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INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Troy City School District Miami County 500 North Market Street Troy, Ohio 45373

To the Board of Education:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Troy City School District, Miami County, Ohio, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2003, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the 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.

Management has not adopted a methodology for reviewing the self-Insurance medical claims activity which were processed by a service organization that is independent of the District. The service organization did not provide us with evidence we requested regarding the design or proper operation of its internal controls relative to the processing of the District's health insurance claim transactions and we were unable to satisfy ourselves as to the proper processing of health insurance claims. The self-insurance activity is recorded by the District in a proprietary internal service fund. The self-insurance fund activity has a material effect on the expenditures presented on the Statement of Activities and the Remaining Fund Information. The self-insurance expenses represent 8% of the total expenses on the Statement of Activities, and 100% of operating expenses of the internal service fund which are included as part of the aggregate remaining fund information.

In our opinion, except for the effects of our inability to substantiate the claims expense reported for the self-insurance activity, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Troy City School District, as of June 30, 2003, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows where applicable, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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 Troy City School District Miami County Independent Accountants' Report Page 2

As described in Note 3, during the year ended June 30, 2003, the District implemented a new financial reporting model, as required by the provisions of Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 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 January 26, 2004, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and 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.

The General Fund budgetary comparison and Management's Discussion and Analysis are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are 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 federal awards expenditure schedule 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 Montgomeny

January 26, 2004

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

The discussion and analysis of the Troy City 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 \$3.0 million, which represents a 19.41 percent increase from fiscal year 2002.
- Total assets of governmental activities increased by \$2.73 million, attributed almost exclusively to the increase in equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents and investments.
- General revenues accounted for \$33.1 million or 87.94 percent of total revenue. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services, operating grants and contributions, and capital grants and contributions account for \$4.5 million or 12.06 percent of total revenues of \$37.6 million.
- Of the School District's \$34.6 million in expenses, only \$4.5 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 \$30.1 million.
- The General Fund, the only major fund, had \$33.2 million in revenues and \$30.0 million in expenditures representing 88.53 percent and 86.13 percent of the total governmental funds revenues and expenditures, respectively. While the General Fund currently maintains a healthy fund balance, it is anticipated in the School District's five-year forecast that the fund balance in the General Fund will be negative for the year ended June 30, 2007.

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 Troy City 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 Troy City School District, the General Fund is by far 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

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

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 is 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

NETRODEIO	2	<u>2003</u>
Assets: Current and Other Assets Capital Assets Total Assets	\$	37,844,426 <u>6,779,381</u> <u>44,623,807</u>
Liabilities: Current Liabilities Noncurrent Liabilities Total Liabilities		23,080,965 <u>3,081,247</u> <u>26,162,212</u>
Net Assets: Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Debt Restricted Unrestricted Total Net Assets	\$	6,756,440 1,824,989 <u>9,880,166</u> 18,461,595

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 \$18.46 million. Of that amount, approximately \$6.76 million was invested in capital assets, net of debt related to those assets. Another \$1.82 million was subject to external restrictions upon its use. The remaining \$9.88 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	\$ 2,200,971
Operating Grants and Contributions	2,309,146
Capital Grants and Contributions	28,000
General Revenues:	
Property Taxes	21,182,157
Grants and Entitlements	11,419,727
Investment Earnings	407,424
Loss on Sale of Capital Assets	(53,798)
Other	136,086
Total Revenues	37,629,713
Program Expenses	
Instruction	21,958,842
Support Services:	
Pupils and Instructional Staff	2,474,213
Board of Education, Administration, Fiscal and	3,669,146
Business	
Plant Operation and Maintenance	2,745,665
Pupil Transportation	1,419,215
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	1,628,787
Extracurricular Activities	245,791
Interest and Fiscal Charges	2,868
Unallocated Depreciation	483,905
Total Expenses	<u>34,628,432</u>
Increase in Net Assets	\$ <u>3,001,281</u>

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 56.55 percent of revenues for governmental activities for the Troy City 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 36.56 percent of the School District's total revenue was received from intergovernmental sources during fiscal year 2003.

Despite not having sought new operating funds through a property tax levy in the past six 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.

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

Instruction comprises 63.41 percent of the School District's expenses for fiscal year 2003. Support services expenses make up 29.77 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 of Service	Net Cost of Service
Instruction	21,958,842	\$ 19,906,114
Support Services:		
Pupils and Instructional Staff	2,474,213	2,468,213
Board of Education, Administration,		
Fiscal and Business	3,669,146	3,624,319
Plant Operation and Maintenance	2,745,665	2,745,665
Pupil Transportation	1,419,215	1,402,058
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	1,628,787	(424,093)
Extracurricular Activities	245,791	(118,734)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	2,868	2,868
Unallocated Depreciation	483,905	483,905
Total Expenses	\$ <u>34,628,432</u>	\$ <u>30,090,315</u>

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.

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.

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

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 charges related capital leases of the School District.

Unallocated depreciation represents current period depreciation charges associated with capital assets that are utilized by several different functions, typically school buildings throughout the District.

The School District's Funds

Information about the School District's General Fund, the only major fund, starts on page 12. This fund is accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of \$37.5 million and expenditures of \$34.9 million. The net change in fund balance was most significant in the General Fund with an increase of \$2.8 million. Unreserved fund balance increased from \$6.8 million in 2002 to \$9.6 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.

For the General Fund, budget basis revenue was \$32.9 million as compared to the original budget estimates of \$32.1 million. This difference included intergovernmental revenues initially budgeted at \$11.0 million with budget basis revenues coming in at \$11.3 million. Also included are charges for tuition and fees revenue budgeted at \$416 thousand with revenues coming in at \$776 thousand.

Total actual expenditures on the budget basis (cash outlays plus encumbrances) were \$30.9 million, \$2.0 million under revenues, as well as \$1.39 million below final budget estimates.

As the budget for the General Fund is amended throughout the fiscal year for unanticipated revenues and expenditures, the final amended budgets amounts approximate the actual budgetary results realized by the School District.

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2003, the School District had \$6.7 million invested in land, buildings, furniture and equipment, and vehicles in governmental activities.

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

Table 4 shows fiscal year 2003 balances compared to 2002:

TABLE 4 Capital Assets at June 30

	_	2003	2002
Land	\$	490,031	490,031
Buildings		9,710,366	9,580,036
Improvements		6,436,685	5,955,119
Furniture & Equipment		4,126,413	4,551,866
Vehicles		1,744,241	1,683,031
Less: Accumulated			
Depreciation	_	(15,728,355)	(15,384,732)
	\$_	6,779,381	6,875,351

Overall capital assets decreased approximately \$96,000 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.

Since fiscal year 2000, 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 amounts to approximately \$570,500 for each set aside requirement. Conversely, the School District spent approximately \$286,090 on capital improvements and capital levy proceeds of \$512,252 and approximately \$926,000 on textbooks and instructional materials during fiscal year 2003, significantly more than the required amounts.

Costs associated with repair and maintenance of the School District's facilities and other assets that do not extend the useful life of the capitalized item is included within the operation and maintenance of plant function.

Capital Lease/Debt Administration

At June 30, 2003, the only debt of the School District was two capital leases with an outstanding balance of \$22,491, of which \$20,250 is due within one year. These leases consisting of equipment and vehicles have been capitalized as capital assets within the governmental activities. Principal payments for fiscal year 2003 totaled \$18,578.

At June 30, 2003, the School District's overall legal debt margin was \$59.08 million and the unvoted debt margin was \$656 thousand.

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

For the Future

Despite the relatively strong financial position the Troy City School District maintains at June 30, 2003 there are several significant factors that could have a significant impact on the School District's finances over the next few years. Recent legislative decisions by the State of Ohio continue to reduce operating funds through budget reductions, the planned phase out of the inventory tax base and potential reductions in foundation subsidy payments. Budget reductions enacted by the State resulted in the lose of \$185,000 in State funding for the School District for fiscal year 2003 and it is anticipated additional reductions will be realized for fiscal year 2004. The gradual reduction in business inventory tax enacted by the State Legislator could reduce local tax revenue the School District receives by nearly \$2 million over the next five years. Potential changes in the State Foundation Funding system currently being discussed at the state level could result in State funding reductions of \$300,000 per year, if these changes are approved.

With these and other similar reductions in State funding, the School District has become increasing reliant on local property taxes to fund its operations. This area also poses significant uncertainty as well. Three term operating levies, totaling 16.2 mills, will expire over the next four fiscal years. Financial forecasts prepared by the School District indicate that even with the successful renewal of these levies at the current rate without any interruption in tax collections, the School District could realize a negative financial position as early as fiscal year 2007.

These revenue issues, along with increasing operating costs and additional mandates placed on the School District, could eventually threaten various instructional programs and other activities currently being provided to students, as well as community members of the School Districts.

The renewal of the School District's 1.1 mill limited capital improvement levy by the community will continue to provide funding to maintain the facilities of the School Districts. Funding from this levy supplements the repair and maintenance costs, which if the levy were not available, would be paid exclusively from operating revenue.

The School District will engage community members over the next year to get input concerning the current school facilities within the School District. Despite being well maintained by an outstanding maintenance staff, the School District school facilities are quite old, with the newest facility being nearly thirty years old. The age of the school facilities pose difficulties in accommodating special needs students, supporting new technology systems, and providing extra-curricular activities opportunities to all students.

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 Troy City School District, 500 North Market Street, Troy, Ohio 45373 or call (937) 332-6700.

Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2003

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 7,557,044
Investments	7,092,833
Receivables:	
Taxes	20,927,017
Accounts	44,213
Intergovernmental	2,112,006
Accrued Interest	9,427
Materials and Supplies Inventory	89,369
Prepaid Items	12,517
Capital Assets:	
Capital assets not subject to depreciation:	
Land	490,031
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	6,289,350
Total Assets	\$ 44,623,807
LIABILITIES:	
Accounts Payable	\$ 384,667
Accrued Wages and Benefits	2,450,762
Intergovernmental Payable	1,369,001
Claims Payable	294,043
Deferred Revenue	18,582,492
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	458,405
Due In More Than One Year	2,622,842
Total Liabilities	26,162,212
NET ASSETS:	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	6,756,440
Restricted for:	
Special Revenue	78,808
Capital Projects	1,746,181
Unrestricted	9,880,166
Total Net Assets	\$ 18,461,595

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

			Program Revenue	es	Net (Expense)/ Revenue and Changes in Net Assets
Functions/Programs:	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:					
Instruction:					
Regular	\$ 17,118,267	767,551	740,689	-	(15,610,027)
Special	3,703,621	_	474,497	-	(3,229,124)
Vocational	95,194	_	-	-	(95,194)
Other	1,041,760	_	69,991	_	(971,769)
Support Services:	,- ,		,		(,,
Pupils	1,332,882	_	_	_	(1,332,882)
Instructional Staff	1,141,331	_	6,000	_	(1,135,331)
Board of Education	579,251	_	-	_	(579,251)
Administration	2,192,303	_	_	_	(2,192,303)
Fiscal	368,726	_	_	_	(368,726)
Business	528,866	_	16,827	28,000	(484,039)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,745,665	_	10,627	20,000	(2,745,665)
Pupil Transportation	1,419,215	17,157	-	-	(1,402,058)
	, ,	1,051,738	1 001 142	-	
Operation of Non-Instructional Services Extracurricular Activities	1,628,787		1,001,142	-	424,093
	245,791	364,525	-	-	118,734
Interest and Fiscal Charges	2,868	-	-	-	(2,868)
Unallocated Depreciation *	483,905				(483,905)
Total	\$ 34,628,432	2,200,971	2,309,146	28,000	(30,090,315)
	General Revenue				
	General Pur				20,624,958
	Hayner Cult				513,424
	Capital Outl				43,775
			ibutions not Restric	etad to	43,773
			ibutions not Kestric	led to	11 410 727
	Specific Pro				11,419,727
	Investment Ea				407,424
		of Capital Assets			(53,798)
	Other Revenue	e			136,086
		Total	General Revenues		33,091,596
		Cha	inge in Net Assets		3,001,281
	Net Assets, Begi	inning of Year, as	restated		15,460,314
	Net Assets, End	of Year		:	\$ 18,461,595

^{* -} This amount excludes the depreciation that is included in the direct expense of the various functions.

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2003

			Nonmajor	Total
		General Fund	Governmental Funds	Governmental Funds
ASSETS:	_	Tuna	Tunus	1 unus
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	4,651,531	2,580,513	7,232,044
Investments		7,092,833	-	7,092,833
Receivables:				
Taxes		20,068,917	858,100	20,927,017
Accounts		22,638	16,982	39,620
Intergovernmental		1,892,499	219,507	2,112,006
Accrued Interest		7,593	1,834	9,427
Due from Other Funds		46,716	-	46,716
Materials and Supplies Inventory		58,838	30,531	89,369
Prepaid Items	-	9,604	2,913	12,517
Total Assets	\$	33,851,169	3,710,380	37,561,549
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts Payable	\$	248,976	135,691	384,667
Accrued Wages and Benefits		2,358,733	92,029	2,450,762
Intergovernmental Payable		1,021,207	128,748	1,149,955
Compensated Absences Payable		432,616	5,539	438,155
Due to Other Funds		-	46,716	46,716
Deferred Revenue	-	20,175,002	1,011,967	21,186,969
Total Liabilities	-	24,236,534	1,420,690	25,657,224
FUND BALANCES:				
Reserved for:				
Encumbrances		546,107	376,160	922,267
Materials and Supplies Inventory		58,838	30,531	89,369
Prepaid Items		9,604	2,913	12,517
Property Taxes		1,750,919	65,513	1,816,432
Unreserved, Undesignated:				
General Fund		7,249,167	-	7,249,167
Special Revenue Funds		-	455,005	455,005
Capital Projects Funds	-		1,359,568	1,359,568
Total Fund Balances	-	9,614,635	2,289,690	11,904,325
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	33,851,169	3,710,380	37,561,549

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

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$	11,904,325
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		6,779,381
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		2,604,477
The Internal Service fund is used by management to charge the cost of providing medical insurance to the individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in the governmental activities in the statement of net assets.		35,550
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 Capital Leases Payable	_	(2,620,151) (219,046) (22,941)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ _	18,461,595

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

	_	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:				
Taxes	\$	20,587,564	554,770	21,142,334
Intergovernmental		11,329,066	2,289,675	13,618,741
Investment Earnings		404,001	3,423	407,424
Tuition and Fees		716,919	50,632	767,551
Charges for Services		-	1,051,738	1,051,738
Transportation		17,157	-	17,157
Extracurricular Activities		37,153	327,372	364,525
Miscellaneous		64,715	71,371	136,086
Total Revenues		33,156,575	4,348,981	37,505,556
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular		16,102,819	1,387,310	17,490,129
Special		3,278,363	463,968	3,742,331
Vocational		98,106	-	98,106
Other		971,769	69,991	1,041,760
Support Services:				
Pupils		1,372,582	-	1,372,582
Instructional Staff		1,013,514	101,237	1,114,751
Board of Education		579,251	-	579,251
Administration		1,879,391	214,859	2,094,250
Fiscal		347,557	9,398	356,955
Business		464,266	44,573	508,839
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		2,393,539	103,788	2,497,327
Pupil Transportation		1,508,555	-	1,508,555
Operation of Non-Instructional Services		-	1,478,221	1,478,221
Extracurricular Activities		-	243,130	243,130
Capital Outlay		65	706,850	706,915
Debt Service:				
Principal		8,873	9,705	18,578
Interest		1,633	1,235	2,868
Total Expenditures		30,020,283	4,834,265	34,854,548
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over/				
(Under) Expenditures		3,136,292	(485,284)	2,651,008
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Proceeds from Sale of Fixed Assets		10,013	249	10,262
Transfers In		10,013	353,378	353,378
		(279.279)	333,376	
Transfers Out		(378,378)		(378,378)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(368,365)	353,627	(14,738)
Net Change in Fund Balances		2,767,927	(131,657)	2,636,270
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year as restated		6,846,708	2,421,347	9,268,055
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$	9,614,635	2,289,690	11,904,325

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	\$	2,636,270
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		797,907 (829,817)
Governmental funds only report the disposal of assets to the		(829,817)
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 Gain on the disposal of capital assets		(10,262) (53,798)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		177,955
Repayment of capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.		18,578
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 Intergovernmental Payable		340,378 (219,046)
The Internal Service fund is used by management to charge the cost of providing medical insurance to the individual funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenue is eliminated. The net revenue of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.	_	143,116
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$	3,001,281

Statement of Fund Net Assets Internal Service Fund June 30, 2003

		Governmental Activities
	_	Internal Service Fund
ASSETS:	Φ	225 000
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables:	\$	325,000
Accounts		4,593
Total Assets		329,593
LIABILITIES: Claims Payable		294,043
NET ASSETS: Unrestricted	\$	35,550

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Internal Service Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

	-	Governmental Activities
	_	Internal Service Fund
OPERATING REVENUES: Charges for Services	\$	3,140,082
Total Operating Revenues		3,140,082
OPERATING EXPENSES: Claims		3,021,966
Total Operating Expenses		3,021,966
Income before Transfer In		118,116
Transfer In		25,000
Change in Net Assets		143,116
Net Assets, Beginning of Year		(107,566)
Net Assets, End of Year	\$	35,550

Statement of Cash Flows Internal Service Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

	_	Governmental Activities
	_	Internal Service Fund
Increase in Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities: Cash Received from Quasi-External Transactions with Other Funds Cash Payments for Claims	\$	3,135,489 (3,135,489)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities: Transfer In		25,000
Net Increase in Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents		25,000
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year		300,000
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$	325,000
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
Operating Income Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	\$	118,116
Changes in assets and liabilities: Increase in Accounts Receivable Decrease in Claims Payable		(4,593) (113,523)
Total Adjustments		(118,116)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	

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	\$	79,651	79,497
Investments		143,402	-
Receivables:			
Accounts		-	5
Accrued Interest		460	
Total Assets	\$	223,513	79,502
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable	\$	22,600	25,763
Due to Students			53,739
Total Liabilities		22,600	79,502
NET ASSETS:			
Held in Trust for Scholarships	\$	200,913	

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

	Scholarship Private- Purpose Trust Funds
ADDITIONS:	_
Other Revenue	\$ 25,901
Investment Earnings	2,794
Total Additions	28,695
DEDUCTIONS:	
Educational Outreach	26,898
Total Deductions	26,898
Change in Net Assets	1,797
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	199,116
Net Assets, End of Year	\$ 200,913

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

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND REPORTING ENTITY

Troy City 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 is not a part of, or under the control of, the City of Troy, Ohio.

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 Troy City 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. The following activities are included within the reporting entity:

Hayner Cultural Center: About fifty years ago, title to the real and personal property which presently comprises the bulk of Hayner Cultural Center passed from the estate of Mary Jane Hayner to the School District under Mrs. Hayner's will. This facility is now being operated as a fine arts center to provide fine arts exhibits, educational opportunities, and meeting facilities for the citizens of Troy and its surrounding communities. The School District has provided for a Governing Board whose responsibility in part is to preserve, maintain, and operate the Center. The School District has the authority to reject the recommendations of the Governing Board. Likewise, there is a financial benefit and financial burden relationship between the School District and the Center. Accordingly, the Hayner Cultural Center's financial statements are included within the special revenue funds.

Parochial Schools: Within the School District boundaries are sixteen parochial schools, which are operated as private schools. Current State legislation provides funding to these parochial schools. These monies are received and disbursed on behalf of the parochial schools by the Treasurer of the School District, as directed by the parochial schools. The activity of these State monies is reflected in a special revenue fund for financial reporting purposes.

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 two jointly governed organizations. These organizations are presented in Note 16 to the basic financial statements. These organizations are:

Jointly Governed Organizations:

Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council Metropolitan Dayton Educational Cooperative Association

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 Troy City 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 and proprietary 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 activity of the internal service fund was eliminated to avoid the "doubling up" of revenues and expenses.

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. The internal service fund is presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

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

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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, proprietary and fiduciary.

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 General Fund is the only major fund of the School District.

<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.

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.

Proprietary Fund

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

<u>Internal Service Fund</u> – The internal service fund accounts for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other department or agencies of the School District on a cost reimbursement basis. The School District has one internal service fund, which accounts for the self-insurance program which provides medical benefits to employees.

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.

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

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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.

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.

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary fund types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net assets. The statement of changes in fund net assets presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the School District finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

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 ninety days of fiscal year end.

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

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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.

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 fair value of donated commodities used during the year is reported on the operating statement as an expense with a like amount reported as donated commodities revenue.

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 and the Auxiliary Services special revenue fund, 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 function level within the individual funds.

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

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 statements reflect the amounts in the certificate when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the 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 federal government agency bonds, STAROhio, and non-negotiable certificates of deposit.

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.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2003 amounted to \$404,001. Interest was also credited for the year ended June 30, 2003 to the Hayner Cultural Fund and the Auxiliary Services Fund in the amount of \$1,648 and \$1,775, respectively.

For purposes of the combined statement of cash flows and for presentation of the combined balance sheet, investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School District are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

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

<u>NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> (Continued)

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 are cash and cash equivalents whose use is limited by legal requirements. Restricted assets represent amounts required to be deposited into retainage accounts based on contractual obligations. See Note 19 for the year-end restricted asset balance and the corresponding fund balance reserves.

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.

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.

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

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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	40 years
Improvements	10-40 years
Furniture and Equipment	5-20 years
Vehicles	7 – 12 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 termination method. An accrual for earned sick leave and additional salary related payments is made to the extent it is probable that the benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the School District's past experience of making termination payments.

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.

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

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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.

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."

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)

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 School District adopted a \$2,500 capitalization threshold for capital assets. This new policy required the general capital assets, as well as the proprietary capital assets to be restated as of June 30, 2002. In addition, the food service and uniform school supplies enterprise funds were reclassified to a nonmajor 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.

	_	General	Nonmajor	_	Total
Fund Balance, June 30, 2002	\$	6,846,708	1,828,665		8,675,373
Reclassification of Funds	_		592,682	_	592,682
Adjusted Fund Balance, June 30 2002	\$	6,846,708	2,421,347		9,268,055
Capital Assets, net					6,875,351
Long-Term Compensated Absences					(2,960,529)
Long-Term (Deferred) Assets					2,318,956
Capital Leases Payable				_	(41,519)
Governmental Activities Net Assets, Ju	ne 3	30, 2002		\$	15,460,314

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)

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	\$	976,371
Capital Assets		(383,689)
Fund Reclassification	_	(592,682)
Restated Retained Earnings, June 30, 2002	\$	_

NOTE 4 – ACCOUNTABILITY

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

	_	Deficit Fund Equity
Special Revenue Funds:		
Food Service Fund	\$	260,819
Miscellaneous State Grants		41
Education for Economic Security Act		2,483
Title I		5,441
Title II		9,687
Drug-Free School		413
Reducing Class Size		1,762
Miscellaneous Federal Grants		3,051

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

The Treasurer is responsible for selecting depositories and investing funds. 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 that the Board of Education has identified as not required for use within the current two-year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

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

NOTE 5 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

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

Protection of the 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;
- 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.

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

NOTE 5 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

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.

<u>Cash on Hand:</u> As fiscal year end, the School District had \$7,997 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 3, "Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments and Reverse Repurchase Agreements."

<u>Deposits:</u> At year-end, the carrying amount of the School District's deposits was \$391,454 and the bank balance was \$287,164. \$146,793 of the bank balance was covered by federal depository insurance and remaining balance was uninsured and uncollaterized. Although all state statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the School District to a successful claim by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

<u>Investments:</u> The School District's investments are required to be 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 or for which the securities are held by the School District or its agent in the School District's name. Category 2 includes uninsured and unregistered investments which 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. The School District's investments in mutual funds and STAR Ohio, an investment pool operated by the Ohio State Treasurer, are unclassified investments since they are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

		Carrying/
	 Category 2	Fair Value
Government Securities	\$ 7,236,235	7,236,235
STAR Ohio	 	7,316,741
	\$ 7,236,235	14,552,976

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

NOTE 5 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

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	
	Equ	ivalents/Deposits	Investments
GASB Statement 9	\$	7,716,192	7,236,235
Cash on Hand		(7,997)	-
Investments:			
STAR Ohio		(7,316,741)	7,316,741
GASB Statement 3	\$	391,454	14,552,976

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.

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.

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

NOTE 6 – PROPERTY TAXES (Continued)

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	\$496,453,440	75.63%	\$488,791,665	76.29%	
Public Utility	20,340,880	3.10%	20,013,240	3.12%	
Tangible Personal Property	139,656,484	21.27%	131,917,314	20.59%	
Total Assessed Value	\$656,450,804	100.00%	\$640,722,219	100.00%	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$59.50		\$59.50		

The School District receives property taxes from Miami County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 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.

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 \$1,750,919, \$39,727 and \$25,786 in the General, Hayner, and Capital Improvement funds, respectively.

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

NOTE 6 – PROPERTY TAXES (Continued)

One of the School District's major taxpayers has overpaid its tangible personal property taxes to Miami County, Ohio, in the amount of \$1,578,152 for the years 1994 through 1996 and has underpaid \$159,974 for 1997. Accrued interest on the overpayment totals \$463,718.

The School District has negotiated repayment over a five-year period which began in fiscal year 1999-2000. The School District's share of the repayment for the first year was 72.4% of the amount, or \$165,250. For the second year, the School District's share was 72%, or \$294,029, and for the third, fourth, and fifth years, the School District's share is 73%, or \$298,113 for each of the three years. The total amount repayable by the School District is \$1,353,628.

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:

	Amount
Governmental Activities:	
State of Ohio – Rollbacks & Homestead Exemptions	\$ 1,945,418
Title I Grant	83,825
Title VI	22,264
Title II-A	14,274
Other Non-major Funds	46,225
Total Intergovernmental Receivables	\$ 2,112,006

NOTE 8 – CAPITAL ASSETS

	Balance,			
	6/30/2002			Balance
	(as restated)	Additions	Deductions	6/30/2003
Capital Assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 490,031			490,031
Capital Assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	9,710,366	-	-	9,710,366
Improvements	5,955,119	525,194	(43,628)	6,436,685
Furniture and Equipment	4,551,866	57,887	(483,340)	4,126,413
Vehicles	1,683,031	214,826	(153,616)	1,744,241
	21,900,382	797,907	(680,584)	22,017,705

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

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

Less: Accumulated Depreciation

Buildings	(8,503,410)	(131,093)	-	(8,634,503)
Improvements	(2,436,203)	(334,179)	34,860	(2,735,522)
Furniture and Equipment	(3,328,847)	(263,195)	428,048	(3,163,994)
Vehicles	(1,246,602)	(101,350)	153,616	(1,194,336)
	(15,515,062)	(829,817) *	616,524	(15,728,355)
Capital Assets, being depreciated, net	6,385,320	(31,910)	(64,060)	6,289,350
Capital Assets, net	\$ 6,875,351	(31,910)	(64,060)	6,779,381

^{* –} Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

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Regular	\$	193,327
Support Services:		
Instructional Staff		1,513
Administration		32,281
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		17,770
Pupil Transportation		90,497
Operation of Non-Instructional Services		7,449
Extracurricular Activities		3,075
		345,912
Unallocated Depreciation		483,905
Total Depreciation Expense	\$_	829,817

Unallocated depreciation is depreciation of the individual school buildings throughout the District that essentially serve all functions/programs, and therefore is not included as a direct expense of any function or program but disclosed as a separate expense.

NOTE 9 – RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Liability

The School District covers the remainder of its risk (property, liability, etc.) through commercial insurance. There were no significant changes in coverage's, retentions or limits during the fiscal year. Settled claims have not exceeded the commercial coverage's in any of the previous three years.

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

<u>NOTE 9 – RISK MANAGEMENT</u> (Continued)

B. Health Insurance

The District provides health care coverage for its employees and is self-insured up to a stop loss limit of \$50,000 per employee for the cost of providing this coverage. This activity is accounted for in the General, Special Revenue, and Proprietary Funds. Paid claims are recorded as an expenditure/expense in the respective funds based on a per employee charge. For reporting purposes, this activity has been reclassified to the Employee Health Insurance Fund with in the Internal Service Fund.

Expenses for claims are recorded as other expenditures/expenses when it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. The basis for estimating the liability for unpaid claims is based on past experience and large outstanding balances. The liability at June 30, 2003, is not discounted. An actuary was used in determining its liability. A summary of changes in self-insured claims for the year ended June 30, 2003, follows:

	Balance at	Current	Claim	Balance at
Year	 Beginning of Year	Year Claims	Payments	End of Year
2002	\$ 389,271	3,268,640	(3,250,345)	407,566
2003	\$ 407,566	3,021,966	(3,135,489)	294,043

NOTE 10 – 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 \$710,964, \$644,742 and \$659,339, respectively; 48.30 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2003 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2002 and 2001.

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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.

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 \$2,206,646, \$2,219,618, and \$2,102,762 respectively; 71.10 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2003 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2002 and 2001.

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

NOTE 11 – 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 \$157,618 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.

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 \$354,656 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.

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

NOTE 12 – OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

Administrators and classified staff who work twelve-month contracts are granted vacation leave. The leave amount is based on length of service and position. Accrued vacation leave may, in some cases, be carried over from one contract year to another, for up to three years. The School District accrues vacation leave benefits as earned.

District employees earn sick leave at fifteen days per year. Upon retirement or termination an employee is paid 25% of the accrued sick leave days, not to exceed a total of 50 days' severance pay. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination payment method.

NOTE 13 - CAPITALIZED LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

The Troy City School District entered into a capital lease for equipment. This lease meets the criteria of a capital lease as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, "Accounting for Leases," which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments are recorded in the general fund and the public school special revenue fund directly in the fund financial statements. Amortization applicable to assets acquired though capital lease arrangements is included with depreciation for financial statement presentation.

Capital assets acquired by lease have been capitalized in the statement of net assets for governmental activities in the amount of \$72,460, which is equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. A corresponding liability was split between long-term liabilities due within a year and long-term liabilities due within more than one year on the statement of net assets for governmental activities. Principal payments in fiscal year 2003 totaled \$18,578.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2003.

<u>Year</u> 2004 2005	\$ 21,446
Less: Amount representing interest	24,181 (1,240)
Total present value of minimum lease payments	\$ 22,941

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 Outstanding June 30, 2002	Increase	Decrease	Amount Outstanding June 30, 2003	Amount Due Within One Year
Compensated Absences Capital Leases	\$ 2,960,529 41,519	850,833	753,056 18,578	3,058,306 22,941	438,155 20,250
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 3,002,048	850,833	771,634	3,081,247	458,405

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid. Capital lease obligations will be paid from the general fund and the public school special revenue fund.

As of June 30, 2003, the overall legal debt margin was \$59,080,572 with an unvoted debt margin of \$656,451.

NOTE 15 - INTERFUND ACTIVITY

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

Fund Due From	Fund Due To		Amount
General	Education for Economic Security	\$	2,842
	Chapter I		12,066
	Chapter II		22,263
	Drug-Free School Grant		1,286
	Reducing Class Size		1,784
	Miscellaneous Federal Grants	_	6,475
		\$	46,716

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

	_	Transfer Out	
		General	
Transfer In	_	Fund	
Lunchroom Fund	\$	53,378	
Self-Insurance Fund		25,000	
Capital Projects Fund	_	300,000	
Total	\$	378,378	

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

NOTE 15 - INTERFUND ACTIVITY (Continued)

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

<u>Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council</u> – The Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council (SOEPC) is a purchasing council made up of nearly 100 school districts in 12 counties. The purpose of the council is to obtain prices for quality merchandise and services commonly used by schools. All member districts are obligated to pay all fees, charges, or other assessments as established by the SOEPC.

Each member district has one voting representative. Title to any and all equipment, furniture and supplies purchased by the SOEPC is held in trust. Any district withdrawing from the SOEPC forfeits its claim to any and all SOEPC assets. One year prior notice is necessary for withdrawal from the group. During this time, the withdrawing member is liable for all member obligations. Payments to SOEPC are made from the general fund. During fiscal year 2003, the School District contributed \$2,133 to SOEPC. To obtain financial information, write to the Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council, Robert Brown, who serves as Director, at 1831 Harshman Road, Dayton, Ohio 45424.

Metropolitan Dayton Educational Cooperative Association – The School District is a participant in the Metropolitan Dayton Educational Cooperative Association (MDECA), which is a data acquisition site used by the School District. MDECA is an association of public school districts in a geographic area determined by the Ohio Department of Education. MDECA was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative instructional functions among member districts. The Board of MDECA consists of one representative from each of the participating members. Complete financial information can be obtained from MDECA located in Dayton, Ohio.

NOTE 17 - 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.

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

NOTE 18 - 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

The School District is party to legal proceedings. The School District is of the opinion that ultimate disposition of claims will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the School District.

NOTE 19 - 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 and capital acquisition. Disclosure of this information is required by State statute.

			Capital
	_	Textbooks	Acquisition
Set-aside Cash Balance,			
As of June 30, 2002	\$	(588,100)	(889,427)
Current Year Set-aside			
Requirement		570,455	570,455
Current Year Offsets		-	(512,252)
Qualifying Disbursements	_	(925,852)	(286,090)
Total	=	(943,497)	(1,117,314)
Balance Carried			
Forward to FY 2004	\$	(943,497)	(1,117,314)

The School District had qualifying disbursements during the year that reduced the set-aside below zero for capital acquisition, the extra amounts may be used to reduce the set-aside requirements of future years.

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

		Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:		20.402.204	20.402.204	20.254.444	450 520
Taxes	\$	20,192,384	20,192,384	20,371,114	178,730
Intergovernmental		10,980,837	10,980,837	11,325,100	344,263
Interest		416,000	416,000	275,812	(140,188)
Tuition and Fees		413,000	413,000	775,619	362,619
Transportation		-	-	23,553	23,553
Extracurricular Activities		37,000	37,000	37,153	153
Miscellaneous	-	54,000	54,000	61,125	7,125
Total Revenues	-	32,093,221	32,093,221	32,869,476	776,255
Expenditures: Current: Instruction:					
Regular		16,970,340	16,851,977	16,276,766	575,211
=		3,701,285	3,997,898	3,581,564	416,334
Special Vocational					
Other		101,643	101,643	97,744	3,899
Other Support Services:		510,500	1,089,417	1,071,497	17,920
• •		1 426 172	1 420 700	1 254 227	75 551
Pupils Instructional Staff		1,426,173	1,429,788	1,354,237	75,551 52,854
		1,020,815	1,055,376	1,002,522	52,854
Board of Education		584,293	602,526	598,890	3,636
Administration		1,928,552	1,960,702	1,960,702	2 (00
Fiscal		356,424	357,075	354,387	2,688
Business		546,856	553,159	481,403	71,756
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		2,507,076	2,563,511	2,492,992	70,519
Pupil Transportation		1,671,289	1,690,192	1,594,533	95,659
Total Expenditures	•	31,325,246	32,253,264	30,867,237	1,386,027
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	-	767,975	(160,043)	2,002,239	2,162,282
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				. 5	65
Refund of Prior Year Expenditures		- 5 000	- 5 000	65 10,013	65
Proceeds from Sale of Fixed Assets		5,000	5,000		5,013
Refund of Prior Year Receipts		(1,000)	(1,000)	(10)	990
Advances Out Operating Transfers Out		(300,000)	(46,715) (378,378)	(46,716) (378,378)	(1)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(296,000)	(421,093)	(415,026)	6,067
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other					
Financing Uses		471,975	(581,136)	1,587,213	2,168,349
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year		8,453,597	8,453,597	8,453,597	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		665,855	665,855	665,855	
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$	9,591,427	8,538,316	10,706,665	2,168,349

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 Troy City 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 financial statements contained in the 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 that 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 appropriations resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified.

All governmental funds are subject to annual expenditure budgets except for the Auxiliary Service Fund (Special Revenue Fund), which are deemed to be appropriated. The School District follows the procedures outlined below in establishing the expenditures budget data reported in the required supplementary information.

Prior to January 20, 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 Miami County Budget Commission for rate determination.

By 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 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 is amended to include any unencumbered cash balances from the preceding year. The certificate 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 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 or function level of expenditures, 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.

Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation, or alter total function appropriations within a fund, must be approved by the Board of Education. The Board may pass supplemental fund appropriations so 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 appropriations were legally enacted; however, none of these amendments were significant.

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. Encumbrances plus expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the legal level of control. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at fiscal year end are reported as a reservation of fund balance for subsequent-year expenditures for governmental funds.

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. The encumbered appropriations balance is carried forward to the subsequent fiscal year and need not be 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	\$	2,767,927
Revenue Accruals		(287,099)
Expenditure Accruals		(846,954)
Advances		(46,716)
Refund of Prior Year Receipts/Expenditures	_	55
Budget Basis	\$ _	1,587,213

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SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor Program Title	Pass Through Entity Number	Federal CFDA Number	Receipts	Non-Cash Receipts	Disbursements	Non-Cash Disbursements
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:						
Nutrition Cluster:						
Food Distribution Program	Not Available	10.550		\$78,017		\$78,017
National School Breakfast Program	05PU-2002 05PU-2003	10.553	\$6,649 \$34,054		\$6,649 \$34,054	
Total National School Breakfast Program			\$40,703		\$40,703	
National School Lunch Program	LLP4 2002 LLP4 2003	10.555	41,227 231,168		41,227 231,168	
Total National School Lunch Program			272,395		272,395	
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture - Nutrition Cluster			313,098	78,017	313,098	78,017
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:						
Grants to Local Education Agencies (ESEA Title I)	C1S1-2002	84.010	40,617		47,425	
	C1S1-2003		326,036		325,202	
	C1SD-2003		43,880		44,999	
			410,533		417,626	
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA Part B)	6BSF-2002-P	84.027	1,440		1,440	
	6BSF-2003-P		474,497 475,937		474,497 475,937	
			473,937		473,937	
Drug Free Schools and Communities	DRS1-2003 DRS1-2001	84.186	12,624		12,537	
	DRS1-2001		12,624		12,564	
Eisenhower Professional Development Grant	MSS1-2002	84.281			15,905	
Innovation Education Program Strategies	C2S1-2002 C2S1-2003	84.298	9,406		13,621	
			18,661 28,067		23,277 36,898	
			20,007		30,696	
Title II-D, Technology Program	TJS1-2003	84.318	3,867		4,129	
Title VI-R, Classroom Reduction	CRS1-2002	84.340	3,766		5,462	
Assistive Technology Grant	ATS2-2002	84.352A	16,087		16,087	
Title II-A Improving Teacher Quality	TRS1-2003	84.367	149,908		151,067	
Total Department of Education			1,100,789		1,135,675	
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES Passed Through Ohio State Library Services State Library Program	VI-7-02	45.310			12,159	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Passed Through Ohio Dept. of Jobs and Family Services Passed Through Montgomery County ESC Medical Assistance Program	not available	93.778	7,424		7,424	
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY Passed Through Ohio Emergency Management Agency Public Assistance Grant Program	not available	83.544			2,946	
·			¢4 424 244	¢70.047	¢4 474 200	\$70.047
Total Federal Assistance			\$1,421,311	\$78,017	\$1,471,302	\$78,017

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

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

NOTE A - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying Schedule of Federal Awards Expenditures (the Schedule) summarizes activity of the District's federal award programs. The schedule has been prepared on the cash basis of accounting.

NOTE B - NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH AND BREAKFAST PROGRAMS

Federal funds received from the National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs were commingled with state subsidy and local revenue from the sale of meals. It was assumed that federal dollars were expended first.

NOTE C - FOOD DISTRIBUTION

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

NOTE D - MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Certain Federal programs require that the District contribute non-Federal funds (matching funds) to support the Federally-funded programs. The expenditure of non-Federal matching funds is not included on the Schedule.



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

Troy City School District Miami County 500 North Market Street Troy, Ohio 45373

To the Board of Education:

We have audited the financial statements of Troy City School District, Miami County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2003, and have issued our report thereon dated January 26, 2004, which was qualified for a lack of evidential matter related to the expenditures presented on the Statement of Activities and the Remaining Fund Information for the Districts self-insurance Internal Service Fund activity. Also, we noted the District adopted Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34. Except for the above, 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 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 certain immaterial instances of noncompliance that we have reported to the management of the District in a separate letter dated January 26, 2004.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the 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. However, we noted a certain matter involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be a reportable condition. Reportable conditions involve matters coming to our attention relating to significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal control over financial reporting that, in our judgment, could adversely affect the District's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the financial statements. The reportable condition is described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2003-001.

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Independent Accountants' Report on Compliance and on
Internal Control Required by *Government Auditing Standards*Page 2

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Continued)

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. 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. However, we consider item 2003-001 to be a material weakness. We also 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 District in a separate letter dated January 26, 2004.

This report is intended for the information and use of the audit committee, management, 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 Montgomeny

January 26, 2004



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

Troy City School District Miami County 500 North Market Street Troy, Ohio 45373

To the Board of Education:

Compliance

We have audited the compliance of Troy City School District, Miami County, (the 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 each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2003. The District's major federal programs are 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 each of its major federal programs is the responsibility of the District's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the 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 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 the District's compliance with those requirements.

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

Internal Control Over Compliance

The management of the 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 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.

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Miami County
Independent Accountants' Report on Compliance with Requirements
Applicable to Each Major Federal Program 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, 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 Montgomeny

January 26, 2004

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

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Qualified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material control weakness conditions reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes
(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):	Nutrition Cluster, (CFDA#10.550 – 10.555) CFDA # 84.010 - Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies (ESEA Title I)
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 300,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	No

Troy City School District Miami County Schedule of Findings Page 2

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

FINDING NUMBER 2003-10355-001

Material Weakness

The District has delegated employees' health insurance claims processing, which is a significant accounting function of the internal service fund, to United Medical Resources (UMR), a third-party administrator. Although the District's Business Manager reviews the claims register received from UMR documenting employees involved and the amount of claim approved for payment, the failure of UMR to obtain a report on the effectiveness of their claims processing internal control policies and procedures limits the District's ability to reasonably determine that health insurance claims have been completely and accurately processed in accordance with the health insurance contract.

We recommend the District implement procedures to reasonably assure completeness and accuracy (including eligibility and allowability) of health insurance claims processed by its third-party administrator. Statement of Auditing Standards (SAS) No. 70 as amended by SAS No. 88, prescribes standards for reporting on the processing of transactions by service organizations. An unqualified "Report on Policies and Procedures Placed in operation and Tests of Operating Effectiveness" in accordance with SAS No. 70, should provide the District with an appropriate level of assurance that health insurance claims are being processed in conformance with the contract.

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS OMB CIRCULAR A -133 § .315 (b) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

Finding	Finding	Fully	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; Explain:
<u>Number</u>	<u>Summary</u>	Corrected?	
2002-10355-001	Internal control audit performed for the District's third-party administrator as required by SAS 70/88.	No	The District is correcting the situation by having United Medical Resources (UMR), their third-party administrator, obtain the required report of procedures placed in operation and tests of operating effectiveness for insurance claims processing.





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TROY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

MIAMI COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED MARCH 16, 2004