069
Total	$ 10,101,060	$ 8,186,000	$ 1,915,060

➢ **Qualified Zone Academy Bonds**

The District entered into a purchase contract dated November 1, 2005, under the Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZAB) Program. The QZAB program provides no interest cost financing to purchase certain goods or services for schools located in eligible District areas (zones). The District received financing of $1,299,696 from a local bank on November 16, 2005. Interest on the debt is paid by the United States Government through the issuance of Federal income tax credits to the holder of the QZAB debt (the bank). The rate of return to the bank was established by the United States Government at the time of the sale.

Repayment of the original $1,299,696 financing proceeds is due in full on November 16, 2021. In connection with the financing, the District entered into a forward delivery agreement dated November 16, 2005, requiring a single deposit of $726,519 into a sinking fund. The forward delivery agreement provides for a guaranteed investment return of 3.67 percent per annum whereby the required deposit, along with accrued interest, will be sufficient to repay the debt at maturity. The invested assets accumulated pursuant to the forward delivery agreement are held under a custodial agreement until the debt matures. There is $1,044,561 in this sinking fund at June 30, 2015.

10. DEFEASED DEBT

In prior years, the Board defeased in substance certain outstanding bonds by placing a portion of the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old debt. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the in-substance defeased bonds are not included in the District's financial statements.

On December 2, 2014, the bond proceeds received for the issuance of the State Board of Education (SBE) Capital Outlay Bonds, 2014 Series B, $2,802,000, refunded certain callable portions of the SBE Capital Outlay Bonds, 2005 Series B. Accordingly, Series 2005 Series B, $3,020,000 is considered defeased. As a result of this refunding, the District will see a decrease in Debt Service payments of $252,179.

On June 30, 2015, debt considered defeased in substance are as follows:

Debt Issue	Amount Outstanding
State School Bonds, Series 1999A	$ 960,000
State School Bonds, Series 2003A	515,000
State School Bonds, Series 2004A	690,000
State School Bonds, Series 2005B	3,020,000
Total Defeased Debt	$ 5,185,000

11. CHANGES IN LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities:

Description	Balance 7/1/2014	Additions	Deductions	Balance 6/30/2015	Due in One Year
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES					
Bonds Payable	$ 11,769,884	$ 3,068,434	$ 4,572,448	$ 10,265,870	$ 1,260,000
Obligations Under Capital Leases	21,488,041	8,867,710	7,004,538	23,351,213	8,062,028
Certificates of Participation Payable	164,359,419	-	14,892,345	149,467,074	8,940,000
Liability for Compensated Absences	35,016,056	7,675,746	10,244,386	32,447,416	9,599,409
Estimated Insurance Claims Payable	8,914,497	4,025,116	4,250,209	8,689,404	3,020,248
Early Retirement Incentive Payable	583,066	-	188,112	394,954	296,187
Other Postemployment Healthcare Benefits Payable	10,454,190	2,351,887	2,565,510	10,240,567	-
Total Governmental Activities	$ 252,585,153	$ 25,988,893	$ 43,717,548	$ 234,856,498	$ 31,177,872

For the governmental activities, compensated absences, early retirement incentive, and other postemployment healthcare benefits are generally liquidated with resources of the General Fund. The estimated insurance claims are generally liquidated with resources of the internal service funds as discussed in Note 20.

12. FUND BALANCE REPORTING

There are two major types of fund balances, nonspendable and spendable. Nonspendable fund balances are balances that cannot be spent because they are not expected to be converted to cash or they are legally or contractually required to remain intact. Examples of this classification are prepaid items, inventories, and principal (corpus) of an endowment fund. The District does not have any nonspendable funds related to endowments. The District has inventories totaling $1,250,818 and prepaid assets totaling $2,080,099 that are considered nonspendable.

Spendable fund balances are classified based on a hierarchy of spending constraints. The District has classified the spendable fund balances as *Restricted, Assigned, and Unassigned* and considered each to have been spent when expenditures are incurred. The District does not report any C*ommitted* fund balance. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed. When committed, assigned, or unassigned resources are available for use in governmental fund financial statements, it is the District's policy to use committed resources first, followed by assigned resources, and then unassigned resources as they are needed.

- <u>Restricted</u>: The portion of fund balance on which constraints have been placed by creditors, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation. Restricted fund balance places the most binding level of constraint on the use of fund balance. The District classifies most of its fund balances other than General Fund as restricted, as well as unspent State categorical and earmarked education funding that are legally or otherwise restricted. The District's restricted fund balance total is $85,713,314 and represents $1,370,315 for categorical programs, $79,145 for grants, $5,108,578 for food service, $14,020,123 for debt service and $65,135,153 for capital projects.

- <u>Committed</u>: The portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the highest level of decision-making authority (i.e., majority vote of the Board at a public meeting).

  These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board removes or changes the specified use by taking the same action it employed to previously commit the amounts. The District does not report any committed fund balance.

- <u>Assigned</u>: The portion of fund balance that is intended to be used for specific purposes, but is neither restricted nor committed. Assigned amounts include those that have been set aside for a specific purpose by

12. FUND BALANCE REPORTING (continued)

an authorized government body or official, but the constraint imposed does not satisfy the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. This category includes any remaining positive amounts, for governmental funds other than the General Fund, not classified as nonspendable, restricted, or committed. The District also classifies amounts as assigned that are constrained to be used for a specific purpose based on actions of the Superintendent and the Chief Financial Officer as authorized by Board Policy 7.101 and not included in other categories. The District's assigned fund balance total is $14,111,738 and represents $5,358,384 in district projects, $1,948,765 in school operating budget carryforwards and $6,804,589 in capital projects.

- Unassigned: The General Fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance. The portion of fund balance that is the residual classification for the General Fund. This balance represents amounts that have not been assigned to other funds and that have not been restricted, committed, or assigned for specific purposes. The unassigned fund balance in the General Fund is $33,104,480.

The District has adopted Board Policy 7.101 that the unassigned fund balance in the General Fund will be, at a minimum, 7.5 percent of the total appropriations and transfers out. The District currently exceeds this policy with an unassigned fund balance at 8.2 percent.

12. FUND BALANCE REPORTING (continued)

The following is a schedule of fund balances by category at June 30, 2015:

	Major Funds					
	General	Debt Service - Other Debt Service	Capital Projects - Local Capital Improvement Tax	Capital Projects - Other Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Fund Balances						
Nonspendable:						
Inventories	$ 964,860	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 285,958	$ 1,250,818
Prepaid items	2,080,099	-	-	-	-	2,080,099
Spendable:						-
Restricted:						-
Categorical Programs	1,370,315	-	-	-	-	1,370,315
Grants	13,810	-	-	-	65,335	79,145
Special Revenue -						-
Food Service	-	-	-	-	5,108,578	5,108,578
Debt Service	-	1,044,561	-	-	12,975,562	14,020,123
Capital Projects	-	-	30,745,763	34,216,181	173,109	65,135,053
Assigned:						-
School Operations:						-
District Projects	5,358,384	-	-	-	-	5,358,384
School Carryforwards	1,948,765	-	-	-	-	1,948,765
Capital Projects	-	-	-	6,804,589	-	6,804,589
Unassigned	33,104,480	-	-	-	-	33,104,480
Total Fund Balances	$ 44,840,713	$ 1,044,561	$ 30,745,763	$ 41,020,770	$ 18,608,542	$ 136,260,349

13. CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS

Encumbrances: Appropriations in governmental funds are encumbered upon issuance of purchase order for goods and services. Even though appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year, unfilled purchase orders of the current year are carried forward and the next year's appropriations are likewise encumbered. The Special Revenue-Federal Economic Stimulus fund has a zero fund balance. This type of reimbursement grant has not been recognized in the financial statements yet to reflect the encumbrance amount in the fund balance category.

The following is a schedule of encumbrances at June 30, 2015:

Major Funds					
General	Special Revenue - Federal Economic Stimulus	Capital Projects - Local Capital Improvement Fund	Capital Funds - Other Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
$ 3,064,958	$ 393,151	$ 16,133,972	$ 24,072,898	$ 1,474,818	$ 45,139,797

Construction Contracts: Encumbrances include the following major construction contract commitments at fiscal year-end:

Project Name	Contract Amount	Completed To Date	Balance Committed
Alta Vista	$ 1,100,078	$ -	$ 1,100,078
Ashton	130,483	62,427	68,056
Bay Haven	7,181,577	5,553,458	1,628,119
Booker High	38,827,662	38,340,770	486,892
Englewood	584,190	136,242	447,948
Fruitville	7,117,829	701,365	6,416,464
Gocio	143,749	32,035	111,714
Oak Park	272,773	143,243	129,530
Pineview	4,294,315	1,396,605	2,897,710
Sarasota Technical College	19,783,384	19,220,375	563,009
Sarasota High	28,612,981	15,667,032	12,945,949
North Port SCT	1,041,991	112,659	929,332
Toledo Blade	357,491	16,034	341,457
Venice High	36,421,786	36,232,708	189,078
District Wide	1,030,377	236,764	793,613
Total	$ 146,900,666	$ 117,851,717	$ 29,048,949

14. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS

The following is a summary of interfund receivables and payables reported in the fund financial statements:

Funds	Interfund Receivables	Interfund Payables
Major Funds:		
General	$ 223,195	$ 557,340
Other Debt Service	212,300	630
Capital Projects:		
Local Capital Improvement Tax	967,214	431,233
Other Capital Projects	221,714	453
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	598,627	1,236,249
Internal Service Funds	2,855	-
Total	$ 2,225,905	$ 2,225,905

Interfund receivables and payables are temporary loans of cash between funds allowable under Section 1011.09(2), Florida Statutes, for a period of less than 13 months. The temporary loans do not restrict, impede, or limit implementation or fulfillment of the original purposes for which the monies were received in the fund providing the advancement. All amounts will be repaid within the 2015-16 fiscal year.

14. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS (continued)

The following is a summary of interfund transfers reported in the fund financial statements:

	Interfund	
Funds	Transfers In	Transfers Out
Major Funds:		
General	$ 20,048,095	$ 550,279
Debt Service:		
Other Debt Service	27,526,417	-
Capital Projects:		
Local Capital Improvement Tax	-	47,236,709
Other Capital Projects	-	1,997,191
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	2,389,761	730,373
Internal Service Funds	550,279	-
Total	$ 50,514,552	$ 50,514,552

Interfund transfers of money represent permanent transfers of monies between funds. The transfer from the General Fund to the Internal Service Funds was to reimburse the general liability and automobile liability self-insurance funds. Transfers from the Local Capital Improvement Tax Fund were for the purpose of funding maintenance and equipment expenditures and payment of premiums for property and casualty insurance in the General Fund and for paying debt service expenditures in the Other Debt Service Fund and Nonmajor Governmental Funds. Transfers from Other Capital Projects Fund were for capital outlay to charter schools, and to reimburse certain capital outlay expenditures.

15. SCHEDULE OF STATE REVENUE SOURCES

The following is a schedule of the District's State revenue for the 2014-15 fiscal year:

Source:	Amount
Categorical educational programs - Class size reduction	$ 46,984,541
Florida education finance program	20,307,095
Workforce development program	7,447,645
School recognition	2,390,950
Motor vehicle license tax (capital outlay & debt service)	1,870,473
Charter school capital outlay	1,997,191
Public education capital outlay	730,373
Racing commissions	446,500
Adults with disabilities	435,808
Discretionary lottery funds	153,943
Mobile home license tax	245,898
Food service supplement	170,974
Performance based incentives	50,675
Miscellaneous	433,686
Total	$ 83,665,752

Accounting policies relating to certain State revenue sources are described in Note 1.

16. PROPERTY TAXES

The following is a summary of millages and taxes levied (net of an estimated uncollectible amount) on the 2014 tax roll for the 2014-15 fiscal year:

Funds	Millage Rates	Taxes Levied
General Fund		
Nonvoted School Tax:		
Required Local Effort	4.529	$ 205,476,789
Basic Discretionary Local Effort	0.748	33,936,109
Voted Tax:		
Operating	1.000	45,369,130
Capital Projects Funds		
Nonvoted Tax:		
Local Capital Improvements	1.500	68,078,087
Total	7.777	$ 352,860,115

17. STATE RETIREMENT PROGRAMS

Florida Retirement System. The Florida Retirement System (FRS) covers all regular employees of the District. The FRS offers employees a defined benefit retirement plan and a defined contribution program. The District is required to make contributions in accordance with rates established by the Florida Legislature. Essentially all regular employees of participating employers are eligible and must enroll as members of the FRS. During the 2011 legislative session, the laws governing the FRS were amended and effective July 1, 2011, requires all employees except Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) participants to start contributing 3 percent of their salary into the retirement system, excludes service credit earned after July 1, 2011 from the calculation of a member's cost-of-living increase at the time of retirement, reduces the interest rate earned on DROP participant accounts to 1.3 percent for new participants, and changes the normal retirement age and or years of service requirements, vesting requirements and calculation of average final compensation for members of the FRS initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2011.

Defined Benefit Plan. Most employees working for the District are covered by a State-administered, cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit retirement plan (Plan) under the FRS. Plan provisions are established by Chapters 121 and 122, Florida Statutes; Chapter 112, Part IV, Florida Statutes; Chapter 238, Florida Statutes; and FRS Rules, Chapter 60S, Florida Administrative Code, wherein Plan eligibility, contributions, and benefits are defined and described in detail. Employees in the Plan vest at six years of service if enrolled before July 1, 2011. All employees enrolled in the plan on or after July 1, 2011 vest at eight years of service. All vested members, enrolled prior to July 1, 2011, are eligible for normal retirement benefits at age 62 or at any age after 30 years of service, which may include up to 4 years of credit for military service, except for members classified as special risk who are eligible for normal retirement benefits at age 55 or at any age after 25 years

17. STATE RETIREMENT PROGRAMS (continued)

of service. Members who enrolled in the plan on or after July 1, 2011 and become vested are eligible for normal retirement benefits at age 65 or at any age after 33 years of service, which may include up to 4 years of credit for military service, except for members classified as special risk who are eligible for normal retirement benefits at age 60 or at any age after 30 years of service. The Plan also includes an early retirement provision but there is a benefit reduction for each year a member retires before his or her normal retirement date. The Plan provides retirement, disability, and death benefits and annual cost-of-living adjustments.

The DROP Program, subject to provisions of Section 121.091, Florida Statutes permits employees eligible for normal retirement under the Plan to defer receipt of monthly benefit payments while continuing employment with an FRS employer. An employee may participate in DROP for a period not to exceed 60 months after electing to participate, except that certain instructional personnel may participate for up to 96 months.

During the period of DROP participation, deferred monthly benefits are held in the FRS Trust Fund and accrue interest.

Defined Contribution Plan. Pursuant to Section 121.4501, Florida Statutes, the Florida Legislature created a defined contribution program called the Florida Retirement System Investment Plan (Investment Plan). Employees in the Investment Plan vest after one year of service. District employees participating in DROP are not eligible to participate in the program. This program is administered by FRS as an option to the defined benefit plan, and is self-directed by the employee. The employees have the responsibility of selecting how their funds are invested within the approved set of investment choices and may take their funds when they leave FRS. Employer and employee contributions are defined by law, but the ultimate benefit depends in part on the performance of investment funds. The Investment Plan is funded by employer and employee contributions that are based on salary and membership class (Regular Class, Special Risk Class, etc.). Contributions are directed to the individual member accounts, and the individual members allocate contributions and account balances among various approved investment choices. There were 756 District participants in the Investment Plan during the 2014-15 fiscal year. Required employer contributions made to the program totaled $2,190,432 and employee contributions totaled $885,826.

17. STATE RETIREMENT PROGRAMS (continued)

Funding Policy. The contribution rates for Plan members are established and may be amended by the State of Florida. During the 2012-13 fiscal year, contribution rates were amended to require all employees except DROP participants to start contributing 3 percent of their salary into the retirement system. The current rates for 2014-15 are as follows:

Membership Class	Percent of Gross Salary Employee	Employer (A)
Florida Retirement System, Regular	3.00	7.37
Florida Retirement System, Elected County Officers	3.00	43.24
Florida Retirement System, Senior Management Service	3.00	21.14
Florida Retirement System, DROP	0.00	12.28
Florida Retirement System, Special Risk System	3.00	19.82
Florida Retirement System, Reemployed Retiree	(B)	(B)

Notes: (A) Employer rates include 1.20 percent for the postemployment health insurance subsidy. Also, employer rates, other than for DROP participants, include 0.03 percent for administrative costs of the Investment Plan.

(B) Contribution rates are dependent upon retirement class in which reemployed.

The District's liability for participation is limited to the payment of the required contribution at the rates and frequencies established by law on future payrolls of the District. The District's contributions for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2013, June 30, 2014, and June 30, 2015, totaled $10,755,347, $16,202,718 and $16,941,702 respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each fiscal year. The employees' contributions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015 were $5,480,936.

Pension Reporting. The financial statements and other supplemental information of FRS are included in the comprehensive annual financial report of the State of Florida, which may be obtained from the Florida Department of Financial Services. Also, an annual report on FRS, which includes its financial statements, required supplemental information, actuarial report, and other relevant information, may be obtained from the Florida Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement.

18. SPECIAL TERMINATION BENEFITS

On May 18, 1993, the Board approved the establishment of a one-time early retirement incentive program for members of the instructional and classified collective bargaining units and its administrative personnel who signed an agreement to participate in the program and agreed to retire from employment under the provisions of the FRS as explained in Note 17. The early out program was offered only until August 15, 1993.

18. SPECIAL TERMINATION BENEFITS (continued)

Participating employees were required to select an option under the existing provisions of the FRS which pays over the life of the employee the maximum retirement benefit payable, forfeiting an option which would pay decreased retirement benefits for the lifetime of both the employee and a joint annuitant (Survivor). To compensate for the loss of these extended survivor benefits, the District, as part of the Early Out Program, purchased on behalf of participating employees a flexible premium universal life insurance policy to be paid for over the life of the retiree, providing death benefits upon the qualified employee's death equaling the amount the survivor would have received, including a 3 percent annual cost of living adjustment (COLA), had the qualified employee selected the FRS option which paid survivor benefits. Premiums are to be paid for over the life of the participating employee. The District reported a liability of $394,954 in the Statement of Net Position representing the present value of the estimated future payments for life insurance premiums for the remaining 106 employees who elected to retire during the 1992-93 and 1993-94 fiscal years and participate in the program.

19. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Plan Description – The Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Plan is a single-employer defined benefit plan administered by the District. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 112.0801, Florida Statutes, former employees who retire from the District and their eligible dependents may continue to participate in one of four fully insured comprehensive plans for medical and prescription drug coverage. The District subsidizes the premium rates paid by retirees by allowing them to participate in the OPEB Plan at reduced or blended group (implicitly subsidized) premium rates for both active and retired employees. These rates provide an implicit subsidy for retirees because, on an actuarial basis, their current and future claims are expected to result in higher costs to the OPEB Plan on average than those of active employees. The District does not provide any explicit subsidies for retiree coverage. Retirees are not required to enroll in the Federal Medicare programs parts A and B for their primary coverage as soon as they are eligible. A retiree may also participate in the District's life insurance program that provides $5,000 coverage reducing to $2,500 at age 70. The OPEB Plan does not issue a stand-alone report, and is not included in the report of a public employee retirement system or other entity. A copy of the actuarial report provided by AON Hewitt dated August 25, 2015 is available in the District's Finance Department.

19. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

Funding Policy – Plan contribution requirements of the District and OPEB Plan members are established and may be amended through action from the Board. The District has not advance-funded or established a funding methodology for the annual OPEB costs or the net OPEB obligation and the OPEB Plan is financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. As of the valuation date there were 348 retirees and 38 eligible dependents receiving postemployment health care benefits and 1,950 receiving life insurance coverage. For the 2014-15 fiscal year, the District provided required contributions of $2,565,510 toward annual OPEB costs, comprised of benefit payments made on behalf of retirees for claims expenses, retention costs, and net of retiree contributions totaling $2,696,409 which is 1.10 percent of the covered payroll.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation – The District's annual OPEB cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with parameters of GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. The ARC represents a level of funding that if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period not to exceed 30 years. The following table shows the District's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the OPEB Plan, and changes in the District's net OPEB obligation:

Description	Amount
Normal Cost (service cost for one year)	$ 1,246,758
Amortization of Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	971,597
Interest on Normal Cost and Amortization	88,734
Annual Required Contribution	2,307,089
Interest on Net OPEB Obligation	418,168
Adjustment to Annual Required Contribution	(373,370)
Annual OPEB Cost (expense)	2,351,887
Contribution Toward the OPEB Cost	(2,565,510)
Increase in Net OPEB Obligation	(213,623)
Net OPEB Obligation, Beginning of Year	10,454,190
Net OPEB Obligation, End of Year	$ 10,240,567

19. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

The District's annual OPEB cost, contribution amounts, percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the OPEB Plan, and the net OPEB obligation as of June 30, 2015, and the two preceding years, were as follows:

Fiscal Year	Annual OPEB Cost	Amount Contributed	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
2012-2013	$ 2,825,394	2,010,104	71.1%	$ 9,416,536
2013-2014	2,999,243	1,961,589	65.4%	10,454,190
2014-2015	2,351,887	2,565,510	109.1%	10,240,557

Funded Status and Funding Progress – As of June 30, 2015, the most recent valuation date actuarial accrued liability for benefits was $20,946,617 and the actuarial value of assets was $0, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability of $20,946,617 and a funded ratio of 0 percent. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active participating employees) was $243,181,794 for the 2014-15 fiscal year, and the ratio of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability to the covered payroll was 8.6 percent.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing OPEB Plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment and termination, mortality, and the healthcare cost trends. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the OPEB Plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

The required supplementary schedule of funding progress immediately following the notes to the financial statements present multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of OPEB Plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions –Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive OPEB Plan provisions, as understood by the employer and participating members, and include the type of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and participating members. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

19. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

The District's OPEB actuarial valuation for the 2014-15 fiscal year used the entry age normal cost actuarial method to estimate both the unfunded actuarial liability and to determine the annual required contribution. Because the OPEB liability is currently unfunded, the actuarial assumptions include a 4 percent rate of return on invested assets, which is the District's long-term expectation of investment returns under its investment policy. The actuarial assumptions also include a payroll growth rate of 3.50 percent per year, general inflation is 2.5 percent, and an annual healthcare cost trend rate of 7.5 percent initially (8.5 percent for Medicare eligible) for the 2014-15 fiscal year, reduced to an ultimate rate of 5.0 percent for fiscal year ending June 30, 2024. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability and gains/losses are being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on a closed basis over 30 years. The remaining amortization period at June 30, 2015 was 21 years.

20. RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

The District has established a cafeteria plan under Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code whereby the District will purchase various insurance products for the employee. In addition, an employee may purchase additional insurance, which qualifies for salary reduction under Internal Revenue Service guidelines. The cafeteria plan is accounted for as an Internal Service Fund.

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. Workers' compensation, automobile liability, and general liability coverage, and certain dental benefits contained within the District's cafeteria plan, are being provided on a self-insured basis up to specified limits.

The District has contracted with an insurance administrator to administer the workers' compensation and dental benefits self-insurance programs, including the processing, investigation, and payment of claims. The District has entered into an insurance agreement for their workers' compensation plan to provide specific excess coverage of claim amounts above the stated amount on an individual claim basis and aggregate excess coverage up to $25 million. For automobile and general liability coverage the District depends on the Florida Sovereign Immunity Act, Section 768.28, Florida Statutes, to limit its potential tort liability to $200,000 per person or $300,000 per occurrence.

Property protection, employee blanket crime policy and fidelity bond, and other coverages deemed necessary by the Board are provided through purchased commercial insurance. Settled claims resulting from the risks described above have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

The District's health and hospitalization insurance program is administered by an insurance carrier under an agreement wherein premium payments are made monthly for covered employees and their dependents.

20. RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS (continued)

A liability in the amount of $8,540,085 for the workers' compensation, the general liability, the automobile liability, and the dental liability funds was actuarially determined to cover estimated incurred but not reported insurance claims payable at June 30, 2015, and is net of excess insurance recoverable on unpaid claims. A liability in the amount of $148,554 relates to the District's cafeteria plan fund. Non-incremental claims expense has been included as part of the liabilities.

The following schedule represents the changes in claims liability for the past two fiscal years for the District's self-insurance program:

	Beginning of Fiscal Year Liability	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claims Payments	Balance at Fiscal Year End
2013-2014	$ 9,385,543	$ 3,362,277	$ (3,833,323)	$ 8,914,497
2014-2015	8,914,497	4,025,116	(4,250,209)	8,689,404

21. LITIGATION

The District is contingently liable with respect to lawsuits and other claims that arise in the ordinary course of its operations. Management believes that any liability arising from such claims would be immaterial to the financial statements.

22. CONTINGENCY

The District receives grant funds from the Federal government. Certain expenditures of these funds are subject to audit by the grantor, and the reporting entity is contingently liable to refund amounts received in excess of allowable expenditures. In the opinion of the management of the District, no material refunds will be required as a result of expenditures disallowed by the grantors.

23. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The District has evaluated subsequent events from July 1, 2015 through August 25, 2015, in connection with the preparation of these financial statements, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. No subsequent events occurred which would have a material impact on the District's financial statements.