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#### INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT

Graham Local School District Champaign County 370 East Main Street St. Paris, Ohio 43072

To the Board of Education:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Graham Local School District, Champaign County, (the "School District"), as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the School District's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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 School District as of June 30, 2003, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the General thereof for the fiscal year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As described in Note 3, during the year ended June 30, 2004, the School District implemented a new financial reporting model, as required by the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standard Board Statement 34, Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for state and local governments.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated March 25, 2004, on our consideration of the School District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

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Graham Local School District Champaign County Independent Accounts' Report Page 2

Management Discussion and Analysis and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund are not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information the Governmental Accounting Standards Board requires. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

We conducted our audit to form opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The schedule of federal awards expenditures is required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements. We subjected the federal awards expenditure schedule to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, this information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

**Betty Montgomery** Auditor of State

Butty Montgomery

March 25, 2004

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003 Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of the Graham Local School District's financial performance provides an overall review of the School District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the transmittal letter, notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School District's financial performance.

# Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2003 are as follows:

#### Overall:

- Total net assets increased \$327,207, which represents a 2.54 percent increase from fiscal year 2002.
- Total assets of governmental activities increased by \$441,635, attributed almost exclusively to the increase in equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents and investments.
- General revenues accounted for \$15.0 million or 90.82 percent of total revenue. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and operating grants and contributions account for \$1.5 million or 9.18 percent of total revenues of \$16.5 million.
- Of the School District's \$16.2 million in expenses, only \$1.5 million were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily grants and entitlements, and property taxes) were used to cover the net expense of \$14.7 million.
- The General Fund had \$13.9 million in revenues and \$13.6 million in expenditures representing 84.10 percent and 84.58 percent of the total governmental funds revenues and expenditures, respectively. The Debt Service fund balance increased \$297,902, due primarly to property tax collections. The Permanent Improvement fund had deficit change in fund balance in the amount of \$86,685, due to the loss on the sale of Anthem stock that was demutualized.

### **Using the Basic Financial Statements**

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

The Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the whole School District, presenting both an aggregated view of the School District's finances and a longer-term view of those statements. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the School District's most significant funds with all other non-major funds presented in total in one column. In the case of Graham Local School District, the School District chose the General Fund, Debt Service and the Permanent Improvement Fund as the most significant fund.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003 Unaudited

#### Reporting the School District as a Whole

# B. Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains a large number of funds used by the School District to provide programs and activities, the view of the School District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2003?" The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities answers this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

In the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, the School District reports governmental activities. Governmental activities are the activities where most of the School District's programs and services are including, but not limited to, instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation and extracurricular activities. The School District does not have any business-type activities.

#### Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

# C. Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the School District's General Fund begins on page 12. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the General Fund. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these funds financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds, and therefore only the General Fund, Debt Service and the Permanent Improvement funds are presented separate from the other governmental funds.

#### Governmental Funds

The School District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual, 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 School District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003 Unaudited

#### The School District as a Whole

The current year's financial statements are dramatically different from past years as a result of implementing GASB 34. Attempting to compare this year's data with last year would be misleading to the reader however the district looks forward to offering comparative data in the future. Recall that the Statement of Net Assets provides the perspective of the School District as a whole.

Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net assets for 2003:

# TABLE 1 NET ASSETS

		2003
Assets:		
Current and Other Assets	\$	10,059,759
Capital Assets		18,171,473
Total Assets	_	28,231,232
Liabilities:		
Current Liabilities		7,034,015
Noncurrent Liabilities	_	8,001,818
Total Liabilities	_	15,035,833
Net Assets:		
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Debt		11,465,591
Restricted		2,312,112
Unrestricted	_	(582,304)
Total Net Assets	\$_	13,195,399

The amount by which the School District's assets exceeded its liabilities is called net assets. As of June 30, 2003, the School District's net assets were \$13.2 million. Of that amount, approximately \$11.5 million was invested in capital assets, net of debt related to those assets. Another \$2.3 million was subject to external restrictions upon its use. The remaining deficit of \$.6 million was unrestricted and available for future use as directed by the Board of Education and the School District's Administration.

Table 2 shows the changes in net assets for fiscal year 2003. Since this is the first year the School District has prepared financial statements following GASB Statement No. 34, revenue and expense comparisons to fiscal year 2002 are not available. In future years, when prior-year information is available, a comparative analysis of district-wide data will be presented.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003 Unaudited

# TABLE 2 CHANGE IN NET ASSETS

		2003
Revenues:		
Program Revenues:		
Charges for Services	\$	945,189
Operating Grants and Contributions		571,475
General Revenues:		
Property Taxes		5,817,105
Grants and Entitlements		9,010,952
Investment Earnings		63,041
Loss on Sale of Capital Assets		(45,170)
Other	_	158,039
Total Revenues		16,520,631
<b>Program Expenses:</b>		
Instruction		9,251,212
Support Services:		
Pupils and Instructional Staff		1,769,346
Board of Education, Administration		
Fiscal and Business		1,511,461
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		1,199,917
Pupil Transportation		1,087,338
Central		87,338
Operation of Non-Instructional Services		524,969
Extracurricular Activities		423,852
Interest and Fiscal Charges		337,991
Total Expenses	_	16,193,424
Increase in Net Assets	\$_	327,207

## Governmental Activities

The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. The overall revenue generated by a voted levy does not increase solely as a result of inflation. Property taxes made up 35.2 percent of revenues for governmental activities for the Graham Local School District for fiscal year 2003. The School District is extremely dependent upon intergovernmental revenues provided by the State of Ohio and the federal government; approximately 58 percent of the School District's total revenue was received from intergovernmental sources during fiscal year 2003.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003 Unaudited

Despite not having sought new operating funds through a property tax levy in the past several years, the School District has been able regain stable financial footing after a struggling through financial difficulties in the late 1990's. Through careful management of expenses, the School District has been able maintain stable fund balance. However, if additional revenue sources are not secured, the School District will have to implement spending reductions in order to avoid depleting cash reserves.

Instruction comprises 57 percent of the School District's expenses for fiscal year 2003. Support services expenses make up 35 percent of the expenses.

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. Table 3 shows 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. Comparisons to 2002 have not been made because they are not available.

TABLE 3
Total and Cost of Program Services
Governmental Activities
For Fiscal Year 2003

		Total Cost	Net Cost
	_	of Service	of Service
Instruction	\$	9,251,212	8,665,249
Support Services:			
Pupils and Instructional Staff		1,769,346	1,533,195
Board of Education, Administration			
Fiscal and Business		1,511,461	1,505,377
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		1,199,917	1,097,799
Pupil Transportation		1,087,338	1,087,338
Central		87,338	79,202
Operation of Non-Instructional Services		524,969	76,093
Extracurricular Activities		423,852	294,516
Interest and Fiscal Charges	_	337,991	337,991
Total Expenses	\$_	16,193,424	14,676,760

Instructional expenses include activities directly dealing with the teaching of pupils and the interaction between teacher and pupil.

Pupils and instructional staff include the activities involved with assisting the staff with the contents and process of teaching to pupils.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003 Unaudited

Board of education, administration, fiscal and business includes expenses associated with administrative and financial supervision of the District.

Plant operation and maintenance activities involve keeping the school grounds, buildings, and equipment in an effective working condition.

Pupil transportation includes activities involved with the conveyance of students to and from school, as well as to and from school activities, as provided by state law.

Central includes expenses related to planning, research, development and evaluation of support services, as well as the reporting of this information internally and to the public.

Operation of non-instructional services includes the preparation, delivery and servicing of lunches, snacks and other incidental meals to students and school staff in connection with school activities, as well as services provided to the community at-large.

Extracurricular activities includes expenses related to student activities provided by the School District which are designed to provide opportunities for pupils to participate in school events, public events, or a combination of these for the purposes of motivation, enjoyment and skill improvement.

Interest and fiscal charges involves the transaction associated with the payment of interest and other related charges to debt of the School District.

## The School District's Funds

Information about the School District's major funds begin on page 12. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of \$16.5 million and expenditures of \$15.9 million. Unreserved fund balance went from \$2.3 million in 2002 to \$2.9 million.

## General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2003, the School District amended its general fund budget one time.

For the General Fund, budget basis revenue was \$13.9 million as compared to the original budget estimates of \$13.4 million. This difference included intergovernmental revenues initially budgeted at \$8.1 million with budget basis revenues coming in at \$8.9 million.

Total actual expenditures on the budget basis (cash outlays plus encumbrances) were \$13.6 million, \$.3 million under revenues, as well as \$.82 million below final budget estimates.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003 Unaudited

## Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2003, the School District had \$18.2 million invested in land, buildings, furniture and equipment, and vehicles in governmental activities.

Table 4 shows fiscal year 2003 balances compared to 2002:

TABLE 4
Capital Assets at June 30

		2003	2002
Land	\$	328,180	328,180
Buildings		18,905,093	18,777,398
Improvements		1,962,196	1,860,479
Furniture and Equiment		2,735,887	2,619,029
Vehicles		1,611,502	1,531,281
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	_	(7,371,385)	(6,545,576)
	\$_	18,171,473	18,570,791

Overall capital assets decreased approximately \$400,000 from fiscal year 2002. This decrease was attributable to the disposal of capital assets during the year. Increases in capital assets (primarily vehicles and equipment) were offset by depreciation expense for the year.

For fiscal year 2000 and forward, Ohio law requires school districts to set aside three percent of certain revenues for capital improvements and an additional three percent for textbooks and instructional supplies. For fiscal year 2003, this amount was \$298,726 for each set aside requirement. The School District had qualifying disbursements in the amount of \$319,993 for capital improvements and \$293,127 in textbooks to offset these requirements. In addition, the School District carried forward a deficit of \$96,068 for textbooks to meet the required disbursements for fiscal year 2003.

## **Debt Administration**

At June 30, 2003, the School District had two general obligation bonds outstanding with principal due of \$6,657,052, of which \$280,000 is due within one year. The original principal of the bond was 7,735,000 in voted general obligation bonds for construction, improvement, and renovation of school facilities. The bond issue included serial, term, and capital appreciation bonds in the amount of \$3,840,000, \$3,660,000, and \$235,000, respectively. The bonds were issued for a twenty-three year period, with final maturity during fiscal year 2021. Additional debt issues include a loan for asbestos removal with a balance due at June 30, 2003 of \$48,830, of which \$7.149 is due within one year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003 Unaudited

At June 30, 2003, the School District's overall legal debt margin was \$13,855,737 and the unvoted debt margin was \$213,732.

For more detailed information regarding the School District's debt obligations, the reader should refer to the notes to the basic financial statements.

#### For the Future

Graham Local School District continues to struggle with the reduction in operating revenue provided by the State of Ohio. Recent legislative decisions continue to reduce operating funds through the planned phase out of the inventory tax base and reduced foundation subsidy payments. It is anticipated the realized state funding for fiscal year 2004 will be approximately \$250,000 less than the amount received for fiscal year 2003. These factors coupled with increasing operating costs will continue to put a financial strain on the School District.

The School District only has one emergency levy and two permanent improvement levies. The emergency levy and one permanent improvement levy will need to be renewed in calendar year 2004. The Board of Education has voted to place a bond issue to build a new elementary school on the ballot for March of 2004. This is part of the Ohio School Facilities Expedited Local Partnership Plan. If the bond issue is successful, this will qualify the district for state funding when it becomes available in the next 5 to 6 years.

The state lawsuit has benefited the district in increased state per pupil amount. This by itself would have left the district in financial need but the formula has included Gap Aid and Excess Categorical Aid, which has allowed the district to operate modestly without additional local levies. Unfortunately, Gap Aid has created a dependent situation where the district will lose Gap Aid if we get additional local tax funding.

The lawsuit has failed to get the state to move away from dependence on property tax and the new formulas make funding very complex and difficult to explain to the public.

Graham has initiated its own community school to compete with the for profit community schools. This has helped lessen the blow of lost funding to these schools.

## Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact the Treasurer's Office at Graham Local School District, 370 East Main Street, St. Paris, Ohio 43072 or call (937) 663-4123.

Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2003

		Governmental Activities
ASSETS:  Equity in Pooled Cook and Cook Equivalents	\$	2 029 501
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables:	Э	3,928,591
Taxes		6,001,809
Accounts		29,149
Intergovernmental		38,293
Materials and Supplies Inventory		15,862
Prepaid Items		46,055
Capital Assets:		40,033
Capital assets not subject to depreciation:		
Land		328,180
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		17,843,293
Total Assets	\$	28,231,232
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts Payable	\$	104,203
Accrued Wages and Benefits		1,238,985
Intergovernmental Payable		383,038
Deferred Revenue		5,307,789
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Due Within One Year		339,577
Due In More Than One Year		7,662,241
Total Liabilities		15,035,833
NET ASSETS:		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		11,465,591
Restricted for:		
Special Revenue		285,048
Debt Service		1,197,450
Capital Projects		829,614
Unrestricted		(582,304)
Total Net Assets	\$	13,195,399

Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

			Program	Revenues	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets
			Trogram	Net Assets	
Functions/Programs:		Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:	-	Expenses	Bervices	Contributions	Tiervines
Instruction:					
Regular	\$	7,044,097	206,811	58,637	(6,778,649)
Special	Ψ	1,599,481	200,011	320,515	(1,278,966)
Vocational		424,364	_	-	(424,364)
Adult/Continuing		1,500	_	_	(1,500)
Other		181,770	_	_	(1,500)
Support Services:		101,770			(101,770)
Pupils		815,116	160,166	30,428	(624,522)
Instructional Staff		954,230	100,100	45,557	(908,673)
Board of Education		24,906	_	2,112	(22,794)
Administration		1,099,263	_	3,644	(1,095,619)
Fiscal		370,163	-	3,044	(370,163)
Business		17,129	-	328	(16,801)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		1,199,917	-	102,118	(1,097,799)
Pupil Transportation		1,199,917	-	102,116	(1,087,739)
Central			-	9 126	
		87,338 524,969	110 076	8,136	(79,202)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services Extracurricular Activities			448,876	-	(76,093)
		423,852	129,336	-	(294,516)
Interest and Fiscal Charges		337,991			(337,991)
Total	\$	16,193,424	945,189	571,475	(14,676,760)
		eneral Revenue Property Taxes			
		General Purp			4,635,001
		Special Purpo			87,986
		Debt Service	7505		813,333
		Capital Outla	v		280,785
		_	nents and Contri	hutions not	200,703
			Specific Progran		9,010,952
		Investment Ear		15	63,041
		Loss on Sale of	•		(44,403)
			Capital Assets		
		Other Revenue	-		(767)
		Other Revenue			158,039
			Total G	eneral Revenues	15,003,967
			Chan	ge in Net Assets	327,207
	No	et Assets, Begin	nning of Year, as	restated	12,868,192
	No	et Assets, End o	of Year	\$	13,195,399

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2003

		General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Permanent Improvement Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS:						
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,464,954	1,122,152	852,145	489,340	3,928,591
Receivables:						
Taxes		4,787,323	839,000	285,744	89,742	6,001,809
Accounts		23,868	2,788	975	1,518	29,149
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	38,293	38,293
Due from Other Funds		2,065	-	-	-	2,065
Materials and Supplies Inventory		-	-	-	15,862	15,862
Prepaid Items	=	46,055				46,055
Total Assets	\$ _	6,324,265	1,963,940	1,138,864	634,755	10,061,824
LIABILITIES:						
Accounts Payable	\$	51,976	-	44,076	8,151	104,203
Accrued Wages and Benefits		1,184,128	-	-	54,857	1,238,985
Intergovernmental Payable		247,466	-	-	11,129	258,595
Compensated Absences Payable		52,428	-	-	-	52,428
Due to Other Funds		-	-	-	2,065	2,065
Deferred Revenue	=	4,415,633	770,280	266,244	82,402	5,534,559
Total Liabilities	-	5,951,631	770,280	310,320	158,604	7,190,835
FUND BALANCES:						
Reserved for:						
Encumbrances		102,522	-	120,365	19,710	242,597
Materials and Supplies Inventory		-	-	-	15,862	15,862
Prepaid Items		46,055	-	-	-	46,055
Property Taxes		371,690	68,720	19,500	7,340	467,250
Unreserved, Undesignated:						
General Fund		(147,633)	-	-	-	(147,633)
Special Revenue Funds		-	_	-	433,239	433,239
Debt Service		-	1,124,940	-	-	1,124,940
Capital Projects Funds	-			688,679		688,679
Total Fund Balances	-	372,634	1,193,660	828,544	476,151	2,870,989
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	6,324,265	1,963,940	1,138,864	634,755	10,061,824

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Assets of Governmental Activities June 30, 2003

Total Governmental Fund Balances Amounts reported for governmental are different because:	\$	2,870,989
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		18,171,473
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		226,770
Long-term liabilities, which are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds		
Compensated Absences Intergovernmental Payable Asbestos Loan Payable General Obligations Bonds Payable	_	(1,243,508) (124,443) (48,830) (6,657,052)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ _	13,195,399
See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.		

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

	 General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Permanent Improvement Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:					
Taxes	\$ 4,615,171	809,543	279,715	87,576	5,792,005
Intergovernmental	8,902,415	84,584	23,953	571,475	9,582,427
Investment Earnings	56,544	-	5,324	1,173	63,041
Tuition and Fees	206,161	-	-	650	206,811
Charges for Services	-	-	-	448,876	448,876
Extracurricular Activities	-	-	-	289,502	289,502
Miscellaneous	130,559			27,480	158,039
Total Revenues	13,910,850	894,127	308,992	1,426,732	16,540,701
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	6,125,025	-	-	101,963	6,226,988
Special	1,278,250	-	-	330,422	1,608,672
Vocational	437,163	-	-	176	437,339
Adult/Continuing	1,000	-	-	500	1,500
Other	181,770	-	-	-	181,770
Support Services:					
Pupils	622,895	-	-	190,387	813,282
Instructional Staff	898,433	-	-	52,842	951,275
Board of Education	22,970	-	-	1,936	24,906
Administration	1,095,850	-	-	3,809	1,099,659
Fiscal	334,790	19,850	7,053	2,106	363,799
Business	12,224	-	-	-	12,224
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,127,976	-	39,341	52,242	1,219,559
Pupil Transportation	1,120,332	-	1,349	-	1,121,681
Central	79,512	-	-	7,826	87,338
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	-	-	-	465,794	465,794
Extracurricular Activities	219,374	-	-	170,513	389,887
Capital Outlay	-	-	296,382	-	296,382
Debt Service:					
Principal	32,500	270,000	7,149	-	309,649
Interest	845	306,375		-	307,220
Total Expenditures	13,590,909	596,225	351,274	1,380,516	15,918,924
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over/					
(Under) Expenditures	319,941	297,902	(42,282)	46,216	621,777
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Loss on Sale of Investment	-	-	(44,403)	-	(44,403)
Transfers In	-	-	-	4,439	4,439
Transfers Out	-			(4,439)	(4,439)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>-</u>		(44,403)		(44,403)
Net Change in Fund Balances	319,941	297,902	(86,685)	46,216	577,374
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year as restated	52,693	895,758	915,229	429,935	2,293,615
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 372,634	1,193,660	828,544	476,151	2,870,989

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

Total Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$	577,374
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.  However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlay in the current period.  Capital Asset Additions  Current Year Depreciation		477,398 (875,949)
Governmental funds only report the disposal of assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal. This is the amount of the loss on the disposal of fixed assets.  Proceeds from the sale of capital assets  Loss on the disposal of capital assets		(767)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		25,100
Repayment of long-term principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.		309,649
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences and intergovernmental payables which represents contractually required pension contributions, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Compensated Absences		(121,286)
Intergovernmental Payable		(33,541)
Accrued Interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds	_	(30,771)

Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities \$ 327,207

Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets Fiduciary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2003

		Scholarship Private- Purpose Trust Funds	Agency Fund
ASSETS:	-		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	137,937	44,202
Receivables:			
Accounts		-	100
Intergovernmental			1,987
Notes		28,000	
Total Assets	\$	165,937	46,289
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable	\$	-	1,352
Due to Students			44,937
Total Liabilities			46,289
NET ASSETS:			
Held in Trust for Scholarships	\$	165,937	

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets Fiduciary Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

	Scholarship Private- Purpose Trust Funds
ADDITIONS:	 
Investment Earnings	\$ 4,836
Total Additions	4,836
DEDUCTIONS:	
Educational Outreach	2,000
Total Deductions	2,000
Change in Net Assets	2,836
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	163,101
Net Assets, End of Year	\$ 165,937

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

## NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND REPORTING ENTITY

Graham Local School District (the "School District") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution of the State of Ohio. The School District operates under a locally elected, five-member Board of Education (Board) to provide educational and other services as required and permitted by the laws and regulations of the State of Ohio and United States of America.

The School District was established in 1955 through the consolidation of existing land areas and school districts. The School District serves an area of approximately 189 square miles. It is located in Champaign and Shelby Counties, and includes all of the Villages of Christiansburg, Rosewood, and St. Paris, and portions of Adams, Concord, Harrison, Jackson, Johnson, and Mad River Townships. The School District is staffed by 95 classified employees, 143 certified teaching personnel, and 9 administrative employees who provide services to 2,174 students and other community members. The School District currently operates 5 instructional buildings and an administration building.

**Reporting Entity:** A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to insure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the School District consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. For Graham Local School District, this includes general operations, food service, student guidance, extracurricular activities, educational media, care and upkeep of grounds and buildings, preschool and student related activities of the School District.

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

The School District is associated with three jointly governed organizations, an insurance purchasing pool and a related organization. These organizations are presented in Notes 16, 17 and 18 to the basic financial statements. These organizations are:

## **Jointly Governed Organizations:**

Ohio Hi-Point Joint Vocational School Metropolitan Educational Council West Central Ohio Special Education Regional Resource Center

## **Insurance Purchasing Pool:**

Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

## **Related Organization:**

St. Paris Public Library

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

## NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Graham Local School District have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The School District also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) statements and interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, to its government-wide activities provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The more significant of the School District's accounting policies are described below.

## A. Basis Of Presentation

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

## Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds.

The statement of net assets presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the School District at year-end. The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the School District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and 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 grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the School District, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the School District.

# **Fund Financial Statements**

During the year, the School District segregates transactions related to certain School District functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the School District at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental 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. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

# B. Fund Accounting

The School 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 School 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 School District are grouped into the categories governmental and fiduciary.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

# NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### 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 liabilities is reported as fund balance. The School District has three major funds; the General Fund, Debt Service Fund and the Permanent Improvement Capital Projects Fund.

<u>General Fund</u> – The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund is available to the School District 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 financial resources, including local property taxes, for the repayment of principal, interest and related costs of general long-term obligations, specifically the general obligation bonds and notes issued in conjunction with the School District's school facilities projects.

<u>Permanent Improvement Fund</u> – The Permanent Improvement Fund is used to account for financial resources, specifically property and other local taxes generated by the District's permanent improvement levy, to be used to maintain the School District's facilities, as well as provide for major equipment and instructional material purchases.

The other governmental funds of the School District account for grants and other resources and capital projects of the School District whose uses are restricted to a particular purpose.

## Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the School District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the School District's own programs. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The School District has various funds established to provide scholarships to its students that are classified as private-purpose trust funds. Funds used to account for the activity of the numerous student-managed activities within the School District are classified as agency funds.

#### C. Measurement Focus

## Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the School District are included on the Statement of Net Assets.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

# NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### Fund Financial Statements

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities 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.

Fiduciary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus.

#### D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. 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 fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

Deferred revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2003, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2004 operations, have been recorded as deferred revenue. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as deferred revenue.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

# NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

On governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period have also been reported as deferred revenue.

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

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

## E. Budget Data

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is the Board's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control selected by the Board. The Board has established the legal level of control at the fund/object level for the General Fund and the fund level for all other funds.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue, are identified by the School District. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary schedule in the required supplementary information reflect the amounts in the certificate when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary schedule in the required supplementary information reflect the amounts in the final amended certificate issued during fiscal year 2003.

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

#### F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the School District is pooled. Monies for all funds, including proprietary and fiduciary funds, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the School District's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the combined balance sheet.

During fiscal year 2003, investments included were limited to non-negotiable certificates of deposits, stock certificates, government securities and STAROhio.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

# NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value that is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as repurchase agreements are reported at cost.

The School District has invested funds in the State Treasury Assets Reserve of Ohio (STAROhio) during fiscal year 2003. STAROhio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office that allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAROhio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAROhio are valued at STAROhio's share price, which is the price the investment could be sold for on June 30, 2003.

The School District allocates interest according to State statutes. Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during fiscal year was \$56,544, which included \$35,170 assigned from other School District funds. Interest was also recorded in the food service and capital improvements funds in the amount of \$1,108 and \$4,416, respectively. The private-purpose scholarship fund recorded interest of \$4,836.

## G. Materials and Supplies Inventory

On government-wide financial statements, inventories are presented at the lower cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used.

On fund financial statements, inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventory in governmental funds consists of expendable supplies held for consumption, donated food, and purchased food. The cost of inventory items is recorded as an expenditure in the governmental fund types when purchased. Reported material and supplies inventory is equally offset by a fund balance reserve in the governmental funds, which indicates that it does not constitute available expendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

#### H. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2003, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

#### I. Restricted Assets

Restricted assets in the General Fund represent cash and cash equivalents whose use is limited by legal requirements. Restricted assets include amounts required by State statute to be set aside to create a reserve for budget stabilization. Restricted assets also include unexpended revenues restricted for the purchase of school buses.

### J. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

# NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### K. Fixed Assets and Depreciation

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported within the governmental activities on the government-wide statement of net assets but are not reported in the fund statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements throughout the year. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The School District maintains a capitalization two thousand five hundred dollars. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is also not capitalized.

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

Description	Estimated
_	Lives
Buildings	50 years
Furniture and Equipment	5-20 years
Vehicles	10 years

## L. Interfund Activity

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures or 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 and uses in governmental funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures or expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statement.

#### M. Compensated Absences

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

# NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount that is normally expected to be paid using expendable available financial resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported

## N. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences, special termination benefits and contractually required pension contributions that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Long-term notes, general obligation bonds, and capital leases are recognized as a liability on the governmental fund financial statements when due.

#### O. Net Assets

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt 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 assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the School District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws, or regulations of other governments.

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

## P. Fund Balance Reserves

The School District reserves those portions of fund equity which are legally segregated for a specific future use or which do not represent available expendable resources and therefore are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Unreserved fund balance indicates that portion of fund equity that is available for appropriation in future periods. Fund equity reserves have been established for encumbrances, materials and supplies inventory, prepaid items, and property taxes.

The reserve for property taxes represents taxes recognized as revenue under generally accepted accounting principles but not available for appropriation under State statute.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

# NOTE 3 – CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES/RESTATEMENT OF FUND BALANCE

#### A. Changes in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2003, the School District has implemented GASB Statement No. 34, "Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments", GASB Statement No. 37, "Basic Financial Statements for State and Local Governments: Omnibus", GASB Statement No. 38, "Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures", GASB Statement No. 41, "Budgetary Comparison Schedules - Perspective Differences", and GASB Interpretation No. 6 "Recognition and Measurement of Certain Liabilities and Expenditures in Governmental Fund Financial Statements."

GASB 34 creates new basic financial statements for reporting on the School District's financial activities. The financial statements now include government-wide financial statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and fund financial statements which present information for individual major funds rather than by fund type. Nonmajor funds are presented in total in one column.

The government-wide financial statements combine the governmental activities into one column. The beginning net asset amount for governmental programs reflect the change in fund balance for governmental funds at June 30, 2002, caused by the conversion to the new reporting model.

GASB Statement No. 41 allows the presentation of budgetary schedules as required supplementary information based on the fund, organization or program structure that the government uses for its legally adopted budget when significant budgetary perspective differences result in the school district not being able to present budgetary comparisons for the general fund.

## B. Restatement of Fund Balances/Retained Earnings

During fiscal year 2003, the food service and uniform school supplies enterprise funds were reclassified to a nonmajor fund for GASB 34. These restatements had the following effect on fund balance of major and nonmajor funds of the School District as they were previously reported. The transition from governmental fund balance to net assets of the governmental activities is also presented.

		C 1	Dalat Camaia	Permanent
	_	General	Debt Service	Improvement
Fund Balance, June 30, 2002	\$	52,693	895,758	915,229
Reclassification of Funds		-		
Adjusted Fund Balance, June 30 2002	\$_	52,693	895,758	915,229

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

# NOTE 3 – CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES/RESTATEMENT OF FUND BALANCE (Continued)

	_	Nonmajor	_	Total
Fund Balance, June 30, 2002	\$	358,183		2,221,863
Reclassification of Funds	_	71,752	_	71,752
Adjusted Fund Balance, June 30 2002	\$	429,935		2,293,615
Capital Assets, net				18,570,791
Long-Term Liabilities				(90,902)
Long-Term Compensated Absences				(1,122,222)
Long-Term (Deferred) Assets				201,670
Energy Conservation Loan Payable				(32,500)
Asbestos Loan Payable				(55,979)
General Obligation Bonds Payable			-	(6,896,281)
Governmental Activities Net Assets, Ju	ne i	30, 2002	\$	12,868,192

The enterprise funds were reclassified to special revenue funds that are considered to be nonmajor for GASB 34. These restatements had the following effect on the retained earnings of the School District's enterprise fund type as previously reported.

	_	Enterprise
Retained Earnings, June 30, 2002	\$	227,238
Capital Assets		(155,486)
Fund Reclassification	_	(71,752)
Restated Retained Earnings, June 30, 2002	\$	_

# NOTE 4 – ACCOUNTABILITY

The following funds have fund equity deficits as of June 30, 2003:

	Defi	it Fund Equity	
Special Revenue Funds:			
Title I	\$	1,617	
Drug-Free School		18	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

## **NOTE 4 – ACCOUNTABILITY** (Continued)

The deficits in the special revenue funds were created by the application of generally accepted accounting principles. The general fund is liable for any deficit in these funds and provides operating transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

## NOTE 5 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligation or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

## NOTE 5 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAROhio);
- 7. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred and eighty days in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, debt interest rated in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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 School District, and must be purchased with the expectation that twill be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

**Cash on Hand:** At fiscal year end, the School District had \$250 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the balance sheet of the School District as part of "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

The following information classifies deposits and investments by categories of risk as defined in GASB Statement No. 3, "Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments (including Repurchase Agreements), and Reverse Repurchase Agreements".

Deposits: At fiscal year end, the carrying amount of the School District's deposits was \$2,683,111 and the bank balance was \$2,784,334. Of the bank balance,

- 1. \$203,000 was covered by federal depository insurance, and;
- 2. \$2,581,334 was uninsured and uncollateralized. Although all State statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, non-compliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the School District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

**Investments:** The School District's investments are categorized to give an indication of the level of risk assumed by the School District at fiscal year end. Category 1 includes investments that are insured or registered for which the School District or its agent in the School District's name holds the securities. Category 2 includes uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the School District's name. Category 3 includes uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the counterparty or by its trust department or agent but not in the School District's name. STAR Ohio is an unclassified investment since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. At June 30, 2003, the fair value of funds on deposit with STAR Ohio was \$424,961.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

# <u>NOTE 5 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS</u> (Continued)

The classification of cash and cash equivalents and investments on the combined balance sheet is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9, 'Reporting Cash Flows of Proprietary and Non-expendable Trust Funds and Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting".

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 School 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.

				Carrying/
		Category 2	Category 3	Fair Value
Government Securities	\$	1,002,408	-	1,002,408
STAR Ohio				424,961
	\$	1,002,408		1,427,369
	_			

The classification of cash and cash equivalents, and investments on the combined financial statements is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9 entitled "Reporting Cash Flows of Proprietary and Non-Expendable Trust Funds and Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting." A reconciliation between the classifications of cash and cash equivalents and investments on the basic financial statements and the classifications of deposits and investments presented above per GASB Statement No. 3 is as follows:

	(	Cash and Cash	
		Equivalents/	
	_	Deposits	Investments
GASB Statement 9	\$	4,110,730	-
Cash on Hand		(250)	-
Investments:			
Government Securities		(1,002,408)	1,002,408
STAR Ohio	_	(424,961)	424,961
GASB Statement 3	\$	2,683,111	1,427,369

#### NOTE 6 – PROPERTY TAXES

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

# NOTE 6 – PROPERTY TAXES (Continued)

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility and tangible personal property located in the School District. Property tax revenue received during calendar 2003 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of calendar 2002 taxes. Property tax payments received during calendar 2003 for tangible personal property (other than public utility property) is for calendar 2003 taxes.

2003 real property taxes are levied after April 1, 2002, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2002, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at thirty-five percent of appraised market value.

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at thirty-five percent of true value. 2003 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2002, are levied after April 1, 2003, and are collected in 2003 with real property taxes.

2003 tangible personal property taxes are levied after April 1, 2002, on the value as of December 31, 2002. Collections are made in 2003. Tangible personal property assessments are twenty-five percent of true value.

Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Tangible personal property taxes paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20.

The assessed values upon which fiscal year 2003 taxes were collected are:

	2003 First Half Collections		2002 Second Half Collections		
	Amount Percent		Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/Residential and Other Real Estate	\$174,502,320	81.65%	\$172,116,680	82.13%	
Public Utility	7,884,480	3.69%	7,354,350	3.51%	
Tangible Personal Property	31,345,487	14.66%	30,085,563	14.36%	
Total Assessed Value	\$213,732,287	100.00%	\$209,556,593	100.00%	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$35.88		\$35.98		

The School District receives property taxes from Champaign and Shelby Counties. The County Auditors periodically advance to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2003, are available to finance fiscal year 2003 operations. The amount available to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

#### NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES (Continued)

Accrued property taxes receivable represents delinquent taxes outstanding and real property, tangible personal property, and public utility taxes that became measurable as of June 30, 2003. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount available as an advance at June 30 is intended to finance current fiscal year operations. For the governmental fund financial statements, the receivable is therefore offset by a credit to deferred revenue for that portion not intended to finance current year operations.

The amount available as an advance was recognized as revenue. On the Statement of Activities, the delinquent taxes that were levied in previous years are recognized as revenue.

The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2003, was \$371,690, \$7,340, \$68,720 and \$19,500 in the General, Classroom Facilities Maintenance, Debt Service, and Permanent Improvement funds, respectively.

#### NOTE 7 – RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2003, consisted of current and delinquent property taxes, accounts (rent and student fees), intergovernmental grants and interfund transactions. 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 fiscal year guarantee of federal funds. A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	A	Amount	
Governmental Activities:			
Title I Grant	\$	20,204	
Food Service		18,089	
Other Non-major Funds		1,987	
Total Intergovernmental Receivables		\$ 40,280	

#### **NOTE 8 – CAPITAL ASSETS**

	Bal	ance,			
	6/30	/2002			Balance
	(as re	stated)	Additions	Deductions	6/30/2003
Capital Assets, not being depreciated					
Land	\$ 32	28,180			328,180
	32	28,180			328,180
Capital Assets, being depreciated					
Buildings	18,7	77,398	127,695	-	18,905,093
Improvements	1,8	60,479	101,717	-	1,962,196
Furniture and Equipment	2,6	19,029	117,877	(1,019)	2,735,887
Vehicles	1,5	31,281	130,109	(49,888)	1,611,502
	24,7	88,187	477,398	(50,907)	25,214,678

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

#### NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

Buildings	(3,066,795)	(365,396)	_	(3,432,191)
Improvements	(1,376,262)	(242,662)	_	(1,618,924)
Furniture and Equipment	(1,073,712)	(173,527)	252	(1,246,987)
Vehicles	(1,028,807)	(94,364)	49,888	(1,073,283)
	(6,545,576)	(875,949) *	50,140	(7,371,385)
Capital Assets, being depreciated, net	18,242,611	(398,551)	(767)	17,843,293
Capital Assets, net	\$ 18,570,791	(398,551)	(767)	18,171,473

<sup>\* –</sup> Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 703,916
Special	1,245
Vocational	1,909
Support Services:	
Pupils	1,921
Instructional Staff	5,846
Administration	2,320
Fiscal	1,481
Business	150
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	23,206
Pupil Transportation	91,744
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	9,705
Extracurricular Activities	 32,506
	\$ 875,949

#### **NOTE 9 – NOTES RECEIVABLE**

The Brecount Scholarship Expendable Trust Fund was established in 1977 through a probated will. Qualified students can borrow funds to pay for the costs of higher education. The loans are interest free. Repayments begin upon obtaining employment and must be paid within ten years. At June 30, 2003, the balance of the outstanding loans were \$28,000.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

#### **NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT**

#### A. Property and Liability

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2003, the School District contracted with Nationwide Insurance and Indiana Insurance for the following insurance coverage:

Indiana Insurance:	
Building and Contents –	
replacement cost (\$5,000 deductible)	\$ 40,879,055
Boiler and Machinery –	
Per Accident (\$5,000 deductible)	8,139,200
Musical Instruments (\$500 deductible)	99,862
Radio Equipment	21,624
Electronic and Data Processing Equipment (includes software) –	
(\$500 deductible)	650,000
Nationwide Insurance:	
Automobile Liability	1,000,000
Uninsured Motorists Bodily Injury –	
Per Accident	50,000
Medical Payments per Person	2,000
General Liability –	
Per Occurrence	1,000,000
Total per Year	2,000,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past five years, and there has been no significant reduction in coverage from the prior fiscal year.

#### B. Workers' Compensation

For fiscal year 2003, the School District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participants is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all participants in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the GRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "Equity Pooling Fund". This "equity pooling" arrangement insures that each participants that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Gates McDonald & Co. provides administrative, cost control, and actuarial services to the GRP.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

#### NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

#### A. School Employees Retirement System

The School District contributes to the School Employees Retirement System (SERS), a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan. SERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code. SERS issues a publicly available, standalone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the School Employees Retirement System, 300 East Broad Street, Suite 100, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3476.

Plan members are required to contribute 9 percent of their annual covered salary and the School District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The current School District rate is 14 percent of annual covered payroll. A portion of the School District's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits; for fiscal year 2003, 8.17 percent of annual covered salary was the portion used to fund pension obligations. For fiscal year 2002, 5.46 percent of annual covered salary was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended, up to a statutory maximum amount, by the SERS' Retirement Board. The School District's required contributions for pension obligations to SERS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001 were \$250,357, \$241,453 and \$230,072, respectively; 80.94 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2003 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2002 and 2001.

#### B. State Teachers Retirement System

The School District participates in the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement system. STRS Ohio provides retirement and disability benefits to members and death and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. STRS Ohio issues a standalone financial report that may be obtained by writing to STRS Ohio, 275 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215-3371 or by calling (614) 227-4090.

New members have a choice of three retirement plans, a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary times a percentage that varies based on years of service, or an allowance based on member contributions and earned interest matched by STRS Ohio funds times an actuarially determined annuity factor. The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and employer contributions equal to 10.5% of earned compensation into an investment account. Investment decisions are made by the member. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The Combined Plan offers features of both the DC Plan and the DB Plan. In the Combined Plan, member contributions are invested by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. DC and Combined Plan members will transfer to the Defined Benefit Plan during their fifth year of membership unless they permanently select the DC or Combined Plan. Existing members with less than five years of service credit as of June 30, 2001, were given the option of making a one time irrevocable decision to transfer their account balances from the existing DB Plan into the DC Plan or the Combined Plan. This option expired on December 31, 2001. Benefits are established by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

#### NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years credited service who becomes disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. Eligible spouses and dependents of these active members who die before retirement may qualify for survivor benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. If a member dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003, plan members were required to contribute 9.3 percent of their annual covered salaries. The School District was required to contribute 14 percent; 13 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. For fiscal year 2002, the portion used to fund pension obligations was 9.5 percent. Contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board, upon recommendations of its consulting actuary, not to exceed statutory maximum rates of 10% for members and 14% for employers. Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions.

The School District's required contributions for pension obligations for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2003, 2002, and 2001 were \$991,511, \$953,355, and \$318,879 respectively; 84.04 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2003 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2002 and 2001.

#### C. Social Security System

Effective July 1, 1991, all employees not otherwise covered by the School Employees Retirement System or the State Teachers Retirement System have an option to choose Social Security or the School Employees Retirement System/State Teachers Retirement System. As of June 30, 2003, two members of the Board of Education have elected Social Security. The Board's liability is 6.2 percent of wages paid. The remaining members of the board have elected SERS.

#### **NOTE 12 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio) provides comprehensive healthcare benefits to retirees and their dependents. Coverage includes hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs, and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare premiums. All benefit recipients and sponsored dependents are eligible for health care coverage. Pursuant to the Ohio Revised Code (R.C.), the State Teachers Retirement Board (the Board) has discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS Ohio. Most benefit recipients pay a portion of the health care cost in the form of a monthly premium. The R.C. grants authority to STRS Ohio to provide health care coverage to benefit recipients, spouses and dependents. By Ohio law, the cost of coverage paid from STRS funds shall be included in the employer contribution rate, currently 14 percent of covered payroll.

The Retirement Board allocates employer contributions to the Health Care Reserve Fund from which health care benefits are paid. For fiscal year ended June 30, 2002, the Board allocated employer contributions equal to 1.0 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Reserve Fund. The balance in the Health Care Reserve Fund was \$3.011 billion on June 30, 2002. For the School District, this amount equaled \$70,822 during the 2003 fiscal year.

For the year ended June 30, 2002, net health care costs paid by STRS Ohio were \$354,697,000. There were 105,300 eligible benefit recipients.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

#### **NOTE 12 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)**

For SERS, the Ohio Revised Code gives the discretionary authority to provide postretirement health care to retirees and their dependents. Coverage is made available to service retirees with ten or more years of qualifying service credit, disability and survivor benefit recipients. Members retiring on or after August 1, 1989 with less than twenty-five years of service credit must pay a portion of their premium for health care. The portion is based on years of service up to a maximum of 75 percent of the premium.

After the allocation for basic benefits, the remainder of the employer's 14 percent contribution is allocated to providing health care benefits. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003, the allocation rate is 5.83 percent. In addition, SERS levies a surcharge to fund health care benefits equal to 14 percent of the difference between a minimum pay and the member's pay, pro-rated for partial service credit.

For fiscal year 2003, the minimum pay has been established at \$14,500. For the School, the amount to fund health care benefits, including the surcharge, was \$55,086 for fiscal year 2003.

The surcharge, added to the unallocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate, provides for maintenance of the asset target level for the health care fund. The target level for the health care reserve is 150 percent of annual health care expenses. Expenses for health care at June 30, 2003, were \$204,930,737 and the target level was \$307.4 million. At June 30, 2003, the Retirement System's net assets available for payment of health care benefits of \$303.6 million. The number of benefit recipients currently receiving heath care benefits is approximately 50,000.

#### **NOTE 13 – OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

#### A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components is derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn up to twenty days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Administrators earn up to twenty days of vacation per contract year. Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time.

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at a rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of two hundred days for classified employees and two hundred twenty days for certified employees. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of fifty-five days for classified employees and fifty days for certified employees.

#### B. Health Care Benefits

The School District provides health insurance and prescription drug benefits through Anthem Blue Cross Blue Shield. Vision insurance is provided through Vision Service Plan, Inc. and life and dental insurance are provided through Core Source. The premiums for health and dental insurance vary with each employee depending on marital and family status. Premiums for vision and life insurance are a set fee per employee covered.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

#### **NOTE 14 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

Changes in long-term obligations of the School District during fiscal year 2003 were as follows:

		Amount			Amount	Amount
		Outstanding			Outstanding	Due Within
	_	June 30, 2002	Increase	Decrease	June 30, 2003	One Year
Long-Term Obligations:						
<b>Energy Conservation Notes</b>						
5.2%	\$	32,500	-	32,500	-	-
Asbestos Removal Loan						
0.0%		55,979	-	7,149	48,830	7,149
General Obligation Bonds:						
1998 School Facilities Issue						
Serial and Term Bonds						
3.75% - 5.0%		6,560,000	-	270,000	6,290,000	280,000
Capital Appreciation Bonds						
5.0% - 5.05%		336,281	30,771	-	367,052	-
Compensated Absences	_	1,122,222	205,142	31,428	1,295,936	52,428
Total Governmental Activities	\$_	8,106,982	235,913	341,077	8,001,818	339,577

#### **Energy Conservation Notes**

In fiscal year 1993, the School District issued \$325,000 in unvoted general obligation notes for providing energy conservation measures for the School District. The notes were issued under the authority of Ohio Revised Code Sections 133.06(G) and 3313.372 for a ten-year period, with final maturity during fiscal year 2003. The notes were retired from the General Fund.

#### Asbestos Removal Loan

On May 17, 1991, the School District obtained a loan, in the amount of \$128,683, for providing asbestos removal. The loan was obtained for a twenty-year period, with final maturity during fiscal year 2011. The loan is being retired from the Permanent Improvement Capital Projects Fund.

#### 1998 School Facilities Bonds

On May 1, 1998, the School District issued \$7,735,000 in voted general obligation bonds for construction, improvement, and renovation of school facilities. The bond issue included serial, term, and capital appreciation bonds in the amount of \$3,840,000, \$3,660,000, and \$235,000, respectively. The bonds were issued for a twenty-three year period, with final maturity during fiscal year 2021. The bonds are being retired from the Bond Retirement debt service fund.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

#### NOTE 14 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

The term bonds maturing on December 1, 2020, are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, in part by lot pursuant to the terms of the mandatory sinking fund redemption requirements of the School District. The mandatory redemption is to occur on December 1, in each of the years 2013 through 2019 (with the balance of \$450,000 to be paid at stated maturity on December 1, 2020), at a redemption price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount redeemed, plus accrued interest to the redemption date, according to the following schedule:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2013	\$400,000	2017	\$485,000
2014	420,000	2018	500,000
2015	440,000	2019	500,000
2016	465,000		

Current serial bonds redeemed by other than mandatory redemption, or purchased for cancellation, may be credited against the applicable mandatory redemption requirement.

The serial and term bonds maturing on December 1, 2009, 2010, and 2020 are subject to prior redemption on or after December 1, 2008, by and at the sole option of the School District, either in whole or in part (as selected by the School District) on any date and in integral multiples of \$5,000, at the following redemption prices (expressed as percentages of the principal amount redeemed), plus accrued interest to the redemption date:

Redemption Dates	Redemption
( <u>Dates Inclusive</u> )	Prices
December 1, 2008 through November 30, 2009	101.0
December 1, 2009 through November 30, 2010	100.5
December 1, 2010 and thereafter	100.0

Principal and interest requirements to retire outstanding general obligation debt at June 30, 2003, were as follows:

Year	_	Principal	Interest	Total
2004	\$	287,149	294,755	581,904
2005		302,149	282,463	584,612
2006		312,149	269,410	581,559
2007		327,149	255,580	582,729
2008		342,149	240,923	583,072
2009-2013		1,475,137	1,557,322	3,032,459
2014-2018		2,210,000	649,500	2,859,500
2018-2021	_	1,450,000	106,250	1,556,250
	\$_	6,705,882	3,656,203	10,362,085

The capital appreciation bonds will mature in 2012 and 2013. The maturity amount of the bonds is \$800,000. For fiscal year 2003, \$30,771 was accreted for a total bond value of \$367,052.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

#### NOTE 14 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid.

The School District's overall debt margin was \$13,855,737 with an unvoted debt margin of \$213,732 at June 30, 2003.

In fiscal year 1998, the School District was awarded \$11,015,190 for improvements to its facilities under the State's "Classroom Facilities Program". Under this program, the School District entered into an agreement with the State of Ohio in which the State paid for a portion of the estimated project costs. Additionally, the School District was required to issue bonds, and levy a property tax for the payment of those bonds, for the School District's portion of construction and maintenance costs. Any funds provided by the State Classroom Facilities Commission, in excess of construction-costs, shall be returned to the Commission. Any funds remaining from the issuance of the bonds, in excess of construction costs, must be used solely for maintaining the constructed facilities. The constructed facilities must be used for school purposes as long as the Commission retains any interest in the project, or for a period of twenty-three years, whichever is less.

#### **NOTE 15 - INTERFUND ACTIVITY**

As of June 30, 2003, principal components of interfund balances and transactions were as follows:

Fund Due To	Fund Due From	 Amount
General Fund	Title I	\$ 2,065

The due to represents cash advances to grant funds for cash flow purposes by the general fund.

	Transfer From	
		Eisenhower
Transfer To		Fund
Improving Teacher Quality Fund	\$	4,439

The transfers represent permanent transfers to fund different programs and operations with general fund unrestricted revenues as allowed by statute.

#### NOTE 16 – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Ohio Hi-Point Joint Vocational School – The Ohio Hi-Point Joint Vocational School (JVS) is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio which provides vocational education. The JVS operates under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each participating School Districts elected board. The Board possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. The degree of control exercised by the School District is limited to its representation on the Board. Financial information can be obtained from Eric Adelsberger, who serves as Treasurer, 2280 State Route 540, Bellefontaine, Ohio 43311.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

#### NOTE 16 – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS (Continued)

Metropolitan Educational Council – The Metropolitan Educational Council (the MEC) is a purchasing cooperative made up of one hundred twenty-four school districts in twenty-two counties. The purpose of the MEC is to obtain prices for quality merchandise and services commonly used by school districts. The governing board of the MEC consists of one representative from each member school district. All member school districts must pay all fees, charges, or other assessments as established by the MEC. Financial information can be obtained from the Metropolitan Educational Council, Elmo Kallner, who serves as Director, 6100 Channingway Boulevard, Suite 604, Columbus, Ohio 43232.

West Central Ohio Special Education Regional Resource Center – The West Central Ohio Special Education Regional Resource Center (SERRC) is a jointly governed organization formed to initiate, expand, and improve special education programs and services for children with disabilities and their parents. The SERRC is governed by a fifty-two member board consisting of the superintendent from the fifty participating members, one representative from a non-public school, and one representative from Wright State University. The degree of control exercised by any participating members is limited to its representation on the Board. Financial information can be obtained from Krista Hart, Hardin County Educational Service Center, 1211 West Lime Street, Kenton, Ohio 43326-2385.

#### **NOTE 17 – INSURANCE POOL**

Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan - The School District participates in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating-Plan (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The GRP's business and affairs are conducted by a three member Board of Directors consisting of the President, the President-Elect, and the Immediate Past President of the OSBA. The Executive Director of the OSBA, or his designee, serves as coordinator of the GRP. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

#### **NOTE 18 – RELATED ORGANIZATION**

St. Paris Public Library – The St. Paris Public Library is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio created under Chapter 3375 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Library is governed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Graham Board of Education. The Board of Trustees possesses its own contracting and budgeting authority, hires and fires personnel, and does not depend on the School District for operational subsidies. Although the School District serves as the taxing authority and the School District issued tax related debt on behalf of the Library, its role is limited to a ministerial function. The determination to request approval of a tax, the rate, and the purpose are discretionary decisions made solely by the Board of Trustees. Financial information can be obtained from the St. Paris Public Library, Diane Kremer, Clerk/Treasurer, P.O. Box 740, St. Paris, Ohio 43072.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

#### **NOTE 19 - STATE SCHOOL FUNDING DECISION**

On December 11, 2002, the Ohio Supreme Court issued its latest opinion regarding the State's school funding plan. The decision reaffirmed earlier decisions that Ohio's current school-funding decision is unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court relinquished jurisdiction over the case and directed "...the Ohio General Assembly to enact a school-funding scheme that is thorough and efficient..."

The School District is currently unable to determine what effect, if any, this decision will have its future State funding and on its financial operations.

#### **NOTE 20 - CONTINGENCIES**

#### A. Grants

The School District received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor 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 adverse effect on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2003.

#### **B.** Litigation

There are currently no matters in litigation with the School District as a defendant.

#### <u>NOTE 21 – GRAHAM DIGITAL ACADEMY</u>

At its June 28, 2002, the Board of Education approved the creation of Graham Digital Academy (Academy). The Academy will be created as a conversion community school by converting a portion of the Graham Local School District's premises to a community school pursuant to Section 3314.03 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Academy will be a grade K–12 school as permitted under the Ohio Revised Code 3314.06. The Academy will use distance learning technology to deliver instruction via computers to students, either in their homes or a group learning environment, *e.g.*, computer classroom at a school. Certain other educational, co-curricular, and extracurricular activities may also be provided in cooperation with the Graham Local School District. Although the Academy cannot exercise control over the home environments in which instruction will be received, it will take reasonable steps to ensure compliance with health and safety standards deemed available to its students and within the Academy's control. Because the Academy is not expected to displace any existing program of Graham Local School District's, no alternative arrangements are required for current public school students who choose not to attend the school or for teachers who choose not to teach in the school after conversion. Initial funding for the Academy will be provided from Federal and State grants. At June 30, 2003, there was no activity in the Academy.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

#### NOTE 22 - SET-ASIDE CALCULATIONS AND FUND RESERVES

The School District is required by State statute to annually set aside in the general fund an amount based on a statutory formula for the purchase of textbooks and other instructional materials and an equal amount 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 textbooks, capital acquisition, and budget stabilization. Disclosure of this information is required by State statute.

			Capital
	_	Textbooks	Acquisition
Set-aside Cash Balance,			
As of June 30, 2002	\$	(96,068)	(63,728)
Current Year Set-aside			
Requirement		298,726	298,726
Qualifying Disbursements	_	(293,127)	(319,993)
Total	=	(90,469)	(84,995)
Balance Carried			
Forward to FY 2004	\$	(90,469)	(84,995)

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) General Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

		Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues:		<u></u>			
Taxes	\$	4,980,000	4,980,000	4,607,218	(372,782)
Intergovernmental	-	8,107,510	8,451,060	8,902,415	451,355
Interest		49,364	51,456	54,204	2,748
Tuition and Fees		185,296	193,147	203,463	10,316
Gifts and Donations		-	10,000	11,000	1,000
Miscellaneous	_	105,834	110,319	116,211	5,892
Total Revenues	_	13,428,004	13,795,982	13,894,511	98,529
Expenditures: Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular		6,450,435	6,348,097	6,060,243	287,854
Special		1,380,265	1,336,605	1,267,689	68,916
Vocational		449,214	462,614	443,560	19,054
Adult/Continuing		1,000	1,000	1,000	-
Other		238,061	238,061	184,154	53,907
Support Services:		230,001	230,001	104,134	33,707
Pupils		636,800	680,009	638.356	41,653
Instructional Staff		860,452	925,611	895,047	30,564
Board of Education		25,115	33,215	23,463	9,752
Administration		1,102,384	1,139,985	1,081,267	58,718
Fiscal		367,341	368,341	344,316	24,025
Business		51,166	47,010	16,250	30,760
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		1,213,827	1,264,826	1,171,476	93,350
Pupil Transportation		1,138,595	1,228,165	1,201,681	26,484
Central		111,704	121,338	81,317	40,021
Extracurricular Activities		225,309	249,310	222,743	26,567
Capital Outlay		7,571	6,017	-	6,017
Debt Service:					
Principal		32,500	32,500	32,500	-
Interest	_	2,535	2,535	845	1,690
Total Expenditures	_	14,294,274	14,485,239	13,665,907	819,332
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	_	(866,270)	(689,257)	228,604	917,861
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Refund of Prior Year Expenditures			1,442	1,442	
Advances In		_	9,000	9,000	-
Advances Out	_	<u> </u>	(4,000)	(2,065)	1,935
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	_		6,442	8,377	1,935
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses		(866,270)	(682,815)	236,981	919,796
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year		1,028,800	1,028,800	1,028,800	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		43,437	43,437	43,437	
Fund Balance, End of Year	_	205,967	389,422	1,309,218	919,796
Tana Balance, Lind of Tear	=	203,701	307,422	1,509,210	919,790

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

#### **Basis of Budgeting**

Basis of budgeting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts. The Graham Local School District's (the School District) budget for all legislated funds are prepared on a cashencumbrance basis wherein transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed, or when a commitment has been recorded as an encumbrance against an applicable appropriation. Fund balances shown are unencumbered cash balances. This basis is utilized for all interim financial statements issued during the year.

The basis of budgeting differs from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) used for the School District's year-end basic financial statements. Under that basis of accounting, revenues are generally recognized when the obligation to the School District arises; the budget basis however, recognizes revenue only when cash has been received. In the basic financial statements, expenditures are generally recognized in the period in which they are incurred. Under the budget basis, expenditures are recognized when cash has been disbursed or when an encumbrance has been placed against an appropriation.

#### **General Budget Policies**

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified.

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The primary level of budgetary control is at the fund/object for the General Fund and the fund level for all other funds. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education.

Advances in and advances out are not required to be budgeted since they represent a temporary cash flow resource and are intended to be repaid.

Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit, to the Board of Education, a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The express purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing or increased tax rates. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Champaign County Budget Commission for rate determination.

Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates, as determined by the County Budget Commission, and receives the commission's certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to June 30, the School District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered cash balances from the preceding fiscal year. The certificate of estimated resources may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the School District Treasurer. The amounts reported in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the final amended certificate of estimated resources issued during fiscal year 2003.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

Upon receipt from the County Auditor of an amended certificate of estimated resources, based on final assessed values and tax rates, or a certificate saying no new certificate is necessary, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund/object for the General Fund and the fund level for all other funds, which are the legal levels of budgetary control. Prior to the passage of the annual appropriation measure, the Board may pass a temporary appropriation measure to meet the ordinary expenses of the School District. The appropriation resolution, by fund, must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission, and the total of expenditures and encumbrances may not exceed the appropriation totals at any level of control. Any revisions that alter the total fund appropriation, or alter total appropriation at the legal level of control must be approved by the Board of Education.

The Board may pass supplemental fund appropriations as long as the total appropriations by fund do not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent certificate of estimated resources. During the year, several supplemental appropriation resolutions were legally enacted.

The budget figures which appear in the statements of budgetary comparisons represent the final appropriation amounts, including all supplemental appropriations. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds, other than agency funds, consistent with statutory provisions.

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at fiscal year end are reported as a reservation of fund balance for subsequent-year expenditures for governmental fund types.

At the close of each fiscal year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriation. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and are not reappropriated.

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balances on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual – General Fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and 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 fund liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (GAAP basis).

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

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

#### Net Change in Fund Balance

		General Fund
GAAP Basis	\$	319,941
Revenue Accruals		(16,339)
Expenditure Accruals		(74,998)
Advances		6,935
Refund of Prior Year Receipts/Expenditures	_	1,442
Budget Basis	\$	236,981

# SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2004

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Number	Receipts	Non-Cash Receipts	Disbursements	Non-Cash Disbursements
U.S. Department of Agriculture (Passed through Ohio Department of Education)						
Nutrition Cluster: Food Donation	10.550	N/A		\$40,000		\$40,000
National School Lunch Program	10.555	04-PU-2002 04-PU-2003	14,472 87,325		14,472 87,325	
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture - Food Nutrition Cluster			101,797	40,000	101,797	40,000
U.S. Department of Education (Passed through Ohio Department of Education)						
Title 1 Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	C1-S1-02 C1-S1-03	108,011		25,401 109,462	
Total Title 1 Grants to Local Educational Agencies			108,011		134,863	
Innovative Education Program Strategies	84.298	C2-S1-02 C2-S1-03	8,027 12,378		9,000 12,378	
Total Innovative Education Program Strategies		02 0 . 00	20,405		21,378	
Eisenhower Professional Development State Grants	84.281	MS-S1-02	(4,439)		1,925	
Education Technology State Grants	84.318	TJ-S1-03	3,507		3,507	
Class Size Reduction	84.340	CR-S1-2002			1,407	
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	MS-S1-02	4,439			
Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants		TR-SI-2003	62,243 66,682		65,596 65,596	
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants	84.186	DR-S1-02	0.047		1,319	
Total Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants		DR-S1-03	8,017 8,017		7,982 9,301	
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	6BSF-2002 6BSF-2003	1,440 207,671		1,440 207,671	
Total Special Education Grants to States		0B3F-2003	209,111		209,111	
Assitive Technology Improvement Grant	84.352A	AT-S2-2002	5,430		5,430	
Total U.S. Department of Education			416,724		452,518	
Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$518,521	\$40,000	\$554,315	\$40,000
					:	

The accompanying notes to this schedule are an integral part of this schedule.

# NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

#### **NOTE A - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The accompanying Schedule of Federal Awards Expenditures presents the activity of all federal financial programs of the School District. The School District reporting entity is defined in Note 1 of the School District's basic financial statements. All federal financial assistance received directly from federal agencies as well as federal financial assistance passed through other governmental agencies is included in the schedule.

#### **NOTE B - BASIS OF ACCOUNTING**

The accompanying Schedule of Federal Awards Expenditures has been prepared on a basis of cash receipts and disbursements, consequently, revenues are recognized when received rather than when earned, and expenditures are recognized when paid rather than when the obligation is incurred.

#### **NOTE C - REIMBURSEMENT GRANTS**

The District received the National School Lunch Program grant, a reimbursement type grant for which expenditures are realized when revenue is received

#### **NOTE D - FOOD DONATION PROGRAM**

Non-monetary assistance, such as food received from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is reported in the Schedule of Federal Awards Expenditures at the fair market value of the commodities received and consumed.

#### **NOTE E - NEGATIVE RECEIPTS**

The negative receipt in the Eisenhower Professional Development State Grant represents the elimination of this grant. This receipt was transferred into the Improving Teacher Quality State Grants.



# INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Graham Local School District Champaign County 370 East Main Street St. Paris, Ohio 43072

To the Board of Education:

We have audited the financial statements of Graham Local School District, Champaign County (the "School District"), as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003, and have issued our report thereon dated March 25, 2004. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

#### Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the School District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*. However, we noted a certain immaterial instance of noncompliance that we have reported to management of the School District in a separate letter dated March 25, 2004.

#### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the School District's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, we noted other matters involving the internal control over financial reporting that do not require inclusion in this report, that we have reported to management of the School District in a separate letter dated March 25, 2004.

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Graham Local School District Champaign County Independent Accountants' Report on Compliance and on Internal Control Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

This report is intended for the information and use of the audit committee, management, the Board of Education, and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

**Betty Montgomery** Auditor of State

Butty Montgomery

March 25, 2004



# INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH OMB CIRCULAR A-133

Graham Local School District Champaign County 370 East Main Street St. Paris, Ohio 43072

To the Board of Education:

#### Compliance

We have audited the compliance of Graham Local School District, Champaign County (the "School District"), with the types of compliance requirements described in the *U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133, Compliance Supplement* that are applicable to its major federal program for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003. The School District's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to its major federal program is the responsibility of the School District's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the School District's compliance based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance occurred with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the School District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination on School District's compliance with those requirements.

In our opinion, the School District complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that are applicable to its major federal program for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003.

#### **Internal Control Over Compliance**

The management of the School District is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the School District's internal control over compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133.

One First National Plaza / 130 W. Second St. / Suite 2040 / Dayton, OH 45402 Telephone: (937) 285-6677 (800) 443-9274 Fax: (937) 285-6688 www.auditor.state.oh.us Graham Local School District
Champaign County
Independent Accountants' Report on Compliance with Requirements
Applicable to Major Federal Programs and Internal
Control Over Compliance In Accordance With OMB Circular A-133
Page 2

# Internal Control Over Compliance (Continued)

Our consideration of the internal control over compliance would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that noncompliance with applicable requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants that would be material in relation to a major federal program being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over compliance and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses.

This report is intended for the information and use of the audit committee, management, the Board of Education, and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

**Betty Montgomery** Auditor of State

Betty Montgomery

March 25, 2004

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003 OMB CIRCULAR A -133 § .505

#### 1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unqualified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material control weakness conditions reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any other reportable control weakness conditions reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material non- compliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material internal control weakness conditions reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any other reportable internal control weakness conditions reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unqualified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under § .510?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Title VI-B, Special Education Grants to States: CFDA # 84.027
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 300,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	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



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# GRAHAM LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT CHAMPAIGN 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 MAY 6, 2004