



SOUTHWEST LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT HAMILTON COUNTY

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Southwest Local School District Hamilton County 230 Elm Street Harrison, Ohio 45030

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Southwest Local 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the District's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we express no 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.

Southwest Local School District Hamilton County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Southwest Local 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.

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, a required budgetary comparison schedule for the General Fund, 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 March 14, 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 Government's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Southwest Local School District Hamilton County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

Dave Yost

Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 14, 2018

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2017 are as follows:

- In total, net position increased \$963,711.
- General revenues accounted for \$34,079,674 in revenue or 83% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales and operating grants and contributions accounted for \$7,034,096 or 17% of total revenues of \$41,113,770.
- The District had \$40,150,059 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$7,034,096 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services and operating grants or contributions. General revenues of \$34,079,674 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 Statement of Net position and Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the whole District, presenting both an aggregate view of the District's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the District's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. The General and Debt Service Funds are the major funds 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 of resources*, and *liabilities and deferred inflows of resources* using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the 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 in the following manner:

Governmental Activities – Most of the District's programs and services are reported here including
instruction, support services, operation of non-instructional services, extracurricular activities, and
interest and fiscal charges.

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major funds is 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.

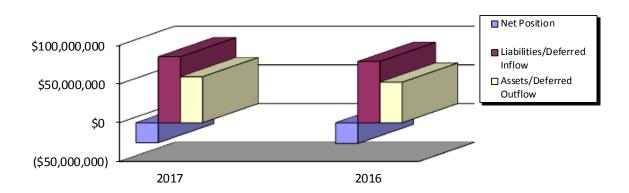
The District as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net position provides the perspective of 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	\$29,616,572	\$27,451,374	
Capital Assets	19,530,005	20,474,982	
Total Assets	49,146,577	47,926,356	
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Deferred Charge on Refunding	5,590	79,313	
Pension	10,258,348	4,368,317	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	10,263,938	4,447,630	
Liabilities:			
Other Liabilities	3,570,847	3,271,418	
Long-Term Liabilities	73,488,768	62,995,858	
Total Liabilities	77,059,615	66,267,276	
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Property Taxes	7,205,000	9,005,000	
Revenue in Lieu of Taxes	490,458	225,915	
Pension	452,172	3,636,236	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	8,147,630	12,867,151	
Net Position	E E2/ 116	6 227 012	
Net Investment in Capital Assets Restricted	5,534,116 4,669,145	6,337,913 4,310,126	
Unrestricted	(35,999,991)	(37,408,480)	
Total Net Position	(\$25,796,730)	(\$26,760,441)	



Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2017, the District's liabilities and deferred inflows exceeded assets and deferred outflows by \$25,796,730.

At year-end, capital assets represented 40% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, and equipment. Capital assets, net of related debt to acquire the assets at June 30, 2017, were \$5,534,116. 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, \$4,669,145, 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.

Current and Other Assets increased mainly due to an increase cash and investments. Long Term Liabilities increased due the increase in Net Pension Liability.

Table 2 shows the change in net position for fiscal year 2017 and 2016.

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Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2017	2016	
Revenues:			
Program Revenues			
Charges for Services and Sales	\$1,965,574	\$1,661,697	
Operating Grants and Contributions	5,068,522	4,822,321	
General Revenue:			
Income Taxes	4,394,364	3,992,634	
Property Taxes	14,599,693	10,871,354	
Grants and Entitlements	14,099,275	14,405,705	
Other	986,342	563,005	
Total Revenues	41,113,770	36,316,716	
Program Expenses:			
Instruction	25,803,597	22,755,416	
Support Services:			
Pupil and Instructional Staff	2,362,234	2,109,263	
General and School Administrative			
and Fiscal	3,893,282	3,577,232	
Operations and Maintenance	3,145,353	2,597,739	
Pupil Transportation	1,542,365	1,059,876	
Central	138,314	92,089	
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	1,793,131	1,535,996	
Extracurricular Activities	912,066	764,930	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	559,717	658,061	
Total Expenses	40,150,059	35,150,602	
Change in Net Position	963,711	1,166,114	
Beginning Net Position	(26,760,441)	(27,926,555)	
Ending Net Position	(\$25,796,730)	(\$26,760,441)	

The District revenues are mainly from two sources. Property taxes levied for general and debt service purposes, and grants and entitlements comprised 70% 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

(Unaudited)

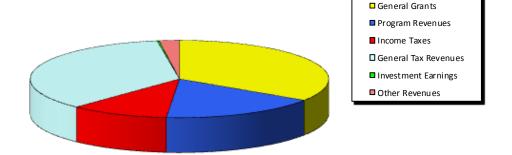
home valued at \$100,000 and taxed at 1.0 mill would pay \$35.00 annually in taxes. If three years later the home was reappraised and increased to \$200,000 (and this inflationary increase in value is comparable to other property owners) the effective tax rate would become .5 mills and the owner would still pay \$35.00.

Thus, Ohio districts do not collect additional property taxes on the increase in property value due to the increase in appraisal value and must regularly return to the voters to maintain a constant level of service. Property taxes made up 36% of revenue for governmental activities for the District in fiscal year 2017.

Governmental Activities

Revenue Sources

Revenue Sources	2017	Percentage	
General Grants	\$14,099,275	34.3%	
Program Revenues	7,034,096	17.1%	
Income Taxes	4,394,364	10.7%	
General Tax Revenues	14,599,693	35.5%	
Investment Earnings	65,594	0.2%	
Other Revenues	920,748	2.2%	
Total Revenue Sources	\$41,113,770	100.0%	



Instruction comprises 64% of total governmental program expenses. Support services expenses were 28% of total governmental program expenses. All other expenses and interest and fiscal charges were 8%. Interest expense was attributable to the outstanding bond and borrowing for capital projects.

Total revenues increased from the prior year mainly due to an increase in property tax revenue. Total expenses increased mainly due to an increase in instruction expenses from the prior year.

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 governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted state entitlements.

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services		Net Cost of Services	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Instruction	\$25,803,597	\$22,755,416	(\$21,209,383)	(\$18,407,330)
Support Services:				
Pupil and Instructional Staff	2,362,234	2,109,263	(2,319,787)	(2,059,034)
General and School Administrative				
and Fiscal	3,893,282	3,577,232	(3,892,772)	(3,576,072)
Operations and Maintenance	3,145,353	2,597,739	(2,963,768)	(2,441,045)
Pupil Transportation	1,542,365	1,059,876	(1,512,499)	(1,023,478)
Central	138,314	92,089	(127,514)	(81,289)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	1,793,131	1,535,996	33,981	77,098
Extracurricular Activities	912,066	764,930	(564,504)	(497,373)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	559,717	658,061	(559,717)	(658,061)
Total Expenses	\$40,150,059	\$35,150,602	(\$33,115,963)	(\$28,666,584)

The District's Major Funds

The District has two major governmental funds: the General Fund and the Debt Service Fund. Assets of the General Fund comprised \$23,531,372 (79%) and the Debt Service Fund comprised \$4,957,242 (17%) of the total \$29,616,572 governmental funds' assets.

General Fund: Fund balance at June 30, 2017 was \$12,521,284, an increase in fund balance of \$2,864,545 from 2016. The primary reason for the increase in fund balance was due to an increase in property tax revenue.

Debt Service Fund: Fund balance at June 30, 2017 was \$4,208,016, an increase in fund balance of \$202,842 from 2016. The primary reason for the increase was due to the 2017 refunded general obligation bonds.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2017, the District amended its general fund; however none of the amendments were significant. 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, original budget basis revenue was \$30,518,873 and final budget basis revenue was \$32,885,765. Final budget expenditures were \$33,607,393, compared to actual budgeted expenditures of \$33,514,924. Of the \$92,469 difference, most was due to an overestimate of instruction expenditures.

The General Fund's ending unobligated cash balance was \$8,300,268.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At fiscal year end, the District had \$19,530,005 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements and equipment. Table 4 shows fiscal year 2017 balances compared to fiscal year 2016:

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

	Governmen	Governmental Activities		
	2017	2016		
Land	\$2,990,625	\$2,990,625		
Land Improvements	138,866	226,654		
Buildings and Improvements	15,616,475	16,350,240		
Equipment	784,039	907,463		
Total Net Capital Assets	\$19,530,005	\$20,474,982		

The overall decrease in capital assets is due to current year depreciation expense exceeding current year capital asset additions.

See Note 6 to the basic financial statements for further details on the District's capital assets.

Debt

At June 30, 2017, the District had \$14,576,172 in debt outstanding, \$1,018,687 due within one year. Table 5 summarizes bonds and notes outstanding.

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Table 5
Outstanding Debt at Year End

	Governmental Activities		
	2017	2016	
General Obligation Bonds and Notes:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
2017 Refunded Bonds	\$8,005,000	\$0	
2017 Refunded Bonds - Premium	885,312	0	
2008 Refunding Bonds:			
Current Interest Bonds A	35,000	4,290,000	
Capital Appreciation Bonds A	55,000	55,000	
Accretion of Interest A	290,290	269,708	
Current Interest Bonds B	40,000	4,415,000	
Capital Appreciation Bonds B	50,000	50,000	
Accretion of Interest B	284,403	267,011	
2012 Refunding School Improvement Bonds	1,545,000	2,290,000	
Premium on 2008 A and B Refunding Bonds	20,106	301,382	
HB264 Series 2011	2,815,000	2,815,000	
Capital Lease	550,061	0	
Total	\$14,025,111	\$14,753,101	

See Notes 7 and 8 to the basic financial statements for further details on the District's long-term obligations.

For the Future

In June 2013, Governor John Kasich signed the 2014-15 biennial budget (House Bill 59). HB59 changed the state funding formula for public education. Public school districts in Ohio have seen five different state funding "formula" or calculations within the last decade. HB59 funding for Districts is based on several factors, including enrollment and specific student demographic groups, such as economically disadvantaged students. School districts may receive up to a 6.25% increase in fiscal year 2014 and up to a 10.50% increase in fiscal year 2015. School districts that receive these increases are known as districts "on the cap" or "on the formula". Southwest Local School District will receive no additional state funding for 2014, or 2015, meaning Southwest Local School District is a "guarantee" District. Southwest Local School District will receive the same level of funding in 2014 and 2015, as received in 2013. Fiscal years 2017 and beyond are not known at this time, meaning that items such as state funding, tangible personal property reimbursement, and medical rates are not known at this time.

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 at Southwest Local School District, 230 South Elm Street, Harrison, Ohio 45030.

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	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent Receivables (Net):	\$13,249,062 1,100,000
Taxes	14,311,492
Accounts	91,193
Interest	17,745
Intergovernmental	847,080
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	2,990,625
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	16,539,380
Total Assets	49,146,577
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Deferred Charge on Refunding	5,590
Pension	10,258,348
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	10,263,938
Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	214,414
Accrued Wages and Benefits	3,304,671
Accrued Interest Payable	51,762
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	1,379,268
Due In More Than One Year	
Net Pension Liability	54,309,426
Other Amounts	17,800,074
Total Liabilities	77,059,615
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Property Taxes	7,205,000
Grants and Other Taxes	490,458
Pension	452,172
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	8,147,630
Net Position:	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	5,534,116
Restricted for:	, ,
Debt Service	4,200,480
Capital Projects	31,749
Other Local Grants	22,442
Extracurricular	88,474
Special Education	76,576
Food Service	190,687
Auxiliary Services	58,737
Unrestricted	(35,999,991)
Total Net Position	(\$25,796,730)

				Net (Expense) Revenue
		Program Revenues		and Changes in Net Position
		Charges for	Operating Grants	Governmental
	Expenses	Services and Sales	and Contributions	Activities
Governmental Activities:				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$18,854,586	\$554,154	\$496,118	(\$17,804,314)
Special	6,062,674	51,250	2,617,241	(3,394,183)
Vocational	5,510	0	5,017	(493)
Other	880,827	289,406	581,028	(10,393)
Support Services:				
Pupil	2,062,382	0	30,640	(2,031,742)
Instructional Staff	299,852	0	11,807	(288,045)
General Administration	45,703	0	0	(45,703)
School Administration	2,794,300	0	510	(2,793,790)
Fiscal	1,053,279	0	0	(1,053,279)
Operations and Maintenance	3,145,353	84,934	96,651	(2,963,768)
Pupil Transportation	1,542,365	3,325	26,541	(1,512,499)
Central	138,314	0	10,800	(127,514)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	1,793,131	634,943	1,192,169	33,981
Extracurricular Activities	912,066	347,562	0	(564,504)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	559,717	0	0	(559,717)
Totals	\$40,150,059	\$1,965,574	\$5,068,522	(33,115,963)
		General Revenues: Income Taxes		4,394,364
		Property Taxes Lev	vied for:	
		General Purpose	S	13,677,408
		Debt Service Pur	poses	922,285
		Grants and Entitler	ments, Not Restricted	14,099,275
		Revenue in Lieu of	Taxes	680,361
		Unrestricted Contr	ributions	5,680
		Investment Earning	gs	65,594
		Other Revenues		234,707
		Total General Reven	ues	34,079,674
		Change in Net Position	on	963,711
		Net Position - Beginr	ning of Year	(26,760,441)
		Net Position - End of	Year	(\$25,796,730)

	General	Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$9,850,701	\$2,628,016	\$770,345	\$13,249,062
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	0	1,100,000	0	1,100,000
Receivables (Net):	12 002 266	4 220 226	0	44 244 402
Taxes	13,082,266	1,229,226	0	14,311,492
Accounts	83,317	0	7,876	91,193
Interest	17,745	0	240.727	17,745
Intergovernmental	497,343	0	349,737	847,080
Total Assets	23,531,372	4,957,242	1,127,958	29,616,572
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	207,625	0	6,789	214,414
Accrued Wages and Benefits	2,971,172	0	333,499	3,304,671
Compensated Absences	137,428	0	112,419	249,847
	_			
Total Liabilities	3,316,225	0	452,707	3,768,932
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Property Taxes	6,893,174	749,226	0	7,642,400
Income Taxes	303,571	0	0	303,571
Grants and Other Taxes	490,458	0	349,737	840,195
Investment Earnings	6,660	0	0	6,660
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	7,693,863	749,226	349,737	8,792,826
Fund Balances:				
Restricted	0	4,208,016	482,408	4,690,424
Assigned	4,832,483	0	0	4,832,483
Unassigned	7,688,801	0	(156,894)	7,531,907
Total Fund Balances	12,521,284	4,208,016	325,514	17,054,814
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances	\$23,531,372	\$4,957,242	\$1,127,958	\$29,616,572

Total Governmental Fund Balance		\$17,054,814
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		19,530,005
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.		
Income Taxes Delinquent Property Taxes Interest Intergovernmental	\$303,571 437,400 6,660 349,737	
		1,097,368
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.		(51,762)
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		(4,353,323)
Deferred charge on refunding associated with long-term liabilities that are not reported in the funds.		5,590
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	\$10,258,348	
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(452,172)	9,806,176
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Net Pension Liability	(\$54,309,426)	
Other Amounts	(14,576,172)	(68,885,598)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		(\$25,796,730)
neer states of developmental retardes	_	(723,130,130)

			Other	Total
		Debt	Governmental	Governmental
	General	Service	Funds	Funds
Revenues:				
Property and Other Taxes	\$13,723,802	\$925,377	\$0	\$14,649,179
Income Taxes	4,369,893	0	0	4,369,893
Tuition and Fees	898,135	0	0	898,135
Investment Earnings	61,641	0	0	61,641
Intergovernmental Extracurricular Activities	15,919,100	294,945	2,939,384	19,153,429
	60,100 19,400	0	287,562 700,477	347,662 719,877
Charges for Services Revenue in Lieu of Taxes	19,400 678,898	1,464	700,477	680,362
Other Revenues	222,302	0	18,084	240,386
Other Nevenues	222,302		10,004	240,300
Total Revenues	35,953,271	1,221,786	3,945,507	41,120,564
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	16,565,983	0	638,263	17,204,246
Special	4,923,856	0	937,679	5,861,535
Vocational	5,510	0	0	5,510
Other	879,744	0	1,083	880,827
Support Services:				
Pupil	1,965,554	0	30,254	1,995,808
Instructional Staff	262,028	0	14,302	276,330
General Administration	44,528	0	0	44,528
School Administration	2,611,910	0	715	2,612,625
Fiscal	1,031,570	19,333	0	1,050,903
Operations and Maintenance	2,918,190	0	134,686	3,052,876
Pupil Transportation	1,404,050	0	0	1,404,050
Central	127,514	0	10,800	138,314
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	385	0	1,774,873	1,775,258
Extracurricular Activities	582,346	0	257,025	839,371
Capital Outlay	102,240	0	4,975	107,215
Debt Service:	0	705.000	0	705.000
Principal Retirement	0	795,000	0	795,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	416,436	0	416,436
Bond Issuance Cost	0	123,015	0	123,015
Total Expenditures	33,425,408	1,353,784	3,804,655	38,583,847
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	2,527,863	(131,998)	140,852	2,536,717
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Proceeds of Capital Leases	551,061	0	0	551,061
Payments to Bond Escrow Account	0	(8,767,297)	0	(8,767,297)
Issuance of Refunded Bonds	0	8,005,000	0	8,005,000
Premium on Refunded Bonds Issued	0	885,312	0	885,312
Transfers In	0	211,825	2,554	214,379
Transfers (Out)	(214,379)	0	0	(214,379)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	336,682	334,840	2,554	674,076
Net Change in Fund Balance	2,864,545	202,842	143,406	3,210,793
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	9,656,739	4,005,174	182,108	13,844,021
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$12,521,284	\$4,208,016	\$325,514	\$17,054,814

Tot the Fiscal Teal Ended Jane 30, 2017		
Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds		\$3,210,793
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	\$47,692 (992,669)	(0.1.077)
		(944,977)
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.		
District pension contributions	\$2,580,521	
Cost of benefits earned net of employee contrbutions	(4,157,041)	
		(1,576,520)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Income Taxes	\$24,471	
Delinquent Property Taxes	(49,487)	
Interest	3,953	
Intergovernmental	14,269	(6,794)
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. Refunding Bonds	(8,005,000)	
Bonds Refunded Premium on Bonds Issued	8,851,223 (885,312)	
1.6.11.411.51.251.45.1534.64	(868)312)	(39,089)
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the		(33,063)
governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term		
liabilities in the statement of net position.		795,000
In the statement of activities interest expense is accrued when incurred; whereas, in governmental funds an interest expenditure is reported when due.		(2.540)
when due.		(2,548)
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	\$180,551	
Amortization of Bond Premium Amortization of Deferred Charge on Refunding Bond Accretion	10,053 (73,723) (37,974)	
		78,907
Proceeds from debt issues are an other financing source in the funds, but a debt issue increases long-term liabilities in the statement		
of net position.	<u>—</u>	(551,061)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$963,711
g- milet sold of	_	ψ303,7 II

	Private Purpose Trust	Agency
Assets:		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments Receivables (Net):	\$5,638	\$134,356
Accounts	0	1,429
Total Assets	5,638	135,785
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	0	716
Other Liabilities	0	135,069
Total Liabilities	0	\$135,785
Net Position:		
Held in Trust	5,638	
Total Net Position	\$5,638	

	Private Purpose Trust
Additions:	
Donations	\$34,020
Total Additions	34,020
Deductions:	
Scholarships	33,449
Total Deductions	33,449
Change in Net Position	571
Net Position - Beginning of Year	5,067
Net Position - End of Year	\$5,638

Note 1 – Description of the District

The Southwest Local School District (the "District") was formed in 1954 with the consolidation of Harrison, Crosby and Whitewater School Districts. 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. This Board controls the District's instructional and support facilities staffed by 134 non-certificated personnel and 197 certificated full time teaching and administrative personnel to provide services to students and other community members.

The District enrollment was 3,724. It currently operates six elementary schools, one junior school (grades 7-8), and one comprehensive high school (grades 9-12).

Reporting Entity

The financial reporting entity consists of a primary government. The District is a primary government because it is a special-purpose government that has a separately elected governing body, is legally separate, and is fiscally independent of other state and local governments.

There are no component units combined with the District for financial statement presentation purposes, and it is not included in any other governmental reporting entity. Consequently, the District's financial statements include only the funds of those organizational entities for which its elected governing body is financially accountable. The District's major operations include education, pupil transportation, food service, and maintenance of District facilities.

The District is associated with two jointly governed organizations. These organizations are:

Jointly Governed Organizations: Hamilton Clermont Cooperative Information Technology Center Great Oaks Career Campuses

These organizations are presented in Note 13.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the District are included on the statement of net position. Fiduciary Funds are not included in entity-wide statements.

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the District, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the District.

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the fiscal year. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid management by segregating transactions related to certain District functions or activities. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The various funds of the District are grouped into the categories governmental and fiduciary. The focus of government fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

Governmental Funds

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

<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.

<u>Debt Service Fund</u> – The debt service fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for the payment of general obligation bond principal and interest and certain other long-term obligations from governmental resources when the District is obligated in some manner for the payment.

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 a student activity fund which accounts for assets and liabilities generated by student managed activities. The District's only trust fund is a private purpose trust which accounts for scholarship programs for students.

Basis of Accounting

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

Revenues – Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal 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. 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, included 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. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the 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 year end: property taxes available for advance, grants and interest.

<u>Deferred Outflows/Inflows 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 10.

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, pension, grants and other taxes (which includes tax incremental financing 'TIF'), income taxes, and investment earnings. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2017, but which were levied to finance year 2018 operations. These amounts have been recorded as deferred inflows on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Other taxes (TIFs) have been recorded as deferred inflows on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Income taxes, grants, and investment earnings have been recorded as deferred inflows on the governmental fund financial statements. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. For more pension related information, see Note 10.

Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The fair value of donated commodities used during the year is reported in the operating statement as an expense with a like amount reported as donated commodities revenue. Unused donated commodities are reported as deferred inflows.

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

Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments

Cash received by the District is pooled for investment purposes. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments" on the financial statements.

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.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue during fiscal year 2017 amounted to \$61,641 in the General Fund.

For presentation on the financial statements, all investments of the cash management pool are considered to be cash equivalents.

Inventory

Inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expended/expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the purchase method on the fund level statements and using the consumption method on the government-wide statements.

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

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

Capital Assets

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 has a capitalization threshold of \$2,500. The District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

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

<u>Description</u>	Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	10-45 years
Buildings and Improvements	10-45 years
Equipment	5-20 years

Compensated Absences

The District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences." Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time, when earned, for all employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

For governmental fund financial statements, the expenditures for compensated absences are recognized when paid, or in the case of termination benefits, when due for payment. These amounts due at year end are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. Compensated absences are reported in governmental funds only if they have matured.

The District's policies regarding compensated absences are determined by the state laws and/or negotiated agreements. In summary, the policies are as follows:

<u>Vacation</u>	<u>Certified</u>	<u>Administrators</u>	Non-certificated
How earned	Not Eligible	20 days	11-26 days for each service year depending on length of service
Maximum			
Accumulation	Not Applicable	20 days	26 days
Vested	Not Applicable	As Earned	As Earned
Termination			
Entitlement	Not Applicable	None	None
Sick Leave	Certified	<u>Administrators</u>	Non-certificated
How Earned	1 1/4 days per month of employ- ment (15 days per year)	1 1/4 days per month of employ- ment (15 days per year)	1 1/4 days per month of employ- ment (15 days per year)

Maximum Accumulation	300 days	300 days	300 days
Vested	As Earned	As Earned	As Earned
Termination Entitlement	Per Contract	Per Contract	Per Contract

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.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflow of resources. Net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use 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 are available. Of the District's \$4,669,145 in restricted net position, none were restricted by enabling legislation.

Interfund Activity

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

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

As a general rule, the effect of interfund (internal) activity has been eliminated from the government-wide statement of activities. The interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation.

Fund Balance

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, the District classifies its fund balance based on the purpose for which the resources were received and the level of constraint placed on the resources. The following categories are used:

Nonspendable – resources that are not in spendable form (inventory) or have legal or contractual requirements to maintain the balance intact.

Restricted – resources that have external purpose restraints imposed on them by providers, such as creditors, grantors, or other regulators.

Committed – resources that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government at its highest level of decision making authority, the Board of Education. The formal action that is required to establish (and modify or rescind) a fund balance commitment is a Board Resolution.

Assigned – resources that are intended to be used for specific purposes as approved through the District's formal purchasing procedure by the Treasurer.

Unassigned – residual fund balance within the General Fund that is not restricted, committed, or assigned. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance resulting from incurred expenses for specific purposes exceeding amounts, which had been restricted, committed or assigned for said purposes.

The District considers committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balances, respectively, to be spent when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

Estimates

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

Restricted Assets

Restricted Assets are assets that normally would be available for use in operations but may be more of limited use because of an externally enforceable constraint on how it may be used. The District's main restricted asset was Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent.

Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent

The District has cash with fiscal agent in the debt service fund for the District's HB264 QSCB's principal payments made to a sinking fund. The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Co. is the paying agent and maintains the sinking fund.

Note 3 – Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments

The District maintains a cash and investment pool used by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the combined balance sheet as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments."

State statute requires the classification of monies held by the District into three categories:

<u>Active Monies</u> - Those monies required to be kept in a "cash" or "near cash" status for immediate use by the District. Such monies must by law be maintained either as cash in the District treasury, in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand.

<u>Inactive Monies</u> – Those monies not required for use within the current two year period of designated depositories. Ohio law permits inactive monies to be deposited or invested as certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designated depositories, or as savings or deposit accounts, including, but not limited to passbook accounts.

<u>Interim Monies</u> – 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. Ohio law permits interim monies to be invested or deposited in the following securities:

- (1) Bonds, notes, or other obligations of or guaranteed by the United States, or those for which the faith of the United States is pledged for the payment of principal and interest.
- (2) Bonds, notes, debentures, or other obligations or securities issued by any federal governmental agency.
- (3) No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in (1) or (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions.
- (4) Interim deposits in the eligible institutions applying for interim monies to be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from date of deposit, or by savings or deposit accounts, including, but limited to, passbook accounts.
- (5) Bonds, and other obligations of the State of Ohio.
- (6) The Ohio State Treasurer's investment pool (STAROhio).
- (7) Commercial paper and banker's acceptances, which meet the requirements established by Ohio Revised Code, Sec. 135.142.
- (8) Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years 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, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The District's policy for deposits is any balance not covered by depository insurance will be collateralized by the financial institutions with pledged securities or a line of credit. As of June 30, 2017, \$277,929 of the District's bank balance of \$777,929 was exposed to custodial risk because it was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the District's name.

Ohio Revised Code Chapter 135, Uniform Depository Act, authorizes pledging of pooled securities in lieu of specific securities. Specifically, a designated public depository may pledge a single pool of eligible securities to secure repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution, provided that all times the total value of the securities so pledged is at least equal to 105% of the total amount of all public deposits secured by the pool, including the portion of such deposits covered by any federal deposit insurance.

Investments

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

			Weighted Average
Investment Type	Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy	Maturity (Years)
Federal Home Loan Mortgage	\$498,590	Level 2	1.00
Federal National Mortgage Association	500,915	Level 2	1.01
Federal Home Loan Bank	251,855	Level 2	1.22
Negotiable CDs	7,987,636	Level 2	0.80
STAR Ohio	18,839	N/A	0.12
Money Market Funds	3,704,371	N/A	0.00
Total Fair Value	\$12,962,206		
Portfolio Weighted Average Maturity			0.59

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). All other investments of the District are valued using quoted market prices.

Interest Rate Risk - In accordance with the investment policy, the District manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio to three years.

Credit Risk – It is the District's policy to limit its investments that are not obligations of the U.S. Government or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government to investments, which have the highest credit quality rating issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The District's investments in the Federal Home Loan Mortgage, Federal National Mortgage Association, and Federal Home Loan Bank were rated AA+ by Standard and Poor's and Aaa by Moody's Investor Service. Investments in STAROhio were rated AAAm by Standard & Poors. Money Market Funds and Negotiable CDs were not rated.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The District's investment policy allows investments in Federal Agencies or Instrumentalities. The District has invested 4% in Federal Home Loan Mortgage, 4% in Federal National Mortgage Association, 2% in Federal Home Loan Bank, 61% Negotiable CDs, 29% in Money Market Funds, and less than 1% in STAR Ohio.

Custodial Credit Risk — It 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 4 – Property and Income Taxes

Property taxes are levied and assessed on a calendar year basis. Second half distributions occur in a new fiscal year. Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility located in the District. Real property taxes are levied after April 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1, the lien date. Public utility property taxes attached as a lien on December 31 of the prior year, were levied April 1 and are collected with real property taxes. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revalued every six years. Public utility property taxes are assessed on real property at 35 percent of true 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. 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 2018 operations. The amount available for advance can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable represents delinquent taxes outstanding and real property and public utility taxes that became measurable as of June 30, 2017. Although total property tax collections for the

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

next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount available as an advance at June 30 is intended to finance current fiscal year operations.

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

	Amount
Agricultural/Residential	
and Other Real Estate	\$510,544,870
Public Utility Personal	30,091,350
Total	\$540,636,220

Income Tax

The District levies a voted tax of 0.75 percent for general operations on the earned income of residents. The tax was effective on January 1, 2007, and is a continuous levy. Employers of residents are required to withhold income tax on compensation and remit the tax to the State. Taxpayers are required to file an annual return. The State makes quarterly distributions to the District after withholding amounts for administrative fees and estimated refunds. Income tax revenue is credited to the General Fund.

Note 5 – Receivables

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

Note 6 – Capital Assets

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

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Instruction:

Extracurricular Activities

Total Depreciation Expense

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$2,990,625	\$0	\$0	\$2,990,625
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Land Improvements	2,686,299	0	0	2,686,299
Buildings and Improvements	34,701,942	0	0	34,701,942
Equipment	6,273,294	47,692	565,660	5,755,326
Totals at Historical Cost	46,652,160	47,692	565,660	46,134,192
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Land Improvements	2,459,645	87,788	0	2,547,433
Buildings and Improvements	18,351,702	733,765	0	19,085,467
Equipment	5,365,831	171,116_	565,660	4,971,287
Total Accumulated Depreciation	26,177,178	992,669	565,660	26,604,187
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$20,474,982	(\$944,977)	\$0	\$19,530,005

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Regular	\$751,107
Special	50,955
Support Services:	
Pupils	1,419
Instructional Staff	1,946
School Administration	42,684
Fiscal	419
Operations and Maintenance	50,311
Pupil Transportation	52,882
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	24,672

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16,274

\$992,669

Note 7 – Long-Term Liabilities

	Interest Rate	Issuance Date	Maturity Date	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities								
General Obligation Bonds:								
2017 Refunded General Obligation Bonds	5.05%	5/1/99	12/1/18	\$0	\$8,005,000	\$0	\$8,005,000	\$0
2017 Refunded General Obligation Bonds - Premium				0	885,312	0	885,312	0
Refunding A:								
\$4,540,000 - Current Interest	4.00%	12/1/07	12/1/19	4,290,000	0	4,255,000	35,000	35,000
\$55,000 - Capital Appreciation	4.00%	12/1/07	12/1/19	55,000	0	0	55,000	0
Accretion of Interest	0.00%	12/1/07	12/1/19	269,708	20,582	0	290,290	0
Refunding B:								
\$4,665,000 - Current Interest	4.00%	12/1/07	12/1/20	4,415,000	0	4,375,000	40,000	40,000
\$50,000 - Capital Appreciation	4.00%	12/1/07	12/1/20	50,000	0	0	50,000	0
Accretion of Interest	0.00%	12/1/07	12/1/20	267,011	17,392	0	284,403	0
2012 Refunding School Improvement Bonds	0.00%	12/1/11	12/1/18	2,290,000	0	745,000	1,545,000	760,000
\$475,136 - Premium on A and B Refunding	0.00%	12/1/07	12/1/20	301,382	0	281,276	20,106	0
\$2,815,000 - HB264	6.00%	3/10/11	12/1/25	2,815,000	0	0	2,815,000	0
Subtotal Bonds				14,753,101	8,928,286	9,656,276	14,025,111	835,000
Capital Lease				0	551,061	0	551,061	183,687
Compensated Absences			_	4,583,946	179,821	160,597	4,603,170	360,581
Subtotal Bonds and Other Amounts				19,337,047	9,659,168	9,816,873	19,179,342	1,379,268
Net Pension Liability								
STRS				37,574,097	8,797,951	0	46,372,048	0
SERS			-	6,084,714	1,852,664	0	7,937,378	0
Subtotal Net Pension Liability			-	43,658,811	10,650,615	0	54,309,426	0
Total Long-Term Obligations			:	\$62,995,858	\$20,309,783	\$9,816,873	\$73,488,768	\$1,379,268

General obligation bonds will be paid from the debt service fund. Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the person is paid.

Advance Refunding

On March 29, 2017 the District issued \$8,005,000 in Current Interest Bonds with an interest rate of between 2.0% and 4.0% which was used to advance refund \$8,580,000 of the outstanding 2008A and 2008B Refunded Current Interest Bonds with an interest rate between 3.5% and 4.0%. The net proceeds of \$8,835,168 (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 bond issues. As a result, \$8,580,000 of the 2008A and 2008B Refunded Current Interest 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 2008A and 2008B Refunded Current Interest Bonds to reduce its total debt service payments by \$50,000 and to obtain an economic gain (difference between the present value of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$989,679.

Principal and interest requirements to retire debt outstanding at year end are as follows:

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_	General Obligation Bonds		Capital	Appreciation	n Bonds	
Fiscal Year						
Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2018	\$835,000	\$788,241	\$1,623,241	\$0	\$0	\$0
2019	835,000	495,652	1,330,652	0	0	0
2020	410,000	482,877	892,877	55,000	395,000	450,000
2021	390,000	466,477	856,477	50,000	430,000	480,000
2022	900,000	450,877	1,350,877	0	0	0
2023-2027	7,905,000	1,438,370	9,343,370	0	0	0
2028	1,165,000	46,600	1,211,600	0	0	0
Total	\$12,440,000	\$4,169,094	\$16,609,094	\$105,000	\$825,000	\$930,000

Note 8 – Capitalized Leases – Lessee Disclosure

The District entered into a capitalized lease agreement for the acquisition of computers. Capital assets acquired by lease have been capitalized as equipment in the amount of \$551,061, which is equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments on the government-wide financial statements.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments at year-end.

Fiscal Year	
Ending June 30	Lease
2018	\$193,412
2019	193,412
2020	193,412
Total Minimum Lease Payments	\$580,236
Amount Representing Interest	(29,175)
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	\$551,061

Note 9 – Operating Lease – Lessor Disclosure

The District collectively (the "lessor") entered into an agreement to lease two modular from Williams Scotsman Inc. The lease was effective April 12, 2017 through April 12, 2020. Monthly payments were established at \$2,300 per month and \$4,500 per month, respectively.

Note 10 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability to employees for pensions. Pensions are a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions are provided to an employee—on a deferred-payment basis—as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for

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

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:

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	Eligible to Retire on or before August 1, 2017 *	Eligible to Retire on or after August 1, 2017
Full Benefits	Any age with 30 years of service credit Age 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 \$492,353 for fiscal year 2017. Of this amount \$92,370 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 \$2,088,168 for fiscal year 2017. Of this amount \$349,932 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	\$7,937,378	\$46,372,048	\$54,309,426
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.10844780%	0.13853562%	
Pension Expense	836,866	3,320,175	4,157,041

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	\$107,058	\$1,873,654	\$1,980,712
Changes of assumptions	529,863	0	529,863
Net difference between projected and actual earnings			
on pension plan investments	654,718	3,850,126	4,504,844
Changes in employer proportionate share of net			
pension liability	76,909	585,499	662,408
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	492,353	2,088,168	2,580,521
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$1,860,901	\$8,397,447	\$10,258,348
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Changes in employer proportionate share of net			
pension liability	\$73,864	\$378,308	\$452,172
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$73,864	\$378,308	\$452,172

\$2,580,521 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	\$316,812	\$926,519	\$1,243,331
2019	316,341	926,519	1,242,860
2020	473,326	2,403,921	2,877,247
2021	188,205	1,674,012	1,862,217
Total	\$1,294,684	\$5,930,971	\$7,225,655

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

Actuarial Cost Method

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

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

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

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

Wage Inflation	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50-18.20 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	3.00 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation

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.

Entry Age Normal

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:

4	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	1% Increase	
	(6.50%)	(7.50%)	(8.50%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$10,508,594	\$7,937,378	\$5,785,164

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:

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
	24.00.04	0.00.0/
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	\$61,624,684	\$46,372,048	\$20,335,864

Changes Between Measurement Date and Report Date

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

Note 11 - 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 \$80,859, 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 12 – Contingent Liabilities

Foundation Funding

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 district, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, ODE has not finalized the impact of enrollment adjustments to the June 30, 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 is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds.

However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on any of the financial statements of the individual fund types included herein or on the overall financial position of the District as of June 30, 2017.

Litigation

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

Note 13 – Jointly Governed Organizations

Hamilton Clermont Cooperative Information Technology Center (HCC) - The Hamilton Clermont Cooperative Information Technology Center is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the twenty-four participating school districts' elected boards, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. To obtain financial information write to the Hamilton Clermont Cooperative Information Technology Center, the Executive Director, 7615 Harrison Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45231.

Great Oaks Career Campuses - Great Oaks Career Campuses is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board consisting of thirty-five members representing thirty-six affiliated school districts, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. To obtain financial information, write to the Great Oaks Career Campuses, the Chief Financial Officer, at 3254 East Kemper Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241.

Note 14 – Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the fiscal year, the District contracted with Indiana Insurance for fleet and liability insurance and Inland Marine coverage for property insurance.

Coverages provided by Indiana Insurance are as follows:

\$80,296,200
50,650
7,000
1,000,000
1,000,000
1,000,000
2,000,000
10,000,000

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

Note 15 – Set-Asides

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

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

	Capital
	Acquisition
Set-aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2016	\$0
Current Year Set-aside Requirement	638,998
Qualified Disbursements	(2,223,358)
Set-aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2017	(\$1,584,360)
Restricted Cash as of June 30, 2017	\$0

Expenditures for capital activity during the year totaled \$2,223,358 above, which exceeded the required set-aside and the reserve balance. Although the District had qualifying disbursements during the year that reduced the Capital Acquisition set-aside amounts to below zero, these extra amounts may not be used to reduce the set-aside requirements of future years. Negative amounts are therefore not presented as being carried forward to the next fiscal year.

Note 16 - Interfund Transactions

Interfund transactions at fiscal year end, consisted of the following individual fund transfers in and out:

	Transfers		
	In	Out	
General Fund	\$0	\$214,379	
Debt Service Fund	211,825	0	
Other Governmental Funds	2,554	0	
Total All Funds	\$214,379	\$214,379	

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations; to segregate money for anticipated capital projects; to provide additional resources for current operations or debt service; and to return money to the fund from which it was originally provided once a project is completed.

Note 17 – Accountability

Accountability

The following funds had a deficit in fund balance:

Fund	Deficit
Other Governmental Funds:	
Title VI-B	\$85,156
Title I	57,993
Improving Teacher Quality	13,745

The deficit in fund balance was due to accruals in GAAP. The general fund is liable for any deficit in these funds and will provide operating transfers when cash is required not when accruals occur.

Note 18 – Fund Balances

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

			Other	
		Debt	Governmental	
Fund Balances	General	Service	Funds	Total
Restricted for:				
Other Grants	0	0	22,442	22,442
Student Activities	0	0	88,474	88,474
Auxiliary Services	0	0	58,737	58,737
Food Service	0	0	281,006	281,006
Debt Service	0	4,208,016	0	4,208,016
Building	0	0	7	7
Permanent Improvement	0	0	31,742	31,742
Total Restricted	0	4,208,016	482,408	4,690,424
Assigned to:				
Encumbrances	797,557	0	0	797,557
Public School	54,926	0	0	54,926
Budgetary Resources	3,980,000	0	0	3,980,000
Total Assigned	4,832,483	0	0	4,832,483
Unassigned (Deficit)	7,688,801	0	(156,894)	7,531,907
Total Fund Balance	\$12,521,284	4,208,016	\$325,514	\$17,054,814

Note 19 – 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.

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.

Note 20 – Tax Abatements Entered Into By Other Governments

Other governments entered into property tax abatement agreements with property owners under the Ohio Community Reinvestment Area ("CRA") and Enterprise Zone (EZ) programs with the taxing districts of the District. The CRA and EZ programs are directive incentive tax exemption programs benefiting property owners who renovate or construct new buildings. Under these programs, the other governments designated areas to encourage revitalization of the existing housing stock and the development of new structures. Within the taxing districts of the District, the Hamilton County has entered into such an agreement. Under this agreement the District's property taxes were reduced by approximately \$370,415. The District is receiving \$126,496 from this other government in association with the forgone property tax revenue.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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General Fund

	Fund			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance from Final Budget
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$14,768,523	\$15,913,896	\$16,416,906	\$503,010
Revenue in lieu of taxes	610,731	658,097	678,898	20,801
Tuition and Fees	600,111	646,652	667,092	20,440
Investment Earnings	90,212	97,208	100,281	3,073
Intergovernmental	14,314,507	15,424,669	15,912,215	487,546
Extracurricular Activities	53,976	58,162	60,000	1,838
Charges for Services	17,452	18,806	19,400	594
Other Revenues	63,361	68,275	70,433	2,158
Total Revenues	30,518,873	32,885,765	33,925,225	1,039,460
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	15,735,273	16,465,507	16,420,203	45,304
Special	4,694,013	4,911,851	4,898,336	13,515
Vocational	5,280	5,525	5,510	15
Other	843,048	882,171	879,744	2,427
Support Services:				
Pupil	1,752,263	1,833,581	1,828,536	5,045
Instructional Staff	251,861	263,549	262,824	725
General Administration	42,671	44,651	44,528	123
School Administration	2,490,329	2,605,899	2,598,729	7,170
Fiscal	966,248	1,011,089	1,008,307	2,782
Operations and Maintenance	2,775,697	2,904,511	2,896,519	7,992
Pupil Transportation	1,494,631	1,563,993	1,559,690	4,303
Central	118,402	123,897	123,556	341
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	369	386	385	1
Extracurricular Activities	552,467	578,106	576,515	1,591
Capital Outlay	394,375	412,677	411,542	1,135
Total Expenditures	32,116,927	33,607,393	33,514,924	92,469
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(1,598,054)	(721,628)	410,301	1,131,929
Other financing sources (uses):				
Proceeds of Capital Leases	495,730	534,177	551,061	16,884
Advances In	5,397	5,815	5,999	184
Transfers (Out)	(205,436)	(214,969)	(214,378)	591
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	295,691	325,023	342,682	17,659
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,302,363)	(396,605)	752,983	1,149,588
Fund Balance Beginning of Year (includes				
prior year encumbrances appropriated)	7,547,285	7,547,285	7,547,285	0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$6,244,922	\$7,150,680	\$8,300,268	\$1,149,588

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

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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 sets 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 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 and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) 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 assigned to a fund balance for governmental fund types and expendable trust funds (GAAP basis).
- 4. Advances in and advances out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions.
- 5. Some funds are reported as part of the general fund (GAAP basis) as opposed to the general fund being reported alone (budget basis).

Southwest Local School District Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For The 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	\$2,864,545	
Revenue Accruals	(2,029,891)	
Expenditure Accruals	751,936	
Advances (In)	5,999	
Encumbrances	(819,978)	
Funds Budgeted Elsewhere	(19,628)	
Budget Basis	\$752,983	

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Southwest Local 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	0.13853562%	0.13595540%	0.13816082%	0.13816082%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$46,372,048	\$37,574,096	\$33,605,493	\$39,923,138
District's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$14,637,514	\$14,310,686	\$15,202,085	\$14,685,943
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	316.80%	252.40%	226.80%	271.85%
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

 $\label{lem:note-Amounts} \textbf{Note-Amounts presented as of the District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.}$

Southwest Local 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	0.10844780%	0.10663530%	0.10908800%	0.10908800%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$7,937,378	\$6,084,714	\$5,520,882	\$6,489,060
District's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$3,469,714	\$3,446,495	\$3,201,912	\$3,032,916
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	228.76%	200.53%	173.18%	213.95%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.30%

^{(1) -} Information prior to 2014 is not available

 $\label{lem:note-Amounts} \textbf{Note-Amounts presented as of the District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.}$

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Southwest Local 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	\$2,088,168	\$2,049,252	\$2,003,496	\$1,976,271	\$1,963,380
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	(2,088,168)	(2,049,252) \$0	(2,003,496)	(1,976,271) \$0	(1,963,380) \$0
District Covered-Employee Payroll	\$14,915,486	\$14,637,514	\$14,310,686	\$15,202,085	\$14,685,943
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.37%

2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
\$2,110,680	\$2,209,896	\$2,216,292	\$2,207,844	\$2,163,516
(2,110,680)	(2,209,896)	(2,216,292)	(2,207,844)	(2,163,516)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$14,956,717	\$16,016,221	\$15,944,840	\$16,373,564	\$15,573,718
14.11%	13.80%	13.90%	13.48%	13.89%

Southwest Local 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	\$492,353	\$485,760	\$454,248	\$443,785	\$472,440
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(492,353)	(485,760)	(454,248)	(443,785)	(472,440)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
District Covered-Employee Payroll	\$3,516,807	\$3,469,714	\$3,446,495	\$3,201,912	\$3,032,916
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	15.58%

2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
\$504,648	\$574,654	\$533,124	\$537,012	\$518,880
(504,648)	(574,654)	(533,124)	(537,012)	(518,880)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$3,410,568	\$3,919,501	\$3,741,477	\$3,885,210	\$3,723,442
14.80%	14.66%	14.25%	13.82%	13.94%

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SOUTHWEST LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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

Federal Grant/ Pass Through Grantor Program Title	Pass Through Entity Number	Federal CFDA Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:			
Child Nutrition Cluster:			
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution):			
National School Lunch Program	3L60	10.555	\$114,368
Cash Assistance:			
School Breakfast Program	3L70	10.553	202,494
National School Lunch Program	3L60	10.555	700,333
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			1,017,195
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			1,017,195
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:			
Special Education Cluster:			
Special Education-Grants to States	3M20	84.027	883,746
Special Education-Preschool Grants	3C50	84.173	19,504
Total Special Education Cluster			903,250
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	3Y60	84.367	98,283
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	3M00	84.010	667,516
Passed Through Great Oaks Career Campuses:			
Career & Technical Education Basic Grants to States	GOCC	84.048	7,000
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,676,049
Total Federal Assistance			\$2,693,244

See accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

SOUTHWEST LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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

NOTE A - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes federal grant activity of the District and is presented on the cash basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented 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). The District did not elect to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE B - 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 C - 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

Southwest Local School District Hamilton County 230 South Elm Street Harrison, Ohio 45030

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Southwest Local 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 March 14, 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*.

Southwest Local 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

March 14, 2018

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

Southwest Local School District Hamilton County 230 South Elm Street Harrison, Ohio 45030

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the Southwest Local School District's, Hamilton County, Ohio (the District), compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement that could directly and materially affect the District's major federal program 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 program.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

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

Southwest Local School District
Hamilton County
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements
Applicable to the Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over
Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance
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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 the 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

March 14, 2018

SOUTHWEST LOCAL 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
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR §200.520?	Yes

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

None.

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None.





SOUTHWEST LOCAL 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 27, 2018