



NORTH COLLEGE HILL CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT HAMILTON COUNTY

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NORTH COLLEGE HILL CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT HAMILTON COUNTY

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North College Hill City School District Hamilton County 1731 Goodman Avenue Cincinnati, Ohio 45239

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the North College Hill City School District, Hamilton County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the Districts preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we express no 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 major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the North College Hill City School District, Hamilton County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

North College Hill City School District Hamilton County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *management's discussion and analysis, required budgetary comparison schedule,* 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 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 February 28, 2018 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

February 28, 2018

North College Hill City School District Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (Unaudited)

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2017 are as follows:

- Net position of governmental activities increased \$2,139,041 which represents a 31% increase from 2016.
- General revenues accounted for \$16,180,587 in revenue or 76% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$5,119,454 or 24% of total revenues of \$21,300,041.
- The District had \$19,161,000 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$5,119,454 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues of \$16,180,587 were also used to provide for these programs.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

The *Government-wide Financial Statements* provide information about the activities of the whole District, presenting both an aggregate view of the District's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. *Fund financial statements* provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the District's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. The General Fund is the only major fund of the District.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2017?" The Government-wide Financial Statements answer this question. These statements include *all assets and deferred outflows*, and *liabilities and deferred inflows* 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.

North College Hill City School District Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (Unaudited)

These two statements report the District's net position and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the 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 District's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs and other factors.

In the Government-wide Financial Statements, the overall financial position of the District is presented as Governmental Activities – All of the District's programs and services are reported as Governmental Activities including instruction, support services, operation of noninstructional services, extracurricular activities, and interest and fiscal charges.

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major funds are presented in the Fund Financial Statements. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds.

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

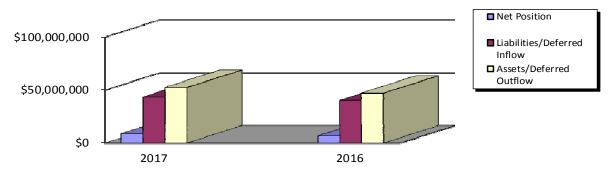
Fiduciary Funds Fiduciary Funds are used to account for resources held for the benefits of parties outside the government. Fiduciary Funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the District's own programs.

The District as a Whole

As stated previously, the Statement of Net Position looks at the District as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the District's net position for 2017 compared to 2016:

Table 1
Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2017	2016	
Assets:			
Current and Other Assets	\$13,035,725	\$9,986,921	
Capital Assets	34,168,006	35,199,090	
Total Assets	47,203,731	45,186,011	
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Deferred Charge on Refunding	602,859	0	
Pension	4,668,892	1,888,964	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	5,271,751	1,888,964	
Liabilities:			
Other Liabilities	1,441,844	1,472,671	
Long-Term Liabilities	38,462,571	33,342,739	
Total Liabilities	39,904,415	34,815,410	
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Property Taxes	2,839,353	3,077,803	
Pension	754,870	2,343,959	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,594,223	5,421,762	
Net Position:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	21,728,516	22,414,995	
Restricted	1,551,235	1,416,643	
Unrestricted	(14,302,907)	(16,993,835)	
Total Net Position	\$8,976,844	\$6,837,803	



Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2017, the District's assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$8,976,844.

North College Hill City School District Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (Unaudited)

At year-end, capital assets represented 72% of total assets. Capital assets include land, vehicles, buildings and improvements, and furniture and equipment. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2017, was \$21,728,516. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the District's net position, \$1,551,235 represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they must be used. The external restriction will not affect the availability of fund resources for future use.

Total assets increased from the prior year mainly due to fiscal year budgeted revenues exceeded budgetary expenditures, which resulted in an increase in cash and investments. Long-term liabilities increased due to the increase in Net Pension Liability.

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

Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	Government	al Activities
	2017	2016
Revenues:		
Program Revenues		
Charges for Services	\$568,025	\$401,008
Operating Grants, Contributions	4,551,429	4,294,968
General Revenues:		
Property Taxes	5,100,129	4,212,950
Grants and Entitlements	10,995,185	9,585,838
Investment Earnings	17,245	8,039
Other	68,028	34,600
Total Revenues	21,300,041	18,537,403
Program Expenses:		
Instruction	11,729,648	10,602,977
Support Services:		
Pupil and Instructional Staff	2,276,121	2,155,955
School Administrative, General		
Administration, Fiscal and Business	1,918,976	1,543,510
Operations and Maintenance	1,139,318	1,203,569
Pupil Transportation	274,530	221,078
Central	29,418	24,728
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	1,137,980	1,156,339
Extracurricular Activities	284,271	301,015
Interest and Fiscal Charges	370,738	594,255
Total Program Expenses	19,161,000	17,803,426
Change in Net Position	2,139,041	733,977
Net Position - Beginning of Year	6,837,803	6,103,826
Net Position - End of Year	\$8,976,844	\$6,837,803

The District revenues are mainly from three sources. Property taxes levied for general, special revenue, debt service and capital projects purposes, grants and entitlements, and operating grants and contributions comprised 97% of the District's revenues for governmental activities.

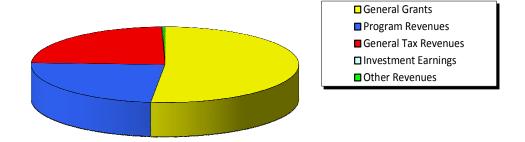
The District depends greatly on property taxes as a revenue source. The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. The overall revenues generated by a levy will not increase solely as a result of inflation. As an example, a homeowner 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.

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 24% of revenue for governmental activities for the District in fiscal year 2017.

Governmental Activities

Revenue Sources

	2017	Percentage
General Grants	\$10,995,185	51.70%
Program Revenues	5,119,454	24.00%
General Tax Revenues	5,100,129	23.90%
Investment Earnings	17,245	0.10%
Other Revenues	68,028	0.30%
Total Revenue Sources	\$21,300,041	100.00%



Instruction comprises 61% of governmental program expenses. Support services expenses were 29% of governmental program expenses. All other expenses including interest and fiscal charges were 10%. Interest expense was attributable to the outstanding bond and borrowing for capital projects.

Program revenues increased from the prior year due to an increase in operation grants and contributions (Federal grant monies received). Total expenses increased due to an increase in instruction expenses.

Governmental Activities

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. Table 3 shows, for government activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. These services are mainly supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State entitlements.

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services		Net Cost o	of Services
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Instruction	\$11,729,648	\$10,602,977	(\$8,275,702)	(\$7,723,974)
Support Services:				
Pupil and Instructional Staff	2,276,121	2,155,955	(1,944,074)	(1,500,335)
School Administrative, General				
Administration, Fiscal and Business	1,918,976	1,543,510	(1,908,538)	(1,539,230)
Operations and Maintenance	1,139,318	1,203,569	(1,128,179)	(1,195,386)
Pupil Transportation	274,530	221,078	(216,074)	(166,561)
Central	29,418	24,728	(29,418)	(19,328)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	1,137,980	1,156,339	65,122	(120,686)
Extracurricular Activities	284,271	301,015	(233,945)	(247,695)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	370,738	594,255	(370,738)	(594,255)
Total Expenses	\$19,161,000	\$17,803,426	(\$14,041,546)	(\$13,107,450)

The District's Funds

The District has one major governmental fund: the General Fund. Assets of the General Fund comprised \$10,559,330 (80%) of the total \$13,135,499 governmental funds' assets.

General Fund: Fund balance at June 30, 2017 was \$6,715,697 including \$6,691,381 of unassigned balance. The District had an increase in fund balance of \$3,183,084. The increase in fund balance was due to an increase in intergovernmental revenue.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

The District uses site-based budgeting and the budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management. During the course of the year, the District revised the Budget in an attempt to deal with unexpected changes in revenues and expenditures.

For the General Fund, the final budgeted revenue was \$17,133,714 and the original budgeted revenue was \$16,182,951. The District's final budgeted revenue was \$48,305 more than actual revenue. This was due to overestimating tax and intergovernmental revenues.

The District's unobligated cash balance for the General Fund was \$6,392,968.

North College Hill City School District Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (Unaudited)

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2017, the District had \$34,168,006 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Table 4 shows fiscal year 2017 balances compared to fiscal year 2016:

Table 4
Capital Assets at Year End
(Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		
	2017 2016		
Land	\$81,757	\$84,688	
Land Improvements	0	3,077	
Buildings and Improvements	33,819,809	34,679,543	
Furniture and Equipment	256,921	431,782	
Vehicles	9,519	0	
Total Net Capital Assets	\$34,168,006	\$35,199,090	

Total Net Capital Assets decreased in 2017 as compared to 2016 because depreciation expense was more than current year additions. See Note 8 to the Basic Financial Statements for further details on the District's capital assets.

North College Hill City School District Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017 (Unaudited)

Debt

At June 30, 2017, the District had \$13,445,616 in debt outstanding, \$430,000 due within one year. Table 5 summarizes total debt outstanding.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt at Year End

	2017	2016
General Obligation Bonds Payable:		
2008 School Improvement Bonds	\$355,000	\$7,995,000
2008 Capital Appreciation Bonds	90,000	90,000
Accreted Interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds	342,153	274,100
Premium on Bonds Issued	0	168,740
2010 School Improvement Bonds	95,000	1,085,000
2010 Capital Appreciation Bonds	50,000	50,000
Accreted Interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds	61,114	47,971
Premium on Bond Issued	0	29,355
2008 Certificate of Particpation Bonds	3,276,000	3,366,000
2016 Refunding Bonds #4	8,270,000	0
Premium on 2016 Refunding Bonds #5	906,349	0
Total Outstanding Debt at Year End	\$13,445,616	\$13,106,166

See Note 9 to the Basic Financial Statements for further details on the District's obligations.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Treasurer of North College Hill City School District, 1731 Goodman Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45239.

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	Governmental Activities
Assets: Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$7,372,131
Receivables (Net): Taxes	5,315,127
Accounts	25,023
Intergovernmental	293,288
Prepaids	23,834
Inventory	6,322
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	81,757
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	34,086,249
Total Assets	47,203,731
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Deferred Charge on Refunding	602,859
Pension	4,668,892
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	5,271,751
Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	61,580
Accrued Wages and Benefits	1,351,752
Accrued Interest Payable	28,512
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	544,916
Due In More Than One Year	
Net Pension Liability	23,761,227
Other Amounts	14,156,428
Total Liabilities	39,904,415
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Property Taxes	2,839,353
Pension	754,870
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,594,223
Net Position:	
Net Investment in Capital Assets Restricted for:	21,728,516
Debt Service	746,933
Capital Projects	379,395
Food Service	368,211
Federal Grants	23,147
Other Purposes	33,549
Unrestricted	(14,302,907)
Total Net Position	\$8,976,844

·		Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	
		Charges for	Operating Grants	Governmental	
	Expenses	Services and Sales	and Contributions	Activities	
Governmental Activities:					
Instruction:					
Regular	\$7,646,435	\$352,565	\$110,793	(\$7,183,077)	
Special	4,053,144	110,543	2,858,771	(1,083,830)	
Vocational	5,543	0	21,274	15,731	
Other	24,526	0	0	(24,526)	
Support Services:					
Pupil	1,651,758	0	275,651	(1,376,107)	
Instructional Staff	624,363	1,056	55,340	(567,967)	
General Administration	66,994	0	0	(66,994)	
School Administration	1,418,963	0	10,438	(1,408,525)	
Fiscal	432,629	0	0	(432,629)	
Business	390	0	0	(390)	
Operations and Maintenance	1,139,318	447	10,692	(1,128,179)	
Pupil Transportation	274,530	72	58,384	(216,074)	
Central	29,418	0	0	(29,418)	
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	1,137,980	53,016	1,150,086	65,122	
Extracurricular Activities	284,271	50,326	0	(233,945)	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	370,738	0	0	(370,738)	
Total Governmental Activities	\$19,161,000	\$568,025	\$4,551,429	(14,041,546)	
		General Revenues:			
		Property Taxes Lev	yied for:		
		General Purpose		4,045,144	
		Special Revenue		81,631	
		Debt Service Pur	•	636,461	
		Capital Projects F	•	336,893	
			ments, Not Restricted	·	
		Revenue in Lieu of		271	
		Unrestricted Contr		16,870	
		Investment Earnin		17,245	
		Other Revenues	83	50,887	
		Total General Reven	ues	16,180,587	
		Change in Net Position	on	2,139,041	
		Net Position - Beginn	ning of Year	6,837,803	
		Net Position - End of	Year	\$8,976,844	

	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$6,332,109	\$1,040,022	\$7,372,131
Receivables (Net):			
Taxes	4,085,096	1,230,031	5,315,127
Accounts	21,691	3,332	25,023
Intergovernmental	0	293,288	293,288
Interfund	99,774	0	99,774
Prepaids	20,660	3,174	23,834
Inventory	0	6,322	6,322
Total Assets	10,559,330	2,576,169	13,135,499
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	53,636	7,944	61,580
Accrued Wages and Benefits	1,171,804	179,948	1,351,752
Compensated Absences	13,097	0	13,097
Interfund Payable	0	99,774	99,774
Total Liabilities	1,238,537	287,666	1,526,203
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Property Taxes	2,605,096	850,031	3,455,127
Grants and Other Taxes	0	193,516	193,516
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,605,096	1,043,547	3,648,643
Fund Balances:			
Nonspendable	20,660	3,174	23,834
Restricted	0	1,421,867	1,421,867
Assigned	3,656	1,421,807	3,656
Unassigned	6,691,381	(180,085)	6,511,296
Ondoonghed	0,031,301	(100,003)	0,311,230
Total Fund Balances	6,715,697	1,244,956	7,960,653
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances	\$10,559,330	\$2,576,169	\$13,135,499
,	,,	. ,,	

Total Governmental Fund Balance		\$7,960,653
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.		
Capital assets used in the operation of Governmental Funds		34,168,006
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.		
Delinquent Property Taxes	\$615,774	
Intergovernmental	193,516	
		809,290
In the statement of net position interest payable is accrued when incurred; whereas, in the governmental funds interest is reported as a liability only when it will require the use of		
current financial resources.		(28,512)
Some liabilities reported in the statement of net position do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in governmental funds.		
Compensated Absences		(1,242,631)
Deferred charge on refunding associated with long-term liabilities that are not reported in the funds.		602,859
Deferred outflows and inflows or resources related to pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	\$4,668,892	
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(754,870)	
		3,914,022
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Net Pension Liability	(\$23,761,227)	
Other Amounts	(13,445,616)	(27.206.042)
		(37,206,843)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u>-</u>	\$8,976,844
See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements		

		Other	Total
	C	Governmental	Governmental
Revenues:	General	Funds	Funds
Property and Other Taxes	\$3,998,109	\$1,037,632	\$5,035,741
Tuition and Fees	463,235	0	463,235
Investment Earnings	15,827	1,418	17,245
Intergovernmental	12,922,824	2,592,367	15,515,191
Extracurricular Activities	5,127	46,327	51,454
Charges for Services	0	53,325	53,325
Revenue in Lieu of Taxes	212	59	271
Other Revenues	52,797	10,051	62,848
Total Revenues	17,458,131	3,741,179	21,199,310
Expenditures:			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Regular	6,283,940	189,025	6,472,965
Special	2,924,886	996,546	3,921,432
Vocational	4,988	0	4,988
Other	24,337	0	24,337
Support Services:	24,337	U	24,337
Pupil	1,314,129	296,522	1,610,651
Instructional Staff	538,110	65,497	603,607
General Administration	66,734	05,457	66,734
School Administration	1,275,542	12,959	1,288,501
Fiscal	373,139	50,331	423,470
Business	390	0	390
Operations and Maintenance	957,851	178,717	1,136,568
Pupil Transportation	265,959	11,312	277,271
Central	25,525	0	25,525
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	2,673	1,147,251	1,149,924
Extracurricular Activities	221,594	55,996	277,590
Debt Service:	,	/	,
Principal Retirement	0	450,000	450,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	355,075	355,075
Bonds Issuance Costs	0	131,795	131,795
Total Expenditures	14,279,797	3,941,026	18,220,823
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	3,178,334	(199,847)	2,978,487
Other Financing Courses (Heas)			
Other Financing Sources (Uses): Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	F 700	0	E 700
Issuance of Refunding Bonds	5,700 0		5,700
Payments to Bond Escrow Account	0	8,335,000 (9,157,257)	8,335,000 (9,157,257)
Premium on Bonds Sold	0	954,052	954,052
Transfers In	0	478,794	478,794
Transfers (Out)	(950)	(477,844)	(478,794)
Transiers (Out)	(930)	(477,044)	(478,734)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	4,750	132,745	137,495
Net Change in Fund Balance	3,183,084	(67,102)	3,115,982
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	3,532,613	1,312,058	4,844,671
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$6,715,697	\$1,244,956	\$7,960,653

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017		
Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds		\$3,115,982
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital asset additions 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 of the difference between capital asset additions and depreciation in the current period.		
Capital assets used in governmental activities Depreciation Expense	(\$73,860) (956,443)	
Governmental funds only report the disposal of assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal. The amount of the proceeds must be removed and the gain or loss on the disposal of capital assets must be recognized. This is the amount of the difference between the proceeds and the gain or loss.		(1,030,303)
Governmental funds report district pension contributions as expenditures. However in the Statement of Activites, the cost of pension benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension expense.		(701)
District pension contributions Cost of benefits earned net of employee contrbutions	\$1,201,924 (1,531,972)	(330,048)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		, ,
Delinquent Property Taxes Intergovernmental	\$64,387 31,425	95,812
In the statement of activities, certain costs and proceeds associated with long-term debt obligations issued during the year are accrued and amortized over the life of the debt obligation. In governmental funds these costs and proceeds are recognized as financing sources and uses.		93,012
Premium on Bonds Issued Deferred Amount on Refunding	(\$954,052) 634,588	
Refunding Bonds Bonds Refunded	(8,335,000) 8,522,669	
	0,322,003	(131,795)
Repayment of bond and capital lease principal along with accreted interest is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces l	•	
liabilities in the statement of net position.		450,000
In the statement of activities interest expense is accrued when incurred; whereas, in governmental funds an interest expenditure is reported when due.		170,928
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 Amortization of Bond Premium Amortization of Deferred Charge on Refunding Bond Accretion	(\$145,958) 58,129 (31,729) (81,196)	
-		(200,754)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	_	\$2,139,041
Consideration and the body financial statement		

	Private Purpose Trust	Agency
Assets: Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$131,646	\$10,403
Total Assets	131,646	10,403
Total Assets	131,040	10,403
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	0	451
Other Liabilities	0	9,952
Total Liabilities	0	\$10,403
Net Position:		
Held in Trust	131,646	
Total Net Position	\$131,646	

	Private Purpose Trust	
Additions:		
Donations	\$12,500	
Investment Earnings	440	
Total Additions	12,940	
Deductions:		
Scholarships	17,000	
Total Deductions	17,000	
Change in Net Position	(4,060)	
Net Position - Beginning of Year	135,706	
Net Position - End of Year	\$131,646	

Note 1 - Description Of The School District

The North College Hill City School District (the "District") was chartered by the Ohio State Legislature in 1832 by state laws enacted to create local Boards of Education. Today, the District operates under current standards prescribed by the Ohio State Board of Education as provided in division (D) of Section 3301.07 and Section 119.01 of the Ohio Revised Code.

The District operates under a locally elected five member Board form of government and provides educational services as authorized by its charter or further mandated by state and/or federal agencies. The District employs 52 non-certified and 123 certified (including administrative) full-time and part-time employees to provide services to approximately 1,728 students in grades K through 12 and various community groups. It currently operates one elementary school (grades PK-4), one middle school, (grades 5-8) and one high school (grades 9-12).

Note 2 - Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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 District consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the District. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the District. For the District, this includes general operations, foods service, preschool, and student related activities of the District.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the District is financially accountable. The District is financially accountable for an organization if the District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; (2) the District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; (3) the District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (4) the District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the District in that the District approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes, and there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the District. Based upon the application of these criteria, the District has no component units. The basic financial statements of the reporting entity include only those of the District (the primary government).

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

The Hamilton Clermont Cooperative Information Technology Center (HCC):

The District is a participant in the Hamilton Clermont Cooperative Information Technology Center (HCC). HCC is an association of public school districts within the boundaries of Hamilton and Clermont 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 HCC consists of the superintendents and/or treasurers of the participating districts. HCC is not accumulating significant financial resources nor is it experiencing fiscal stress that may cause an additional financial benefit to or burden on members in the future. HCC exercises total control over the operations of the coalition including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. Financial information can be obtained from the Executive Director at HCC Information Technology Center, 7615 Harrison Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45231-3107.

PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOL

Cincinnati USA Regional Chamber Workers' Compensation Group Retro Plan:

The District participates in the Cincinnati USA Regional Chamber Workers' Compensation Group Retro Plan (GRP). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP.

Fund Accounting

The 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 District are divided into two categories: governmental and fiduciary.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the 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, and liabilities and deferred inflows is reported as fund balance. The following is the District's major governmental fund:

<u>General Fund</u> - The general fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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

Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> - The government-wide financial statements are prepared using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the 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.

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

The private purpose trust fund is reported using the flow of economic resources measurement focus.

Basis of Accounting

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (see Note 6). Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the fiscal year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, or matching requirements in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u> - 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. The deferred outflows of resources related to a deferred charge on refunding and pension are reported on the governmental-wide statement of net position. For more pension related information, see Note 11.

<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> – 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 District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, grants and other taxes, and pension. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2017, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2018 operations. These amounts have been recorded as deferred inflows of resources on both the government-wide Statement of Net Position and the governmental fund financial statements. Grants and other taxes have been recorded as deferred inflows on the governmental fund financial statements. Deferred inflows related to pension are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. For more pension related information, see Note 11.

<u>Expenses/Expenditures</u> - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

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

Cash and Investments

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

Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices.

STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The District measures 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 2017, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$50 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$50 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. By policy of the Board of Education, investment earnings are assigned to the general fund, food service fund, and the private purpose trust funds.

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

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

Inventory

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

Capital Assets

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

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

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

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

Interfund Balances

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

Compensated Absences

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

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

The total liability for vacation and severance payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at June 30, 2017, and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute.

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.

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 that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds and certificates of participation are recognized as a liability on the fund financial statements when due.

Pensions

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

Fund Balance

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

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

Committed - The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by the highest level of formal action (resolution) of the District. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board 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 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 District. State statute authorizes the Treasurer to assign fund balance purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated.

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

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between all of the elements in a statement of financial position. The net investment in capital assets component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

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 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.

Estimates

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

Interfund 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. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after nonoperating revenues/expenses in proprietary fund. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the basic financial statements.

Note 3 - Accountability

Deficit Fund Balances

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

Other Governmental Funds:	Deficits	
OSFC Maintenance		\$3,466
School Improvement		6,436
Miscellaneous State Grants		5,063
Title VI-B Grant		57,927
Title I Grant		104,019
Total	\$	176,911

These funds complied with Ohio State law, which does not permit a cash basis deficit at year-end. The general fund is liable for any deficits in these funds and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. These deficit fund balances are the result of adjustments for accrued liabilities.

Note 4 – Deposits And Investments

The District maintains a cash and investment pool used by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed in the basic financial statements as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents." Statutes require the classification of monies held by the District into three categories.

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

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

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

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

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

- United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least 2% and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio; or Ohio Local Governments;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) above;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAROhio); and
- 8. Commercial paper and bankers acceptances if training requirements have been met.

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

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

		Fair Value	Weighted Average
	Fair Value	Hierarchy	Maturity (Years)
STAR Ohio	\$2,006,394	N/A	0.12

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above table identifies the District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2017. STAR Ohio is reported at its share price (Net Asset value per share).

Interest Rate Risk

The District's investment policy follows State statue, which requires that an investment mature within five years of the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the District, and that an investment must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The District has no investment policy that addresses credit risk. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. Investment in STAR Ohio were rated AAAm by Standard and Poor's.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The District's investment policy allows investments in U.S. Agencies or Instrumentalities. The District has invested 100% in Star Ohio.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. All of the District's securities are either insured and registered in the name of the District or at least registered in the name of the District.

Note 5 - Interfund Transactions

Interfund balances at June 30, 2017 as reported on the fund statements, consist of the following individual interfund loans receivable and payable and transfer in and out:

	Interfund		Transfers	
	Receivable	Payable	In	Out
General Fund (Major Fund)	\$99,774	\$0	\$0	\$950
Other Government Funds	0	99,774	478,794	477,844
Total All Funds	\$99,774	\$99,774	\$478,794	\$478,794

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. All interfund balances are expected to be repaid within one year.

Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements; therefore, no internal balances at June 30, 2017 are reported on the Statement of Net Position.

Note 6 - Property Taxes

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar 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 law at thirty-five 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.

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

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

The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2017 was \$1,480,000 in the General Fund, \$230,000 in the Debt Service Fund, and \$150,000 in the Permanent Improvement Fund. This amount has been recorded as revenue.

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 the fiscal year 2017 taxes were collected are

Agricultural/Residential and Other Real Estate \$111,209,920
Public Utility Property 7,638,050
Total Assessed Value \$118,847,970

Note 7 – Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2017 consisted of taxes, accounts, intergovernmental, and interfund. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current year guarantee of federal funds. All receivables except for 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.

A summary of the principal items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:

Property Taxes	\$5,315,127
Interfund	99,774
Accounts	25,023
Intergovernmental	293,288
Total	\$5,733,212
	•

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Note 8 - Capital Assets

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

	Beginning			Ending
	Balance	Additions	Deletions	Balance
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$81,757	\$0	\$0	\$81,757
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Land Improvements	450,621	0	0	450,621
Buildings and Improvements	39,899,576	27,979	0	39,927,555
Furniture and Equipment	906,140	9,509	7,400	908,249
Vehicles	69,149	11,199	16,950	63,398
Totals at Historical Cost	41,407,243	48,687	24,350	41,431,580
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Land Improvements	450,621	0	0	450,621
Buildings and Improvements	5,221,421	886,325	0	6,107,746
Furniture and Equipment	589,509	68,438	6,619	651,328
Vehicles	69,149	1,680	16,950	53,879
Total Accumulated Depreciation	6,330,700	956,443	23,569	7,263,574
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$35,076,543	(\$907,756)	\$781	\$34,168,006

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:

Regular	\$897,706
Support Services:	
Pupils	427
Instructional Staff	13,202
School Administration	21,875
Fiscal	874
Operations & Maintenance	7,713
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	14,646
Total Depreciation Expense	\$956,443

Note 9 - Long-Term Obligations

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

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	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due in One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Bonds:					
2008 SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT BONDS #1	\$7,995,000	\$0	\$7,640,000	\$355,000	\$265,000
2008 Capital Appreciation Bonds #1b	90,000	0	0	90,000	0
Accreted interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds #1b	274,100	68,053	0	342,153	0
Premium on Bonds issued	168,740	0	168,740	0	0
2010 School Improvements Bonds #2	1,085,000	0	990,000	95,000	45,000
2010 Capital Appreciation BONDS #2b	50,000	0	0	50,000	0
Accreted interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds #2b	47,971	13,143	0	61,114	0
Premium on Bonds issued	29,355	0	29,355	0	0
2008 Certificate of Participation Bonds #3	3,366,000	0	90,000	3,276,000	95,000
2016 Refunding Bonds #4	0	8,335,000	65,000	8,270,000	25,000
Premium on 2016 Refunding Bonds #5	0	954,052	47,703	906,349	0
Subtotal Bonds	13,106,166	9,370,248	9,030,798	13,445,616	430,000
Compensated Absences	1,174,411	268,178	186,861	1,255,728	114,916
Subtotals Bonds & Other Amounts	14,280,577	9,638,426	9,217,659	14,701,344	544,916
Net Pension Liability:					
STRS	15,682,100	3,854,417	0	19,536,517	0
SERS	3,380,064	844,646	0	4,224,710	0
Subtotal Net Pension Liability	19,062,164	4,699,063	0	23,761,227	0
Total Long-term Obligations	\$33,342,741	\$14,337,489	\$9,217,659	\$38,462,571	\$544,916

School Improvement Bonds – In March 2008, North College Hill City School District issued general obligation bonds for construction of new school facilities. The bonds were issued for \$9,500,000 at a variable interest rate and mature December, 2035. Of these bonds, \$90,000 are classified as capital appreciation bonds. The capital appreciation bonds will mature in 2018 and 2019 at \$300,000 and \$305,000 respectively. The \$239,788 premium on the issuance of the bonds is netted against this new debt and will be amortized over the life of this new debt, which has a remainder of 26 years. The bonds will be retired through the Bond Retirement Fund using tax revenues.

For fiscal year 2017, the capital appreciation bonds were accreted \$68,053.

In December 2010, North College Hill City School District issued general obligation bonds to pay off a previous note that was issued for the construction of new school facilities. The bonds were issued for \$1,325,000 at a variable interest rate and mature December 2035. Of these bonds, \$50,000 are classified as capital appreciation bonds. The capital appreciation bonds will mature in 2018, 2019, and 2020 at \$50,000 each. The \$38,625 premium on the issuance of the bonds is netted against this new debt and will be amortized over the life of this new debt, which has a remainder of 23 years. The bonds will be retired through the Bond Retirement Fund using tax revenues.

For fiscal year 2017, the capital appreciation bonds were accreted \$13,143.

Advance Refunding

On March 29, 2017 the District issued \$7,340,000 and \$995,000 in Current Interest Bonds with an

interest rate of between 1.09% and 4.0% which was used to advance refund \$7,390,000 of the outstanding 2008 Bonds and \$945,000 of the outstanding 2010 Bonds respectively. The net proceeds of \$9,289,052 (after payment of underwriting fees, insurance, and other issuance costs) were used to purchase U.S. government securities. Those securities were deposited into an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide all future debt service payments on the bonds issues. As a result, \$8,335,000 of the 2008 and 2010 Bonds are considered to be defeased and the related liability for those bonds have been removed from the Statement of Net Position.

The District advance refunded 2008 and 2010 Bonds to reduce its total debt service payments by \$917,418 and to obtain an economic gain (difference between the present value of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$760,003.

Pursuant to changes that became effective on September 14, 2000, Section 3318.05 of the Ohio Revised Code was amended eliminating the requirement that certain school districts receiving State classroom facilities assistance repay one-half of the required twenty-three year one-half mill levy. From that date forward any school district that had previously been required to make repayment has been directed to cease making the payments to the Ohio School Facilities Commission and to instead deposit one hundred percent of the proceeds in the Classroom Facilities Maintenance Non-major Special Revenue Fund designated by the Auditor of State.

The annual requirements to retire the general obligation debt outstanding at June 30, 2017 are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Gene	eneral Obligation Bonds		Capita	al Appreciation	Bonds
Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2018	\$335,000	\$282,569	\$617,569	\$0	\$0	\$0
2019	110,000	566,425	676,425	60,000	290,000	350,000
2020	115,000	565,675	680,675	65,000	290,000	355,000
2021	350,000	306,950	656,950	15,000	35,000	50,000
2022	380,000	309,950	689,950	0	0	0
2023-2027	2,230,000	1,220,425	3,450,425	0	0	0
2028-2032	2,665,000	779,425	3,444,425	0	0	0
2033-2037	2,535,000	207,300	2,742,300	0	0	0
Total	\$8,720,000	\$4,238,719	\$12,958,719	\$140,000	\$615,000	\$755,000

The following table represents the payments required on the Certificate of Participation for the amount outstanding at June 30, 2017:

Certificates of Participation

Fiscal Year	
Ending June 30	Total Payment
2018	\$ 240,383
2019	240,017
2020	241,428
2021	242,568
2022	242,460
2023-2027	1,224,876
2028-2032	1,240,604
2033-2037	1,314,704
Total	4,987,040
Less: Amount representing interest	(1,711,040)
Total Principal Outstanding	\$ 3,276,000

The certificate of participation obligation relates to the construction of additions and improvements to the high school and middle school. The District is leasing a portion of the project from the Columbus Port Authority. The Columbus Port Authority has assigned US Bank as trustee. US Bank deposited \$3,965,000 in the Districts name with the escrow agent for the construction projects in fiscal year 2008. During 2008, the District requested all of the funds previously held by the escrow agent. The District makes semi-annual payments to US Bank. The payments for this debt will be paid from the Permanent Improvement Fund using tax revenues.

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid.

Note 10 - Risk Management

Comprehensive

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. During fiscal year 2017, the District contracted with Utica National Insurance Group for liability, property, and fleet insurance. Coverages provided by the Utica National Insurance Group are as follows:

<u>Description</u>	Amount
Building and Contents	\$46,400,317
Deductible	2,500
Liability	
School Board Errors and Omissions Liability	
Each wrongful act limit	1,000,000
Annual aggregate limit	2,000,000
Deductible	2,500
General Liability	
Per occurrence combined single limit	1,000,000

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3,000,000 1,000,000 3,000,000
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1,000,000
500
1,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years.

Workers' Compensation

The District participates in the Cincinnati USA Regional Chamber Workers' Compensation Group Retro Plan (GRP). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP.

Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the state based on their individual experience rate. The BWC will evaluate the total performance of the group annually for 3 years beginning one year after the end of the program year. If the group performs well, the BWC will issue a refund. If the group has higher claims cost (after the claims and premium are applied to a formula) than the premium paid, the group participants will receive an assessment (for Sheakley groups, that risk is a 10% assessment over the 3 years). The district receives a percentage of that refund relative to the premium contributed to that group. Participation in the GRP is limited to entities that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Sheakley UniService provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP. Each fiscal year, the District pays an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

Note 11 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Net Pension Liability

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

The net pension liability represents the employer'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 obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The employer cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions are financed; however, the employer 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 accrued wages and benefits on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description – 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.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to	Eligible to
	Retire on or before	Retire on or after
	August 1, 2017 *	August 1, 2017
Full Benefits	Any age with 30 years of service credit Age 65 with 5 years of service credit	Age 67 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 57 with 30 years of service credit
Actuarially Reduced Benefits	Age 60 with 5 years of service credit Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age 62 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 60 with 25 years of service credit

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

Annual retirement benefits are calculated based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that

varies based on year of service; 2.2 percent for the first thirty years of service and 2.5 percent for years of service credit over 30 or \$86.00 multiplied by the years of service credit. 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 employer 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 14.00 percent. None of the 14 percent contribution rate was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The contractually required contribution to SERS was \$273,016 for fiscal year 2017. Of this amount \$57,377 is reported as accrued wages and benefits.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

sum withdrawal.

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

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

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. The statutory maximum employee contribution rate was increased one percent July 1, 2014, and will be increased one percent each year until it reaches 14 percent on July 1, 2016. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The employer was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2017 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The contractually required contribution to STRS was \$928,908 for fiscal year 2017. Of this amount \$161,972 is reported as accrued wages and benefits.

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 proportion of the net pension liability was based on the 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
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$4,224,710	\$19,536,517	\$23,761,227
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.05772190%	0.05836498%	
Pension Expense	423,852	1,108,120	1,531,972

At June 30, 2017, reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to

pensions from the following sources:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$56,982	\$789,369	\$846,351
Changes of assumptions	282,022	0	282,022
Net difference between projected and actual earnings			
on pension plan investments	348,477	1,622,056	1,970,533
Changes in employer proportionate share of net			
pension liability	0	368,062	368,062
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	273,016	928,908	1,201,924
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$960,497	\$3,708,395	\$4,668,892
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Changes in employer proportionate share of net			
pension liability	78,733	676,137	754,870
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$78,733	\$676,137	\$754,870

\$1,201,924 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from 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:

Fiscal Year			
Ending June 30:	SERS	STRS	Total
2018	\$141,612	\$248,437	\$390,049
2019	141,361	248,438	389,799
2020	225,603	870,866	1,096,469
2021	100,173	735,608	835,781
Total	\$608,749	\$2,103,349	\$2,712,098

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and plan

members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations.

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

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

Wage Inflation
3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA
3.00 percent
3.50-18.20 percent
3.00 percent

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

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

For post-retirement mortality, the table used in evaluating allowances to be paid is the 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table set back one year for both men and women. Special mortality tables are used for the period after disability retirement. The most recent experience study was completed June 30, 2010.

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

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US Stocks	22.50	4.75
Non-US Stocks	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. 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 Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

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

	Current			
	1% Decrease Discount Rate 1% Increa			
	(6.50%)	(7.50%)	(8.50%)	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$5,593,253	\$4,224,710	\$3,079,183	

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

The total pension liability in the July 1, 2016, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

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

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

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

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

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

Discount Rate

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

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.75 percent, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.75 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.75 percent) than the current rate:

	Current			
	1% Decrease Discount Rate 1% Incre			
	(6.75%)	(7.75%)	(8.75%)	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$25,962,445	\$19,536,517	\$14,115,870	

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 the net pension liability is expected to be significant.

Note 12 - Post Employment Benefits

School Employees Retirement System

Health Care Plan Description – Sections 3309.375 and 3309.69 of the Ohio Revised Code permit SERS to offer health care benefits to eligible retirees and beneficiaries. SERS' Retirement Board reserves the right to change or discontinue any health plan or program. SERS offers several types of health plans from various vendors, including HMOs, PPOs, Medicare Advantage and traditional indemnity plans. A prescription drug program is also available to those who elect health coverage. SERS employs two third-party administrators and a pharmacy benefit manager to manage the self-insurance and prescription drug plans, respectively.

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority to fund SERS' postemployment benefits through employer contributions. Active members do not make contributions to the postemployment benefit plan.

The Health Care Fund was established under, and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code 105(e). Each year after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer 14% contribution to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the year ended June 30, 2017, the health care allocation is 0.00%. 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. By statute no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.0% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2017, the minimum compensation level was established at \$23,500. The surcharge, added to the unallocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contributions assigned to health care for the years ended June 30, 2017, 2016, and 2015 were \$0, \$0, and \$16,507, respectively.

The SERS Retirement Board establishes 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.

The financial reports of SERS' Health Care plan are included in its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. That report can be obtained on SERS' website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

State Teachers Retirement System

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

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS Ohio to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. All benefit recipients, for the most

recent year, pay a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions. For fiscal year 2017, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. The District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017, 2016, and 2015 were \$0, \$0, and \$0, respectively.

Note 13 - Contingencies

Foundation Funding

School District Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. Effective for the 2014-2015 school year, traditional school districts must comply with minimum hours of instruction, instead of a minimum number of school days each year. The funding formula the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to follow will continue to adjust as enrollment information is updated by the school districts, which can extend past the fiscal year-end. As of the date of this report, ODE has not finalized the impact of enrollment adjustments to the June 30, 2017 Foundation funding for the District; therefore, the financial statement impact is not determinable at this time. ODE and management believe this will result in either a receivable to or liability of the District.

Grants

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

Litigation

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

Note 14 - Statutory Reserves

The District is required by state law to set-aside certain general fund revenue amounts, as defined by statute, into various reserves. These reserves are calculated and presented on a cash basis. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the reserve activity was as follows:

	Capital Acquisition
Set Aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2016	\$0
Current Year Set Aside Requirements	294,374
Qualified Disbursements	(319,166)
Current Year Offsets	0
Set Aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2017	(\$24,792)
Restricted Cash as of June 30, 2017	\$0

Note 15 – Fund Balances

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

		Nonmajor	
Fixed Polonese	Camanal	Governmental	Tatal
Fund Balances	General	Funds	Total
Nonspendable:			
Prepaids	\$20,660	\$3,174	\$23,834
Total Nonspendable	20,660	3,174	23,834
Restricted for:			
Food Service Operation	0	370,098	370,098
Local Grant	0	30,936	30,936
OSFC	0	18	18
Replacement	0	9,258	9,258
Alternative Education Grant	0	1	1
Debt Service	0	693,152	693,152
District Managed Activity Support	0	1,515	1,515
Carl Perkins Grant	0	196	196
Building	0	316,693	316,693
Total Restricted	0	1,421,867	1,421,867
Assigned to:			
Encumbrances	3,656	0	3,656
Total Assigned	3,656	0	3,656
Unassigned (Deficit)	6,691,381	(180,085)	6,511,296
Total Fund Balance	\$6,715,697	\$1,244,956	\$7,960,653

Note 16 – Implementation of New Accounting Principles

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the District has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*, and GASB Statement No. 80, *Blending Requirements For Certain Component Units – An Amendment of GASB No. 14*.

GASB Statement No. 77 establishes improved financial reporting by giving users of financial statements essential information that is not consistently or comprehensively reported to the public at present. Disclosure of information about the nature and magnitude of tax abatements will make these transactions more transparent to financial statement users. As a result, users will be better equipped to understand (1) how tax abatements affect a government's future ability to raise resources and meet its financial obligations and (2) the impact those abatements have on a government's financial position and economic condition. The implementation of GASB Statement No 77 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

North College Hill City School District Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

GASB Statement No. 80 amends the blending requirements for the financial statement presentation of component units of all state and local governments. The additional criterion requires blending of a component unit incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation in which the primary government is the sole corporate member. The additional criterion does not apply to component units included in the financial reporting entity pursuant to the provisions of Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units*. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 80 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

	2017	2016	2015	2014
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.05836498%	0.05674298%	0.06068466%	0.06068466%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$19,536,517	\$15,682,100	\$14,760,609	\$17,535,389
District's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$5,953,114	\$6,058,714	\$6,677,238	\$6,071,230
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	328.17%	258.84%	221.06%	288.83%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

(1) - Information prior to 2014 is not available

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

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

	2017	2016	2015	2014
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.05772190%	0.05923600%	0.05971700%	0.05971700%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$4,224,710	\$3,380,064	\$3,022,243	\$3,552,242
District's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$1,676,057	\$2,138,323	\$1,752,785	\$1,690,013
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	252.06%	158.07%	172.43%	210.19%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%

(1) - Information prior to 2014 is not available

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

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North College Hill City School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of District Contributions
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Contractually Required Contribution	\$928,908	\$833,436	\$848,220	\$868,041	\$829,884
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	(928,908)	(833,436) \$0	(848,220) \$0	(868,041)	(829,884)
District Covered-Employee Payroll	\$6,635,057	\$5,953,114	\$6,058,714	\$6,677,238	\$6,071,230
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.67%

2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
\$869,160	\$966,780	\$971,604	\$943,380	\$906,636
(869,160)	(966,780)	(971,604)	(943,380)	(906,636)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$6,138,701	\$6,665,097	\$7,044,140	\$6,809,939	\$6,433,291
14.16%	14.51%	13.79%	13.85%	14.09%

North College Hill City School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of District Contributions
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Contractually Required Contribution	\$273,016	\$234,648	\$281,832	\$242,936	\$286,656
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(273,016)	(234,648)	(281,832)	(242,936)	(286,656)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
District Covered-Employee Payroll	\$1,950,114	\$1,676,057	\$2,138,323	\$1,752,785	\$1,690,013
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	16.96%

2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
\$282,192	\$345,120	\$306,744	\$309,624	\$288,540
(282,192)	(345,120)	(306,744)	(309,624)	(288,540)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$1,626,900	\$1,586,385	\$1,495,374	\$1,513,161	\$1,732,780
17.35%	21.76%	20.51%	20.46%	16.65%

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General Fund

	Tana		-	
	Original	Final		Variance from
	Budget	Budget	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$3,464,886	\$3,668,451	\$3,658,109	(\$10,342)
Revenue in lieu of taxes	201	213	212	(1)
Tuition and Fees	412,680	436,925	435,693	(1,232)
Investment Earnings	14,978	15,858	15,813	(45)
Intergovernmental	12,240,235	12,959,360	12,922,824	(36,536)
Other Revenues	49,971	52,907	52,758	(149)
Total Revenues	16,182,951	17,133,714	17,085,409	(48,305)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	6,258,385	6,261,433	6,228,675	32,758
Special	2,945,370	2,946,805	2,931,388	15,417
Vocational	37,159	37,178	36,983	195
Other	3,370	3,372	3,354	18
Support Services:				
Pupil	1,284,663	1,285,288	1,278,564	6,724
Instructional Staff	529,229	529,487	526,717	2,770
General Administration	66,337	66,369	66,022	347
School Administration	1,341,761	1,342,414	1,335,391	7,023
Fiscal	371,402	371,583	369,639	1,944
Business	392	392	390	2
Operations and Maintenance	959,430	959,897	954,875	5,022
Pupil Transportation	263,279	263,407	262,029	1,378
Central	25,647	25,659	25,525	134
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	2,499	2,500	2,487	13
Extracurricular Activities	219,687	219,794	218,644	1,150
Total Expenditures	14,308,610	14,315,578	14,240,683	74,895
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	1,874,341	2,818,136	2,844,726	26,590
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Proceeds of Capital Leases	5,399	5,716	5,700	(16)
Advances In	201,557	213,399	212,797	(602)
Transfers (Out)	(7,005)	(7,009)	(6,972)	37
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	199,951	212,106	211,525	(581)
Net Change in Fund Balance	2,074,292	3,030,242	3,056,251	26,009
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	3,336,717	3,336,717	3,336,717	0
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$5,411,009	\$6,366,959	\$6,392,968	\$26,009

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Note 1 – Budgetary Process

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

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the School District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the final amended certificate of estimated resources issued during the fiscal year 2017.

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

While the District is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are as follows:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- 2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures for all funds (budget basis) rather than as a reservation of fund balance for governmental fund types (GAAP basis).
- 4. Advances in and advances out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions.

North College Hill City School District Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis to the budgetary basis for the general fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General
GAAP Basis	\$3,183,084
Revenue Accruals	(372,722)
Expenditure Accruals	39,114
Transfers (Out)	(6,022)
Advances (In)	212,797
Budget Basis	\$3,056,251

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NORTH COLLEGE HILL CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT HAMILTON COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

FEDERAL GRANTOR Program / Cluster Title	Pass Through Entity Number	Federal CFDA Number	Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			
Nutrition Cluster:	01.70	40.550	040 470
School Breakfast Program	3L70 3L60	10.553	340,472
National School Lunch Program Summer Food Service Program	3L60 3GE0	10.555 10.559	709,043 63,943
Nutrition Cluster Total:	SGEU	10.559	1,113,458
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			1,113,458
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			
Title I Grants to Local Agencies	3M00	84.010	
Title I Grants to Local Agencies	3M00	84.010	
Title I Grants to Local Agencies	3M00	84.010	74,161
Title I Grants to Local Agencies	3M00	84.010	750,291 824,452
Title I Grants to Local Agencies - Sub A	3M00	84.010	6,730
Title I Grants to Local Agencies - Sub A	3M00	84.010	50,774
·			57,503
Special Education Cluster:			
Special Education - IDEA	3Y60	84.027	23,807
Special Education - IDEA	3Y60	84.027	291,638
Special Education - Preschool Grants	3C50	84.173	7,440
			322,885
English Language Acquisition Grants	3Y70	84.365	3,058
			3,058
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	3Y60	84.367	4,068
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	3Y60	84.367	49,422
			53,489
Race To The Top	3FD0	84.395	3,150
Entry Year Teacher Grant, Race To The Top	3FD0	84.395	1,940
			5,090
Passed through Great Oaks Institute of Technology and Career Development			
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	3L90	84.048	154
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	3L90	84.048	0
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	3L90	84.048	120
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	3L90	84.048	3,500
			3,775
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,270,252
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			2,383,710

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

NORTH COLLEGE HILL CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT HAMILTON COUNTY NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE D - FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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



Dave Yost · Auditor of State

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

North College Hill City School District Hamilton County 1731 Goodman Avenue Cincinnati, Ohio 45239

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 major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the North College Hill City School District, Hamilton County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 28, 2018.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

February 28, 2018

Dave Yost · Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS
APPLICABLE TO EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER
COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

North College Hill City School District Hamilton County 1731 Goodman Avenue Cincinnati, Ohio 45239

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for each Major Federal Program

We have audited North College Hill City School District, Hamilton County, Ohio (the 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 each of North College Hill City School District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2017. The *Summary of Auditor's Results* in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the District's major federal programs.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Opinion on each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, North College Hill City School District complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2017.

North College Hill City School District
Hamilton County
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements
Applicable to Each Major Federal Program and On Internal Control Over
Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance
Page 2

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

February 28, 2018

NORTH COLLEGE HILL CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT HAMILTON COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2017

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Title I – CFDA 84.010 & Special Education Cluster – CFDA 84.173, 84.207
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR §200.520?	No

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

None.

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None.





NORTH COLLEGE HILL CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

HAMILTON COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED MARCH 15, 2018