Basic Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2007

With

Independent Auditors' Report



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Board of Education Batavia Local School District 800 Bauer Avenue Batavia, Ohio 45103

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditors' Report* of the Batavia Local School District, Clermont County, prepared by Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co., for the audit period July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2007. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The Batavia Local School District is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Saylor

February 26, 2008



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Education Batavia Local School District:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Batavia Local School District (the School District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2007, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the School District's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Governmental 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 the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the School District as of June 30, 2007, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 22, 2008 on our consideration of the School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 3 through 11 and 44 through 45, respectively, are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

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

Clark, Schafer, Harhett & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio January 22, 2008

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Unaudited)

This discussion and analysis provides key information from management highlighting the overall financial performance of the Batavia Local School District for the year ended June 30, 2007. This is meant to be an easily readable summary of the most important financial information regarding the accompanying financial statements. Please read it in conjunction with the School District's financial statements.

Financial Highlights

Major financial highlights for fiscal year 2007 are listed below:

- ✓ The assets of the School District exceeded its liabilities at year-end by \$7.9 million. However, \$3.9 million is invested in capital assets, net of related debt.
- ✓ In total, net assets increased by approximately \$136,000.
- ✓ The School District had \$17.4 million in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$1.6 million of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenue of \$15.9 million, made up primarily of property taxes and State Foundation payments provided the majority of funding for these programs.
- ✓ The General Fund balance increased by approximately \$89,000 from \$1,121,062 at June 30, 2006 to \$1,210,459 at June 30, 2007.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the School District's basic financial statements. The School District's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

BATAVIA LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2007 Unaudited

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the School District's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net assets presents information on all of the School District's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the School District is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal years (e.g. uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the School District that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the School District include instruction, support services, administration, operation and maintenance of plant, and extracurricular activities. The business-type activities of the School District include food services and uniform school supplies.

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The School District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the School District can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for government activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between government funds and governmental activities.

BATAVIA LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2007 Unaudited

The School District accounts for its activities using many individual funds. The most significant funds are reported in separate columns in the governmental fund financial statements. These statements provide detailed information about the individual major funds — unlike the government-wide financial statements, which report on the School District as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by State law. Also, the School District may also establish separate funds to show that it is meeting legal requirements for using grants or other money.

Proprietary funds. The School District utilizes enterprise funds, which report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. Proprietary funds provide the same information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the School District's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is similar to proprietary funds.

Notes to the basic financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Other information. In addition to basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also contains required supplementary information concerning the budget of the General Fund

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

A. Net assets at year-end

The following table presents a condensed summary of the School District's overall financial position at June 30, 2007 and 2006:

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>		Business <u>Activi</u>	• •	<u>Total</u>		
	<u>FY07</u>	<u>FY06</u>	FY07	FY06	<u>FY07</u>	FY06	
Current and other assets	\$ 13,034,834	11,839,061	397,734	332,498	13,432,568	12,171,559	
Capital assets	10,475,147	11,169,377	24,821	31,500	10,499,968	11,200,877	
Total assets	23,509,981	23,008,438	422,555	363,998	23,932,536	23,372,436	
Long-term liabilities	7,266,849	7,533,607	6,373	8,713	7,273,222	7,542,320	
Other liabilities	8,705,280	8,012,600	53,063	52,637	8,758,343	8,065,237	
Total liabilities	15,972,129	15,546,207	59,436	61,350	16,031,565	15,607,557	
Net assets:							
Invested in capital							
assets, net of debt	3,918,474	4,183,325	24,821	31,500	3,943,295	4,214,825	
Restricted:							
For debt service	2,331,954	2,078,289	-	-	2,331,954	2,078,289	
Other purposes	390,593	252,109	-	-	390,593	252,109	
Unrestricted	896,831	948,508	338,298	271,148	1,235,129	1,219,656	
Total net assets	\$ 7,537,852	7,462,231	363,119	302,648	7,900,971	7,764,879	

The increase in current assets of the governmental activities is primarily related to an increase in cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$1.7 million as the result of increase in investment earnings and intergovernmental revenue. Investment earnings increased due to improved market rates during the fiscal year while intergovernmental revenue increased due to increases in federal program allocations as well as new competitive grants the School District was awarded. Capital assets decreased approximately \$694,000 due to current depreciation exceeding purchases of capital assets.

Other liabilities increased primarily related to an increase in unearned revenue of approximately \$745,000. The majority of taxes receivable are deferred since they are intended to fund the upcoming fiscal year. Thus, as taxes receivable increase, generally deferred revenue will increase as well. The decrease in long-term liabilities is due to the scheduled payments on outstanding general obligation bonds and lease-purchase agreements.

B. Governmental and Business-type Activities during fiscal year 2007

The following table presents a condensed summary of the School District's activities during fiscal year 2007 and 2006 and the resulting change in net assets:

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>			ss-Type vities	<u>Total</u>		
	FY07	FY06	FY07	FY06	FY07	FY06	
Revenues:							
Program revenues:							
Charges for services and sales	\$ 567,138	132,075	468,073	477,119	1,035,211	609,194	
Operating grants and contributions	955,104	967,079	417,261	296,927	1,372,365	1,264,006	
Capital grants and contributions	34,983	8,747	<u>-</u>		34,983	8,747	
Total program revenues	1,557,225	1,107,901	885,334	774,046	2,442,559	1,881,947	
General revenues:							
Property taxes	7,076,264	8,594,857	-	-	7,076,264	8,594,857	
Grants and entitlements	8,445,413	7,392,119	-	-	8,445,413	7,392,119	
Investment earnings	302,230	196,637	-	-	302,230	196,637	
Miscellaneous	115,218	209,572	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u>	115,218	209,572	
Total general revenues	15,939,125	16,393,185			15,939,125	16,393,185	
Total revenues	17,496,350	17,501,086	885,334	774,046	18,381,684	18,275,132	
Expenses:							
Instruction	10,708,024	9,412,253	-	-	10,708,024	9,412,253	
Support services:							
Pupil	450,724	426,388	-	-	450,724	426,388	
Instructional staff	506,666	492,922	-	-	506,666	492,922	
Board of Education	66,129	116,359	-	-	66,129	116,359	
Administration	1,514,875	1,355,931	-	-	1,514,875	1,355,931	
Fiscal	467,584	405,201	-	-	467,584	405,201	
Operation and maintenance of plant	1,364,090	1,382,124	-	-	1,364,090	1,382,124	
Pupil transportation	1,259,413	1,189,949	-	-	1,259,413	1,189,949	
Central	7,171	70	-	-	7,171	70	
Non-instructional services	468,614	439,522	-	-	468,614	439,522	
Interest and fiscal charges	607,439	360,842	-	-	607,439	360,842	
Food services	-	-	713,286	600,452	713,286	600,452	
Uniform school supplies			111,577	134,929	111,577	134,929	
Total expenses	17,420,729	15,581,561	824,863	735,381	18,245,592	16,316,942	
Change in net assets	\$ 75,621	1,919,525	60,471	38,665	136,092	1,958,190	

Of the total governmental activities revenues of \$17,496,350, \$1,557,225 (9%) is from program revenue. This means that the government relies on general revenues to fund the majority of the cost of services provided to the citizens. Of those general revenues, 44% (\$7,076,264) comes from property tax levies and 53% (\$8,445,413) is from state funding. The School District's operations are reliant upon its property tax levy and the state's foundation program.

Property taxes declined by approximately \$1.5 million. The School District personal property tax declined by approximately \$500,000 due to the phase out of this tax. The remaining decline was due to a reduction in the amount available for advance from the County Auditor at year-end in comparison to the prior year. Only those amounts available for advance are recognized as revenue and the amount available can fluctuate based on a number of factors including the timing of tax bills. Grants and entitlements increased approximately \$1.1 million primarily due to increases in state foundation funding for increased enrollment. Total expenditures increased about \$1.8 million due to salary increases and the hiring of additional staff.

Governmental Activities

The following table presents the total cost of each of the government's primary services, and the comparative net cost after deducting the revenues generated by each function. Approximately 9% of the cost of the general government programs was recouped in program revenues. Instruction costs were \$10,708,024 but program revenue contributed to fund 13% of those costs. Thus, general revenues of \$9,332,012 were used to support of remainder of the instruction costs.

The School District's governmental activities net assets increased by \$75,621.

Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services	Program <u>Revenue</u>	Revenues as a % of Total Costs	Net Cost of Services
Instruction Support services Non-instructional services Interest and fiscal charges	\$ 10,708,024 5,636,652 468,614 607,439	1,376,012 54,483 126,730	13% 1% 27% 0%	9,332,012 5,582,169 341,884 607,439
Total	\$ 17,420,729	1,557,225	<u>9%</u>	15,863,504

BATAVIA LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2007 Unaudited

Business-type Activities

Net assets of the business-type activities increased by \$60,471 primarily due to normal operations.

The following table presents the total cost of each of the School District's business segments and the net cost after deducting the revenues generated by each segment. Charges and operating grants paid for 105% of the costs of Food Services.

Business-type Activities

	Total Cost of Services	Program Revenue	Revenues as a % of Total Costs	Net Cost (Revenue) of Services
Food services School supplies	\$ 713,286 111,577	751,687 133,647	105% 120%	(38,401) (22,070)
Total	\$ 824,863	885,334	<u>107%</u>	(60,471)

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S INDIVIDUAL FUNDS

Governmental funds

The School District has two major governmental funds: the General Fund and Debt Service Fund. Assets of these two funds comprise \$12,313,601 (94%) of the total \$13,034,834 governmental funds assets.

General Fund. Fund balance at June 30, 2007 was \$1,210,459, with an unreserved fund balance of \$224,844. The primary reason for the increase in fund balance of \$89,397 was due to the conditions noted above under governmental activities.

Debt Service Fund. Fund balance at June 30, 2007 was \$2,339,507. The Debt Service Fund is used to accumulate resources to pay general obligation bonds. The increase in fund balance of \$283,508 is the result of tax revenues exceeding the annual required debt service payments. The remaining outstanding general obligation bonds will be paid over the next fifteen years.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The schedule comparing the School District's original and final budgets and actual results is included in the required supplementary information. There were no substantive differences between original and final budget.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets

At June 30, 2007, the School District had \$10,499,968 invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings, equipment and vehicles. See Note 4 to the financial statements for more detail.

Capital Assets at Year-End (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmenta	al Activities <u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>		
	<u>FY07</u>	<u>FY06</u>	<u>FY07</u>	FY06	FY07	<u>FY06</u>
Land	\$ 1,230,447	1,230,447	-	-	1,230,447	1,230,447
Land improvements	1,243,360	1,378,051	-	-	1,243,360	1,378,051
Buildings and improvements	7,211,727	7,586,154	-	-	7,211,727	7,586,154
Equipment and furniture	95,112	112,872	24,821	31,500	119,933	144,372
Vehicles	694,501	861,853			694,501	861,853
Total	\$ 10,475,147	11,169,377	24,821	31,500	10,499,968	11,200,877

Debt

The School District paid the required scheduled principal payment of \$127,214 on its general obligation school improvement bonds during the fiscal year. The total general obligation bonds outstanding at year-end were \$5,717,786 with \$109,013 due within one year. The School District's general obligation bonds mature December 1, 2022. See Note 9 to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

A challenge facing the School District is the future of state funds. On December 11, 2002, the Court found the state's school funding system unconstitutional but declined to retain jurisdiction of the matter meaning the decision included no timeline for compliance or accountability for lack of compliance. The School District is currently unable to determine what effect, if any, this decision will have on its future State funding and on its financial operations.

The passage of the State of Ohio's biennial budget bill (HB66) revised the tax law accelerating the phase out of tangible personal property tax. However, it included a hold harmless provision that will reimburse the School District within the first years (2006-2010) of cost revenue phasing out the reimbursement in the (7) subsequent years 2011-2017.

BATAVIA LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2007 Unaudited

The School District is continuing to project increases in enrollment. The School District began open enrollment this school year 2006-2007. Further, the first payments on the five large residential developments with tax increment financing began during 2006-2007.

Another factor facing the School District is the rising cost of health benefits. The School District has projected an increase of 10% in the next year. Other factors include cost of gas to heat the buildings and the cost of fuel for school buses to transport students.

Many non-controllable factors will determine the financial future of the School District such as the stability of the economy, inflation, enrollment projections and the impact of the federal and state legislation, "No Child Left Behind", and the State's ability to maintain or increase educational funding.

REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Treasurer's office at the Batavia Local School District, 800 Bauer Avenue, Batavia, Ohio 45103.

Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2007

		Governmental	Business-Type	
		Activities	Activities	Total
Assets:				
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	5,023,861	380,067	5,403,928
Receivables:				
Taxes		7,816,683	-	7,816,683
Accounts		15,259	3,941	19,200
Intergovernmental		100,424	-	100,424
Supplies inventory		-	13,726	13,726
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		78,607	-	78,607
Nondepreciable capital assets		1,230,447	-	1,230,447
Depreciable capital assets, net		9,244,700	24,821	9,269,521
Total assets		23,509,981	422,555	23,932,536
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable		211,769	1,165	212,934
Accrued wages and benefits		1,234,430	38,666	1,273,096
Intergovernmental payable		337,852	13,232	351,084
Unearned revenue		6,896,928	-	6,896,928
Accrued interest payable		24,301	-	24,301
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year		371,070	-	371,070
Due within more than one year		6,895,779	6,373	6,902,152
Total liabilities		15,972,129	59,436	16,031,565
Net Assets:				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		3,918,474	24,821	3,943,295
Restricted for:		2,210,171	_ 1,0_1	2,2 12,=22
Debt service		2,331,954	_	2,331,954
Other purposes		390,593	_	390,593
Unrestricted		896,831	338,298	1,235,129
Total net assets	\$	7,537,852	363,119	7,900,971
_ 0 +++- 110 + ++++++++++++++++++++++++++	Ψ	7,007,002	505,119	7,500,571

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2007

				Program Revenues			,	Expense) Revenue nanges in Net Asset	
		Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	·	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:	_	<u> </u>				•			
Instruction:									
Regular	\$	7,660,411	440,408	158,425	-	\$	(7,061,578)	-	(7,061,578)
Special education		2,937,903	-	777,179	-		(2,160,724)	-	(2,160,724)
Other instruction		109,710	-	-	-		(109,710)	=	(109,710)
Support services:									
Pupil		450,724	-	-	-		(450,724)	-	(450,724)
Instructional staff		506,666	-	10,500	20,096		(476,070)	=	(476,070)
Board of Education		66,129	-	-	-		(66,129)	=	(66,129)
Administration		1,514,875	-	-	-		(1,514,875)	=	(1,514,875)
Fiscal		467,584	-	-	-		(467,584)	=	(467,584)
Operation and maintenance of plant		1,364,090	-	9,000	-		(1,355,090)	-	(1,355,090)
Pupil transportation		1,259,413	-	-	14,887		(1,244,526)	=	(1,244,526)
Central		7,171	-	-	-		(7,171)	=	(7,171)
Non-instructional services:								=	
Extracurricular activities		468,614	126,730	=	-		(341,884)	-	(341,884)
Interest on long-term debt	_	607,439					(607,439)		(607,439)
Total Governmental Activities	-	17,420,729	567,138	955,104	34,983		(15,863,504)		(15,863,504)
Business-Type Activities:									
Food Service		713,286	334,426	417,261	-		-	38,401	38,401
Uniform School Supplies	_	111,577	133,647					22,070	22,070
Total Business-Type Activities	-	824,863	468,073	417,261				60,471	60,471
	\$	18,245,592	1,035,211	1,372,365	34,983		(15,863,504)	60,471	(15,803,033)
	Gen	eral Revenues:							
			for general purpose	es			6,249,430	_	6,249,430
		erty taxes, levied					826,834	_	826,834
		•	ts not restricted to	specific programs			8,445,413	_	8,445,413
		stment earnings					302,230	_	302,230
		ellaneous					115,218	-	115,218
	Tota	l general revenues	S				15,939,125		15,939,125
	Chai	nge in net assets					75,621	60,471	136,092
	Net a	assets beginning o	of year, restated				7,462,231	302,648	7,764,879
	Net a	assets end of year				\$	7,537,852	363,119	7,900,971

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2007

	_	General	Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:	_				
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,162,645	2,240,407	620,809	5,023,861
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		78,607	-	-	78,607
Receivables:		6.005.760	020 022		7.017.702
Taxes		6,885,760	930,923	-	7,816,683
Accounts		15,259	-	100.424	15,259
Intergovernmental				100,424	100,424
Total assets		9,142,271	3,171,330	721,233	13,034,834
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable		170,822	-	40,947	211,769
Accrued wages and benefits		1,189,777	-	44,653	1,234,430
Intergovernmental payable		332,700	-	5,152	337,852
Compensated absences payable		45,853	-	-	45,853
Deferred revenue		6,192,660	831,823	31,045	7,055,528
Total liabilities		7,931,812	831,823	121,797	8,885,432
Fund Balances:					
Reserved for:					
Encumbrances		213,908	-	192,487	406,395
Budget stabilization		78,607	-	-	78,607
Property taxes		693,100	99,100	-	792,200
Unreserved, reported in:					
General Fund		224,844	-	-	224,844
Debt Service Fund		-	2,240,407	-	2,240,407
Special Revenue Funds				406,949	406,949
Total fund balances		1,210,459	2,339,507	599,436	4,149,402
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	9,142,271	3,171,330	721,233	13,034,834

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Assets of Governmental Activities June 30, 2007

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 4,149,402
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the stateme are different because:	nt of net assets	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financi therefore are not reported in the funds.	ial resources and	10,475,147
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-pe expenditures and therefore are not reported in the funds.	eriod	158,600
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due a current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:	and payable in the	
	and payable in the 5,717,786	
current period and therefore are not reported in the funds: General obligation bonds Compensated absences	5,717,786 664,323	
current period and therefore are not reported in the funds: General obligation bonds Compensated absences Lease-purchase agreement	5,717,786 664,323 834,721	
current period and therefore are not reported in the funds: General obligation bonds Compensated absences Lease-purchase agreement Capital lease payable	5,717,786 664,323 834,721 4,166	
current period and therefore are not reported in the funds: General obligation bonds Compensated absences Lease-purchase agreement Capital lease payable Accrued interest payable	5,717,786 664,323 834,721	
General obligation bonds Compensated absences Lease-purchase agreement Capital lease payable	5,717,786 664,323 834,721 4,166	(7,245,29
current period and therefore are not reported in the funds: General obligation bonds Compensated absences Lease-purchase agreement Capital lease payable Accrued interest payable	5,717,786 664,323 834,721 4,166	(7,245,29
current period and therefore are not reported in the funds: General obligation bonds Compensated absences Lease-purchase agreement Capital lease payable Accrued interest payable	5,717,786 664,323 834,721 4,166	(7,245,29

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2007

		Debt	Other Governmental	Total Governmental
	General	Service	Funds	Funds
Revenues:				
Taxes \$	6,397,809	857,217	-	7,255,026
Tuition and fees	440,408	-	-	440,408
Interest	302,034	-	196	302,230
Intergovernmental	8,327,843	132,457	944,155	9,404,455
Other local revenues	59,934		182,014	241,948
Total revenues	15,528,028	989,674	1,126,365	17,644,067
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	7,090,687	-	79,955	7,170,642
Special education	2,211,761	-	717,615	2,929,376
Other instruction	107,696	-	-	107,696
Support services:	10 < 000		• • • •	400.004
Pupil	436,920	-	2,001	438,921
Instructional staff	466,660	-	36,466	503,126
Board of Education	66,129	-	-	66,129
Administration	1,461,234	-	29,355	1,490,589
Fiscal	459,634	-	-	459,634
Operation and maintenance of plant	1,193,778	-	30,667	1,224,445
Pupil transportation	1,085,423	-	-	1,085,423
Central	3,280	-	3,891	7,171
Non-instructional services:	250.002		127.025	206.027
Extracurricular activities	259,092	-	127,835	386,927
Capital outlay Debt Service:	65,145	-	47,984	113,129
Principal	302,165	127,214	-	429,379
Interest and fiscal charges	29,027	578,952		607,979
Total expenditures	15,238,631	706,166	1,075,769	17,020,566
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	289,397	283,508	50,596	623,501
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	-	-	200,000	200,000
Transfers out	(200,000)			(200,000)
Total other financing sources (uses):	(200,000)		200,000	
Net change in fund balance	89,397	283,508	250,596	623,501
Fund balance, beginning of year, restated	1,121,062	2,055,999	348,840	3,525,901
Fund balance, end of year \$	1,210,459	2,339,507	599,436	4,149,402

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2007

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 623,501
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the	
statement of activities are different because	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.	
However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is	
allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. Capital outlay	_
Depreciation expense	(694,230)
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the	
repayment of sond principal is an experientate in the governmental runds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.	127,214
Repayment of lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the	
repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.	302,165
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas	
in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.	540
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated	
absences do not require the use of current financial resources	
and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	(135,852)
December in the statement of extinities that december will assert the statement of the stat	
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	(147,717)
	(=,)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 75,621

Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds June 30, 2007

	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
Assets:	
Current assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 380,067
Receivables:	
Accounts	3,941
Supplies inventory	13,726
Total current assets	397,734
Noncurrent assets:	
Capital assets, net	24,821
Total assets	422,555
Liabilities:	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	1,165
Accrued wages	38,666
Intergovernmental payable	13,232
Total current liabilities	53,063
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Compensated absences	6,373
Total liabilities	59,436
Net Assets:	
Invested in capital assets	24,821
Unrestricted	338,298
Total net assets	\$ 363,119

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2007

	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
Operating revenues:	
Charges for services	\$ 468,073
Total operating revenues	468,073
Operating expenses:	
Salaries and wages	188,641
Fringe benefits	128,550
Contractual services	18,659
Materials and supplies	482,334
Depreciation	6,679
Total operating expenses	824,863
Operating loss	(356,790)
Nonoperating revenues:	
Federal and state grants	395,051
Interest income	22,210
Total nonoperating revenues	417,261
Net income	60,471
Net assets, beginning of year	302,648
Net assets, end of year	\$ 363,119

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2007

	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Cash received from customers	\$ 474,837
Cash payments for personal services	(315,039)
Cash payments for contract services	(20,304)
Cash payments for supplies and materials	(381,237)
Cash payments for other expenses	(3,449)
Net cash used by operating activities	(245,192)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:	
Cash received from federal and state grants	315,150
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Investment income	22,210
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	92,168
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	287,899
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 380,067
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used by operating activities:	
Operating loss	(356,790)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss	
to net cash used by operating activities:	
Depreciation	6,679
Donated commodities used	106,512
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Accounts receivable	6,764
Accounts payable	(4,066)
Supplies inventory	(6,443)
Accrued wages and benefits	4,351
Intergovernmental payable	141
Compensated absences payable	(2,340)
Net cash used by operating activities	\$ (245,192)

Statement of Net Assets Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2007

ASSETS		Private Purpose Trusts	Agency Funds
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	8,529	38,657
	Ф		
Total assets		8,529	38,657
LIABILITIES Due to student groups Total liabilities		-	38,657 38,657
NET ASSETS Held in trust	\$	8,529	

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Fiduciary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2007

	Private Purpose
	Trusts
Additions:	
Contributions	\$ 8,529
Total additions	8,529
Deductions:	
Community gifts, awards and scholarships	
Total deductions	
	0.520
Change in net assets	8,529
Net assets, beginning of year, restated	
Net assets, end of year	\$ 8,529

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Batavia Local School District (the "School District") have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The School District has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance. The more significant of the School District's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

The School District is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The School District operates under a locally elected Board of Education (five members) and is responsible for the education of the residents of the School District. The Board controls the School District's four instructional support facilities providing education to approximately 1,900 students.

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, which consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. This includes general operations, food service, and student related activities of the School District.

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

The School District is associated with four organizations, two of which are defined as jointly governed organizations and two are insurance purchasing pools. These organizations include Hamilton Clermont Cooperative Association, the Great Oaks Institute of Technology and Career Development, the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan, and the Clermont County Health Trust. These organizations are presented in Notes 11 and 12 to the basic financial statements.

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financials activities of the primary government except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the School District that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus, which differs from the manner in which the governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Therefore, the governmental fund financial statements include reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the School District and for each function of the School District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and are therefore identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the School District, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the School District.

Fund Financial Statements Fund financial statements report detailed information about the School District. The focus of governmental and proprietary financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

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

All proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. Proprietary fund operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total assets.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2007

Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering services in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

C. Fund Accounting

The School District uses funds to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain School District functions or activities. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The funds of the School District are grouped into the categories governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary.

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

General Fund - The general fund 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 School District for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

Debt Service Fund - The debt service fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term obligation principal, interest, and related costs.

Proprietary funds are used to account for the School District's ongoing activities that are similar to those found in the private sector where the intent of the governing body is that the cost of providing goods and services to the general public be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The School District has no major proprietary funds.

Fiduciary Funds report on net assets and changes in net assets. The School District's fiduciary funds consist of a private-purpose trust fund and agency funds. The School District's only private-purpose trust fund accounts for scholarship programs for students. These assets are not available for the School District's use. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations and are used to account for student activities.

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements and relates to the timing of the measurements made. The modified accrual basis of accounting is used by the governmental funds.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2007

On a modified accrual basis, revenues are recorded when they become both measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current fiscal year or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. The available period for the School District is sixty days after fiscal year end. Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are deemed both measurable and available: property taxes available for advance, interest, tuition, student fees, and grants.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable except for unmatured principal and interest on general long-term debt as well as expenditures related to compensated absences which are recognized when due. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation, are not recognized in the governmental funds.

Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Also, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds utilize accrual accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange transactions. Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes were levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Deferred Revenue Deferred revenues arise when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. Property taxes measurable as of June 30, 2007, which are intended to finance fiscal year 2008 operations, have been recorded as deferred revenue.

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

E. Budgetary Process

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

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

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

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

Appropriations Upon receipt from the County Auditor of an amended certificate of estimated resources based on final assessed values and tax rates or a certificate saying no new certificate is necessary, the annual appropriation resolution must be legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures, which is the legal level of budgetary control. Prior to the passage of the annual appropriation measure, the Board may pass a temporary appropriation measure to meet the ordinary expenses of the School District. The appropriate resolutions, by fund, must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures and encumbrances may not exceed the appropriation totals at the level of control.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2007

The Board may pass supplemental fund appropriations so long as the total appropriations by fund do not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent certificate of estimated resources. The budget figures, which appear in the statements of budgetary comparisons, represent the final appropriation amounts, including all supplemental appropriations. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds other than agency funds, consistent with statutory provisions. The Board passed supplemental appropriations during the fiscal year.

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

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

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, all cash received by the School District is pooled in central bank accounts. Monies for all funds are maintained in this account or temporarily used to purchase short-term investments. Individual fund integrity is maintained through School District records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the financial statements. During fiscal year 2007, the School District's investments were limited to certificates of deposit.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 31 (GASB 31), "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools", requires that investments be recorded at their fair value and that changes in the fair value be reported in the operating statement. At June 30, 2007, the fair value of investments approximates cost.

Under existing Ohio statutes, all investment earnings accrue to the general fund except those specifically related to agency funds, certain trust funds, and those funds individually authorized by Board resolution. Interest is allocated to these funds based on average monthly cash balance.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary funds' portion of equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents is considered to be liquid because the proprietary fund portion of the pool can be accessed without prior notice or penalty.

G. <u>Inventory</u>

Inventories of proprietary funds are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventories of proprietary funds consist of donated food, purchased food, and school supplies held for resale and are expensed when used.

H. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type columns in the government-wide financial statements. The School District defines capital assets as those with an individual cost of more than \$1,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. All capital assets are capitalized at cost or estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair values as of the date received. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

When capital assets are purchased, they are capitalized and depreciated in the government-wide statements and the proprietary fund statements. Capital assets are reported as expenditures of the current period in the governmental fund financial statements.

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

Buildings	50 years
Land improvements	15 years
Building improvements	20 years
Equipment and furniture other than vehicles	3-20 years
Vehicles	10 years

I. Compensated Absences

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2007

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. For governmental fund financial statements, a liability is recorded only for the portion of unpaid compensated absences that has matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

J. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities are reported as obligations of the funds regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources with the exception of compensated absences as noted above.

K. Fund Balance Reserves

The School District records reservations for portions of fund equity that are legally segregated for specific future use or which do not represent available expendable resources and therefore are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Unreserved fund balances indicate that portion of fund equity that is available for appropriation in future periods. Fund equity reserves are established for encumbrances, budget reserve set-asides and property taxes.

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

L. Restricted Assets

Restricted assets in the general fund represent cash and cash equivalents set aside to establish a budget stabilization reserve. A corresponding fund balance reserve has also been established.

M. Net Assets

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the School District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2007

N. Estimates

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

2. **DEPOSITS**

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

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

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

Protection of the 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 monies deposited with the institution.

Interim monies are permitted to be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by the federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the federal national mortgage association, federal home loan bank, federal farm credit bank, federal home loan mortgage corporation, government national mortgage association, and student loan marketing association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2007

- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred 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 interests rated in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

The following information classifies deposits and investments by categories of risk as defined in GASB Statement 3, "Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments and Reverse Repurchase Agreements" and amended by GASB Statement No. 40 "Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures":

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School District's deposits may not be returned to it. The School District does not have a custodial credit risk policy. However, protection of the School District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as well as qualified securities pledged by the financial institution holding the deposits. By Ohio law, financial institutions must collateralize all public deposits. The face value of the pooled collateral must equal at least 105 percent of public funds on deposit with that specific financial institution. At year-end, \$5,478,763 of the School District's bank balance of \$5,583,885 was exposed to custodial credit risk since it was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the School District's name.

3. PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes are levied and assessed on a calendar year basis. Second half distributions occur in a new fiscal year. Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility, and tangible personal (used in business) property located in the School District. Real property taxes are levied after April 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1, the lien date. Public utility property taxes attached as a lien on December 31 of the prior year, were levied April 1 and are collected with real property taxes. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at 35% of appraised market value. All property is required to be revalued every six years. Public utility property taxes are assessed on tangible personal property at 88% of true value (with certain exceptions) and on real property at 35% of true value. Tangible personal property taxes are levied after April 1 on the value listed as of December 31 of the current year. Tangible personal property assessments are 25% of true value.

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. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Tangible personal property taxes paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due April 30, with the balance payable by September 20.

The School District receives property taxes from the Clermont County Auditor, who periodically advances to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2007 are available to finance fiscal year 2007 operations. Accrued property taxes receivable represents delinquent taxes outstanding and real property, tangible personal property, and public utility taxes that became measurable as of June 30, 2007. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount available as an advance at June 30 is intended to finance current fiscal year operations. The receivable is therefore offset by a credit to deferred revenue for that portion not intended to finance current year operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2007, was \$693,100 in the General Fund and \$99,100 in the Debt Service Fund. The assessed values upon which fiscal year 2007 taxes were collected are:

Agricultural/Residential		
and Other Real Estate	\$ 193,483,110	83.49%
Public Utility	7,555,660	3.26%
Tangible Personal Property	30,694,649	13.25%
Total Assessed Value	\$ 231,733,419	100.00%
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$54.30	

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2007 was as follows:

		Balance 7/1/06	Additions	Disposals	Balance 6/30/07
Governmental Activities	_				
Nondepreciable:					
Land	\$	1,230,447	-	-	1,230,447
Depreciable:					
Land improvements		2,936,525	-	-	2,936,525
Buildings and improvements		13,499,491	-	-	13,499,491
Equipment and furniture		690,027	-	-	690,027
Vehicles		1,890,391	-	-	1,890,391
Subtotal		19,016,434			19,016,434
Totals at historical cost	_	20,246,881			20,246,881
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Land improvements		1,558,474	134,691	-	1,693,165
Buildings and improvements		5,913,337	374,427	-	6,287,764
Equipment and furniture		577,155	17,760	-	594,915
Vehicles	_	1,028,538	167,352		1,195,890
Total accumulated depreciation	_	9,077,504	694,230		9,771,734
Capital assets, net	\$ _	11,169,377	(694,230)		10,475,147

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 425,873
Support services:	
Instructional staff	1,203
Operation and maintenance of plant	19,885
Pupil transportation	167,352
Extracurricular activities	79,917
Total depreciation expense	\$ 694,230

BATAVIA LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2007

	Balance 7/1/06	Additions	Disposals	Balance 6/30/07
Business-type Activities:	 			
Furniture and equipment	\$ 130,641	-	-	130,641
Less accumulated depreciation	 99,141	6,679		105,820
Capital assets, net	\$ 31,500	(6,679)		24,821

Depreciation expense of \$6,679 was charged to the food services segment.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2007, the School District contracted with commercial carriers for property and fleet insurance, liability insurance and inland marine coverage. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has been no significant change in coverage in the last year.

For fiscal year 2007, the School District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 12). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the GRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "Equity Pooling Fund". This "equity pooling" arrangement insures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Gates McDonald & Co. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

For fiscal year 2007, the School District participated in the Clermont County Health Trust (the Trust), a group insurance purchasing pool (Note 12), in order to provide dental, life, medical, and disability benefits to employees, their dependents and designated beneficiaries and to set aside funds for such purposes. The Trustee provides insurance policies in whole or in part through one or more group insurance policies.

6. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

School Employees Retirement System

The School District contributes to the School Employees Retirement System of Ohio (SERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. SERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by state statute per Chapter 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code. The School Employees Retirement System issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by contacting SERS, 300 East Broad St., Suite 100, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3746.

Plan members are required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary and the School District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate, which is currently 14% of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended, up to statutory maximum amounts, by SERS' Retirement Board. The School District's required contributions for pension obligations to SERS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2007, 2006, and 2005 were approximately \$283,000, \$258,000, and \$276,000 respectively. Approximately 34% has been contributed for fiscal year 2007 and 100% for the fiscal years 2006 and 2005. The current portion of the unpaid contribution for fiscal year 2007 is recorded as a liability within the financial statements.

State Teachers Retirement System

The School District contributes to the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS), a cost-sharing multiple employer public employee retirement system 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 issued a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for STRS. The report may be obtained by writing to STRS, 275 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3771.

New members have a choice of three retirement plans, a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary times a percentage that varies based on years of service, or an allowance based on member contributions and earned interest matched by STRS Ohio funds times an actuarially determined annuity factor. The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and employer contributions equal to 10.5% of earned compensation into an investment account. Investment decisions are made by the member. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The Combined Plan offers features of both the DC Plan and the DB Plan. In the Combined Plan, member contributions are invested by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2007

DC and Combined Plan members will transfer to the Defined Benefit Plan during their fifth year of membership unless they permanently select the DC or Combined Plan. Existing members with less than five years of service credit as of June 30, 2001, were given the option of making a one time irrevocable decision to transfer their account balances from the existing DB Plan into the DC Plan or the Combined Plan. This option expired on December 31, 2001. Benefits are established by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years credited service who becomes disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. Eligible spouses and dependents of these active members who die before retirement may qualify for survivor benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. If a member dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

Plan members are required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary and the School District is required to contribute 14%. Contribution rates are established by STRS, upon recommendation of its consulting actuary, not to exceed statutory maximum rates of 10% for members and 14% for employers. The School District's required contributions for pension obligations to STRS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2007, 2006, and 2005 were approximately \$957,000, \$935,000, and \$980,000, respectively. Approximately 83% has been contributed for fiscal year 2007 and 100% for the fiscal years 2006 and 2005. The unpaid contribution for fiscal year 2007 is recorded as a liability in the respective funds.

Social Security System

All employees not otherwise covered by SERS or STRS have an option to choose Social Security or the School Employees Retirement System/State Teachers Retirement System. Members of the Board of Education have elected Social Security. The Board's liability is 6.2% of wages paid.

7. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

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

STRS 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% of covered payroll. For the year ended June 30, 2006, the board allocated employer contributions equal to 1.00% of covered payroll to the Health Care Reserve Fund. For the School District, this amount was approximately \$68,000 during fiscal year 2007. STRS pays health care benefits from the Health Care Reserve Fund. The balance in the fund was \$3.5 billion at June 30, 2006. For the year ended June 30, 2006, net health care costs paid by STRS were \$282.7 million and STRS had 119,184 eligible benefit recipients.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2007

For SERS, coverage is made available to service retirees with ten or more years of qualifying service credit, disability, and survivor benefit recipients. Members retiring on or after August 1, 1989, with less than twenty-five years of service credit must pay a portion of their premium for health care. The portion is based on years of service up to a maximum of 75% of the premium. For this fiscal year, employer contributions to fund health care benefits were 3.42% of covered payroll. In addition, SERS levies a surcharge to fund health care benefits equal to 14% of the difference between a minimum pay and the member's pay, pro-rated for partial service credit. For fiscal year 2007, the minimum pay has been established at \$35,800.

The surcharge rate added to the unallocated portion of the 14% 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% of annual health care expenses. Expenses for health care for the year ended June 30, 2006 were \$158.8 million and the target level was \$200.6 million. At June 30, 2006, SERS' net assets available for payment of health care benefits was \$295.6 million. SERS has approximately 59,492 participants currently receiving health care benefits. For the School District, this amount to fund health care benefits, including the surcharge, was approximately \$69,000 during the 2007 fiscal year.

8. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time. All employees earn sick leave at the rate of 1.25 days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to maximum of 256 days for teachers, 235 days for classified staff and unlimited days for administrators. Upon retirement, payment is made for 25% of the employee's accumulated sick leave up to a maximum of 64 days for teachers and administrators, and 58 for classified employees.

9. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2007 was as follows:

		Principal Outstanding 7/1/06	Additions	Reductions	Principal Outstanding 6/30/07	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental Activities:						
General obligation bonds	\$	5,845,000	-	(127,214)	5,717,786	109,013
Lease-purchase agreements		1,112,739	-	(278,017)	834,722	117,669
Capital lease payable		28,314	-	(24,148)	4,166	4,166
Compensated absences	_	547,555	259,351	(96,730)	710,176	140,222
Total	_	7,533,608	259,351	(526,109)	7,266,849	371,070
Business-type Activities:						
Compensated absences	\$	8,713		(2,340)	6,373	

Batavia Junior High School Addition General Obligation Bonds - In 1998, the School District issued \$9,150,000 in voted general obligation bonds for the purpose of an addition and improvements to the junior high school building. The bonds were issued for a 25-year period paying 3.5-13.9% interest with final maturity at December 1, 2022 and will be retired from the Debt Service Fund.

In 2002, 2003 and 2005, the School District entered into lease-purchase agreements for the purchase of land for a bus garage and the purchase of buses, respectively. The School District is leasing the land and buses from Rickenbacker Port Authority which assigned U.S. Bank as trustee and transferred rights, title and interest in the land and buses to the trustee. The School District is required to make monthly payments with interest at a variable interest rate based on the TBMA Index. The leases are renewable annually and expire in 2007, 2013 and 2009, respectively. The School District intends to renew the lease annually. Payments will be made from the General Fund.

In 2006, the School District entered into a lease-purchase agreement for the purchase of equipment for the middle school. The School District is leasing equipment from the National City Commercial Capital Corporation. The School District is required to make monthly payments with interest at 5.15%. The lease is renewable annually and expires in 2008. The School District intends to renew the lease annually. Payments will be made from the General Fund.

Capital assets acquired by these lease-purchase agreements have been capitalized in the amount of \$1,470,000 which is equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments at the time of the acquisition. A corresponding liability was recorded for the lease-purchase agreements.

All general obligation debt is supported by the full faith and credit of the School District. Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid, generally the General Fund. The School District's voted legal debt margin was \$15,138,222 with an unvoted debt margin of \$231,733 at June 30, 2007.

Principal and interest requirements to retire general obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2007 are as follows:

Fiscal Year			
Ending June 30,	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2008	\$ 109,013	575,737	684,750
2009	95,140	589,610	684,750
2010	84,250	605,500	689,750
2011	72,968	616,782	689,750
2012	62,486	622,264	684,750
2013-2017	1,813,929	1,618,289	3,432,218
2018-2022	2,815,000	600,329	3,415,329
2023	665,000	18,703	683,703
Total	\$ 5,717,786	5,247,214	10,965,000

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments required under the lease-purchase agreements and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2007:

Fiscal Year	
Ending June 30,	
2008	\$ 135,551
2009	126,951
2010	75,666
2011	70,250
2012	69,050
2013	427,850
Total	905,318
Less amount representing interest	(70,596)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$ 834,722

10. CAPITALIZED LEASES

The School District is obligated under certain leases accounted for as capital leases. The cost of the equipment acquired by capital leases is \$109,000. The future minimum lease payments under capital leases as of June 30, 2007 are \$6,295 in the year ended June 30, 2008 of which \$2,129 represents interest and \$4,166 is the present value of future minimum lease payments.

BATAVIA LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2007

11. JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

The Hamilton Clermont Cooperative Association

The School District is a participant in a two-county consortium of school districts that operate the Hamilton/Clermont Cooperative Association (H/CCA). H/CCA is an association of public districts in a geographic area determined by the Ohio Department of Education. The organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member districts. The Board of H/CCA consists of one representative from each of the participating members. The School District paid approximately \$35,000 for services provided during the fiscal year. Complete financial statements for H/CCA can be obtained from their administrative offices at 7615 Harrison Avenue, Cincinnati 45231.

The Great Oaks Institute of Technology and Career Development

The Great Oaks Institute of Technology and Career Development, a jointly governed organization, is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board, consisting of one representative from each of the participating school district's elected board. The Board possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority as a separate body politic and corporate, established by the Ohio Revised Code. Great Oaks was formed for the purpose of providing vocational education opportunities to the students of the member school districts, which includes the students of the School District. The School District has no ongoing financial interest in nor responsibility for Great Oaks. To obtain financial information, write to Great Oaks at 3254 East Kemper Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241.

12. INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2007

The Clermont County Health Trust

The Clermont County Health Trust (the Trust), an insurance purchasing pool, is a health trust formed to provide affordable and desirable dental, life, medical, and other disability group insurance for member's employees, eligible dependents and designated beneficiaries of such employees. The Board of Directors consists of one representative from each of the participating members and is elected by the vote of a majority of the member school districts. The School District pays premiums to a third party administrator which in turns buys the insurance policies from various insurance companies. Upon termination, the School District shall be responsible for prompt payment of all plan liabilities accruing as a result of such termination and maintain no right to any assets of the Trust. The School District may terminate participation in the Trust for the benefit of its employees upon written notice to the Trustee delivered at least sixty days prior to the annual review date of the policy. Financial information can be obtained from the Clermont County Health Trust at P. O. Box 526, Middletown, Ohio 45042.

13. CONTINGENCIES

Grants

The School District received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2007.

Litigation

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

14. REQUIRED SET-ASIDES

The School District is required by State Statute to annually set aside in the general fund an amount based on the statutory formula for the purchase of textbooks and other instructional materials and an equal amount for the acquisition and construction of capital improvements. Amounts not spent by year-end or offset by similarly restricted resources received during the year must be held in cash at year-end and carried forward to be used for the same purposes in future years. Although no longer required by state statute, a budget stabilization reserve may still be set aside at the discretion of the School District.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2007

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

	<u>Textbooks</u>	Capital Improvements	Budget Stabilization
Set-aside balance as of June 30, 2006 Current year set-aside requirement Less qualifying disbursements and offsets Total	\$ (148,112) 283,060 (265,779) (130,831)	283,060 (648,676) (365,616)	78,607 - - - - 78,607
Balance carried to FY2008 Cash balance as of June 30, 2007	\$ (130,831)	<u>-</u>	78,607 78,607

Since the School District had offsets and qualifying disbursements during the year that reduced the set aside amount for textbooks and instructional materials to below zero, these extra amounts may be used to reduce the set aside requirements of future years. However, the excess qualifying disbursements of the capital improvement set-aside may not be used to reduce the capital improvement set aside requirements of future years.

15. RESTATEMENT FOR FUND RECLASSIFICATION

Certain funds previously reported as private-purpose trust funds should have been reported as special revenue funds. The reclassification of these funds had the following effect on beginning net assets:

	Governmental	Private
	<u>Activities</u>	Purpose-Trust
Net assets - June 30, 2006	\$ 7,437,331	24,900
Reclassification of funds	24,900	(24,900)
Net assets - June 30, 2006, restated	\$ 7,462,231	

In addition, the reclassification had the following effect on fund balance:

	Other
	Governmental
	<u>Funds</u>
Fund balance at June 30, 2006 as previously reported	\$ 323,940
Reclassification of funds	24,900
Fund balance at June 30, 2006, restated	\$ 348,840

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2007

				Variance
	Original	Final		With Final
	Budget	Budget	Actual	Budget
Revenues:				
Taxes	7,684,771	7,024,008	7,024,009	1
Tuition and fees	104,140	405,917	425,823	19,906
Interest	200,000	300,038	302,034	1,996
Intergovernmental	7,043,781	8,321,556	8,327,844	6,288
Other local revenues	50,000	62,282	62,282	
Total revenues	15,082,692	16,113,801	16,141,992	28,191
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	6,869,627	7,095,821	7,095,812	9
Special education	1,986,589	2,116,803	2,108,371	8,432
Other instruction	109,895	111,871	111,854	17
Support services:				
Pupil	449,515	455,169	440,188	14,981
Instructional staff	505,452	505,737	471,793	33,944
Board of Education	110,565	103,865	81,834	22,031
Administration	1,403,161	1,444,759	1,444,759	-
Fiscal	444,700	459,188	459,188	-
Operation and maintenance of plant	1,233,744	1,353,923	1,353,923	-
Pupil transportation	1,219,219	1,134,014	1,124,425	9,589
Central	9,500	9,500	3,355	6,145
Non-instructional services:				
Extracurricular activities	272,806	280,044	258,987	21,057
Capital outlay	158,000	317,604	317,604	
	14,772,773	15,388,298	15,272,093	116,205
Excess of revenues over expenditures	309,919	725,503	869,899	144,396
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers out	(100,000)	(200,000)	(200,000)	
Net change in fund balance	209,919	525,503	669,899	144,396
Fund balance, beginning of year	1,227,757	1,227,757	1,227,757	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	91,850	91,850	91,850	
* * *	1,529,526	1,845,110	1,989,506	
Fund balance, end of year	1,527,520	1,073,110	1,707,300	

Notes to Required Supplementary Information Year Ended June 30, 2007

Note A **Budgetary Basis of Accounting**

While the District is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balances on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are that:

Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).

Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).

Encumbrances are treated as expenditures for all funds (budget basis) rather than as a reservation of fund balance for governmental fund types (GAAP basis).

The following tables summarize the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP statements and the budgetary basis schedule:

Net change in fund balance - GAAP Basis	\$ <u>General</u> 89,397
Increase / (decrease):	
Due to revenues	613,964
Due to expenditures	218,285
Due to other sources (uses)	-
Due to encumbrances	(251,747)
Excess of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses - Budget Basis	\$ 669,899

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year Ended June 30, 2007

Federal Grantor/Program Title	Pass Through Entity <u>Number</u>	Federal CFDA <u>Number</u>	Federal <u>Revenues</u>	Federal <u>Expenditures</u>
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
(Passed through Ohio Department of Education)				
Food Donation	n/a	10.550	\$ 106,512	106,512
Nutrition Cluster:				
School Breakfast Program	05PU	10.553	68,686	68,686
National School Lunch Program	LLP4	10.555	238,127	238,127
Total Nutrition Cluster			306,813	306,813
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			413,325	413,325
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
(Passed through Ohio Department of Education)				
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	C1S1	84.010	292,824	307,575
Special Education - Grants to States	6BSF	84.027	337,240	340,006
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities -				
State Grants	DRS1	84.186	4,537	9,537
State Grants for Innovative Programs	C2S1	84.298	2,490	3,902
Education Technology State Grants	TJS1	84.318	1,704	12,178
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	TRS1	84.367	83,275	83,653
Hurricane Relief Grant	n/a	84.938	1,500	-
(Passed through Great Oaks Institute of Technology and Career Development)				
Vocational Education - Basic Grants to States	n/a	84.048	4,292	4,379
Total U.S. Department of Education			727,862	761,230
Total Federal Awards			\$1,141,187	1,174,555

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS:

NOTE A - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE B - NUTRITION CLUSTER

Nonmonetary assistance is reported in the Schedule at the fair market value of the commodities received and disbursed. Cash receipts from the U.S. Department of Agriculture are commingled with State grants. It is assumed federal monies are expended first.



REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Board of Education Batavia Local School District:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Batavia Local School District (the School District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2007, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 22, 2008. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the School District's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting and are labeled as findings 2007-1 and 2007-2.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we believe that none of the significant deficiencies described above is a material weakness.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the School District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants agreements, 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 or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We noted certain matters that we reported to management of the School District in a separate letter dated January 22, 2008.

The School District's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. We did not audit the School District's response and accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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

Clark, Schafer, Harhett & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio January 22, 2008



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

To the Board of Education Batavia Local School District:

Compliance

We have audited the compliance of the Batavia Local School District (the School District) with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that are applicable to each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2007. Batavia Local School District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to each of its major federal programs is the responsibility of the School District's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the School District's compliance based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the Batavia Local School District complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that are applicable to each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2007.

Internal Control over Compliance

The management of the School District is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the School District's internal control over compliance with the 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control over compliance.

A control deficiency in an entity's internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies that adversely affects the entity's ability to administer a federal program such that there is more than a remote likelihood that noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the School District's internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

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

Clark, Schafer, Harhett & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio January 22, 2008

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

Year Ended June 30, 2007

Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of report issued on financial statements: unqualified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weakness(es) identified? none

Significant deficiency(ies) identified not

considered to be material weakness(es)? yes

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?

Federal Awards

Internal Control over major programs:

Material weakness(es) identified?

Significant deficiency(ies) identified

not considered to be material weakness(es)?

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance

for major programs: unqualified

Any audit findings that are required to be reported

in accordance with Circular A-133, Section .510(a)?

Identification of major programs:

CFDA 84.010 - Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies

Nutrition Cluster:

CFDA 10.553 – School Breakfast Program CFDA 10.555 – National School Lunch Program

Dollar threshold to distinguish between

Type A and Type B Programs: \$300,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?

Section II - Financial Statement Findings

Finding 2007-1 – Audit Adjustments

During the course of our audit, we identified a material misstatement in the financial statements for the year under audit that was not initially identified by the School District's internal control. Throughout the year, the School District maintains its books and records on the cash-basis of accounting and converts its financial statements at year-end to generally accepted accounting principles. The audit adjustments were necessary to correct errors in the School District's conversion process. A description of the adjustment follows:

• Accrued Wages and Benefits. An audit adjustment was necessary to correct accrued wages and benefits in the financial statements. The School District's internally calculated report of accrued wages contained errors. Accrued wages and benefits at June 30, 2007 were understated by \$145,000.

Management response: Management concurs with the finding.

Finding 2007-2 – Internal Controls

During the course of our audit, we identified several instances where purchase requisitions were not signed or were missing. We also identified several instances where purchase orders were not approved by the Treasurer and/or the Superintendent. The School District's accounting policies and procedures indicate that this is an important step in the disbursement process.

Management response: The School District hired a new Treasurer near the end of FY07. The Treasurer is working to correct the control process.

Section III - Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None

Schedule of Prior Audit Findings

Year Ended June 30, 2007

The prior audit disclosed no instances of noncompliance with requirements of major federal programs. In addition, no significant deficiencies or material weaknesses with respect to internal controls over compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program were reported in the prior year.

The prior audit disclosed a financial statement finding as follows:

2006-1- Encumbering Compliance

Ohio Revised Code Section, 5705.41(D), states no orders or contracts involving the expenditure of money are to be made unless there is a certificate of the fiscal officer that the amount required for the order or contract has been lawfully appropriated and is in the treasury or in the process of collection to the credit of an appropriate fund free from any previous encumbrances. In our sample of sixty cash disbursements, we found thirteen disbursements that did not have certification prior to the obligation date.

Status: Corrected.



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

BATAVIA LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT CLERMONT COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED MARCH 11, 2008