REGULAR AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000



JIM PETRO AUDITOR OF STATE

STATE OF OHIO

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#### INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Bristol Local School District Trumbull County 1845 Greenville Rd. PO Box 260 Bristolville, Ohio 44402-0260

To the Board of Education:

We have audited the accompanying general-purpose financial statements of the Bristol Local School District, Trumbull 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 Government'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 Bristol Local School District, Trumbull County, as of June 30, 2000, and the results of its operations and the cash flows of its proprietary fund types 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 20, 2000 on our consideration of the Government'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.

Jim Petro Auditor of State

December 20, 2000

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

	Governmental Fund Types				
ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	
ASSETS:					
Equity in pooled cash and					
cash equivalents	\$609,237	\$186,230	\$88,894	\$1,722,490	
Receivables (net of allowances					
of uncollectibles):					
Property taxes - current & delinquent	1,097,886	301,663	204,896	88,873	
Accounts	5	36			
Materials and supplies inventory					
Restricted assets:					
Equity in pooled cash and					
cash equivalents.	196,691			133,688	
Property, plant and equipment (net					
of accumulated depreciation where					
applicable)					
OTHER DEBITS:					
Amount available in Debt Service Fund .					
Amount to be provided for retirement of					
General Long-Term Obligations					
Total assets and other debits	\$1,903,819	\$487,929	\$293,790	\$1,945,051	

Proprietary Fund Type	Fiduciary Fund Type	Account Gr	oups	
Enterprise	Agency	General Fixed Assets	General Long-Term Obligations	Total (Memorandum Only)
<u> </u>				
\$155	\$68,176			\$2,675,182
22 6,967				1,693,318 63 6,967
				330,379
483		\$10,627,983		10,628,466
			\$89,746	89,746
			2,792,482	2,792,482
\$7,627	\$68,176	\$10,627,983	\$2,882,228	\$18,216,603

(Continued)

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

	Governmental Fund Types			
LIABILITIES, EQUITY AND OTHER CREDITS	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts payable	\$4,255	\$16,275		\$2,733
Accrued wages and benefits.	423,745	20,005		+_,
Compensated absences payable.	3,584	,		
Pension obligation payable	67,292	2,718		
Deferred revenue	1,093,271	300,385	\$204,044	88,518
Contracts payable				381,334
Due to students				
Due to other governments.				
General obligation bonds payable				
Energy conservation notes payable				
Asbestos note payable				
Total liabilities	1,592,147	339,383	204,044	472,585
EQUITY AND OTHER CREDITS:				
Investment in general fixed assets.				
Accumulated deficit				
Fund balances:				
Reserved for encumbrances	33,816	10,989		1,254,592
Reserved for debt service.			88,894	
Reserved for tax revenue unavailable				
for appropriation	4,615	1,278	852	355
Reserved for budget stabilization	94,257			
Reserved for instructional materials	93,787			
Reserved for capital maintenance	8,647			
Unreserved-undesignated	76,550	136,279		217,519
Total equity and other credits	311,672	148,546	89,746	1,472,466
Total liabilities, equity and other credits	\$1,903,819	\$487,929	\$293,790	\$1,945,051

Proprietary Fund Type	Fiduciary Fund Type	Account Gr	201105	
		General	General	Total
		Fixed	Long-Term	(Memorandum
Enterprise	Agency	Assets	Obligations	Only)
\$38				\$23,301
17,092				460,842
12,047			\$466,380	482,011
11,705			36,123	117,838
1,429				1,687,647
				381,334
	\$15,310			15,310
	18,641			18,641
			2,233,350	2,233,350
			28,284	28,284
			118,091	118,091
42,311	33,951		2,882,228	5,566,649
		\$10,627,983		10,627,983
(34,684)		÷,,		(34,684)
				1,299,397
				88,894
				7,100
				94,257
				93,787
				9,647
	34,225			463,573
(34,684)	34,225	10,627,983		12,649,954
\$7,627	\$68,176	\$10,627,983	\$2,882,228	\$18,216,603

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

_	Governmental Fund Types				
	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Total (Memorandum Only)
Revenues:					
From local sources:					
Taxes	\$1,058,471	\$320,170	\$215,411	\$86,924	\$1,680,976
Tuition	35,104				35,104
Earnings on investments.	70,595			255,494	326,089
Other local revenues.	91,367	114,174			205,541
Intergovernmental - State	3,364,696	57,100	19,829	118,640	3,560,265
Intergovernmental - Federal		205,525	·		205,525
Total revenue	4,620,233	696,969	235,240	461,058	6,013,500
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular.	2,310,123	4,918		3,606	2,318,647
	494,044	285,352		10,470	789,866
Vocational	69,615	200,002		10,470	69,615
Support services:					
Pupil	149,034				149,034
Instructional staff.	191,508	1,909			193,417
Board of Education.	16,828				16,828
Administration	397,038	9,431			406,469
Fiscal	125,980	5,160	2,536	1,399	135,075
Business	42,473	845			43,318
Operations and maintenance	364,847	129,519			494,366
Pupil transportation.	228,749	96,038		17,691	342,478
Extracurricular activities	78,953	99,177			178,130
Facilities services	6,075			6,030,619	6,036,694
Principal retirement			88,836		88,836
Interest and fiscal charges			113,912		113,912
Total expenditures	4,475,267	632,349	205,284	6,063,785	11,376,685
Excess (deficiency) of revenues					
over (under) expenditures.	144,966	64,620	29,956	(5,602,727)	(5,363,185)
Other financing sources (uses):					
Operating transfers in		13,157			13,157
Operating transfers out	(20,966)	-, -			(20,966)
Proceeds from sale of assets	601				601
Total other financing sources (uses)	(20,365)	13,157			(7,208)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over (under)					
expenditures and other financing (uses) .	124,601	77,777	29,956	(5,602,727)	(5,370,393)
Fund balance, July 1	187,181 (110)	70,769	59,790	7,075,193	7,392,933 (110)
Fund balance, June 30	\$311,672	\$148,546	\$89,746	\$1,472,466	\$2,022,430
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#### 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			s	Special Revenue		
_	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance: Favorable _(Unfavorable)	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance: Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Revenues:							
From local sources:							
Taxes	\$1,008,500	\$1,056,598	\$48,098	\$290,887	\$318,892	\$28,005	
Tuition	33,506	35,104	1,598				
Earnings on investments	67,381	70,595	3,214				
Other local revenues	39,619	41,509	1,890	104,700	114,780	10,080	
Intergovernmental - State	3,219,051	3,372,577	153,526	52,086	57,100	5,014	
Intergovernmental - Federal	4 000 057	4 570 000		187,476	205,525	18,049	
Total revenues	4,368,057	4,576,383	208,326	635,149	696,297	61,148	
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular	2,429,606	2,352,644	76,962	16,000	4,918	11,082	
Special	498,858	491,677	7,181	306,064	300,310	5,754	
Vocational	49,840	69,569	(19,729)				
Other	2,000		2,000				
Support services:							
Pupil	153,220	152,094	1,126				
Instructional staff	169,422	190,517	(21,095)		1,909	(1,909)	
Board of Education	18,275	16,828	1,447				
Administration	469,985	414,754	55,231	5,000	8,830	(3,830)	
Fiscal	156,350	129,586	26,764	4,940	5,160	(220)	
Business	22,262	42,593	(20,331)	1,400	845	555	
Operations and maintenance	425,563	376,344	49,219	182,610	130,287	52,323	
Pupil transportation	307,157	265,274	41,883	110,500	116,993	(6,493)	
Extracurricular activities	151,950	79,021	72,929	103,486	101,167	2,319	
Facilities services	6,075	6,075					
Debt service:							
Principal retirement							
Interest and fiscal charges							
Total expenditures	4,860,563	4,586,976	273,587	730,000	670,419	59,581	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues							
over (under) expenditures	(492,506)	(10,593)	481,913	(94,851)	25,878	120,729	
Other financing sources (uses):							
Refund of prior year's expenditures	52,895	55,418	2,523				
Operating transfers in	148,332	155,406	7,074	12,895	14,136	1,241	
Operating transfers (out)	(139,437)	(176,372)	(36,935)	(639)	(979)	(340)	
Advances in	68,384	71,645	3,261				
Advances (out)							
Proceeds of sale of fixed assets	574	601	27				
Total other financing sources (uses)	130,748	106,698	(24,050)	12,256	13,157	901	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and							
other financing sources over (under)							
expenditures and other financing (uses)	(361,758)	96,105	457,863	(82,595)	39,035	121,630	
Fund balances, July 1	632,651	632,651		101,956	101,956		
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	42,312	42,312		21,406	21,406		
Fund balances, June 30	\$313,205	\$771,068	\$457,863	\$40,767	\$162,397	\$121,630	

	Debt Service		(	Capital Projects		Total	(Memorandum o	only)
Revised Budget	Actual	Variance: Favorable (Unfavorable)	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance: Favorable (Unfavorable)	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance: Favorable (Unfavorable)
<b>*</b> + • • • <b>•</b> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	<b>AA</b> <i>A</i> <b>AAAAAAAAAAAAA</b>	004 400	<b>6</b> 4 <b>66</b> 7 <b>6</b> 44	<b>6</b> 00 <b>5</b> 00				
\$193,371	\$214,559	\$21,188	\$1,067,941	\$86,568	(\$981,373)	\$2,560,699	\$1,676,617	(\$884,082
			3,147,113	255,107	(2,892,006)	33,506 3,214,494	35,104 325,702	1,598 (2,888,792
			5, 147, 115	255,107	(2,092,000)	144,319	156,289	(2,000,792
17,871	19,829	1,958	1,468,370	119,027	(1,349,343)	4,757,378	3,568,533	(1,188,845
, -	-,	,	,,	-,-	()/	187,476	205,525	18,049
211,242	234,388	23,146	5,683,424	460,702	(5,222,722)	10,897,872	5,967,770	(4,930,102
			20,000	3,606	16,394	2,465,606	2,361,168	104,438
			6,793	10,471	(3,678)	811,715	802,458	9,257
						49,840 2,000	69,569	(19,729 2,000
						153,220	152,094	1,126
						169,422	192,426	(23,004
						18,275	16,828	1,447
						474,985	423,584	51,401
22,470	2,536	19,934	1,650	1,399	251	185,410	138,681	46,729
						23,662	43,438	(19,776
			10,000		10,000	618,173	506,631	111,542
			38,143	17,691	20,452	455,800	399,958	55,842
			44,500	88,316	(43,816)	299,936	268,504	31,432
			9,378,916	7,328,307	2,050,609	9,384,991	7,334,382	2,050,609
88,836	88,836					88,836	88,836	
115,099	113,912	1,187				115,099	113,912	1,187
226,405	205,284	21,121	9,500,002	7,449,790	2,050,212	15,316,970	12,912,469	2,404,501
(15,163)	29,104	44,267	(3,816,578)	(6,989,088)	(3,172,510)	(4,419,098)	(6,944,699)	(2,525,601)
						52,895	55,418	2,523
						161,227	169,542	8,315
						(140,076)	(177,351)	(37,275
						68,384	71,645	3,261
				(71,645)	(71,645)		(71,645)	(71,645
						574	601	27
				(71,645)	(71,645)	143,004	48,210	(94,794
(15,163)	29,104	44,267	(3,816,578)	(7,060,733)	(3,244,155)	(4,276,094)	(6,896,489)	(2,620,395
50 700	E0 700		3 816 577	3 916 577		4 610 074	1 610 074	
59,790	59,790		3,816,577 3,831,181	3,816,577 3,831,181		4,610,974 3,894,899	4,610,974 3,894,899	
\$44,627	\$88,894	\$44,267	\$3,831,180	\$587,025	(\$3,244,155)	\$4,229,779	\$1,609,384	(\$2,620,395

# COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED DEFICIT PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000

	Proprietary Fund Type
	Enterprise
Operating revenues:	
Tuition and fees	\$14,979
Sales/charges for services	146,326
Total operating revenues.	161,305
Operating expenses:	
Personal services	131,409
Contract services	4,189
Materials and supplies.	118,426
Other.	254
Depreciation.	259
Total operating expenses	254,537
Operating loss	(93,232)
Nonoperating revenues:	
Operating grants	60,717
Federal commodities	18,557
Total nonoperating revenues	79,274
Net loss before operating transfers	(13,958)
Operating transfers in	7,809
Net income	(6,149)
Accumulated deficit, July 1	(28,535)
Accumulated deficit, June 30	(\$34,684)

#### COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000

	Proprietary Fund Type
	Enterprise
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Cash received from tuition and fees	\$14,999
Cash received from sales/service charges	146,326
Cash payments for personal services	(127,071)
Cash payments for contract services	(4,189)
Cash payments for supplies and materials	(98,943)
Cash payments for other expenses	(254)
Net cash used in	
operating activities	(69,132)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:	
Cash received from operating grants	60,717
Transfers in from other funds	7,809
Net cash provided by noncapital	
financing activities.	68,526
Net decrease in	
cash and cash equivalents	(606)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.	761
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$155
Reconciliation of operating loss to	
net cash used in operating activities:	
Operating loss	(\$93,232)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss	
to net cash used in operating activities:	
Depreciation	259
Federal donated commodities	18,557
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Decrease in supplies inventory	3,274
Decrease in accounts receivable	20
Increase in accounts payable	38
Decrease in accrued wages & benefits	(740)
Decrease in compensated absences payable.	(967)
Increase in pension obligation payable	6,045
Decrease in deferred revenue.	(2,386)
Net cash used in	
operating activities	(\$69,132)

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#### NOTES TO GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2000

### 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Bristol Local School District (the "District") is located in Trumbull County and encompasses all of the Village of Bristol, and all or part of surrounding townships.

The District is organized under Sections 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 District is vested in the Board of Education, consisting of five members elected at large for staggered four year terms.

The District is the 511<sup>th</sup> largest by enrollment among the 660 public and community school districts in the State. It currently operates one elementary school and one comprehensive middle/high school. The District is staffed by 35 non-certified and 66 certificated personnel to provide services to approximately 1,013 students and other community members.

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The general purpose financial statements (GPFS) 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.

### A. Reporting Entity

The District's reporting entity has been defined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, <u>The Financial Reporting Entity</u>, 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 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.

#### Joint Venture Without Equity Interest

The Northeast Ohio Management Information Network (NEOMIN) is a joint venture among 28 school districts and 2 county educational service centers. The joint venture was formed for the

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

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

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 NEOMIN 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 contribution. NEOMIN is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of superintendents of the member school districts. The degree of control exercised by any school district is limited to its representation on the Board. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, the District does not have any equity interest in NEOMIN because a residual interest in the net resources of a joint venture upon dissolution is not equivalent to an equity interest. Financial information is available from Lori Simione, Treasurer for the Trumbull County Educational Service Center, (fiscal agent), at 347 N. Park Avenue, Warren, Ohio 44481.

The District is also a participant in a public entity risk sharing pool, discussed in Note 10.

### 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.

# **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 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.

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

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

<u>Capital Projects Funds</u> - 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).

#### 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 are the District's Proprietary Fund Types:

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> - 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 appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

### FIDUCIARY FUNDS

<u>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 Agency Funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations, or have measurement focus. Agency funds are reported on a cash basis, with note disclosure regarding items which, in other fund types, would be subject to accrual.

# 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.

<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.

#### 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 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.

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

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

All Proprietary funds 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 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 taxes, (to the extent they are intended to finance the current fiscal year), interest, and accounts (student fees and tuition). 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 advances 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 Section 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 exception: general long-term obligation principal and interest are reported only when due; and 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 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 in 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:

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

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

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

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

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

	Increase
General Fund	\$ 484,437
Special Revenue Funds	60,806
Capital Projects Funds	548,393
Enterprise Funds	73,367
Total Net Increase	<u>\$1,167,003</u>

9. 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 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 reserve to the fund balance on a GAAP basis (Exhibit 1) and as the equivalent of expenditures on a non-GAAP budgetary basis (Exhibit 3) 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 Cash Equivalents

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" (both unrestricted and restricted) on the combined balance sheet.

During fiscal 2000, investments were limited to the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) and money market funds.

Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as money market funds 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.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the General fund, unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. Interest revenue credited to the General fund during fiscal 2000 amounted to \$70,595, which included \$28,792 assigned from other District funds.

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)

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (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. Fixed Assets and Depreciation

1. 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 \$250 and a useful life of less than five 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, nor is interest on debt issued to construct or acquire general fixed assets. 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. 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 Furniture, Fixtures and	25-50
Minor Equipment Vehicles	5-20 4-6

#### H. Intergovernmental Revenues

In Governmental funds, intergovernmental revenues such as entitlements and non-reimbursable grants (to the extent such grants and entitlements relate to the current fiscal year) are recorded as receivables and revenue when measurable and available. 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 non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which they are measurable and earned. The District currently participates in various state and federal programs categorized as follows:

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

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

#### Entitlements

<u>General Fund</u> State Foundation Program State Property Tax Relief School Bus Funding <u>Special Revenue Funds</u> Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid State Property Tax Relief

Debt Service Fund State Property Tax Relief

Capital Projects Fund State Property Tax Relief

#### Non-Reimbursable Grants

Special Revenue Funds Title VI-B Title I Title VI Teacher Development Non-Reimbursable Grants - (cont.)

Special Revenue Funds - (cont.) Education Management Information System Partnership 2000 School Net Professional Development

<u>Capital Projects Funds</u> School Net Technology Equity Emergency Building Repair Ohio School Facilities Commission

Reimbursable Grants

<u>General Fund</u> Driver Education Reimbursement Tutor Reimbursement <u>Enterprise Funds</u> National School Lunch Program National School Milk Program

Grants and entitlements amounted to approximately 61% of the District's operating revenue during the 2000 fiscal year.

#### I. 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 GASB Statement No. 16, <u>Accounting for Compensated</u> <u>Absences</u>, 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 <u>or</u> 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, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for severance on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees age fifty (50) or greater with at least ten (10) years of service and all employees with at least fifteen (15) years of service regardless of their 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.

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

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

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.

### J. 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.

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

# K. 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, tax advance unavailable for appropriation, budget stabilization, instructional materials, and capital maintenance. The reserve for property taxes represents taxes recognized as revenue under GAAP, but not available for appropriation under State statute. The unreserved portions of fund equity reflected for the Governmental funds are available for use within the specific purposes of those funds.

#### L. 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 Materials	Capital <u>Maintenance</u>	Budget Stabilization
Set-aside cash balance as of July 1, 1999 Current year set-aside requirement Current year offsets	\$0 106,902 (13,115)	\$0 106,902	\$58,623 35,634
Qualifying disbursements		<u>(98,255</u> )	
Total, June 30, 2000	93,787	8,647	94,257
Cash balance carried forward to FY 2000	<u>\$ 93,787</u>	<u>\$ 8,647</u>	<u>\$94,257</u>

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

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

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

Amount restricted for budget stabilization	\$ 94,257
Amount restricted for capital maintenance	8,647
Amount restricted for instructional materials	<u>93,787</u>
Total restricted assets	\$196,691

#### **M. Interfund Transactions**

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

- 1. 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 show 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.
- 3. 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.

# N. Restricted Assets

Restricted assets in the General fund represent cash and cash equivalents set aside to establish a budget stabilization and other reserves. This reserve is 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. A fund balance reserve has also been established. See Note 2. L. for statutory reserves.

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

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

#### O. Statement of Cash Flows

In September 1989, GASB issued Statement No. 9, <u>Reporting Cash Flows of Proprietary and</u> <u>Nonexpendable Trust Funds and Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting</u>. The District has presented (Exhibit 5) a statement of cash flows for its Enterprise funds. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the District considers cash equivalents to include 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, <u>Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities</u> <u>That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting</u>. This Statement is effective for financial statements beginning after December 15, 1993. 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.

#### Q. 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.

#### R. Memorandum Only - Total Columns

Total columns on the GPFS 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 GAAP. Neither is such data comparable to a consolidation. Interfund eliminations have not been made in the aggregation of this data.

# 3. ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

#### A. Deficit Fund Balances/Retained Earnings

Fund balance/retained earnings at June 30, 2000 included the following individual fund deficits:

	Deficit Balance	
Special Revenue Funds Management Information Systems Title VI	\$ (600) (51)	
Enterprise Funds Food Service	(24,390)	

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

#### 3. ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

These GAAP 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 require the classification of 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 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 (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the Treasurer by the financial institution or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

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

- 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 or interest by the United States;
- 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;

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

#### 4. EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

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

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 and Reverse Repurchase Agreements</u>.

*Deposits:* At year-end the carrying amount of the District's deposits was \$(97,801) and the bank balance was \$46,888. The entire bank balance was covered by federal depository insurance. Although all State statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, non-compliance with federal requirements would potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

*Investments:* Investments are 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 securities held by the District. 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 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
Money Market - Repo Account Not Subject to Categorization: Investment in State	\$72,170	\$ 72,170
Treasurer's Investment Pool Total Investments	<u>\$72,170</u>	<u>\$3,031,192</u> <u>\$3,103,362</u>

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

# 4. EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

A reconciliation between the classifications of cash and cash equivalents 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:

	Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	Investments
Per GASB Statement No. 9 Investments of the Cash Management Pool:	\$ 3,005,561	
Money Market - Repo Account Investment in STAR Ohio GASB Statement No. 3	(72,170) <u>(3,031,192</u> ) <u>\$ (97,801</u> )	\$    72,170 <u>    3,031,192</u> <u>\$3,103,362</u>

### 5. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

The following is a reconciliation of the District's operating transfers during fiscal year 2000:

	Transfers In	Transfers Out
General Fund		\$(20,966)
Special Revenue Funds Emergency Levy EMIS	\$12,518 639	
Enterprise Funds Uniform School Supplies Food Service	4,086 3,723	
Total	<u>\$20,966</u>	<u>\$(20,966</u> )

#### 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.

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

### 6. PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

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, which is assessed 50% of market value, 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 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 are collected are as follows:

	1999 Second-Half Collections		2000 First-Half Collections	
	Amount Percent		Amount	Percent
Agricultural/Residential and Other Real Estate Public Utility Personal Tangible Personal Property	\$42,850,720 88.61 4,366,630 9.03 <u>1,142,651 2.36</u> <u>\$48,360,001 100.00</u>		\$55,098,750 3,784,950 <u>1,192,258</u> <u>\$60,075,958</u>	91.72 6.30 <u>1.98</u> <u>100.00</u>
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation: Operations Debt Service Permanent Improvement	\$37.50 4.10 2.50		\$33.59 3.50 2.50	)

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20.

The Trumbull County Treasurer collects property taxes 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.

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

### 6. PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

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 Section 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 \$4,615 in the General fund, \$852 in the Debt Service fund, \$355 in the permanent Improvements fund, \$1,207 in the Emergency Levy fund, and \$71 in the Classroom Facilities fund.

#### 7. RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2000 consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees), and intergovernmental grants and entitlements (intended to finance the current fiscal 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 fiscal year guarantee of Federal funds.

A summary of the principal items of receivables follows:

	Amounts
General Fund Taxes - Current and Delinquent	\$1,097,886
Special Revenue Fund Taxes - Current and Delinquent	301,663
Debt Service Fund Taxes - Current and Delinquent	204,896
Capital Projects Fund Taxes - Current and Delinquent	88,873

#### 8. FIXED ASSETS

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

	Balance July 1, 1999	Increase	Decrease	Balance <u>June 30, 2000</u>
Land/improvements Buildings/improvements Furniture/equipment Vehicles Construction in progress	\$ 134,582 1,290,786 1,216,570 321,659 <u>1,634,402</u>	\$ 488,685 22,662 52,252 5,960,162	\$ (5,092) _(488,685)	\$ 134,582 1,779,471 1,234,140 373,911 7,105,879
Total	<u>\$4,597,999</u>	<u>\$6,523,761</u>	<u>\$(493,777</u> )	<u>\$10,627,983</u>

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

# 8. FIXED ASSETS - (Continued)

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

Furniture and equipment	\$ 87	7,102
Less: accumulated depreciation	(86	6 <u>,619</u> )
Net fixed assets	\$	483

### 9. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

During the 1998 fiscal year, the District issued \$2,333,870 in general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of equipment and facilities. These bonds are general obligations of the District, for which the full faith and credit of the District are pledged for repayment. Accordingly, such unmatured obligations of the District are accounted for in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group. Payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the Debt Service fund. The source of payment is derived from a current 3.50 mill bonded debt tax levy.

These general obligation bonds represent the amount of the construction project that the District itself was required to finance, in accordance with the terms of a facilities grant from the Ohio School Facilities Commission (OSFC), as further detailed in Note 15.C. OSFC will make quarterly disbursements to the District as the project is completed.

In conjunction with the 3.50 mills which support the bond issue, the District also passed in fiscal 1998 a .5 mill levy to ultimately fund the maintenance costs of the new facility. Tax revenue from this levy has been reported in the Special Revenue funds.

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

Purpose	Interest Rate	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Original Amount	Balance 07/01/99	Retired During Fiscal 2000	Balance 06/30/00
Additions & Renovations	5.25%	12/23/97	12/23/22	<u>\$2,333,870</u>	\$2,283,870	<u>\$(50,520</u> )	\$2,233,350
				<u>\$2,333,870</u>	<u>\$2,283,870</u>	<u>\$(50,520</u> )	<u>\$2,233,350</u>

Energy conservation notes outstanding are general obligations of the District, for which the District's full faith and credit are pledged for repayment. Accordingly, these notes are accounted for in the General Long-Term Debt Obligations Group. Payments of principal and interest relating to these notes are recorded as expenditures in the Debt Service fund; however, unlike general obligation bonds, Ohio statute allows for the issuance of energy conservation notes without voter approval, and the subsequent repayment of the notes from operating revenues.

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

### 9. LONG -TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

**B.** The following is a description of the District's energy conservation notes outstanding as of June 30, 2000:

<u>Purpose</u>	Interest Rate	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Balance 07/01/1999	Retired in Fiscal 2000	Balance 06/30/2000
Energy Conservation Notes	s 4.50%	01/30/94	01/31/01	<u>\$ 55,562</u>	<u>\$(27,278</u> )	<u>\$28,284</u>
				<u>\$55,562</u>	<u>\$(27,278)</u>	<u>\$28,284</u>

C. In fiscal 1993, the District received a loan from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for an asbestos abatement project. The loan is interest free as long as the District remains current on repayment. This loan is a general obligation of the District for which the full faith and credit of the District are pledged for repayment. The outstanding balance of the loan is reported in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group. Payments are recorded as expenditures of the Debt Service fund, from current operating revenue. The following schedule describes the loan outstanding at June 30, 2000:

Purpose	Interest	Issue	Maturity	Outstanding	Retired	Outstanding
	Rate	Date	Date	07/01/1999	in 2000	06/30/2000
Asbestos Abatement	None	4/30/93	05/30/13	<u>\$129,129</u>	<u>\$(11,038</u> )	<u>\$118,091</u>

**D.** Principal and interest requirements to retire general obligation bonds, energy conservation notes, and the asbestos loan, outstanding at June 30, 2000, are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	General Obligation Bonds	Energy Conservation <u>Notes</u>	Asbestos Loan	Total
2001	\$ 162,240	\$29,241	\$ 11,038	\$ 202,519
	2002	164,707		11,038
175,745				
2003	166,905		11,038	177,943
2004	178,628		11,038	189,666
2005	179,865		11,308	190,903
2006 - 2010	907,303		55,190	962,493
2011 - 2015	890,195		7,711	897,906
2016 - 2020	912,761			912,761
2021 - 2022	394,818			394,818
Total	3,957,422	29,241	118,091	4,104,754
Less: Interest	(1,724,072)	(957)		(1,725,029)
Total	<u>\$ 2,233,350</u>	<u>\$28,284</u>	<u>\$118,091</u>	<u>\$ 2,379,725</u>

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

# 9. LONG -TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

**E.** 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 benefit obligation will ultimately be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid.

	Balance 07/01/99	Increase	Decrease	Balance 06/30/00
Compensated Absences General Obligation Bonds	\$ 396,119 2,283,870	\$82,129	\$ (11,868) (50,520)	\$ 466,380 2,233,350
Energy Conservation Notes	, ,		(27,278)	28,284
Asbestos Loan	129,129		(11,038)	118,091
Pension Obligation Payable	46,980	36,123	(46,980)	36,123
Total General Long-Term Obligations	<u>\$2,911,660</u>	<u>\$118,252</u>	<u>\$(147,684</u> )	<u>\$2,882,228</u>

### F. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt 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 un-voted 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 \$3,263,232 (including available funds of \$89,746), an unvoted debt margin of \$60,076, and an unvoted energy conservation debt margin of \$512,400.

#### 10. RISK MANAGEMENT

#### A. Comprehensive

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The District maintains comprehensive commercial insurance coverage for real property, building contents, vehicles, and general liability.

Vehicle policies include liability coverage for bodily injury and property damage. The liability limits are \$500,000 for each accident, medical coverage of \$5,000 per person, and uninsured motorist of \$500,000 for each accident with a collision deductible of \$500.

Real property and contents are fully insured. Real property is 90% co-insured. Limits of insurance on real property and equipment are \$6,605,800 with a deductible of \$1,000.

The District liability policy has a limit of \$1,000,000 for each occurrence and \$3,000,000 aggregate. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. There has been no significant reductions in amounts of insurance coverage from fiscal 1999.

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

### 10. RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

#### B. Health Self Insurance

The District has joined together with other school districts in the State to form the Trumbull County School Insurance Consortium Association, a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for 16 member school districts in Trumbull County. The District pays a monthly premium to Trumbull County School Insurance Consortium Association for its insurance coverage. It is intended that the Trumbull County School Insurance Consortium Association will be self-supporting through member premiums. The monthly premium includes a specific and aggregate stoploss premium paid to General American Insurance. The specific individual stoploss is \$100,000 per year. The aggregate stoploss is 105% of yearly anticipate claims.

The District provides health, vision and life insurance coverage for employees. The health insurance coverage is administered by United Healthcare, a third party administrator. Vision Service Plan administers the vision coverage. Medical Life Insurance Company provides the life insurance coverage. The District pays the insurance premiums, as a fringe benefit for the employees.

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.

#### 11. SEGMENT INFORMATION - ENTERPRISE FUNDS

The District maintains two Enterprise funds to account for the operations of food service and uniform school supplies. 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.

Operating Revenue	Service \$146,326	Supplies \$14,979	<u>Total</u> \$161,305
Depreciation	259		259
Operating Loss	(88,520)	(4,712)	(93,232)
Non-operating Revenue: Operating grants Donated Federal Commodities	60,717 18,557		60,717 18,557
Operating Transfers In	3,723	4,086	7,809
Net Income (Loss)	(5,523)	(626)	(6,149)
Net Working Capital	(12,826)	177	(12,649)
Total Assets	7,449	177	7,626
Long-Term Liabilities			
Payable From Fund Revenues	12,047		12,047
Total Fund Equity	(24,390)	177	(24,213)
Encumbrances outstanding as of 6/30/00		155	155

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

# 12. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

### A. School Employees Retirement System

The District contributes to the School Employees Retirement System of Ohio (SERS), a costsharing 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 \$110,043, \$100,296, and \$90,624, respectively; 50 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2000 and 100 percent for the fiscal years 1999 and 1998. \$54,720, representing 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 obligations to STRS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2000, 1999, and 1998 were \$351,816, \$338,220, and \$327,576, respectively; 85 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2000 and 100 percent for the fiscal years 1999 and 1998. \$54,056, representing the unpaid contribution for fiscal year 2000, is recorded as a liability within the respective funds.

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

### 12. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

#### 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, no members of the Board of Education have elected Social Security.

#### 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 pay a portion of the 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. Through June 30, 2000, the Board allocated employer contributions equal to 8 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Reserve Fund. For the District, this amount equaled \$201,038 during fiscal 2000.

STRS pays health care benefits from the Health Care Reserve Fund. The balance in the Fund was \$2.783 billion at June 30, 1999. For the year ended June 30, 1999, net health care costs paid by STRS were \$249,929,000 and STRS had 95,796 eligible benefit recipients.

For SERS, coverage is made available to service retirees with ten or more years of qualifying service credit, and 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 2.15 percent for fiscal year 1999. In addition, SERS levies a surcharge to fund health care benefits equal to 14 percent of the difference between a minimum pay and the member's pay, pro-rated for partial service credit. For fiscal year 2000, the minimum pay has been established at \$12,400. 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, were \$126,380,984 and the target level was \$189.6 million. At June 30, 1999, SERS had net assets available for payment of health care benefits of \$188 million. SERS had approximately 51,000 participants currently receiving health care benefits. For the District, the amount to fund health care benefits, including surcharge, equaled \$58,063 during the 2000 fiscal year.

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

#### 14. BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance is done on a GAAP basis, 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);
- (d) Intrafund transfers have been presented as other financing sources (uses) on a budget basis. Intrafund transfers have been eliminated for GAAP basis reporting purposes.

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 (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses

	Governmental Fund Types			
	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Project
Budget basis	\$ 96,105	\$39,035	\$29,104	\$(7,060,733)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	43,850	672	852	356
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	76,849	14,237		116,852
Net adjustment for other financing sources (uses)	(127,063)			71,645
Encumbrances (budget basis)	34,860	23,833		1,269,153
GAAP basis	<u>\$ 124,601</u>	<u>\$77,777</u>	<u>\$29,956</u>	<u>\$(5,602,727</u> )

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

#### 15. CONTINGENCIES

#### 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 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 not involved in litigation as either plaintiff or defendant.

### C. State School Funding Decision

On March 24, 1997, the Ohio Supreme Court rendered a decision declaring certain portions of the Ohio school funding plan unconstitutional. The Court stayed the effect of its ruling for one year to allow the 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 total support of \$2,920,461 of school foundation support for its General fund.

In addition, the Court declared the classroom facilities program unconstitutional, because, in the Court's opinion, the program had not been sufficiently funded by the State. The classroom facilities program provided money to build schools and furnish classrooms. As of June 30, 2000, the District has been approved for a total of \$6,750,515 under this program.

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.

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

# 16. OUTSTANDING CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

At June 30, 2000, the District had the following outstanding contractual commitments:

Bristol High School			
	Contract	Amount	Balance
Contractor	Amount	Paid	Remaining
Jack Gibson Construction Co.	\$4,003,430	\$3,543,817	\$ 459,613
Steingass Mechanical Contractors	839,042	761,106	77,936
Thompson Mechanical Contractors	1,101,924	978,708	123,216
R. J. Martin Electrical Contractors	792,009	740,451	51,558
Gable Elevator	90,950	45,475	45,475
Waller-Duman, Inc.	226,350	86,000	140,350
S. S. Kemp & Co.	150,950		150,950
Lesko Assoc., Inc.	594,837	540,119	54,718
Total Contractual Commitments	<u>\$7,799,492</u>	<u>\$6,695,676</u>	<u>\$1,103,816</u>

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STATE OF OHIO OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR

JIM PETRO, AUDITOR OF STATE

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

Bristol Local School District Trumbull County 1845 Greenville Rd. PO Box 260 Bristolville, Ohio 44402-0260

To The Board of Education:

We have audited the accompanying general-purpose financial statements of the Bristol Local School District, Trumbull County, Ohio, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000, and have issued our report thereon dated December 20, 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 School District's general-purpose 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 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 20, 2000.

# Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the School District's internal control over generalpurpose 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 matter 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 of 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 one matter involving the internal control over financial reporting that does not require inclusion in this report, that we have reported to management of the School District in a separate letter dated December 20, 2000. Bristol Local School District Trumbull County Report on Compliance and on Internal Control Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page -2-

This report is intended for the information of management, Board of Education and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Jim Petro Auditor of State

December 20, 2000



STATE OF OHIO OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR

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# **BRISTOL LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**

# **TRUMBULL 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.

Susan Babbett

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED FEBRUARY 13, 2001