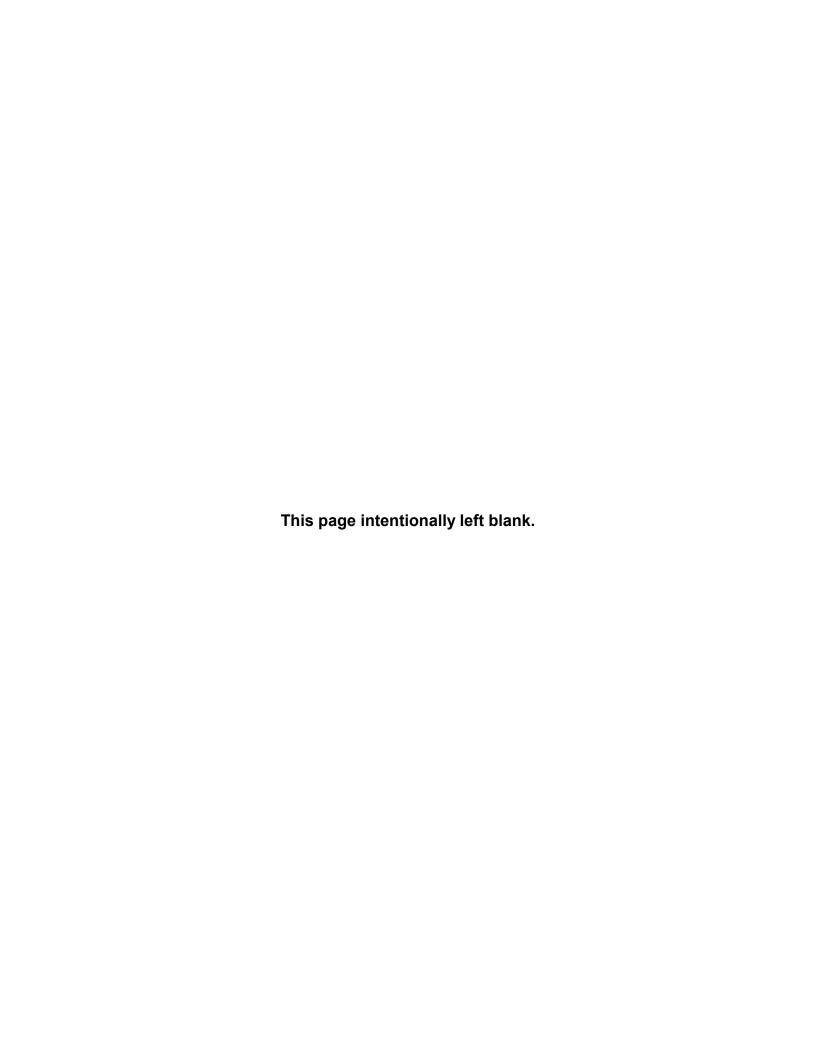
SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000



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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

Gibsonburg Exempted Village School District Sandusky County 300 South Harrison Street Gibsonburg, Ohio 43431-1256

To the Board of Education:

We have audited the accompanying general-purpose financial statements of the Gibsonburg Exempted Village School District, Sandusky County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2000, as listed in the table of contents. These general-purpose financial statements are the responsibility of the District's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these general-purpose 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 general-purpose financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Gibsonburg Exempted Village School District, Sandusky County, as of June 30, 2000, and the results of its operations and the cash flows of its proprietary fund type and nonexpendable trust fund for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 11, 2000 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.

Gibsonburg Exempted Village School District Sandusky County Report of Independent Accountants Page 2

Our audit was performed for the purpose of forming an opinion on the general-purpose 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 general-purpose financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the general-purpose 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 Petro Auditor of State

December 11, 2000

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COMBINED BALANCE SHEET ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS JUNE 30, 2000

	Governmental Fund Types			
	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects
ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS				
Assets:				
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents - nonexpendable trust fund Receivables (net of allowances of uncollectibles):	\$3,313,229	\$242,830	\$1,373	\$190,625
Property taxes - current and delinquent	1,877,195		77,732	64,761
Accounts	93			
Accrued interest	4,080			
Interfund loan receivable	4,926			
Due from other governments		3,626		
Prepayments	9,946			
Materials and supplies inventory				
Restricted assets:				
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Property, plant and equipment (net of accumulated depreciation where applicable)	358,627			
Other debits:				
Amount available in Debt Service Fund Amount to be provided for retirement of General Long-Term Obligations				
Total assets and other debits	\$5,568,096	\$246,456	\$79,105	\$255,386

Proprietary Fund Type	Fiduciary Fund Types	Aggarent	Crounc	
Fund Type	Fulld Types	Account General	Groups General	Total
	Trust and	Fixed	Long-Term	(Memorandum
Enterprise	Agency	Assets	Obligations	Only)
\$140,268	\$35,183			\$3,923,508
	68,275			68,275
737				2,019,688 830
737				4,080
				4,926
8,887				12,513
0.000				9,946
6,826				6,826
				358,627
21,710		\$4,979,820		5,001,530
			\$15,680	15,680
			Ţ:-,- 30	12,000
			575,407	575,407
\$178,428	\$103,458	\$4,979,820	\$591,087	\$12,001,836

(Continued)

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

	Governmental Fund Types				
	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	
LIABILITIES, EQUITY AND OTHER CREDITS					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$206,409	\$18,272		\$964	
Accrued wages and benefits	453,858	21,734			
Compensated absences payable	4,001				
Pension obligation payable	83,108	12,376			
Interfund loan payable		3,626			
Deferred revenue	1,496,752		\$63,425	51,632	
Due to students					
Asbestos removal loan payable					
Energy conservation notes payable					
Total liabilities	2,244,128	56,008	63,425	52,596	
Equity and other credits:					
Investment in general fixed assets					
Retained earnings: unreserved					
Fund balances:					
Reserved for encumbrances	161,885	64,634		19,404	
Reserved for prepayments	9,946				
Reserved for debt service			1,373		
Reserved for tax revenue unavailable					
for appropriation	382,460		14,307	13,129	
Reserved for principal endowment					
Reserved for instructional materials	76,379				
Reserved for capital maintenance	113,999				
Reserved for budget stabilization	168,249				
Reserved for scholarships					
Designated for future set-asides	127,533				
Unreserved-undesignated	2,283,517	125,814		170,257	
Total equity and other credits	3,323,968	190,448	15,680	202,790	
Total liabilities, equity and other credits	\$5,568,096	\$246,456	\$79,105	\$255,386	

Proprietary Fund Type	Fiduciary Fund Types	Account	t Groups	
Enterprise	Trust and Agency	General Fixed Assets	General Long-Term Obligations	Total (Memorandum Only)
\$427 15,452 6,158 19,026	\$99		\$358,574 39,677	\$226,171 491,044 368,733 154,187
5,435	1,300 28,970		4,030 188,806	4,926 1,617,244 28,970 4,030 188,806
46,498	30,369		591,087	3,084,111
131,930		\$4,979,820		4,979,820 131,930
	991			246,914 9,946 1,373
	53,043			409,896 53,043 76,379 113,999
	15,232			168,249 15,232 127,533
131,930	73,089	4,979,820		2,583,411 8,917,725
\$178,428	\$103,458	\$4,979,820	\$591,087	\$12,001,836

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES ALL GOVERNMENTAL AND SIMILAR FIDUCIARY FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000

	Governmental Fund Types		
	General	Special Revenue	
Revenues:			
From local sources:	_		
Taxes	\$1,782,932		
Tuition	21,489	A.	
Earnings on investments	185,653	\$1,762	
Other local revenues	211,994	116,618	
Intergovernmental - State	3,784,344	136,235	
Intergovernmental - Federal		278,610	
Total revenue	5,986,412	533,225	
Expenditures:			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Regular	2,906,699	106,454	
Special	433,019	141,172	
Vocational	14,977		
Other	16,429		
Support services:			
Pupil	266,102	38,809	
Instructional staff	127,823	44,862	
Board of Education	25,912		
Administration	563,848	44,282	
Fiscal	160,942		
Business	99,882		
Operations and maintenance	661,898	6,437	
Pupil transportation	357,389	2,342	
Central	996	653	
Community services	68,928	8,442	
Extracurricular activities	153,375	112,467	
Debt service:			
Principal retirement			
Interest and fiscal charges		_	
Total expenditures	5,858,219	505,920	
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	128,193	27,305	
Fund balance, July 1	3,195,775	163,143	
Fund balance, June 30	\$3,323,968	\$190,448	

Governmental	Fund Types	Fiduciary Fund Type	
Debt Service	Capital Projects	Expendable Trust	Total (Memorandum Only)
\$73,896	\$45,362		\$1,902,190
			21,489
	6,400	\$222	194,037
	00.700	3,828	332,440
	83,738		4,004,317
			278,610
73,896	135,500	4,050	6,733,083
	35,897		3,049,050
			574,191
			14,977
			16,429
			304,911
		289	172,974
			25,912
			608,130
	1,048		161,990
			99,882
	22,613		690,948
			359,731
		2,964	1,649 80,334
		2,304	265,842
61,796			61,796
14,268			14,268
76,064	59,558	3,253	6,503,014
(2,168)	75,942	797	230,069
17,848	126,848	4,017	3,507,631
\$15,680	\$202,790	\$4,814	\$3,737,700

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL COMPARISON (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,2000

	General Fund		Special Revenue			
	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance: Favorable (Unfavorable)	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance: Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues:			<u> </u>			(0111011010)
From local sources:						
Taxes	\$1,751,000	\$1,818,235	\$67,235			
Tuition	18,000	21,489	3,489			
Earnings on investments	166,762	190,438	23,676	\$1,204	\$1,817	\$613
Other local revenues	25,850	208,591	182,741	113,365	116,617	3,252
Intergovernmental - State	3,636,308	3,784,344	148,036	136,235	136,235	•
Intergovernmental - Federal			·	278,610	274,984	(3,626)
Total revenues	5,597,920	6,023,097	425,177	529,414	529,653	239
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular	3,181,511	2,911,129	270,382	174,703	133,624	41,079
Special	425,641	404,294	21,347	197,869	140,184	57,685
Vocational	19,891	18,489	1,402			
Other	13,300	13,015	285			
Support services:						
Pupil	283,110	272,999	10,111	53,310	39,289	14,021
Instructional staff	152,812	142,129	10,683	56,287	48,521	7,766
Board of Education	48,272	25,761	22,511			
Administration	615,991	595,199	20,792	51,358	50,728	630
Fiscal	168,416	166,125	2,291			
Business	159,546	159,472	74			
Operations and maintenance	976,268	689,279	286,989	8,576	6,321	2,255
Pupil transportation	442,015	379,848	62,167	4,905	2,379	2,526
Central	2,085	1,010	1,075	764	764	
Community services	64,090	61,371	2,719	10,429	8,689	1,740
Extracurricular activities	177,332	152,090	25,242	136,889	122,386	14,503
Facilities services	2,500		2,500			
Debt service:						
Principal retirement						
Interest and fiscal charges						
Total expenditures	6,732,780	5,992,210	740,570	695,090	552,885	142,205
Excess of revenues over	(4.404.000)	20.007	4 405 747	(405.070)	(00,000)	440.444
(under) expenditures	(1,134,860)	30,887	1,165,747	(165,676)	(23,232)	142,444
Other financing sources (uses):						
Refund of prior year's expenditures		3,455	3,455			
Refund of prior year's (receipts)				(8,909)	(8,909)	
Operating transfers in	276,699	282,760	6,061			
Operating transfers (out)	(282,760)	(282,760)				
Advances in		82,175	82,175		31,626	31,626
Advances (out)	(32,926)	(32,926)			(29,100)	(29,100)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(38,987)	52,704	91,691	(8,909)	(6,383)	2,526
Excess of revenues and other financing						
sources over (under) expenditures and other financing (uses)	(1,173,847)	83,591	1,257,438	(174,585)	(29,615)	144,970
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		• •	,		,
Fund balance, July 1 Prior year encumbrances appropriated	3,065,130 257,146	3,065,130 257,146		149,461 45,383	149,461 45,383	
Fund balance, June 30	\$2,148,429	\$3,405,867	\$1,257,438	\$20,259	\$165,229	\$144,970

Debt Service		(Capital Projects		Total (Memorandum only)		only)	
Budget Revised	Actual	Variance: Favorable (Unfavorable)	Budget Revised	Actual	Variance: Favorable (Unfavorable)	Budget Revised	Actual	Variance: Favorable (Unfavorable)
\$76,064	\$76,064		\$39,400	\$43,835	\$4,435	\$1,866,464	\$1,938,134	\$71,670
						18,000	21,489	3,489
			4,950	6,568	1,618	172,916	198,823	25,907
						139,215	325,208	185,993
			75,025	83,738	8,713	3,847,568	4,004,317	156,749
						278,610	274,984	(3,626)
76,064	76,064		119,375	134,141	14,766	6,322,773	6,762,955	440,182
			45,820	45,820		3,402,034	3,090,573	311,461
			•			623,510	544,478	79,032
						19,891	18,489	1,402
						13,300	13,015	285
						336,420	312,288	24,132
						209,099	190,650	18,449
						48,272	25,761	22,511
						667,349	645,927	21,422
			1,700	1,049	651	170,116	167,174	2,942
			1,700	1,043	001	159,546	159,472	74
			50,200	31,763	18,437	1,035,044	727,363	307,681
			30,200	31,703	10,407	446,920	382,227	64,693
						2,849	1,774	1,075
						74,519	70,060	
						314,221	274,476	4,459 39,745
			1,000		1,000	3,500	274,470	3,500
61,796	61,796					61,796	61,796	
14,268	14,268					14,268	14,268	
76,064	76,064		98,720	78,632	20,088	7,602,654	6,699,791	902,863
			20,655	55,509	34,854	(1,279,881)	63,164	1,343,045
			20,000	00,000	01,001	(1,270,001)	00,101	1,010,010
							3,455	3,455
						(8,909)	(8,909)	
						276,699	282,760	6,061
						(282,760)	(282,760)	
						,	113,801	113,801
			(50,000)	(50,000)		(82,926)	(112,026)	(29,100)
			(50,000)	(50,000)	· ———	(97,896)	(3,679)	94,217
			(29,345)	5,509	34,854	(1,377,777)	59,485	1,437,262
1,373	1,373		163,907 1,171	163,907 1,171		3,379,871 303,700	3,379,871 303,700	
				.,			000,.00	

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN RETAINED EARNINGS/FUND BALANCE ALL PROPRIETARY AND SIMILAR FIDUCIARY FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000

	Proprietary Fund Type	Fiduciary Fund Type	
	Enterprise	Nonexpendable Trust	Total (Memorandum Only)
Operating revenues:			
Tuition and fees	\$446		\$446
Sales/charges for services	184,320		184,320
Investment earnings		\$3,548	3,548
Other operating revenues	28,752		28,752
Total operating revenues	213,518	3,548	217,066
Operating expenses:			
Personal services	149,829		149,829
Contract services	6,993		6,993
Materials and supplies	190,756		190,756
Depreciation	2,060		2,060
Other	630	1,800	2,430
Total operating expenses	350,268	1,800	352,068
Operating income (loss)	(136,750)	1,748	(135,002)
Nonoperating revenues:			
Operating grants	75,713		75,713
Investment earnings	6,900		6,900
Federal commodities	29,701		29,701
Total nonoperating revenues	112,314		112,314
Net income (loss)	(24,436)	1,748	(22,688)
Retained earnings/fund balance July 1	156,366	66,527	222,893
Retained earnings/fund balance June 30	\$131,930	\$68,275	\$200,205

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS ALL PROPRIETARY AND SIMILAR FIDUCIARY FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000

	Proprietary Fund Type	Fiduciary Fund Type	
	Enterprise	Nonexpendable Trust	Total (Memorandum Only)
Cash flows from operating activities: Cash received from sales/service charges Cash received from other operations Cash payments for personal services Cash payments for contract services Cash payments supplies and materials Cash payments for other expenses	\$184,320 28,752 (140,267) (6,993) (158,872) (203)	(\$1,800)	\$184,320 28,752 (140,267) (6,993) (158,872) (2,003)
Net cash used in operating activities	(93,263)	(1,800)	(95,063)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities: Cash received from operating grants	78,245		78,245
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: Acquisition of capital assets	(3,220)		(3,220)
Cash flows from investing activities: Interest received	7,168	3,687	10,855
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	(11,070) 151,338	1,887 66,388	(9,183) 217,726
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$140,268	\$68,275	\$208,543
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities:			
Operating income (loss)	(\$136,750)	\$1,748	(\$135,002)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities: Depreciation Federal donated commodities	2,060 29,701		2,060 29,701
Interest reported as operating income Changes in assets and liabilities: Increase in supplies inventory	(392)	(3,548)	(3,548)
Increase in accounts receivable Increase in accounts payable Increase in accrued wages & benefits Increase in compensated absences payable Increase in pension obligation payable Increase in deferred revenue	(446) 427 502 792 8,268 2,575		(446) 427 502 792 8,268 2,575
Net cash used in operating activities	(\$93,263)	(\$1,800)	(\$95,063)

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NOTES TO THE GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Gibsonburg Exempted Village School District (the District) is located in Sandusky County, including all of the Village of Gibsonburg, Ohio, and portions of surrounding townships.

The District is organized under Section 2 and 3, Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. Under such laws, there is no authority for a school district to have a charter or adopt local laws. The legislative power of the school district is vested in the Board of Education, consisting of five members elected at large for staggered four year terms.

The District was originally chartered by the Ohio State Legislature. In 1853, State laws were enacted to create local Boards of Education. Today, the District operates under current standards prescribed by the Ohio State Board of Education as provided in division (D) of § 3301.07 and § 119.09 of the Ohio Revised Code. The District operates under a locally elected five-member Board form of government and provides educational services as authorized by its charter or further mandated by state and/or federal agencies.

The District currently operates one elementary school and one comprehensive high school. The District employs 37 non-certified and 78 certified (including administrative) full-time and part-time employees to provide services to approximately 1,082 students in grades K through 12 and various community groups, which ranks it 449th out of approximately 660 public and community school districts in Ohio.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

The District's reporting entity has been defined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, The Financial Reporting Entity, effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 1992. 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 District are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the District. For the District, this includes general operations, food service, and student related activities of the District. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the District is financially accountable. The District is financially accountable for an organization if the District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization or the District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the District in that the District approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes for the organization. The financial statements of the

NOTES TO THE GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

reporting entity include only those of the District (the primary government). The District has no component units. The following organizations are described due to their relationship to the District.

Jointly Governed Organizations:

Bay Area Council of Governments (BACG)

The BACG is a jointly governed organization. Members of the BACG consist of twenty-six school districts representing seven counties (Ottawa, Sandusky, Seneca, Erie, Huron, Wood and Crawford). The BACG was formed for the purpose of purchasing goods and services at a lower cost. The items currently being purchased through the council of governments are natural gas and insurance. The only cost to the District is an administrative charge if they participate in purchasing through the BACG. The BACG consists of the superintendent of each participating school district. The Board of Directors of the BACG consist of one elected representative of each county, the superintendent of the fiscal agent, and two non-voting members (administrator and fiscal officer). Members of the Board serve staggered two-year terms. Financial information is available from the Erie County Educational Service Center (fiscal agent), at 2900 S. Columbus Avenue, Sandusky, Ohio 44870.

Vanguard Sentinel Joint Vocational School

The vocational school district is a separate body politic and corporate, established by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) to provide vocational and special education needs of the students. The school accepts non-tuition students from the District as a member school, however, it is considered a separate political subdivision and is not considered to be part of the District. Financial information is available from Jay Valasek, Treasurer, 1306 Cedar Street, Fremont, Ohio 43420.

The District also participates in two public entity risk pools, described in Note 10.

Joint Venture Without Equity Interest:

Northern Ohio Educational Computer Association (NOECA)

NOECA is a joint venture among 38 school districts. The joint venture was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to the administrative and instructional functions among member districts. Each of the governments of these schools supports NOECA based upon a per pupil charge dependent upon the software package utilized. In the event of dissolution of the organization, all current members will share in net obligations or asset liquidations in a ratio proportionate to their last twelve months' financial contributions. NOECA is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of superintendents of the member school districts. The degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the Board. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, the District does not have an equity interest in NOECA because the residual interest in the net resources of a joint venture upon dissolution is not equivalent to an equity interest. Financial information is available from the Erie County Educational Service Center (fiscal agent), at 2900 S. Columbus Avenue, Sandusky, Ohio 44870.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

B. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds and account groups to report its financial position and the results of its operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. An account group, on the other hand, is a financial reporting device designed to provide accountability for certain assets and liabilities that are not recorded in the funds because they do not directly affect net expendable available financial resources. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain school district activities or functions. Funds are classified into three categories: Governmental, Proprietary and Fiduciary. Each category is divided into separate fund types.

1. GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the District are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the District's expendable financial resources and the related liabilities (except those accounted for in Proprietary funds) are accounted for through Governmental funds. The following are the District's Governmental Fund Types:

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

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> - Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than expendable trusts, or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

<u>Debt Service Fund</u> - The Debt Service Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.

<u>Capital Projects Funds</u> - The Capital Projects Funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by Proprietary funds and Trust funds).

2. PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Proprietary funds are used to account for the District's ongoing activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector where the determination of net income is necessary or useful to sound financial administration. The following is the District's Proprietary Fund Type.

<u>Enterprise</u> Funds - Enterprise Funds are used to account for operations that are (a) financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises--where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is

NOTES TO THE GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

3. FIDUCIARY FUNDS

<u>Trust and Agency Funds</u> - These funds are used to account for assets held by the District in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, and/or other funds. These include Expendable Trust, Non-expendable Trust and Agency Funds. Expendable Trust Funds are accounted for in essentially the same manner as Governmental funds. Nonexpendable Trust funds are accounted for in essentially the same manner as Proprietary funds. Agency Funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations, or have a measurement focus. Agency funds are presented on a budgetary basis, with note disclosure, if applicable, regarding items which, in other funds, would be subject to accrual.

4. ACCOUNT GROUPS

To make a clear distinction between fixed assets related to specific funds and those of general government, and between long-term liabilities related to specific funds and those of general nature, the following account groups are used:

<u>General Fixed Assets Account Group</u> - This group of accounts is established to account for all fixed assets of the District, other than those accounted for in the Proprietary funds and Trust funds.

<u>General Long-Term Obligations Account Group</u> - This group of accounts is established to account for all long-term obligations of the District except those accounted for in the Proprietary funds and Trust funds.

C. Measurement Focus/Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All Governmental funds and the Expendable Trust fund are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

All Proprietary funds and the Non-expendable Trust fund are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operations of these funds are included on the balance sheet. Proprietary Fund Type operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in net total assets.

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed for Governmental and Expendable Trust funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period, which for the District is sixty days after the June 30 year-end. Revenues accrued at the end of the year include interest, tuition, grants and entitlements (to the extent such grants and entitlements relate

NOTES TO THE GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

to the current fiscal year), and accounts (student fees and rent). Current property taxes measurable as of June 30, 2000, and which are intended to finance fiscal 2001 operations, have been recorded as deferred revenues.

Delinquent property taxes measurable and available (received within 60 days) and amounts available as an advance on future tax settlements are recognized as revenue at year-end. Taxes available for advance and recognized as revenue but not received by the District prior to June 30, 2000, are reflected as a reservation of fund balance for future appropriations. The District is prohibited by law from appropriating this revenue in accordance with ORC § 5705.35, since an advance of revenue was not requested or received prior to the fiscal year-end.

The District reports deferred revenue on its combined balance sheet. Deferred revenues arise when a potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. Deferred revenues also arise when resources are received by the District before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the government has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for deferred revenue is removed from the combined balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

Expenditures (decreases in net financial resources) are recognized in the period in which the fund liability is incurred with the following exceptions: general long-term obligation principal and interest are reported only when due; and the costs of accumulated unpaid vacation and sick leave are reported as expenditures in the period in which they will be liquidated with available financial resources rather than in the period earned by employees. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in Governmental funds.

The Proprietary funds and Non-expendable Trust funds are accounted for on the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred. The fair value of donated commodities used during the year is reported on the operating statement as an expense, with a like amount reported as donated commodities revenue. Unused donated commodities are reported as deferred revenues.

D. Budgets

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. The specific timetable for fiscal year 2000 is as follows:

 Prior to January 15 of the preceding year, 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 expressed purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

- 2. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Sandusky County Budget Commission for tax rate determination.
- 3. Prior to April 1st, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's Certificate of Estimated Resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to June 30, the 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 a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the Certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The Certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts set forth in the final Amended Certificate issued for fiscal year 2000.
- 4. By July 1, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund, function, and object level of expenditures, which are the legal levels of budgetary control. (State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year.) Resolution appropriations 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.
- 5. All funds, other than Agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. Short-term interfund loans are not required to be budgeted since they represent a temporary cash flow resource, and are intended to be repaid.
- 6. 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.
- 7. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with the general obligation bond indenture and other statutory provisions. All departments/functions and funds completed the year within the amount of their legally authorized cash basis appropriation.
- 8. Appropriation amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations which either reallocated or increased the original appropriated amounts. All supplemental appropriations were legally enacted by the Board during fiscal 2000 in the following amounts:

	Increase/(Decrease)
General Fund	\$621,394
Special Revenue	397,346
Capital Projects	8,824
Enterprise	46,145
Expendable Trust	720
Nonexpendable Trust	800_
Total, All Funds	\$1,075,229

NOTES TO THE GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

 Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year-end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. Expenditures plus encumbrances may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund, function and/or object level.

Encumbrance accounting is utilized with school district funds in the normal course of operations, for purchase orders and contract-related expenditures. An encumbrance is a reserve on the available spending authority due to commitment for a future expenditure and does not represent a liability. For Governmental Fund Types, encumbrances outstanding at year-end appear as a reservation of fund balance on a GAAP basis and as the equivalent of expenditures on a non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to demonstrate legal compliance. Note 14 provides a reconciliation of the budgetary and GAAP basis of accounting. Encumbrances for Enterprise funds are disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements.

E. Cash and Investments

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

During 2000, investments were limited to the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio), repurchase agreements and certificates of deposit.

Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as non-negotiable certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements are reported at cost.

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.

By policy of the Board of Education, investment earnings are assigned to the General Fund, the Permanent Improvements Fund, Food Service Fund, the Special Trust Funds, the Internal Service Fund, the Endowment Fund, any District Managed Activity Fund, and any Student Managed Activity Fund. The following funds were credited more interest than would have been received based upon their share of the District's investments during fiscal 2000:

		Interest	
	Interest	Based upon	Interest
	Actually	Share of	Assigned from
	Received	Investments	Other Funds
General Fund	\$185,653	\$172,137	\$13,516

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

NOTES TO THE GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

F. Inventory

Inventories of Proprietary funds are valued at the lower of cost (first-in/first-out method) or market and expensed when used rather than when purchased.

G. Prepaids

Prepayments for Governmental funds represent cash disbursements which have occurred and are therefore not current expendable resources. These items are reported as fund assets on the balance sheet using the allocation method, which amortizes their cost over the periods benefitting from the advance payment. At period end, because prepayments are not available to finance future Governmental fund expenditures, the fund balance is reserved by an amount equal to the carrying value of the asset.

H. Fixed Assets and Depreciation

General Fixed Assets Account Group

General fixed assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for the cost of additions and retirements during the year in the General Fixed Assets Account Group. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date donated. The District follows the policy of not capitalizing assets with a cost of less than \$500 and a useful life of less than three years. 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 capitalized. No depreciation is recognized for assets in the General Fixed Assets Account Group. The District has not included infrastructure in the General Fixed Asset Account Group.

2. Proprietary Funds

Equipment reflected in these funds are stated at historical cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for the cost of additions and retirements during the year. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date donated. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date donated. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related fixed assets. Depreciation has been provided, where appropriate, on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives.

Asset	Life (years
Buildings	30-50
Building improvements	10-20
Improvements other than buildings	10-20
Furniture, fixtures and minor equipment	8-20
Vehicles	10-15

I. Intergovernmental Revenues

In Governmental funds, entitlements and non-reimbursable grants are recorded as receivables and revenue when measurable and available (to the extent such grants and entitlements relate

NOTES TO THE GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

to the current fiscal year). Reimbursement type grants are recorded as receivables and revenues when the related expenditures are incurred. Grants for Proprietary fund operations (excluding commodities) are recognized as revenue when measurable and earned. The District currently participates in various state and federal programs categorized as follows:

Entitlements

General Fund

State Foundation Program State Property Tax Relief

Capital Projects Fund

State Property Tax Relief

Special Revenue Fund

Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid

Reimbursable Grants

General Fund

School Bus Purchases
Driver Education

Special Revenue Funds

Telecommunications (E-rate) Underground Storage Tank

Proprietary

National School Lunch Program National School Milk Program

Non-Reimbursable Grants

Special Revenue Funds

Disadvantaged Pupil Program
Teacher Development
Management Information Systems
Public School Preschool
Data Communication for Schools
Instructional Materials Subsidy
Instructional Programs for Migrant Children
Education for Economic Security
Preschool for the Handicapped
Title VI-B
Title I
Title VI
Learn and Serve
Summer Intervention

NOTES TO THE GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

Capital Projects

Technology Equity Grant Emergency School Building Repair Grant Video Distance Grant Power Up Grant

Grants and entitlements amounted to approximately 63% of the District's operating revenue during the 2000 fiscal year.

J. Compensated Absences

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

In accordance with the provisions of Statement No. 16 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, Accounting for Compensated Absences, a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. A liability for sick leave is based on the sick leave accumulated at the balance sheet date by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments (the District's requirement of 8 years' service in the District supercedes each retirement system's minimum criteria for retirement eligibility), as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for this future severance eligibility, all employees at least fifty (50) years of age, with at least eight (8) years of service, or twenty (20) years of service at any age were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

The total liability for vacation and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at the balance sheet date, and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments.

Accumulated vacation and severance of Governmental Fund Type employees meeting the above requirements have been recorded in the appropriate Governmental fund as a current liability to the extent that the amounts are expected to be payable within the current available period. The balance of the liability is recorded in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group. Vacation and sick leave for employees meeting the above requirements who are paid from Proprietary funds is recorded as an expense when earned.

K. Long-Term Obligations

In general, Governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities are reported as obligations of the funds regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, compensated absences and contractually required pension contributions that will be paid from Governmental funds are reported as a liability in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group to the extent that they will not be paid with current available expendable financial resources. Payments made more than sixty days after year-end are generally considered not to have been paid with current available financial resources. Bonds, capital leases, and long-term loans are reported as a liability of the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group until due.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

Long-term debt and other obligations financed by Proprietary funds are reported as liabilities in the appropriate Proprietary funds.

L. Fund Equity

Reserved fund balances indicate that portion of fund equity which is not available for current appropriation or is legally segregated for a specific use. Fund balances are reserved for encumbrances, debt service, prepaids, principal endowment, scholarships, budget stabilization, instructional materials, capital maintenance, and tax revenue unavailable for appropriation. In addition, although the Nonexpendable Trust fund uses the total economic resources measurement focus, the fund equity is reserved for the amount of the principal endowment, and for available cash from which student scholarship awards will be made. The reserve for property taxes represents taxes recognized as revenue under GAAP, but not available for appropriation under State statute. The unreserved portion of fund equity reflected for the Governmental funds are available for use within the specific purposes of those funds.

Designated fund balances represent tentative plans of management which are subject to change.

M. Statutory Reserves

The District is required by state law to set aside certain (cash basis) General fund revenue amounts as defined by statute, into various reserves. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000, the reserve activity was as follows:

	Instructional	Capital	Budget	
	Materials	Maintenance	Stabilization	Total
Balance July 1, 1999		\$13,473	\$29,274	\$42,747
Required Set-Aside	\$138,975	138,975	138,975	416,925
Qualifying Expenditures	(62,596)	(38,449)		(101,045)
Balance June 30, 2000	\$76,379	\$113,999	\$168,249	\$358,627

During fiscal year 2000, and in the prior year, the District elected to set-aside a total of \$128,679 in excess of the statutory requirement for budget stabilization. This amount is reported as designated fund balance on the combined balance sheet.

A schedule of the restricted assets at June 30, 2000 follows:

Amount restricted for instructional materials	\$76,379
Amount restricted for capital maintenance	113,999
Amount restricted for budget stabilization	168,249
Total restricted assets	\$358,627

N. Interfund Transactions

During the course of normal operations, the District has numerous transactions between funds. The most significant include:

NOTES TO THE GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

- Transfers of resources from one fund to another fund. The resources transferred are to be expended for operations by the receiving fund and are recorded as operating transfers, with the exception of Agency funds, which do not report transfers of resources as operating transfers.
- 2. Reimbursements from one fund to another are treated as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and a reduction in expenditures/expenses in the reimbursed fund.
- Short-term interfund loans made pursuant to Board of Education Resolution are reflected as "interfund loans receivable or payable." Such interfund loans are repaid in the following fiscal year.
- 4. Quasi-external transactions are similar to the purchase of goods or services from a vendor; i.e., the fund which provides a service records revenue, and the fund which receives that service records an expenditure/expense.
- 5. Residual equity transfers are non-recurring or non-routine permanent transfers of equity, generally made when a fund is closed.
- 6. Long-term interfund loans that will not be repaid within the next year are termed "advances" and are shown as reservations of fund balances on the combined balance sheet for those funds that report advances to other funds as assets because they are not spendable, available resources.

An analysis of the District's interfund transactions for fiscal year 2000 is presented in Note 5.

O. Statement of Cash Flows

In September 1989, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued Statement No. 9, Reporting Cash Flows of Proprietary and Nonexpendable Trust Funds and Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting. The District has presented a statement of cash flows for its Proprietary and Nonexpendable Trust funds. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the District considers cash equivalents to include investments of the cash management pool and all short-term investments (maturity of 90 days or less from date of purchase).

P. Financial Reporting for Proprietary and Similar Fund Types

The District's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with GASB Statement No. 20, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting. This Statement is effective for financial statements beginning after December 15, 1992. The District accounts for its proprietary activities in accordance with all applicable GASB pronouncements, as well as pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and its predecessors issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

Q. Restricted Assets

Restricted assets in the General fund represent cash and cash equivalents set aside to establish a budget stabilization and other reserves. These reserves are required by State statute and can be used only after receiving approval from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and/or for statutorily-specified purposes. Fund balance reserves have also been established. See Note 2. M. for statutory reserves. Cash is not restricted for designations of fund balance, because designations are not required by statute, and may be changed or eliminated at management's discretion.

R. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP 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.

S. Memorandum Only - Total Columns

Total columns on the General-Purpose Financial Statements are captioned (Memorandum Only) to indicate that they are presented only to facilitate financial analysis. Data in these columns do not present financial position, results of operations, or changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Neither is such data comparable to a consolidation. Interfund eliminations have not been made in the aggregation of this data.

3. ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

Deficit Fund Balances

Fund balances at June 30, 2000 included the following individual fund deficits:

	Deficit
	Balance
Special Revenue Funds	
Title VI-B	(\$305)
Miscellaneous Federal Grants	(129)

These GAAP-basis deficits will be funded by anticipated future intergovernmental revenues or other subsidies not recognized and recorded at June 30. The General fund provides transfers for deficit balances; however, transfers are made when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur.

4. EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND INVESTMENTS

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

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands on the treasury. Such monies must be maintained either as cash in the District treasury, in commercial accounts payable or

NOTES TO THE GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

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

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

Protection of the District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 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 moneys deposited with the institution.

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States:
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other 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;
- 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;
- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1)
 or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in
 securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred and eighty days from the date of purchase in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim moneys available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt instruments rated in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

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

Cash on Hand: At year end, the District had \$145 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the combined balance sheet as part of "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents", but is not included in the total amount of deposits reported below.

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

Deposits: At year-end the carrying amount of the District's deposits was \$3,639,694 and the bank balance was \$3,695,697 (both amounts include \$1,067,656 in non-negotiable certificates of deposit but are exclusive of payroll clearance accounts). Of the bank balance:

- 1. \$310,494 was covered by federal deposit insurance.
- 2. \$3,385,203 was uninsured and uncollateralized. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

Investments: The District's investments are required to be categorized to give an indication of the level of risk assumed by the District at year end. Category 1 includes investments that are insured or registered or for which the securities are held by the District or its agent in the District's name. Category 2 includes uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the 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 District's name. STAR Ohio is an unclassified investment since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

	Category 3	Fair Value
Repurchase Agreements	\$138,419	\$138,419
Not Subject to Categorization:		
Investment in State Treasurer's Investment Pool		572,152
Total Investments	\$138,419	\$710,571

The classification of cash and cash equivalents, and investments on the combined balance sheet is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9 entitled, <u>Reporting Cash Flows of Proprietary and Nonexpendable Trust Funds and Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting.</u>

NOTES TO THE GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

A reconciliation between the classifications of cash and cash equivalents and investments on the combined balance sheet per GASB Statement No. 9 and the classifications of deposits and investments presented above per GASB Statement No. 3 is as follows:

	Cash and	
	Cash	
_	Equivalents	Investments
Per GASB Statement No. 9	\$4,350,410	
Investments of the Cash Management Pool:		
State Treasurer's Investment Pool	(572,152)	\$572,152
Repurchase Agreements	(138,419)	138,419
Cash on Hand	(145)	
Total GASB Statement No. 3 Cash Equity		
Carrying Amount	\$3,639,694	\$710,571

5. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund balances at June 30, 2000, consist of the following individual interfund loans receivable and payable:

	Interfund Loans	Interfund Loans
	Receivable	(Payable)
General Fund	\$4,926	
Special Revenue Funds:		
Title VI		(3,626)
Agency Fund:		
Student Managed Activity		(1,300)
Total Interfund Loans	\$4,926	(\$4,926)

6. PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes are levied and assessed on a calendar year basis. Distributions from the second half of the calendar year occur in a new fiscal year and are intended to finance the operations of that year. Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility and tangible (used in business) property located in the District.

Real property taxes and public utility taxes are levied after April 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35% of appraised market value.

Public utility property taxes are assessed on tangible personal property, as well as land and improvements. Real property is assessed at 35% of market value and personal property is assessed at 100% of market value except for the personal property of rural electric companies (50% of market) and railroads which are assessed at 29%.

Tangible personal property taxes attach as a lien and are levied on January 1 of the current year. Tangible personal property assessments are 25% of true value. The first \$10,000 of assessed value

NOTES TO THE GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

is exempt from taxation. The District receives a state subsidy in lieu of tax revenue which would otherwise have been collected.

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

	1999 Second-half Collections		2000 First-half Collections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/Residential and				
Other Real Estate	\$51,193,280	83.27%	\$52,484,150	83.88%
Public Utility Personal	6,718,200	10.93%	5,740,580	9.17%
Tangible Personal Property	3,567,020	5.80%	4,344,230	6.95%
Total Assessed Value	\$61,478,500	100.00%	\$62,568,960	100.00%
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation:				
Operations	\$45.20		\$45.20	
Permanent Improvements	\$2.00		\$2.00	

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due January 20; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due January 20 with the remainder payable by June 20.

The Sandusky County Treasurer collects property tax on behalf of the District. The County Auditor periodically remits to the District its portion of the taxes collected. These tax "advances" are based on statutory cash flow collection rates. Final "settlements" are made each February and August.

Accrued property taxes receivable represent delinquent taxes outstanding and real property, personal property and public utility taxes which became measurable as of June 30, 2000. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, they are not (exclusive of advances) intended to finance current year operations. The net receivable (total receivable less amount available intended to finance the current year) is therefore offset by a credit to deferred revenue.

Taxes available for advance and recognized as revenue but not received by the District prior to June 30, 2000, are reflected as a reservation of fund balance for future appropriations. The District is prohibited by law from appropriating this revenue in accordance with ORC § 5705.35, since an advance of revenue was not requested or received prior to the fiscal year-end. Available tax advances at June 30, 2000 totaled \$382,460 in the General fund; \$14,307 in the Debt Service fund; and \$13,129 in the Capital Projects fund.

7. RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2000 consisted of taxes, accounts (tuition and student fees), and intergovernmental grants and entitlements (to the extent such grants and entitlements relate to the current year). 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.

A summary of the principal items of receivables follows:

NOTES TO THE GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

	Amounts
General Fund Taxes - Current and Delinquent	\$1,877,195
<u>Debt Service Fund</u> Taxes - Current and Delinquent	77,732
<u>Capital Projects Fund</u> Taxes - Current and Delinquent	64,761
Enterprise Funds Due from other governments	8,887

8. FIXED ASSETS

A summary of the changes in the General Fixed Assets Account Group during the fiscal year follows:

Asset Category	Balance at 7/1/99	Additions	Deletions	Balance at 6/30/00
Land/Improvements	\$27,854	\$116,420		144,274
Buildings/Improvements	2,484,608	11,786	\$3,069	2,493,325
Furniture/Equipment	1,735,420	233,778	40,573	1,928,625
Vehicles	413,596			413,596
Total General Fixed Assets	\$4,661,478	\$361,984	\$43,642	\$4,979,820

A summary of the Proprietary fixed assets at June 30, 2000 follows:

Furniture and Equipment	\$109,472
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	87,762
Net Fixed Assets	\$21,710

9. LONG-TERM DEBT

The energy conservation note and asbestos removal loan outstanding are general obligations of the District, for which the District's full faith and credit are pledged for repayment. Accordingly, these liabilities are accounted for in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group. Payments of principal and interest relating to these liabilities are recorded as expenditures in the Debt Service fund. Ohio statute allows for the issuance of this type of debt without voter approval, and the subsequent repayment of the debt from operating revenues.

A. The following is a description of the District's loan and note outstanding as of June 30, 2000:

Purpose	Interest Rates	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Balance at 7/1/99	Retired in Fiscal 2000	Balance at 6/30/98
Asbestos Removal Loan	None	1/30/88	6/30/01	\$9,030	\$5,000	\$4,030
School Energy Conservation Note	6.16%	1/15/93	1/15/03	245,602	56,796	188,806
				\$254,632	\$61,796	\$192,836

NOTES TO THE GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

B. The following is a summary of the District's future annual debt service requirements to maturity for the energy conservation note and asbestos removal loan:

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2001	\$64,379	\$10,715	\$75,094
2002	64,123	6,941	71,064
2003	64,334	2,930	67,264
Total	\$192,836	\$20,586	\$213,422

C. During the year ended June 30, 2000, the following changes occurred in liabilities reported in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group. Compensated absences and the pension obligation will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid.

	Balance at 7/1/99	Increase	Decrease	Balance at 6/30/00
Compensated Absences	\$305,472	\$87,954	\$34,852	\$358,574
Asbestos Removal Loan	9,030		5,000	4,030
Energy Conservation Notes	245,602		56,796	188,806
Pension Obligation	42,716	39,677	42,716	39,677
Total	\$602,820	\$127,631	\$139,364	\$591,087

D. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that the total net indebtedness of a school district shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the district. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the district. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness for energy conservation measures shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The effects of these debt limitations for the District at June 30, 2000 are a voted debt margin of \$5,646,886 (including available funds of \$15,680), an unvoted debt margin of \$62,569, and an unvoted energy conservation debt margin of \$374,315.

10. RISK MANAGEMENT

The District does not have a "self-insurance" fund with formalized risk management programs. The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, injuries to employees and natural disasters.

During fiscal year 2000, The District purchased from Nationwide Insurance Company (through the Ohio School Boards Association) general liability insurance, which carried a \$1 million per occurrence/\$5 million annual aggregate limitation.

Fleet and property/casualty insurance are purchased through commercial carriers and traditionally funded, as are all benefit plans offered to employees.

Settled claims have not exceeded any of the above coverages in any of the past three fiscal years. There has been no significant reduction in amounts of insurance coverage from fiscal 1999.

NOTES TO THE GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

The District has joined together with other school districts in the area to form the San-Ott Schools Employee Welfare Benefit Association, whose purpose is to provide health coverage and benefits to and for the eligible employees of Association members and their dependents. The District pays premiums to the Association based upon the benefits structure selected. The Association Trust Agreement provides that the Association will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through commercial companies for specific claims in excess of \$100,000 and aggregate claims in excess of 120 percent of expected claims.

Post employment health care is provided to plan participants or their beneficiaries through the respective retirement systems discussed in Note 13. As such, no funding provisions are required by the District.

OSBA Workers' Compensation Group Rating

For fiscal year 2000, the District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. 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 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 Gates McDonald & Co. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

11. SEGMENT INFORMATION - ENTERPRISE FUNDS

The District maintains two Enterprise funds to account for the operations of food service and uniform supply sales. The table below reflects, in a summarized format, the more significant financial data relating to the Enterprise Funds of the District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2000.

		Uniform	Total
	Food	School	Enterprise
	Service	Supplies	Funds
Operating Revenues	\$182,950	\$30,568	\$213,518
Depreciation Expense	2,060		2,060
Operating Loss	(130,433)	(6,317)	(136,750)
Non-Operating Revenues:			
Operating Grants	75,713		75,713
Donated Federal Commodities	29,701		29,701
Net Loss	(18,119)	(6,317)	(24,436)
Net Working Capital	92,391	17,092	109,483
Fixed Assets:			
Additions	3,220		
Total Assets	160,518	17,910	178,428

NOTES TO THE GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

	Food Service	Uniform School Supplies	Total Enterprise Funds
Long-Term Liabilities Payable			
from Fund Revenues	12,428		12,428
Total Fund Equity	114,101	17,829	131,930
Encumbrances Outstanding as of 6/30/00	20,237	313	20,550

12. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

A. School Employees Retirement System

The District contributes to the School Employees Retirement System of Ohio (SERS), a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan. SERS provides basic retirement and disability benefits, cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is established 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. The report may be obtained by writing to the School Employees Retirement System, 45 North Fourth Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3634.

Plan members are required to contribute 9 percent of their annual covered salary and the District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate, which was14 percent for 2000; 5.55 percent was the portion to fund pension obligations. The contribution rates of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the School Employees Retirement Board, up to maximum amounts allowed by State statute. The adequacy of the contribution rates is determined annually. The District's required contributions for pension obligations to SERS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2000, 1999, and 1998 were \$115,983, \$111,437, and \$88,516, respectively; 49 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2000 and 100 percent for the fiscal years 1999 and 1998. \$58,920, which represents the unpaid contribution for fiscal year 2000, is recorded as a liability within the respective funds and the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group.

B. State Teachers Retirement System

The District contributes to the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS), a cost-sharing multiple employer public employee retirement system administered by the State Teachers Retirement Board. STRS provides basic retirement benefits, disability, survivor, and health care benefits based on eligible service credit to members and beneficiaries. Benefits are established by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. STRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for STRS. The report may be obtained by writing to the State Teachers Retirement System, 275 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3771.

Plan members are required to contribute 9.3 percent of their annual covered salary and the District is required to contribute 14 percent; 6 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. Contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board, upon recommendation of its consulting actuary, not to exceed statutory maximum rates of 10 percent for members and 14 percent for employers. The District's required contributions for pension

NOTES TO THE GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

obligations to STRS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2000, 1999, and 1998 were \$498,397, \$449,012, and \$415,628, respectively; 84 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2000 and 100 percent for the fiscal years 1999 and 1998. \$80,096, which represents the unpaid contribution for fiscal year 2000, is recorded as a liability within the respective funds.

C. Social Security System

Effective July 1, 1991, all employees not otherwise covered by the School Employees Retirement System or the State Teachers Retirement System have an option to choose Social Security or the School Employees Retirement System/State Teachers Retirement System. As of June 30, 2000, members of the Board of Education have elected Social Security. The Board's liability is 6.2 percent of wages paid.

13. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The 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 funded on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The State Teachers Retirement Board has statutory authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Most benefit recipients are required to pay a portion of health care cost in the form of a monthly premium. By Ohio law, the cost of coverage paid from STRS funds shall be included in the employer contribution rate, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. The Board currently allocates employer contributions equal to 8 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Reserve Fund. For the District, this amount equaled \$284,798 during the 2000 fiscal year.

STRS pays health care benefits from the Health Care Reserve Fund. The balance in the Fund was \$2.783 billion at June 30, 1999 (the latest information available). As of July 1, 1999, eligible benefit recipients totaled 95,796. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1999, net health care costs paid by STRS were \$249,929,000.

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

For this fiscal year, employer contributions to fund health care benefits were 8.45 percent of covered payroll, an increase from 6.30 percent for fiscal 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 has been established at \$12,400. For the District, the amount to fund health care benefits, including the surcharge, equaled \$85,225 during the 2000 fiscal year. The surcharge, added to the unallocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate, provides for maintenance of the asset target level for the health care fund.

The target level for the health care reserve is 150 percent of annual health care expenses. Expenses for health care at June 30, 1999 (the latest information available), were \$126,380,984 and the target

NOTES TO THE GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

level was \$189.6 million. At June 30, 1999 SERS had net assets available for payment of health care benefits of \$188 million. SERS has approximately 51,000 participants currently receiving health care benefits.

14. BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of GAAP, the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts and disbursements.

The Combined Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual - All Governmental Fund Types 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 the GAAP basis are that:

- (a) Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);
- (b) Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);
- (c) In order to determine compliance with Ohio law, and to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, encumbrances are recorded as the equivalent of an expenditure (budget basis) as opposed to a reservation of fund balance for Governmental funds (GAAP basis).

The adjustments necessary to convert the results of operations for the year on the budget basis to the GAAP basis for the Governmental funds are as follows:

Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses
Governmental Fund Types

	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects
Budget Basis	\$83,591	(\$29,615)		\$5,509
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	(36,685)	3,572	(\$2,168)	1,359
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals Net adjustment for other	(131,998)	(30,636)		(964)
financing sources/(uses)	(52,704)	6,383		50,000
Adjustment for encumbrances	265,989	77,601		20,038
GAAP Basis	\$128,193	\$27,305	(\$2,168)	\$75,942

15. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A. Grants

The District receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal, state and local agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs

NOTES TO THE GENERAL-PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000 (Continued)

generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on any of the financial statements of the individual fund types included herein or on the overall financial position of the District at June 30, 2000.

B. Litigation

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

C. School Funding Decision

On March 24, 1998, 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 State's legislature to design a plan to remedy the perceived defects in that system. Declared unconstitutional was the State's "school foundation program", which provides significant amounts of monetary support to this District. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000, the District received \$3,433,842 of school foundation support for its General fund.

Since the Supreme Court ruling, numerous pieces of legislation have been passed by the State General Assembly in an attempt to address the issues identified by the Court. The Court of Common Pleas in Perry County 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 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 majority recognized efforts by the Ohio General Assembly taken in response to 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 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.

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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
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:		
Nutrition Cluster:		
Food Distribution Program National School Breakfast Program National School Lunch Program Special Milk Program Total Department of Agriculture - Nutrition Cluster	045385 05-PU 045385 04-PU/03-PU 045385 02-PU	10.550 10.553 10.555 10.556
·		
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:		
Special Education Cluster: Special Education Grants to States (IDEA Part B) Special Education - Preschool Grant	045385 6B-SF 045385 PG-S1	84.027 84.173
Total Special Education Cluster		
Migrant Education Basic State Grant program Eisenhower Professional Development Grants to Local Educational Agencies (ESEA Title I) Innovative Educational Program Strategies Title IV-R Class Size Reduction	045385 MG-S1 045385 MS-S1 045385 C1-S1 045385 C2-S1 045385 CR-S1	84.011 84.281 84.010 84.298 84.340
Total Department of Education		
UNITED STATES CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:		
Learn and Serve America School and Community Based		94.004

Totals

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

Receipts	Non-Cash Receipts	Disbursements	Non-Cash Disbursements
\$1,772	\$31,799	\$1,772	\$29,224
71,193 1,554		71,193 1,554	
74,519	31,799	74,519	29,224
56,492		56,492	
3,772		3,772	
60,264		60,264	
84,585		96,034	
4,847		5,806	
95,035 2,248		84,702 2,166	
23,804		23,804	
270,783		272,776	
		846	
\$345,302	\$31,799	\$348,141	\$29,224

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDITURES

NOTE A - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE B -FOOD DISTRIBUTION

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.

NOTE C - MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

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



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

Gibsonburg Exempted Village School District Sandusky County 300 South Harrison Street Gibsonburg, Ohio 43431-1256

To the Board of Education:

We have audited the financial statements of Gibsonburg Exempted Village School District, Sandusky County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2000, and have issued our report thereon dated December 11, 2000. 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*. However, we noted certain immaterial instances of noncompliance that we have reported to management of the District in a separate letter dated December 11, 2000.

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. However, we noted other matters involving the internal control over financial reporting that do not require inclusion in this report, that we have reported to management of the District in a separate letter dated December 11, 2000.

Gibsonburg Exempted Village School District Sandusky 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 audit committee, management, the Board of Education, 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

December 11, 2000



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

Gibsonburg Exempted Village School District Sandusky County 300 South Harrison Street Gibsonburg, Ohio 43431-1256

To the Board of Education:

Compliance

We have audited the compliance of Gibsonburg Exempted Village School District, Sandusky County, (the District) with the types of compliance requirements described in the *U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133, Compliance Supplement* that are applicable to each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2000. The District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to each of its major federal programs is the responsibility of the District's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the District's compliance based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with 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.

Gibsonburg Exempted Village School District
Sandusky County
Report of Independent Accountants on Compliance with Requirements
Applicable to the Major Federal Program and Internal Control Over
Compliance in Accordance with OMB Circular A-133
Page 2

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

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

December 11, 2000

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS OMB CIRCULAR A -133 § .505 JUNE 30, 2000

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unqualified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material control weakness conditions reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any other reportable control weakness conditions reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance 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):	Migrant Education CFDA #84.011
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 300,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	Yes

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

None.

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None.



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GIBSONBURG EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT SANDUSKY 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 JANUARY 09, 2001