AUDITOR AMII///

CLARK-SHAWNEE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT CLARK COUNTY

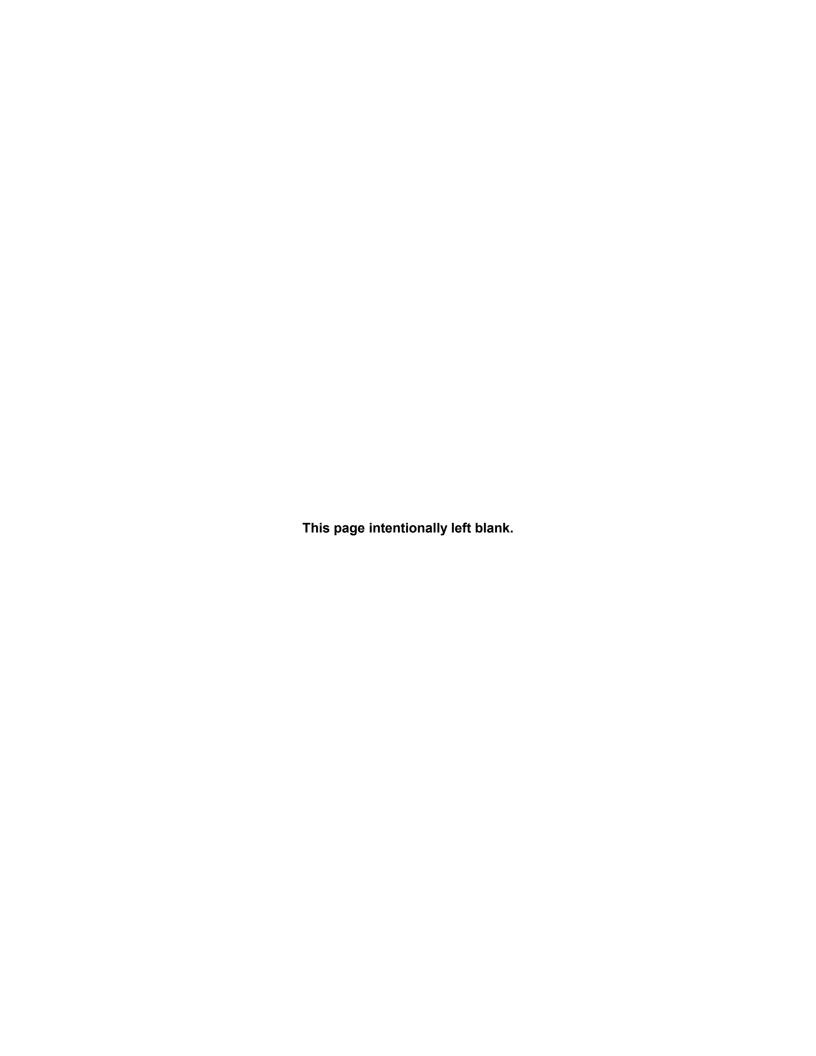
SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000



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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

Clark-Shawnee Local School District Clark County 1561 East Possum Road Springfield, Ohio 45502

To the Board of Education:

We have audited the accompanying basic financial statements of the Clark-Shawnee Local School District, Clark County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2000, as listed in the table of contents. These basic financial statements are the responsibility of the District's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these basic financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards 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 opinion.

In our opinion, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the District, as of June 30, 2000 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

As described in Note 3 to the financial statements, the District adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements numbers 33 and 34 and Interpretation 6 as of and for the year ended June 30, 2000.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 25, 2001 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 Management's Discussion and Analysis is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion thereon.

Clark-Shawnee Local School District Report of Independent Accountants Page 2

Our audit was performed for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements of the District, taken as a whole. The accompanying schedule of federal awards expenditures is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the general-purpose financial statements taken as a whole.

Jim PetroAuditor of State

April 25, 2001

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 UNAUDITED

The discussion and analysis of Clark-Shawnee Local School District's financial performance provides an overall review of the School District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000. 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 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 2000 are as follows:

- In total, net assets increased \$1,819,066, which represents a 29 percent increase from 1999.
- General revenues accounted for \$13,813,974 in revenue or 88 percent of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services, operating grants and contributions, and capital grants and contributions accounted for \$1,798,061 or 12 percent of total revenues of \$15,612,035.
- Total assets of governmental activities increased by \$1,950,946 as cash and cash equivalents increased by \$993,958, receivables increased by \$268,069 and capital assets increased by \$693,604.
- The School District had \$13,792,969 in expenses; only \$1,798,061 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily taxes) of \$13,813,974 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- Among major funds, the General Fund had \$13,480,690 in revenues and \$12,428,865 in expenditures. The General Fund's balance increased \$1,063,429 over 1999. This increase was anticipated by the Board of Education. It is a result of being 2 ½ years into a five-year emergency levy. The property tax increase generated revenue in excess of expenditures during the first half of the levy period that increased the General Fund balance. This elevated balance will offset the deficit spending that will occur the second half of the levy period.

Using this Generally Accepted Accounting Principals Report (GAAP)

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

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 UNAUDITED (Continued)

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains the 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 2000?" The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities answer 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, and some not. Non-financial factors include the School District's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility condition, 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 reported 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 like activities.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the School District's major funds begins on page 16. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District's major funds. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds. The School District's major governmental funds are the General Fund and the Permanent Improvement Capital Projects Fund.

Governmental Funds

Tthe 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 the future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the 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, 2000 UNAUDITED (Continued)

The School District as a Whole

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 2000 compared to 1999:

Table 1 Net Assets

	1999	2000
Assets		
Current and Other Assets	\$10,369,810	\$11,627,152
Capital Assets	5,002,145	5,695,749
Total Assets	15,371,955	17,322,901
Liabilities		
Long-Term Liabilities	1,394,187	1,353,214
Other Liabilities	7,691,244	7,864,097
Total Liabilities	9,085,431	9,217,311
Net Assets		
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Debt	5,002,145	5,294,484
Restricted	690,136	674,841
Unrestricted	594,243	2,136,265
Total Net Assets	\$6,286,524	\$8,105,590

Total assets increased \$1,950,946. Cash and cash equivalents increased by \$1,002,75, receivables increased by \$412,656 and capital assets increased by \$693,604. Unrestricted net assets, the part of net assets that can be used to finance day-to-day activities without constraints established by grants or legal requirements, of the School District increased by \$1,542,022 due to additional revenue from property taxes, interest, increases in lunchroom prices, tuition from other districts, foundation basic support and open enrollment.

Table 2 shows the changes in net assets for fiscal year 2000. Since this is the first year the School District has prepared financial statements following GASB Statement 34, revenue and expense comparisons to fiscal year 1999 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, 2000 UNAUDITED (Continued)

Table 2 Changes in Net Assets

	2000
Revenues	_
Program Revenues:	
Charges for Services	\$1,038,042
Operating Grants and Contributions	759,019
Capital Grants and Contributions	1,000
General Revenues:	
Property Taxes	7,404,867
Grants and Entitlements	5,987,450
Other	421,657
Total Revenues	15,612,035
Program Expenses	
Instruction	7,819,051
Support Services:	
Pupils and Instructional Staff	1,040,666
Board of Education, Administration, Fiscal and Business	1,710,998
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,262,229
Pupil Transportation	685,796
Central	35,441
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	588,153
Extracurricular Activities	621,420
Interest and Fiscal Charges	29,215
Total Expenses	13,792,969
Increase in Net Assets	\$1,819,066

Governmental Activities

The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for the School District operations. Property taxes made up 47 percent of revenues for governmental activities for the Clark-Shawnee Local School District for fiscal year 2000.

The School District voters replaced a five-year emergency levy in May 1997 for collection in calendar years 1998-2002. This levy at 5.94 mills generates approximately \$1,300,000 in property tax revenue per year. The passage of this levy placed the School District in a stable financial status through 2002 barring a catastrophe. The voters also approved a 1.9 mill permanent improvement levy which generates approximately \$415,000 in property tax revenue per year. These monies are funding large improvements to the five school buildings such as window replacement and restroom renovation. This levy also expires in 2002.

Instruction comprises 57 percent of district expenses. Support services expenses make up 34 percent of the expenses.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 UNAUDITED (Continued)

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 1999 have not been made because they are not available.

Table 3

	Total Cost of Services 2000	Net Cost of Services 2000
Instruction	\$7,819,051	\$7,306,554
Support Services:		
Pupils and Instructional Staff	1,040,666	900,446
Board of Education, Administration, Fiscal and Business	1,710,998	1,697,294
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,262,229	1,216,188
Pupil Transportation	685,796	640,665
Central	35,441	35,441
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	588,153	(29,604)
Extracurricular Activities	621,420	198,709
Interest and Fiscal Charges	29,215	29,215
Total Expenses	\$13,792,969	\$11,994,908

Instruction 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 staff with the content and process of teaching to pupils.

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

Operation and maintenance of plant activities involve keeping the school grounds, buildings, and equipment in an effective working condition.

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

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.

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.

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 transactions associated with the payment of interest and other related charges to debt of the School District.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 UNAUDITED (Continued)

The dependence upon tax revenues is apparent. Over 93 percent of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues; for all activities general revenue support is 88 percent. The community, as a whole, is the primary support for the Clark-Shawnee Local School District.

The School District's Funds

Information about the School District's major funds starts on page 16. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of \$15,708,765 and expenditures of \$14,542,772. The net change in fund balance for the year was most significant in the General Fund, an increase of \$1,063,429. This increase indicated the School District has protected the five-year lifetime of the emergency operating levy that was approved by the voters in 1997. As previously discussed, the School District received voter approval for a 5.94 mill operating levy in May of 1997. This levy which started in 1998 will be received until 2002, and this secures the financial stability of the School District.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of the fiscal 2000 year, the School District amended its General Fund budget numerous times, which resulted in appropriations decreasing \$921,871, a 7 percent decrease. The School District uses site-based budgeting and the budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management. Prior to year end, the School District requested an amended certificate of estimated resources that reflected actual revenue for the fiscal year and passed appropriations to match expenditures plus encumbrances.

Salary costs proved to be only slightly higher than anticipated in the original budget due to the mid-year addition of a middle school teacher at Possum School and appropriated amounts were shifted due to unanticipated severance payoffs to retirees. The overall decrease in estimated expenditures is largely due to the encumbrance of a large renovation project at Shawnee High School to the science wing that proved to be under the original estimate. The project totaled nearly \$500,000 and was only partially completed at fiscal year end.

For the General Fund, budget basis revenue and other financing sources was \$13,205,185, \$470,761 above original budgeted estimates of \$12,734,424. This difference was due primarily to conservative tax, intergovernmental, and open enrollment estimates. The conservative estimate on taxes is due, in part, to payments related to revenue received in lieu of taxes. The intergovernmental difference relates to revenue to be received for charges to other districts for tuition. Open enrollment estimates were also low.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 UNAUDITED (Continued)

Capital Assets

At the end of the fiscal year 2000, the School District had \$5,695,749 invested in land, buildings, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. Table 4 shows fiscal 2000 balances compared to 1999.

Table 4
Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation) at June 30,

	1999	2000
Land	\$205,827	\$205,827
Buildings and Improvements	2,721,597	3,379,323
Furniture and Equipment	1,208,675	1,220,598
Vehicles	866,046	890,001
Totals	\$5,002,145	\$5,695,749

Overall capital assets increased \$693,604 from fiscal year 1999 to fiscal year 2000. Increases in capital assets (primarily buildings and improvements, equipment and vehicles) were offset by depreciation expense for the year.

The School District purchased and renovated an existing facility during the summer of 1999. The intent of this facility was to house the School District's six sections of kindergarten and to assist with the overcrowding situation at the elementary/middle schools. The administration was able to accomplish this goal without adding additional staff costs to the School District. Increased funds will be appropriated for furnishings, renovation costs for completion of the project, utility costs for the building, and ongoing maintenance expenses for the grounds.

The majority of equipment purchased during fiscal year 2000 was for the new kindergarten village. Purchases included student equipment, staff desks, a new copier along with new office equipment for the building. The School District also purchased a new scoreboard for outside athletic facilities and a new sound system for Reid School. The School District also added two new buses and a tractor to the rolling fleet.

At fiscal year end, the School District had a contractual commitment for window replacement at three of the School Buildings. The balance outstanding on this contract was \$176,460.

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2000, the School District only had \$290,000 energy conservation note as outstanding debt, \$50,000 due within one year. This note was originally dated July 15, 1995, in the amount of \$515,000 and will be paid off by 2005. The project updated the School District's energy management system, retrofitted lighting, and added technology cabling.

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Outstanding Debt at June 30,				
	1999	2000		
1995 Energy Conservation Note	\$340,000	\$290,000		

At June 30, 2000, the School District's overall legal debt margin was \$23,611,078, the energy conservation debt margin was \$2,059,506 and the unvoted debt margin was \$261,056.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 UNAUDITED (Continued)

For the Future

The Clark-Shawnee Local School District is financially stable. The School District is proud of its community support of the public schools. As the preceding information shows, the School District will, within two calendar years, formulate plans to minimally renew the emergency levy. The Board of Education approved the concept of block scheduling at Shawnee High School which started in the fall of the 1999 school year. This shift, along with increased enrollment, required four additional staff members to be hired at the school building. To alleviate large classes that existed, additional staff was hired at Possum and Rockway Schools. These factors make the need for a replacement levy to be in place prior to calendar 2003 almost a certainty.

A concern that remains in the forefront of the minds of the administration and Board of Education surrounds the potential ramifications of forced revenue sharing with the Springfield City School District. This loss of revenue would stem from the annexation of proposed industrial property land from Springfield Township to Springfield City Corporation. Being unaware of the size of this loss looms heavily on the financial outlook of this School District.

Externally, the State of Ohio was found by the Ohio Supreme Court in March 1997 to be operating an unconstitutional system of school funding, one that was neither "adequate" nor "equitable." Since 1997, the State has directed its tax revenue growth toward school districts with little property tax wealth. The legislators and government officials continue to negotiate the plan for improvement of the financing of public schools in the State of Ohio.

In comparison to other school districts in the state, the Clark-Shawnee Local School District would not be considered a School District suffering with low wealth. Therefore, the Clark-Shawnee Local School District has not anticipated any meaningful growth in State revenue. The concern is that, to meet the requirements of the court, the State may require redistribution of commercial and industrial property tax. With 23 percent of the School District's wealth coming from business and industry, this could have a significant negative impact on the School District's residential taxpayers.

Both scenarios require management to plan carefully and prudently to provide the resources to meet student needs over the next several years.

During the 2000-01 school year, Clark-Shawnee will review preliminary plans and recommendations from the Ohio Facilities Commission. This committee will inform the Board of Education of their fifty-two million-dollar plan to construct new and renovate existing facilities. This situation will require a commitment by the administration and Board of Education to monitor and set reasonable goals for Clark-Shawnee Local Schools.

In conclusion, the Clark-Shawnee Local School District has committed itself to financial excellence for many years. The School District has required the passage of additional operating millage only twice in the previous twenty-five years. In addition, the School District's system of financial planning, budgeting, and internal financial controls are well regarded. The School District plans to continue it's sound fiscal management to meet the challenges of the future.

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 Julia A. Turner, Treasurer at Clark-Shawnee Local School District, 1561 East Possum Road, Springfield, Ohio 45502 or email at springfield, Ohio 45502 or email at springfield, Ohio 45502

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS JUNE 30, 2000

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and	
Cash Equivalents	\$3,561,586
Receivables:	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Property and Other Taxes	7,644,350
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	53,784
Accounts	4,789
Intergovernmental	128,159
Inventory of Supplies and Materials	51,414
Prepaid Items	12,261
Cash and Cash Equivalents	
With Fiscal Agents	5,799
Restricted Assets:	40=040
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	165,010
Other Capital Assets, Net	5,489,922
Land Total Assets	205,827
Total Assets	17,322,901
Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	169,672
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	1,153,624
Intergovernmental Payable	376,935
Deferred Revenue	6,140,676
Accrued Interest Payable	1,245
Vacation Leave Payable	16,945
Matured Bond Payable	5,000
Long Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	216,005
Due In More Than One Year	1,137,209
Total Liabilities	9,217,311
Net Assets:	
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	5,294,484
Restricted for:	5,294,404
Special Revenue	131,183
Capital Projects	262,627
Debt Service	116,021
Other Purposes	165,010
Unrestricted	2,136,265
Total Net Assets	\$8,105,590

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000

			Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets
	Expenses	Charges For Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Total Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities					
Instruction:					
Regular	\$6,623,039	\$82,569	\$99,135	\$1,000	(\$6,440,335)
Special	962,653	44,438	285,355		(632,860)
Vocational	201,650				(201,650)
Adult/Continuing	22,776				(22,776)
Other	8,933				(8,933)
Support Services:					
Pupils	570,398		81,816		(488,582)
Instructional Staff	470,268		58,404		(411,864)
Board of Education	18,543				(18,543)
Administration	1,351,991		8,387		(1,343,604)
Fiscal	323,919		5,317		(318,602)
Business	16,545				(16,545)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,262,229		46,585		(1,215,644)
Pupil Transportation	685,796		45,131		(640,665)
Central	35,441				(35,441)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	588,153	488,868	128,889		29,604
Extracurricular Activities	621,420	422,167			(199,253)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	29,215				(29,215)
Total Governmental Activities	\$13,792,969	\$1,038,042	\$759,019	\$1,000	(\$11,994,908)
		General Revenues: Property Taxes Levie	d for:		
		General Purposes			6,977,909
		Capital Outlay			426,958
		Grants and Entitleme	nts not Restricted to		5.007.450
		Specific Programs			5,987,450
		Payment in Lieu of Ta	axes		167,076
		Investment Earnings			233,601
		Miscellaneous			20,980
		Total General Revenu	ies		13,813,974
		Change in Net Assets			1,819,066
		Net Assets Beginning	of Year - (See Note 3)	6,286,524
		Net Assets End of Yea	ar		\$8,105,590

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2000

	General	Permanent Improvement Capital Projects	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and				
Cash Equivalents	\$3,038,100	\$166,881	\$356,605	\$3,561,586
Cash and Cash Equivalents				
With Fiscal Agents			799	799
Receivables:				
Property and Other Taxes	7,017,171	627,179		7,644,350
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	53,784		4.000	53,784
Accounts Intergovernmental	2,799 44,021		1,990 84,138	4,789 128,159
Inventory of Supplies and Materials	35,359		16,055	51,414
Prepaid Items	12,261		10,033	12,261
Cash and Cash Equivalents	12,201			12,201
With Fiscal Agents			5,000	5,000
Restricted Assets:			-,	.,
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	165,010			165,010
Total Assets	10,368,505	794,060	464,587	11,627,152
Liabilities: Accounts Payable Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable Intergovernmental Payable Deferred Revenue Matured Bond Payable Total Liabilities	161,054 1,061,518 245,339 5,939,817	568,017 568,017	8,618 92,106 18,404 8,478 5,000 132,606	169,672 1,153,624 263,743 6,516,312 5,000 8,108,351
Total Liabilities	7,407,720	300,017	132,000	0,100,331
Fund Balances				
Reserved for Encumbrances	375,448	127,969	32,204	535,621
Reserved for Inventory	35,359		16,055	51,414
Reserved for Property Taxes	1,165,726	59,162		1,224,888
Reserved for Budget Stabilization	153,566			153,566
Reserved for Textbooks/Instructional Materials Designated for Budget Stabilization	11,444 163,233			11,444 163,233
Unreserved, Undesignated, Reported in:	103,233			103,233
General Fund	1,056,001			1,056,001
Special Revenue Funds	1,000,001		144,582	144,582
Debt Service Fund			116,021	116,021
Capital Projects Funds		38,912	23,119	62,031
Total Fund Balances	2,960,777	226,043	331,981	3,518,801
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$10,368,505	\$794,060	\$464,587	\$11,627,152

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE TO NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2000

Total Governmental Fund Balance

\$3,518,801

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. These assets consist of:

Land	205,827
Building and Improvements	4,978,584
Furniture and Equipment	1,815,519
Vehicles	1,313,376
Accumulated Depreciation	(2,617,557)

Total Capital Assets 5,695,749

Other long-term assets are not available to pay for currentperiod expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.

375,636

Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of:

Capital Leases Payable	(111,265)
Notes Payable	(290,000)
Accrued Interest on Bonds	(1,245)
Vacation Leave	(16,945)
Compensated Absences	(951,949)
Intergovernmental Payable	(113,192)

Total Long-Term Liabilities (1,484,596)

Net assets of Governmental Activities

\$8,105,590

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000

	General	Permanent Improvement Capital Projects	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Property and Other Taxes	\$6,994,754	\$427,813		\$7,422,567
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	113,292	ψ ·= · , σ · σ		113,292
Tuition and Fees	123,652			123,652
Interest	233,601	544	\$1,255	235,400
Intergovernmental	5,994,419	40,062	812,856	6,847,337
Charges for Services	2,221,112	,	895,050	895,050
Gifts and Donations		34,455	15,972	50,427
Rent	60	,	-,-	60
Miscellaneous	20,912		68	20,980
Total Revenues	13,480,690	502,874	1,725,201	15,708,765
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	6,300,407		118,374	6,418,781
Special	628,013		318,375	946,388
Vocational	196,067			196,067
Adult/Continuing	22,776			22,776
Other	8,933			8,933
Support Services:				
Pupils	483,327		81,816	565,143
Instructional Staff	395,297		59,328	454,625
Board of Education	18,543			18,543
Administration	1,374,145		7,848	1,381,993
Fiscal	312,188	5,096	766	318,050
Business	16,545			16,545
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,319,057		20,820	1,339,877
Pupil Transportation	709,157	16,581		725,738
Central	35,585		3,436	39,021
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	21,255		577,727	598,982
Extracurricular Activities	271,645	505.044	397,926	669,571
Capital Outlay Debt Service:	163,712	505,814		669,526
Principal Retirement	122,784			122,784
Interest and Fiscal Charges	29,429			29,429
Total Expenditures	12,428,865	527,491	1,586,416	14,542,772
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	1,051,825	(24,617)	138,785	1,165,993
Other Financing Sources:				
Inception of Capital Lease	20,955			20,955
Net Change in Fund Balances	1,072,780	(24,617)	138,785	1,186,948
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year -				
Restated (See Note 3)	1,897,348	250,660	188,845	2,336,853
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Inventory	(9,351)		4,351	(5,000)
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$2,960,777	\$226,043	\$331,981	\$3,518,801

RECONCILITION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2000

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$1,186,948
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. In the current period, these amounts are: Capital Outlay Depreciation Expense	996,867 (303,263)	
Excess of Capital Outlay over Depreciation Expense	(303,203)	693,604
Some capital additions were financed through capital leases. In governmental funds, a capital lease arrangement is considered a source of financing, but in the statement of net assets, the lease obligation is reported as a liability.		(20,955)
Repayment of long-term debt is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term. liabilities in the statement of net assets. In the current year, these amounts consist of: Note Principal Payments	50,000	
Capital Lease Payments Total long-term debt repayment	72,784	122,784
Some revenues that will not be collected for several months after the School District's fiscal year ends are not considered "available" revenues and are deferred in the governmental funds. Deferred revenues increased by this amount this year.		(96,730)
Consumable inventory is reported using the purchase		,
method on a modified accrual basis, but is reported using the consumption method for full accrual. This amount represents the decrease in inventory that took place during the fiscal year.		(5,000)
Some items reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. These activities consist of:		
Net Decrease in Accrued Interest Increase in Compensated Absences	214 (60,856)	
Decrease in Intergovernmental Payable Increase in Vacation Leave Payable	853 (1,796)	
moreage in vacation beaver ayable	(1,730)	(61,585)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	:	\$1,819,066

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance With Final Budget Favorable
_	Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)
Revenues: Property and Other Taxes	\$6,668,527	\$6,740,531	\$6,740,531	\$0
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	ψ0,000,327	113,292	113,292	0
Tuition and Fees	100,222	119,164	119,164	0
Interest	100,000	216,818	216,818	0
Intergovernmental	5,860,675	5,994,419	5,994,419	0
Rent		60	60	0
Miscellaneous		20,901	20,901	0
Total Revenues	12,729,424	13,205,185	13,205,185	0
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	6,874,754	6,365,208	6,365,208	0
Special	689,262	622,483	622,483	0
Vocational	205,527	197,253 22,776	197,253 22,776	0 0
Adult/Continuing Other	25,000 12,000	8,933	8,933	0
Support Services:	12,000	0,900	0,933	O
Pupils	494,007	488,386	488,386	0
Instructional Staff	389,790	408,680	408,680	0
Board of Education	23,200	18,551	18,551	0
Administration	1,396,931	1,375,403	1,375,403	0
Fiscal	333,696	309,400	309,400	0
Business	20,097	21,136	21,136	0
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,469,390	1,427,044	1,427,044	0
Pupil Transportation	776,090	730,873	730,873	0
Central Operation of Non-Instructional Services	29,700 28,366	35,389 21,866	35,389 21,866	0 0
Extracurricular Activities	284,400	277,711	277,711	0
Capital Outlay	565,000	371,737	371,737	0
Debt Service:	200,000	G,. G.	0,. 0.	·
Principal Retirement	45,000	50,000	50,000	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	20,000	17,510	17,510	0
Total Expenditures	13,682,210	12,770,339	12,770,339	0
Excess of Revenues Over				
(Under) Expenditures	(952,786)	434,846	434,846	0
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Refund of Prior Year Expenditure	5,000			0
Operating Transfers - Out	(10,000)			Ö
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(5,000)			0
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing				
Sources Over (Under) Expenditures				
And Other Financing Uses	(957,786)	434,846	434,846	0
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	2,040,993	2,040,993	2,040,993	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	189,200	189,200	189,200	0
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$1,272,407	\$2,665,039	\$2,665,039	\$0
		-		

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND JUNE 30, 2000

	Budgeted A	Amounts		Variance With Final Budget Favorable	
	Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)	
Revenues:					
Property and Other Taxes	\$413,049	\$414,911	\$414,911	\$0	
Interest		544	544	0	
Intergovernmental		40,062	40,062	0	
Gifts and Donations	40,813	34,455	34,455	0	
Total Revenues	453,862	489,972	489,972	0	
Expenditures: Current:					
Support Services: Fiscal	9,000	5.096	5,096	0	
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	59,908	16,582	16,582	0	
Extracurricular Activities	22,000	10,302	10,502	0	
Capital Outlay	515,846	633,783	633,783	0	
Total Expenditures	606,754	655,461	655,461	0	
Fueres of Deverous Over			_		
Excess of Revenues Over	(450,000)	(405, 400)	(405, 400)	0	
(Under) Expenditures	(152,892)	(165,489)	(165,489)	0	
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	28,646	28,646	28,646	0	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	175,754	175,754	175,754	0	
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$51,508	\$38,911	\$38,911	\$0	

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2000

	Private Purpose Trust	
	Scholarship	Agency
Assets: Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables:	\$105,814	\$44,296
Accounts		116
Total Assets	105,814	\$44,412
Liabilities: Accounts Payable Due to Students Total Liabilities		\$6,448 37,964 \$44,412
Net Assets: Held in Trust for Scholarships	\$105,814	

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FIDUCIARY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000

	Private Purpose Trust
	Scholarship
Additions Interest	\$5,528
Deletions Current: Instruction: Regular	2,500
Changes in Net Assets	3,028
Net Assets Beginning of Year	102,786
Net Assets End of Year	\$105,814
See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND REPORTING ENTITY

Clark-Shawnee Local School District (the "School District") is organized under Article VI, Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The School District operates under a locally-elected Board form of government consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four year terms. The School District provides educational services as authorized by State statute and/or federal guidelines.

The School District was established in 1858 through the consolidation of existing land areas and school districts. It was formerly named Springfield Local School District. The School District serves an area of approximately 36 square miles. It is located in Clark County, and includes all of Springfield Township. It is staffed by 84 non-certificated employees, 144 certificated full-time teaching personnel, and 11 administrative employees who provide services to 2,506 students and other community members. The School District currently operates 3 elementary/middle schools (K-8) and a high school (9-12).

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to insure that the financial statements of the School District are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. For Clark-Shawnee Local School District, this includes general operations, food service, and student related activities of the School District. The following activities are also included within the reporting entity:

Parochial Schools - Within the School District boundaries, Twin Oaks School is operated as a private school. Current State legislation provides funding to this parochial school. These monies are received and disbursed on behalf of the parochial school by the Treasurer of the School District, as directed by the parochial school. This activity 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 otherwise assumed the 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 issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes for the organization. The School District has no component units.

The following entities which perform activities within the School District boundaries for the benefit of its residents are excluded from the accompanying financial statements because the School District is not financially accountable for these entities nor are they fiscally dependent on the School District.

City of Springfield - The city government of Springfield is a separate body politic and corporate. A mayor and council are elected independent of any School District relationships and administer the provision of traditional city services. Council acts as the taxing and budgeting authority for these city services.

Parent Teacher Association - The School District is not involved in the budgeting or management, is not responsible for any debt and has no influence over the organization.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND REPORTING ENTITY (Continued)

The School District is associated with four jointly governed organizations and one insurance purchasing pool. These organizations are discussed in Note 18 to the basic financial statements. These organizations are:

Jointly Governed Organizations:

Miami Valley Educational Computer Association Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council Southwestern Ohio Instructional Technology Association Clark County Family and Children First Council

Insurance Purchasing Pool:

Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of Clark-Shawnee Local School District have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The School District also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, to its governmental activities provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The most 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.

1. Government-wide Financial Statements:

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

The statement of net assets presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the School District at year-end. The 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, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2. 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. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. The fiduciary fund is reported by type.

B. Fund Accounting

The School District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the fiscal year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. There are two categories of funds: governmental and fiduciary.

1. Governmental Funds:

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. The following are the School District's major governmental funds:

General Fund - The general fund is the operating fund of the School District and is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Permanent Improvement Capital Projects Fund - The permanent improvement capital projects fund accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital facilities other than those financed by the private purpose trust fund.

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

2. Fiduciary Fund Types:

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. The School District's only trust fund is a private purpose trust which accounts for a scholarship program for students. The agency fund is custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and does not involve measurement of results of operations.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Measurement Focus

1. Government-wide Financial Statements:

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

2. Fund Financial Statements

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

Fiduciary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus.

D. Basis of Accounting

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

1. Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions:

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

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. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 7). 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, interest, tuition, grants, student fees and rentals.

2. Deferred Revenue:

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, 2000, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2001 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.

3. Expenses/Expenditures:

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

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable.

E. Budgetary Data

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than the agency fund, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The preschool and drug free schools special revenue funds grants that are administered by a fiscal agent are not budgeted by the School District. The legal level of budgetary control has been established by the Board of Education at the object level within each fund and function. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1. Tax Budget:

Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The express purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.

By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Clark County Budget Commission for rate determination.

2. Estimated Resources:

Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the County Budget Commission and receives the commission's certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to June 30, the School District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing 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 as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the amended certificate when the original appropriations were adopted. Prior to year-end, the School District requested an amended certificate of estimated resources that reflected actual revenue for the fiscal year. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended certificate issued during fiscal year 2000.

3. Appropriations:

Upon receipt from the County Auditor of an amended certificate of estimated resources based on final assessed values and tax rates or a certification saying no new certificate is necessary, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education. Prior to the passage of the annual appropriation measure, the Board may pass a temporary appropriation measure to meet the ordinary expenses of the School District. The appropriation resolution, by fund, must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures and encumbrances may not exceed the appropriation totals at any level of control. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation or alter total function appropriations within a fund, or alter object appropriations within functions, must be approved by the Board of Education. The Board may pass supplemental fund appropriations provided the total appropriations by fund do not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent certificate of estimated resources.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the appropriation in the first complete appropriated budget, including amounts automatically carried over from prior years. Prior to year-end, the School District passed a supplemental appropriation resolution that matched appropriations to expenditures plus encumbrances at year-end. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts 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 the agency fund, consistent with statutory provisions.

4. Encumbrances:

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

5. Lapsing of Appropriations:

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

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, all cash received by the School District is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through School District records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the statement of net assets. The School District utilizes a financial institution to service bonded debt as principal and interest payments come due. The balance in this account is presented on the financial statements as "Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agents" and represents deposits. In addition, the School District participates in several grants for which the Clark County Educational Service Center serves as fiscal agent. The balance of these grants is also presented as "Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agents" and represents deposits.

During fiscal year 2000, the School District invested funds in Commercial Paper, Victory Money Market Mutual Funds and in the State Treasury Assets Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio). Investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's share price which is the price the investment could be sold for on June 30, 2000.

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 2000 amounted to \$233,60, which includes \$35,044, assigned from other School District funds.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

For presentation on the statement of net assets, investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School District are considered to be cash equivalents.

G. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2000, 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/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

H. Inventory

On government-wide financial statements, inventories are presented at the lower of 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. The cost of inventory items is recorded as an expenditure in the governmental fund types when purchased.

I. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments or imposed by enabling legislation. Restricted assets include amounts required by statute to be set-aside to create a reserve for budget stabilization. See Note 19 for additional information regarding set asides.

J. Capital Assets

General capital assets result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

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

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Buildings and Improvements Furniture and Equipment Vehicles	50-100 years 5-20 years 18 years
A CHIICIC9	io years

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

K. Compensated Absences

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

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

The entire sick leave and vacation leave liabilities are reported on the government-wide financial statements. Sick leave is recorded in the account "compensated absences" and vacation is recorded in the account "vacation leave payable."

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

L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

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

In general, 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 governmental funds. However, the noncurrent portion of capital leases, compensated absences, 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 normally expected to be paid with expendable, available financial resources. The energy conservation loan and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are not recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements when due.

M. 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

N. 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 which is available for appropriation in future periods. Fund equity reserves have been established for encumbrances, inventory of supplies and materials, property taxes, budget stabilization and textbooks and instructional materials.

The reserve for property taxes represents taxes recognized as revenue under generally accepted accounting principles but not available for appropriation under State statute. The reserve for budget stabilization represents money required to be set-aside by statute to protect against cyclical changes in revenues and expenditures.

O. Fund Designations

Fund balance designations may be established to indicate tentative planned expenditures of financial resources. The designations reflect the School District's intentions and are subject to change. Designations are reported as part of unreserved fund balance. Designations represent amounts set-aside for budget stabilization which exceed the statutory required amount. The amount designated for budget stabilization for the School District is \$153,566.

P. Interfund Activity

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

Q. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal 2000.

R. Estimates

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPALS AND RESTATEMENT OF FUND BALANCES

A. Changes in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2000, the School District has implemented GASB Statement No. 33, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions" and GASB Statement No. 34, "Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments," and GASB Interpretation No. 6, "Recognition and Measurement of Certain Liabilities and Expenditures in Governmental Fund Financial Statements."

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

The government-wide financial statements combines the governmental activities into one column. The beginning net asset amount for governmental programs reflects the change in fund balance for governmental funds at June 30, 1999, caused by the conversion to the accrual basis of accounting.

B. Restatement of Fund Balances/Retained Earnings

During fiscal year 2000, it was determined that prepaid items were understated and compensated absences was overstated at June 30, 1999. In addition, the food service enterprise fund was reclassified to a special revenue fund which is considered a nonmajor fund for GASB 34. These restatements had the following effect on fund balance of major and nonmajor funds of the School District as they were previously reported. The transition from governmental fund balance to net assets of the governmental activities is also presented.

		Permanent		
	General	Improvement	Nonmajor	Total
Fund Balance June 30, 1999	\$1,846,565	\$250,660	\$215,635	\$2,312,860
Prepaid Items	11,946	0	0	11,946
Interpretation 6 Adjustments:				
Compensated Absences	38,837	0	0	38,837
GASB 34 Adjustment:				
Fund Type Reclassification	0	0	(26,790)	(26,790)
Adjusted Fund Balance June 30, 1999	\$1,897,348	\$250,660	\$188,845	2,336,853
GASB 34 Adjustments:				
Capital Assets				5,002,145
Long-Term Liabilities				(1,394,187)
Vacation Leave				(15,149)
Accrued Interest Payable				(1,459)
Intergovernmental Payable				(114,045)
Long-Term (Deferred) Assets				472,366
Government Activities Net Assets June 30, 1999				\$6,286,524
Covernment Activities (4et Assets Julie 30, 1999				ψ0,200,324

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPALS AND RESTATEMENT OF FUND BALANCES (Continued)

The food service enterprise fund was reclassified to a special revenue fund which is considered a nonmajor fund for GASB 34. These restatements had the following effect on retained earnings of the School District was it was previously reported.

	Enterprise
Retained Earnings June 30, 1999	(\$51,487)
Inventory Held for Resale	(1,806)
GASB 34	
Capital Assets	(5,742)
Compensated Absences	18,186
Intergovernmental Payable	9,686
Deferred Revenue	4,373
Fund Type Reclassification	26,790
Restated Retained Earnings June 30, 1999	\$0

4. FUND DEFICITS

The DPIA special revenue fund had a deficit fund balance at June 30, 2000, of \$5,793. This deficit fund balance resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities. The general fund is liable for any deficit in this fund and will provide operating transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

5. BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual presented for the 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) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the fund liability is incurred (GAAP).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (GAAP).

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

5. BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (Continued)

Net Change in Fund GAAP Basis	Balance \$1,072,780
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	(258,417)
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accru	uals 158,554
Unrecorded Cash	(17,088)
Adjustment for Encumbrances	(520,983)
Budget Basis	\$434,846

6. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

Inactive monies 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.

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 monies must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

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

Interim monies are to 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 obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

6. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

- 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) of this section 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 (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the purchase date 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, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District, and must be purchased with the expectation 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.

A. Cash on Hand

At year end, the School District had \$50 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements 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".

At June 30, 2000, the School District had a "Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agents" balance of \$799. The money is held by the Clark County Educational Service Center in a pooled account which is representative of several school districts and therefore cannot be classified by risk under GASB Statement 3. The classification of cash and cash equivalents for the Clark County Educational Service Center as a whole can be obtained from them. To obtain financial information, write to the Clark County Educational Service Center, Springfield, Ohio 45506.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

6. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

B. Deposits

At year-end, the carrying amount of the School District's deposits was (\$93,875) and the bank balance was \$136,432. \$105,000 of the bank balance was covered by federal depository insurance and \$31,432 considered uninsured and uncollateralized. Although the securities serving as collateral were held by the pledging financial institution's trust department in the School District's name and 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.

C. Investments

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 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 for which securities are held by the counterparty's trust department or an 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.

Investments in the Victory Market Mutual Fund and in STAR Ohio are unclassified investments since they are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

	Category 1	Carrying/ Fair Value
Commercial Paper	\$1,749,650	\$1,749,650
Victory Money Market Mutual Fund	0	214,038
STAR Ohio	0	2,011,843
Total	\$1,749,650	\$3,975,531

The classification of cash and cash equivalents, and investments on the basic financial statements is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9. A reconciliation between the classifications of cash and investments on the basic financial statements and the classification per GASB Statement No. 3 is as follows:

	Cash and Cash	
	Equivalents/	
	Deposits	Investments
GASB Statement 9	\$3,882,505	\$0
Cash held by Clark County Educational Service Center	(799)	0
Cash on Hand	(50)	0
Investments:		
Commercial Paper	(1,749,650)	1,749,650
Victory Money Market Mutual Fund	(214,038)	214,038
STAR Ohio	(2,011,843)	2,011,843
GASB Statement 3	(\$93,875)	\$3,975,531

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

7. 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 2000 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of calendar 1999 taxes. Property tax payments received during calendar 2000 for tangible personal property (other than public utility property) is for calendar 2000 taxes.

2000 real property taxes are levied after April 1, 2000, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2000, 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. 2000 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31,1999, are levied after April 1, 2000, and are collected in 2001 with real property taxes.

2000 tangible personal property taxes are levied after April 1, 1999, on the value as of December 31, 1999. Collections are made in 2000. Tangible personal property assessments are twenty-five percent of true value.

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

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

The assessed values upon which the fiscal year 2000 taxes were collected are:

	1999 Sed Half Colle		2000 First - Half Collections		
	Amount	Amount Percent		Percent	
Agricultural/Residential and Other Real Estate	\$200,376,080	77.43%	\$200,823,280	76.93%	
Public Utility Personal	23,188,450	8.96 23,983,150		9.19	
Tangible Personal Property	35,206,909	13.61	36,249,754	13.88	
Total	\$258,771,439	100.00% \$261,056,184		100.00%	
Tax Rate per \$1,000 of Assessed Valuation	\$39.30		\$39.30		

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

7. PROPERTY TAXES (Continued)

The School District receives property taxes from Clark 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, 2001, are available to finance fiscal year 2001 operations. The amount available to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable represent delinquent taxes outstanding, and real property, personal property and public utility taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2000 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations. The receivable is therefore offset by a credit to deferred revenue for that portion not levied to finance current year operations. At June 30, 2000, \$1,165,726 was available as an advance to the general fund and \$59,162 was available to the permanent improvement capital projects fund.

8. RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2000, consisted of property taxes, accounts (student fees), intergovernmental grants and interest. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current year guarantee of federal funds. Intergovernmental receivables at June 30, 2000 was \$44,021 in the general fund which consists of tuition from other School Districts. Intergovernmental receivables in the Other Governmental Funds at June 30, 2000 were \$84,138 which consisted of a title I grant of \$75,673 and a title VI grant of \$8,465.

9. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000, was as follows:

	Restated Balance			Balance
	6/30/99	Additions	Deductions	6/30/00
Governmental Activities				
Land	\$205,827	\$0	\$0	\$205,827
Buildings and Improvements	4,236,746	751,838	(10,000)	4,978,584
Furniture and Equipment	1,744,153	190,044	(118,678)	1,815,519
Vehicles	1,297,353	112,700	(96,677)	1,313,376
Totals at Historical Cost	7,484,079	1,054,582	(225,355)	8,313,306
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	(1,515,149)	(94,112)	10,000	(1,599,261)
Furniture and Equipment	(535,478)	(141,053)	81,610	(594,921)
Vehicles	(431,307)	(68,098)	76,030	(423,375)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(2,481,934)	(303,263)	167,640	(2,617,557)
·				
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$5,002,145	\$751,319	(\$57,715)	\$5,695,749

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

9. CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

*Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$139,103
Special	9,511
Vocational	4,206
Support Services:	
Pupil	2,224
Instructional Staff	7,260
Administration	11,478
Fiscal	1,582
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	41,643
Pupil Transportation	66,136
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	3,707
Extracurricular Activities	10,030
Capital Outlay	6,383
Total Depreciation Expense	\$303,263

10. RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Liability

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2000, the School District contracted with Nationwide Insurance for liability insurance, and Buckeye Union Insurance for property and fleet insurance. Coverages provided by Nationwide Insurance and Buckeye Union Insurance are as follows:

Building and Contents-replacement cost (\$1,000 deductible)	\$24,219,300
Boiler and Machinery (\$1,000 deductible)	100,000
Crime Insurance	15,000
Automobile Liability (\$500 deductible)	1,000,000
Uninsured Motorists (\$500 deductible)	500,000
General Liability	
Per occurrence	1,000,000
Total per year	5,000,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in the past three years. There has been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from last year.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

10. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

B. Workers' Compensation

For fiscal year 2000, the School District participated in the Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP), a workers' compensation insurance purchasing pool (Note 18). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the GRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "Equity Pooling Fund." This "equity pooling" arrangement insures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement provides administrative, cost control, and actuarial services to the GRP.

11. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

A. School Employees Retirement System

The School District contributes to the School Employees Retirement System of Ohio (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, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the School Employees Retirement System, 45 N. Fourth Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3634.

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 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 2000, 5.5 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, 2000, 1999, and 1998 were \$65,745, \$102,880 and \$124,532, respectively; 25.91 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2000 and 100 percent for fiscal years 1999 and 1998. \$48,714 representing the unpaid contribution for fiscal year 2000, is recorded as a liability within the respective funds.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

11. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

B. State Teachers Retirement System

The School District contributes to the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS), a cost-sharing multiple employer public employee retirement system. STRS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death and survivor benefits to members and beneficiaries. Benefits are established by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. STRS issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for STRS. That report may be obtained by writing to the State Teachers Retirement System, 275 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3371.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000, plan members were required to contribute 9.3 percent of their annual covered salaries. The School District was required to contribute 14 percent; 6 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. Contribution rates are established by STRS, upon recommendations of its consulting actuary, not to exceed statutory maximum rates of 10 percent for members and 14 percent for employers. The School District's required contributions for pension obligations to STRS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2000, 1999, and 1998 were \$428,468, \$368,134 and \$695,342, respectively; 82.76 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2000 and 100 percent for fiscal years 1999 and 1998. \$73,878 represents the unpaid contribution for fiscal year 2000 and is recorded as a liability within the respective funds.

12. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The School District provides comprehensive health care benefits to retired teachers and their dependents through the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS), and to retired non-certified employees and their dependents through the School Employees Retirement System (SERS). Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and reimbursement of monthly Medicare premiums. Benefit provisions and the obligations to contribute are established by the Systems based on authority granted by State statute. Both systems are on a pay-as-you-go basis.

All STRS benefit recipients and sponsored dependents are eligible for health care coverage. The STRS Board has statutory authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Most benefit recipients pay a portion of the health care cost in the form of a monthly premium. By law, the cost of coverage paid from STRS funds is included in the employer contribution rate, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000, the STRS Board allocated employer contributions equal to 8 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Reserve Fund. For the School District, this amount equaled \$571,290 for fiscal year 2000.

STRS pays health care benefits from the Health Care Reserve Fund. At June 30, 2000, (the latest information available) the balance in the Fund was \$3.419 million. For the year ended June 30, 1999, net health care costs paid by STRS were \$283,137,000 and STRS had 99,011 eligible benefit recipients.

For SERS, coverage is made available to service retirees with ten or more fiscal years of qualifying service credit, and to 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

12. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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, 2000, employer contributions to fund health care benefits were 8.45 percent of covered payroll, an increase from 6.30 percent for fiscal year 1999. 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 2000, the minimum pay was established at \$12,400. For the School District, the amount contributed to fund health care benefits, including the surcharge, during the 2000 fiscal year equaled \$129,947.

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 the annual health care expenses. Expenses for health care for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000 (the latest information available), were \$140,696,340 and the target level was \$211 million. At June 30, 2000, SERS had net assets available for payment of health care benefits of \$252.3 million. SERS has approximately 50,000 participants currently receiving health care benefits.

13. OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Vacation leave must be used by each employee prior to the end of their contract year, any remaining balance at that time is forfeited. Unused vacation time, earned within a contract year, is paid to classified employees and administrators upon retirement. Teachers do not earn vacation time.

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 236 days for all personnel. Upon retirement, payment is made for twenty-six percent of accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of 59 days for all employees.

B. Insurance Benefits

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees through Medical Life Insurance Company. Medical/surgical benefits are provided through United Health Care of Ohio and EPC Benefits Plan Trust.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

14. CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

During fiscal year 2000, the School District entered into a new capital lease for the acquisition of a copier. The lease agreement is accounted for as a capital outlay expenditure in the general fund with an offsetting amount reported as an other financing source, inception of capital lease. The School District also had other capital leases outstanding from prior years for copiers. Each 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 have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the basic financial statements for the governmental funds. These expenditures are reported as program/function expenditures on a budgetary basis.

Capital assets acquired by lease have been capitalized in the statement of net assets for governmental activities in the amount of \$257,406, 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 2000 totaled \$72,784.

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2000.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Total Payments
2001	\$80,688
2002	29,313
2003	5,468
2004	5,467
2005	1,822
Total	122,758
Less: Amount Representing Interest	(11,493)
Present Value of Net Minimum Lease Payments	\$111,265

15. SIGNIFICANT CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

As of June 30, 2000, the School District had contractual purchase commitments of \$306,201 with Capital Aluminum and Glass for window replacement at three of the School buildings.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

16. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The changes in the School District's long-term obligations during fiscal year 2000 were as follows:

	Amount Outstanding 6/30/99	Additions	Deductions	Amount Outstanding 6/30/00	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental Activities					
Energy Conservation Loan 1995 5.15%	\$340,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$290,000	\$50,000
Capital Leases	163,094	20,955	72,784	111,265	73,181
Compensated Absences	891,093	94,848	33,992	951,949	92,824
Total Governmental Activities Long - Term Liabilities	\$1,394,187	\$115,803	\$156,776	\$1,353,214	\$216,005

In July, 1995, the School District issued an energy conservation loan in the amount of \$515,000 for the purpose of implementing energy conservation measures. This loan is backed by the full faith and credit of the School District. The loan will mature in June, 2005. The energy conservation loan will be retired from the general fund, the fund that received the proceeds.

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

The School District's overall legal debt margin was \$23,611,078, the energy conservation debt margin was \$2,059,506 and the unvoted debt margin was \$261,056 at June 30, 2000.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the energy conservation loan outstanding at June 30, 2000, are as follows:

Fiscal year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2001	\$50,000	\$14,935	\$64,935
2002	55,000	12,360	67,360
2003	60,000	9,528	69,528
2004	60,000	6,438	66,438
2005	65,000	3,347	68,347
Total	\$290,000	\$46,608	\$336,608

17. STATE SCHOOL FUNDING DECISION

On March 24, 1997, the Ohio Supreme Court rendered a decision declaring certain portions of the Ohio school funding plan unconstitutional. The Court stayed the effect of its ruling for one year to allow the Ohio General Assembly to design a plan to remedy the perceived defects in the system. Declared unconstitutional was the State's "school foundation program", which provides significant amounts of monetary support to the School District. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000, the School District received \$4,979,110 of school foundation support for its general fund.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

17. STATE SCHOOL FUNDING DECISION (Continued)

Since the Supreme Court ruling, numerous pieces of legislation have been passed by the Ohio General Assembly in an attempt to address the issues identified by the Court. The Court of Common Pleas in Perry County has reviewed the new laws and, in a decision issued on February 26, 1999, determined they are not sufficiently responsive to the constitutional issues raised under the "thorough and efficient" clause of the Ohio Constitution. The State has appealed the decision made by the Court of Common Pleas to the Ohio Supreme Court. On May 11, 2000, the Ohio Supreme Court rendered an opinion on this issue. The Court concluded, "...the mandate of the [Ohio] Constitution has not been fulfilled." The Court's March 24, 1997, decision, however, it found seven "...major areas warrant further attention, study, and development by the General Assembly...", including the State's reliance on local property tax funding, the State's basic aid formula, the school foundation program, as discussed above, the mechanism for, and adequacy of, funding for school facilities, and the existence of the State's School Solvency Assistance Fund, which the Court found took the place of the unconstitutional emergency school loan assistance program.

The Court decided to maintain jurisdiction over these issues and continued the case at least until June 15, 2001.

As of the date of these financial statements, the School District is unable to determine what effect, if any, this ongoing litigation will have on its future State funding under this program and on its financial operations.

18. JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS AND INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL

A. Jointly Governed Organizations

Miami Valley Educational Computer Association - The School District is a participant in the Miami Valley Educational Computer System (MVECA) which is a computer consortium. MVECA is an association of public schools within the boundaries of Clark, Clinton, Fayette, Greene and Highland Counties and Cities of Springfield, Wilmington, Washington Court House, Xenia and Hillsboro. The organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member districts.

The governing board of MVECA consists of five Superintendents and two Treasurers of member school districts, with four of the five Superintendents and both Treasurers elected by a majority vote of all member school districts except the Greene County Career Center. The fifth Superintendent is from the Greene County Career Center. The School District paid MVECA \$34,001 for services provided during the year. Financial information can be obtained from Gary Bosserman, who serves as Director, at 330 East Enon Road, Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387.

Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council -The Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council (SOEPC) is a purchasing cooperative made up of nearly 100 school districts in 12 counties. The Montgomery County Educational Service Center acts as the Fiscal Agent for the group. The purpose of the cooperative 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

18. JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS AND INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL (Continued)

Each member district has one voting representative. Title to any and all equipment, furniture and supplies purchased by the SOEPC is held in trust for the member districts by the Fiscal Agent. Any district withdrawing from the SOEPC shall forfeit 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 2000, the School District paid \$93,463 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.

Southwestern Ohio Instructional Technology Association - The Southwestern Ohio Instructional Technology Association (SOITA) is a not-for-profit corporation formed under section 1702.01 of the Ohio Revised Code. The purpose of the corporation is to serve the educational needs of the area through television programming for the advancement of educational programs. The Board of Trustees is comprised of twenty-one representatives of SOITA member schools or institutions. Nineteen representatives are elected from within the counties by the qualified members within the counties, i.e. Auglaize, Butler, Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Darke, Fayette, Greene, Hamilton, Logan, Mercer, Miami, Montgomery, Preble, Shelby, and Warren. Montgomery, Greene and Butler Counties elect two representatives per area. All others elect one representative per area. One at-large non-public representative is elected by the non-public school SOITA members as the State-assigned SOITA service area representative. One at-large higher education representative is elected by higher education SOITA members from within the State-assigned SOITA service area.

All member districts are obligated to pay all fees, charges, or other assessments as established by the SOITA. Upon dissolution, the net assets shall be distributed to the federal government, or to a state of local government, for a public purpose. Payments to SOITA are made from the general fund. During fiscal year 2000, the School District paid \$5,056 to SOITA. To obtain financial information, write to the Southwestern Ohio Instructional Technology Association, Steve Strouse, who serves as Director, at 150 East Sixth Street, Franklin, Ohio 45005.

Clark County Family and Children First Council - The Clark County Family and Children First Council (the Council) is a voluntary association established with the purpose to coordinate and integrate those services within Clark County which are available for families and children and to establish a comprehensive, coordinated, multi-disciplinary, interagency system for the delivery of such services in order to more effectively meet the needs of families and children.

The Board of Trustees is comprised of eighteen representatives of each of the members of the Council, including the Superintendent of the Clark County Educational Service Center, who was appointed by the Superintendents of the Clark County schools. All members are obligated to pay all dues as established by the Council to aid the financing of the operations and programs of the Council. The Clark-Shawnee Local School District does not pay any dues since the Clark County Educational Service Center represents the School District. Any member withdrawing from the Council must give one hundred eighty days written notice to the Council after formal action of the member's governing board. To obtain financial information, write to the Clark County Family and Children First Council, Marilyn Demma, who serves as Treasurer, at 6 West High Street, Suite 500, Springfield, Ohio 45502.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

18. JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS AND INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL (Continued)

B. Insurance Purchasing Pool

Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan - The School District participates in the Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The GRP's business and affairs are conducted by an eleven member Executive Committee consisting of the Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson, a representative from the Montgomery County Educational Service Center and eight other members elected by majority vote of all member school districts. The Chief Administrator of GRP serves as the coordinator of the program. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

19. SET-ASIDE CALCULATIONS

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 School District is also required to set aside money for budget stabilization.

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

		Capital	Budget
	<u>Textbooks</u>	<u>Acquisition</u>	<u>Stabilization</u>
Set-aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 1999	\$0	\$0	\$166,799
Current Year Set-aside Requirement	310,465	310,465	0
Additional Money Set-aside	0	0	150,000
Current Year Offsets	0	(414,911)	(163,233)
Qualifying Disbursements	(299,021)	(310,465)	0
Set-aside Balances Carried Forward to Future Fiscal Years	\$11,444	(\$414,911)	<u>\$153,566</u>
Set-aside Reserve Balances as of June 30, 2000	\$11,444	\$0	<u>\$153,566</u>

The capital acquisition set-aside balance can be used to reduce the set-aside requirement in future fiscal years. The total reserve balance for the set-asides at the end of the fiscal year was \$165,010.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

20. CONTINGENCIES

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, 2000.

SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED June 30, 2000

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor Program Title	Pass Through Entity Number	Federal CFDA Number	Receipts	Non-Cash Receipts	<u>Disbursements</u>	Non-Cash Disbursements
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u> Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: Nutrition Cluster:						
Food Distribution Program	N/A	10.550		\$40,526		\$34,908
National School Lunch Program	03-PU-99 03-PU-00 04-PU-99	10.555	\$11,611 33,760 19,484		\$11,611 33,760 19,484	
Total National School Lunch	04-PU-00		57,063 121,918		57,063 121,918	
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture - Nutrition Cluster			121,918	40,526	121,918	34,908
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</u> Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:						
Grants to Local Educational Agencies (ESEA Title I)	C1-S1 1999 C1-S1 1999 C C1-S1 2000	84.010	45,514 49,327 295,528 390,369		54,393 49,327 249,551 353,271	
Innovative Educational Program Strategies	C2-S1-1999 C2-S1-2000	84.298	1,590 3,628 5,218		2,022 1,760 3,782	
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA Part B)	6B-SF-2000	84.027	81,816		81,816	
Class Size Reduction		84.340	51,838		37,688	
Passed through Clark County Educational Service Center:						
Title II - Eisenhower Professional Development Grant	MS-S1-00	84.281	984		984	
Drug Free School Grant	DR-S1-00	84.186	10,676		10,563	
Special Education Preschool Grant	PG-S1-00	84.173	10,161		10,161	
Total Department of Education			551,062		498,265	
U.S. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	_					
Passed Through Clark County Auditor: Payment in Lieu of Taxes	N/A	15.226	197		197	
Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$673,177	\$40,526	\$620,380	\$34,908

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

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDITURES FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000

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- NUTRITION CLUSTER

Nonmonetary 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. Cash receipts from the U.S. Department of Agriculture are commingled with State grants. It is assumed federal monies are expended first. At June 30, 2000, the District had no significant food commodities in inventory.

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

Clark-Shawnee Local School District Clark County 1561 East High Street Springfield, Ohio 45502

To the Board of Education:

We have audited the financial statements of the Clark-Shawnee Local School District, Clark County (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2000, and have issued our report thereon dated April 25, 2001, wherein we noted the District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement numbers 33 and 34 and Interpretation 6. We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards 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*.

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. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Clark-Shawnee Local School District
Clark County
Report Of Independent Accountants on Compliance and on Internal Control Required by
Government Auditing Standards
Page 2

This report is intended for the information and use of the 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.

JIM PETRO Auditor of State

April 25, 2001



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

Clark-Shawnee Local School District Clark County 1561 East Possum Road Springfield, Ohio 45502

To the Board of Education:

Compliance

We have audited the compliance of the Clark-Shawnee Local School District, Clark 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 its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2000. The District's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to its major federal program is the responsibility of the 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 generally accepted auditing standards; 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 its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2000.

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.

Clark-Shawnee Local School District
Report of Independent Accountants 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 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.

JIM PETRO Auditor of State

April 25, 2001

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS OMB CIRCULAR A -133 § .505 FISCAL YEAR END JUNE 30, 2000

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unqualified
(4)(1)(1)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Oriqualified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material control weakness conditions reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any other reportable control weakness conditions reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material non- compliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material internal control weakness conditions reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any other reportable internal control weakness conditions reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unqualified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under § .510?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Title I: CFDA # 84.010
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 300,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	Yes

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS OMB CIRCULAR A -133 § .505 FISCAL YEAR END JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None



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CLARK-SHAWNEE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT CLARK COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED MAY 31, 2001