



Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

**TUSLAW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
STARK COUNTY**

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Mary Taylor, CPA

Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Tuslaw Local School District
Stark County
1835 Manchester Avenue NW
Massillon, Ohio 44647

To the Board of Education:

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

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Tuslaw Local School District, Stark County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2007, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund 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 February 15, 2008, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

Management's Discussion and Analysis is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires. We have applied certain limited procedures consisting principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measuring and presenting the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

We conducted our audit to opine on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The Federal Awards Receipts and Expenditures Schedule is required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. We subjected the Federal Awards Receipts and Expenditures Schedule to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, this information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mary Taylor".

Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

February 15, 2008

Tuslaw Local School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of Tuslaw Local School District's (the "School District") financial performance provides an overall review of the School District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School District's financial performance as a whole. Readers should also review the financial statements and notes to those respective statements to enhance their understanding of the School District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key Financial Highlights for 2007 are as follows:

- In total, net assets decreased by \$714,280.
- Revenues for governmental activities totaled \$12,922,163 in 2007. Of this total, 89 percent consisted of General revenues while Program revenues accounted for the balance of 11 percent.
- Program expenses totaled \$13,636,443. Instructional expenses made up 54 percent of this total while support services accounted for 33 percent. Other expenses rounded out the remaining 13 percent.
- Outstanding general obligation debt was \$14,116,886 which will be mature during year 2031.

Using these Basic Financial Statements

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

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

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains all the funds used by the School District to provide programs and activities, the view of the School District as a whole considers all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2007?" The *Statement of Net Assets* and the *Statement of Activities* answers this question. These statements include all Non-Fiduciary assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. Accrual accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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These two statements report the School District's net assets and changes in those assets. This change in net assets is important because it tells the reader that, for the School District as a whole, the financial position of the School District has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the School District's performance, demographic and socioeconomic factors and willingness of the community to support the School District. On the other hand, financial factors may include the School District's financial position, liquidity and solvency, fiscal capacity and risk and exposure.

In the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, the School District is classified into governmental activities. All of the School District's Non-Fiduciary programs and services are reported here including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, operation of food service and extracurricular activities.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The School District's major funds are described on page 8. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District's major funds. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds. The School District's major governmental funds are the general fund, new facility capital projects fund and bond retirement fund.

Governmental Funds

Most of the School District's activities are reported as governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual accounting*, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the School District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

Tuslaw Local School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
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Unaudited

The School District as a Whole

You may recall that the *Statement of Net Assets* provides the perspective of the School District as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net assets for 2007 compared to 2006:

Table 1
Net Assets

	<i>Governmental Activities</i>	
	<i>2007</i>	<i>2006</i>
Assets		
Current and Other Assets	\$8,664,467	\$8,432,282
Capital Assets, Net	16,468,481	16,998,537
<i>Total Assets</i>	25,132,948	25,430,819
Liabilities		
Current and Other Liabilities	6,027,722	5,272,953
Long-term Liabilities:		
Due Within One Year	749,701	460,946
Due in More than One Year	14,053,134	14,680,248
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	20,830,557	20,414,147
Net Assets		
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Debt	2,617,682	2,557,008
Restricted	1,784,505	2,098,591
Unrestricted	(99,796)	361,073
<i>Total Net Assets</i>	\$4,302,391	\$5,016,672

Total assets decreased by \$297,871. Cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$201,919. The decrease in cash can be attributed to increased spending for special education services.

Total liabilities increased by \$416,410. The majority of the increase can be attributed to increased deferred revenue due an increase in estimated taxes receivable for the fiscal year.

By comparing assets and liabilities, one can see the overall position of the School District is stable. Due to the decreased cash balance, the School District is cautiously approaching the future. In the past, the School District's expense per pupil has been one of the lowest in the State. The School District has always spent funds cautiously and if the funding issue is not resolved by the State and the School District has to continue to implement unfunded State and Federal mandates, the School District will have to generate additional property tax dollars to cover the costs.

The vast majority of revenue supporting all governmental activities is general revenue. General revenue totaled \$11,526,454 or 89 percent of the total revenue. The most significant portion of the general revenue is local property tax and state support. The remaining amount of revenue received was in the form of program revenues, which equated to \$1,395,709 or only 11 percent of total revenue.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis
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Table 2 shows a comparative analysis of government-wide changes in net assets data for fiscal year 2007 compared to fiscal year 2006.

Table 2
Changes in Net Assets

	<i>Governmental Activities 2007</i>	<i>Governmental Activities 2006</i>
Revenues		
Program Revenues:		
Charges for Services	\$736,205	\$1,093,400
Operating Grants and Contributions	659,504	723,698
<i>Total Program Revenues</i>	<u>1,395,709</u>	<u>1,817,098</u>
General Revenues:		
Property Taxes	4,696,863	4,830,251
Grants and Entitlements	6,548,904	5,498,925
Investments	229,060	170,681
Miscellaneous	51,627	52,205
<i>Total General Revenues</i>	<u>11,526,454</u>	<u>10,552,062</u>
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>12,922,163</u>	<u>12,369,160</u>
Program Expenses		
Instruction		
Regular	5,519,400	5,014,159
Special	1,639,201	1,558,326
Vocational	170,911	164,687
Other	8,343	0
Support Services:		
Pupil	563,223	549,155
Instructional Staff	367,226	334,762
Board of Education	11,757	14,388
Administration	954,813	952,341
Fiscal	301,101	325,360
Business	31,811	32,686
Operation and Maintenance	1,402,986	1,334,428
Pupil Transportation	869,453	867,754
Central	37,492	0
Operating of Non-Instructional Services	473,635	407,246
Extracurricular Activities	615,308	594,964
Interest and Fiscal Charges	669,783	662,984
<i>Total Program Expenses</i>	<u>13,636,443</u>	<u>12,813,240</u>
<i>Decrease in Net Assets</i>	(714,280)	(444,080)
<i>Net Assets Beginning of Year</i>	<u>5,016,671</u>	<u>5,460,751</u>
<i>Net Assets End of Year</i>	<u>\$4,302,391</u>	<u>\$5,016,671</u>

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Management's Discussion and Analysis
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Governmental Activities

The School District has carefully planned its financial existence by forecasting its revenues and expenses over the next five years. The School District has a limited levy for a total of 7.5 mills, which currently generates an estimated \$707,000 in revenues and is up for renewal in 2007. Although the School District relies heavily upon local property taxes to support its operations, the School District does actively solicit and receive additional grant and entitlement funds to help offset some operating costs.

As one can see, approximately 54 percent of the School District's expense is used to fund instructional expenses. Additional support services for pupils, staff and business operations encompass an additional 33 percent. The remaining amount of program expenses, 13 percent, is to facilitate other obligations of the School District such as interest and fiscal charges, the food service program and numerous extracurricular activities. Actual expenses were consistent with expectations of the School District.

The Statement of Activities shows the total net cost of program services. Table 3 shows the total cost of services for governmental activities and the net cost of those services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State entitlements.

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	<i>Total Cost of Services 2007</i>	<i>Net Cost of Services 2007</i>	<i>Total Cost of Services 2006</i>	<i>Net Cost of Services 2006</i>
Instruction				
Regular	\$5,519,400	\$5,483,099	\$5,014,159	\$4,973,201
Special	1,639,201	1,160,363	1,558,326	581,265
Vocational	170,911	170,911	164,687	164,687
Other	8,343	8,343	0	0
Support Services:				
Pupil	563,223	521,083	549,155	484,282
Instructional Staff	367,226	351,186	334,762	285,875
Board of Education	11,757	11,757	14,388	14,388
Administration	954,813	942,322	952,341	939,428
Fiscal	301,101	300,965	325,360	325,360
Business	31,811	31,811	32,686	32,686
Operation and Maintenance	1,402,986	1,402,986	1,334,428	1,312,096
Pupil Transportation	869,453	869,453	867,754	867,754
Central	37,492	37,492	0	0
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	473,635	(27,987)	407,246	10,930
Extracurricular Activities	615,308	307,167	594,964	341,206
Interest and Fiscal Charges	669,783	669,783	662,984	662,984
Total	\$13,636,443	\$12,240,734	\$12,813,240	\$10,996,142

As one can see, the reliance upon local tax revenues for governmental activities is crucial. Approximately 34 percent of total costs are directly supported by local property taxes. Grant and entitlements not restricted to specific programs support 48 percent of total costs, while investment and other miscellaneous type revenues support the remaining activity costs. Program revenues only account for 10 percent of all governmental expenses.

Tuslaw Local School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
Unaudited

The School District's Funds

Information regarding the School District's major funds can be found on page 22 and 23 of the notes to the basic financial statements. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had revenues and other financing sources totaling \$12,991,675 and expenditures and other financing uses totaling \$13,449,939. The General Fund balance decreased \$460,221 due to additional spending for special education. The debt service fund balance increased by \$95,501 due to additional tax revenues. The new facility capital projects fund balance decreased by \$163,030 due to money spent on the demolition of two elementary buildings.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

The School District uses a site-based style of budgeting and has in place systems that are designed to tightly control disbursements but provide flexibility for site based decision and management.

For the general fund, the original and final budget basis revenue estimate totaled \$10,374,359; no modifications were made to the revenues or other financing sources during the fiscal year. The original budget basis expenditures totaled \$10,974,019 compared to the final budget basis \$11,074,019, an increase of \$100,000. The increase can be attributed to additional spending for special education services offered by other school districts.

The School District's general fund unencumbered ending cash balance totaled \$1,324,038, which was more than the original budgeted amount, due to actual revenues exceeding the final estimated revenues.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2007, the School District had \$16,468,480 invested in land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, furniture and fixtures, vehicles, net of accumulated depreciation. Table 4 shows fiscal 2007 values compared to 2006.

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

	<i>Governmental Activities</i>	
	<i>2007</i>	<i>2006</i>
Land	\$463,538	\$463,538
Buildings and Improvements	18,220,334	18,220,334
Furniture and Fixtures	1,486,229	1,437,360
Vehicles	1,192,437	1,175,205
Accumulated Deprecation	(4,894,057)	(4,297,900)
<i>Totals</i>	\$16,468,481	\$16,998,537

All capital assets are reported at historical cost. For more information on capital assets refer to Note 8 of the basic financial statements.

Tuslaw Local School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
Unaudited

Debt

Table 5 below summarizes the School District's debt outstanding.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	<i>Governmental Activities</i>	
	<i>2007</i>	<i>2006</i>
2002 OSFC General Obligation Bonds:		
Serial and Term Bonds	\$13,250,010	\$13,635,010
Capital Appreciation Bonds	284,990	284,990
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	266,088	192,533
Notes Payable	255,000	255,000
<i>Totals</i>	\$14,056,088	\$14,367,533

During fiscal year 2003, the School District issued \$15,000,000 in bonds and \$255,000 in a long-term note to build a new high school and renovate the middle school. The bonds will be repaid during a twenty-eight year period and the note will be repaid during fiscal year 2008.

The School District overall debt margin is \$2,489,128 and an unvoted debt margin of \$183,836. For more information on debt refer to Note 14 of the basic financial statements.

School District Outlook

Tuslaw Local Schools has a strong financial outlook. The Board of Education and administration closely monitor its revenues and expenditures in accordance with its financial forecast and the School District Continuous Improvement Plan.

The financial future of the School District is not without its challenges though. These challenges are internal and external in nature. The internal challenges will continue to exist as the School District must rely heavily on local property taxes to fund its operations. External challenges continue to evolve as the State of Ohio determines the outcome of the Ohio Supreme Court case dealing with the unconstitutionality of the State's educational funding system.

Although the School District relies heavily on its property taxpayers to support its operations, the community support for the schools is quite strong. As mentioned earlier, the Tuslaw voters had renewed a five year 7.5 mill operating levy in November, 2007, which will help fund the general operations of the School District through the first half of fiscal year 2013. The School District is expecting to have a positive declining general fund balance through the end of the 2012 fiscal year. Additional revenue and/or reductions in expenditures will be necessary to maintain a positive general fund balance after the end of the 2012 fiscal year. The School District has communicated to the community they rely upon their support for the majority of its operations, and will continue to work diligently to plan expenses, staying carefully within the School District's financial five-year plan. The community also realizes the income generated by local levies remains relatively constant, therefore, forcing the School District to come back to the voters from time to time to ask for additional support.

Externally, the State of Ohio was found by the Ohio Supreme Court in March 1997 to be operating an unconstitutional educational funding system, one that was neither 'adequate' nor 'equitable'. Since 1997,

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Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
Unaudited

the State has directed its additional financial support toward School Districts with little property tax wealth. In May of 2001, the Ohio Supreme Court again, ruled that, while the State had made some progress, the current funding system for schools is far too dependent on property taxes, which are inherently not 'equitable' nor 'adequate'. The court directed the Governor and the legislature to address the fundamental issue creating the inequities. In December, 2002, the Ohio Supreme Court issued its latest opinion regarding the State's school funding system. The decision reaffirmed earlier decisions that Ohio's current school funding system is unconstitutional. However, the Supreme Court also relinquished jurisdiction over the case and directed the "...the Ohio General Assembly to enact a school funding scheme that is thorough and efficient..."

Tuslaw Local School District has not anticipated any meaningful growth in State revenue due to the constraints set by the State for estimating state funding. The State has stated that the per pupil revenue for a minimum education should be increased at an inflationary rate of 2.8 percent per year for future years. The biennial budget that encompasses fiscal years 2008 and 2009 will increase the cost per pupil by three percent. The affect of a 2006 property reappraisal will have a negative affect on the State's share of per pupil funding. With 39 percent of the revenue for the School District coming from property taxes, one can see the significant impact this constraint would have on the School District and ultimately, the residential taxpayers.

As a result of the challenges mentioned above, it is imperative the School District's management continue to carefully and prudently plan in order to provide the resources required to meet student needs over the next several years.

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers 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 any questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Sheryl Shaw Stewart, Treasurer, at Tuslaw Local School District, 1835 Manchester Ave. NW, Massillon, Ohio 44647, or email at s_stewart@sparcc.org.

Tuslaw Local School District

Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2007

	<u>Governmental</u> <u>Activities</u>
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$3,587,259
Inventory Held for Resale	8,600
Accounts Receivable	6,544
Intergovernmental Receivable	84,624
Prepaid Items	17,850
Taxes Receivable	4,959,590
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	463,538
Depreciable Capital Assets, net	16,004,943
Total Assets	<u>25,132,948</u>
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	84,767
Accrued Wages and Benefits	935,148
Intergovernmental Payable	282,493
Accrued Interest Payable	48,146
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	89,858
Deferred Revenue	4,587,310
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	749,701
Due in More Than One Year	14,053,134
Total Liabilities	<u>20,830,557</u>
Net Assets	
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	2,617,682
Restricted for Debt Service	495,176
Restricted for Capital Outlay	1,086,700
Restricted for Other Purposes	202,629
Unrestricted	(99,796)
Total Net Assets	<u>\$4,302,391</u>

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Tuslaw Local School District
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

	<u>Program Revenues</u>			<i>Net (Expenses) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets</i>
	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Charges for Services and Sales</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	
Governmental Activities				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$5,519,400	\$22,307	\$13,994	(\$5,483,099)
Special	1,639,201	84,503	394,335	(1,160,363)
Vocational	170,911	0	0	(170,911)
Other	8,343	0	0	(8,343)
Support Services:				
Pupils	563,223	12,667	29,473	(521,083)
Instructional Staff	367,226	0	16,040	(351,186)
Board of Education	11,757	0	0	(11,757)
Administration	954,813	2,711	9,780	(942,322)
Fiscal	301,101	0	136	(300,965)
Business	31,811	0	0	(31,811)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,402,986	0	0	(1,402,986)
Pupil Transportation	869,453	0	0	(869,453)
Central	37,492	0	0	(37,492)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	473,635	332,463	169,159	27,987
Extracurricular Activities	615,308	281,554	26,587	(307,167)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	669,783	0	0	(669,783)
Totals	<u><u>\$13,636,443</u></u>	<u><u>\$736,205</u></u>	<u><u>\$659,504</u></u>	<u><u>(\$12,240,734)</u></u>

General Revenues

Property Taxes Levied for:	
General Purposes	3,749,515
Debt Service	947,348
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Program	6,548,904
Investment Earnings	229,060
Miscellaneous	51,627
Total General Revenues	<u><u>11,526,454</u></u>
Change in Net Assets	(714,280)
Net Assets Beginning of Year	<u>5,016,671</u>
Net Assets End of Year	<u><u>\$4,302,391</u></u>

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Tuslaw Local School District

*Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2007*

	General Fund	Bond Retirement Fund	New Facility Capital Projects Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets					
Current Assets:					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$1,505,255	\$723,710	\$1,078,860	\$279,434	\$3,587,259
Inventory Held for Resale	0	0	0	8,601	8,601
Interfund Receivable	14,000	0	0	0	14,000
Accounts Receivable	6,544	0	0	0	6,544
Intergovernmental Receivable	52,090	0	0	32,534	84,624
Prepaid Items	17,850	0	0	0	17,850
Taxes Receivable	3,935,781	1,023,809	0	0	4,959,590
Total Assets	\$5,531,520	\$1,747,519	\$1,078,860	\$320,569	\$8,678,468
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	\$78,308	\$0	\$0	\$6,459	\$84,767
Accrued Wages and Benefits	893,352	0	0	41,796	935,148
Intergovernmental Payable	266,082	0	0	16,411	282,493
Interfund Payable	0	0	0	14,000	14,000
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	89,858	0	0	0	89,858
Deferred Revenue	3,808,337	973,349	0	0	4,781,686
Total Liabilities	5,135,937	973,349	0	78,666	6,187,952
Fund Balances					
Reserved:					
Reserved for Encumbrances	113,565	0	1,275	19,183	134,023
Reserved for Property Taxes	168,220	50,460	0	0	218,680
Reserved for Prepays	17,850	0	0	0	17,850
Unreserved, Undesignated, Reported in:					
General Fund	95,948	0	0	0	95,948
Special Revenue Funds	0	0	0	214,880	214,880
Debt Service Fund	0	723,710	0	0	723,710
Capital Projects Funds	0	0	1,077,585	7,840	1,085,425
Total Fund Balances	395,583	774,170	1,078,860	241,903	2,490,516
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$5,531,520	\$1,747,519	\$1,078,860	\$320,569	\$8,678,468

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Tuslaw Local School District
*Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
 Net Assets of Governmental Activities
 June 30, 2007*

Total Governmental Fund Balances \$2,490,516

*Amounts reported for governmental activities in the
 statement of net assets are different because:*

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial
 resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. 16,468,481

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

	153,600	
Delinquent Property Taxes		
Intergovernmental Receivables	40,775	
<i>Total</i>		194,375

In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstanding
 bonds and notes, whereas in governmental funds, an interest
 expenditure is reported when due. (48,146)

Long-term liabilities, including bonds and compensated absences
 payable, are not due and payable in the current period
 and therefore, are not reported in the funds:

	(13,250,010)	
General Obligation Bonds		
Capital Appreciation Bonds	(551,078)	
Notes Payable	(255,000)	
Compensated Absences	(685,949)	
Capital Leases	(60,798)	
<i>Total</i>		(14,802,835)

Net Assets of Governmental Activities \$4,302,391

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Tuslaw Local School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

	<i>General Fund</i>	<i>Bond Retirement Fund</i>	<i>New Facility Capital Projects Fund</i>	<i>Other Governmental Funds</i>	<i>Total Governmental Funds</i>
Revenues					
Property Taxes	\$3,805,155	\$966,638	\$0	\$0	\$4,771,793
Intergovernmental	5,861,521	118,590	0	659,517	6,639,628
Interest	163,668	0	65,392	8,177	237,237
Tuition and Fees	610,666	0	0	0	610,666
Rent	15,966	0	0	0	15,966
Extracurricular Activities	0	0	0	321,418	321,418
Gifts and Donations	25,575	0	0	2,247	27,822
Customer Sales and Services	0	0	0	320,755	320,755
Miscellaneous	35,660	0	0	730	36,390
Total Revenues	10,518,211	1,085,228	65,392	1,312,844	12,981,675
Expenditures					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	4,966,631	0	0	51,343	5,017,974
Special	1,257,448	0	0	393,131	1,650,579
Vocational	167,488	0	0	0	167,488
Other	8,343	0	0	0	8,343
Support Services:					
Pupils	514,175	0	0	42,830	557,005
Instructional Staff	296,464	0	0	27,647	324,111
Board of Education	11,757	0	0	0	11,757
Administration	934,221	0	0	12,639	946,860
Fiscal	281,935	17,303	0	136	299,374
Business	32,244	0	0	0	32,244
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,135,442	0	0	1,250	1,136,692
Pupil Transportation	925,022	0	0	0	925,022
Central	37,720	0	0	0	37,720
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	0	0	0	453,665	453,665
Extracurricular Activities	348,679	0	0	270,717	619,396
Capital Outlay	33,668	0	228,422	0	262,090
Debt Service:					
Principal	13,198	385,000	0	0	398,198
Interest and Fiscal Charges	3,997	587,424	0	0	591,421
Total Expenditures	10,968,432	989,727	228,422	1,253,358	13,439,939
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(450,221)	95,501	(163,030)	59,486	(458,264)
Other Financing Sources and Uses					
Transfers In	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
Transfers Out	(10,000)	0	0	0	(10,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(10,000)	0	0	10,000	0
Net Change in Fund Balances	(460,221)	95,501	(163,030)	69,486	(458,264)
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	855,804	678,669	1,241,890	172,417	2,948,780
Fund Balances End of Year	\$395,583	\$774,170	\$1,078,860	\$241,903	\$2,490,516

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Tuslaw Local School District
*Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007*

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds (\$458,264)

*Amounts reported for governmental activities in the
statement of activities are different because:*

Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures.
However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those
assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as
depreciation expense. In the current period, these amounts are:

Capital Assets Additions	187,831	
Current Year Depreciation	(717,887)	
<i>Total</i>		(530,056)

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current
financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.

Intergovernmental Receivables	15,418	
Delinquent Property Taxes	(74,930)	
<i>Total</i>		(59,512)

Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in
the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities
in the statement of net assets.

Bond Principal Retirement	385,000	
Capital Lease Retirement	13,198	
<i>Total</i>		398,198

In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds,
whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported
when due.

Bond Accretion	(73,555)	
Accrued Interest	(4,807)	
<i>Total</i>		(78,362)

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 the governmental funds.

Compensated Absences		13,716
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Changes in Net Assets of Governmental Activities (714,280)

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Tuslaw Local School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Over (Under)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$3,572,755	\$3,572,755	\$3,895,915	\$323,160
Intergovernmental	5,963,104	5,963,104	5,884,151	(78,953)
Interest	125,000	125,000	181,435	56,435
Tuition and Fees	642,500	642,500	599,823	(42,677)
Rent	25,000	25,000	15,966	(9,034)
Gifts and Donations	0	0	25,575	25,575
Miscellaneous	46,000	46,000	29,116	(16,884)
Total Revenues	10,374,359	10,374,359	10,631,981	257,622
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	4,818,473	4,906,944	4,906,944	0
Special	1,300,545	1,375,609	1,326,433	49,176
Vocational	173,587	171,733	171,733	0
Other	192	9,088	9,088	0
Support Services:				
Pupils	501,877	515,807	515,807	0
Instructional Staff	283,766	297,320	297,320	0
Board of Education	17,982	12,238	12,238	0
Administration	946,400	944,913	944,913	0
Fiscal	303,197	290,615	290,615	0
Business	34,314	33,235	33,235	0
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,306,981	1,160,570	1,160,570	0
Pupil Transportation	914,335	919,777	919,777	0
Central	24	37,720	37,720	0
Extracurricular Activities	340,737	343,980	343,980	0
Capital Outlay	13,554	37,275	37,275	0
Debt Service:				
Principal	13,107	13,198	13,198	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	4,948	3,997	3,997	0
Total Expenditures	10,974,019	11,074,019	11,024,843	49,176
Excess of Revenues Under Expenditures	(599,660)	(699,660)	(392,862)	306,798
Other Financing Sources and Uses				
Advances In	0	0	22,172	22,172
Transfers Out	(15,000)	(15,000)	(10,000)	5,000
Advances Out	(36,813)	(36,813)	(25,572)	11,241
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses	(51,813)	(51,813)	(13,400)	38,413
Net Change in Fund Balance	(651,473)	(751,473)	(406,262)	345,211
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	1,489,613	1,489,613	1,489,613	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	240,687	240,687	240,687	0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$1,078,827	\$978,827	\$1,324,038	\$345,211

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Tuslaw Local School District
Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets
Fiduciary Funds
June 30, 2007

	<u><i>Private Purpose Trust</i></u>	
	<u><i>Special Trust</i></u>	<u><i>Agency</i></u>
<i>Assets</i>		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$21,992	\$72,623
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>21,992</u>	<u>72,623</u>
<i>Liabilities</i>		
Due to Students	7,850	72,623
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>7,850</u>	<u>72,623</u>
<i>Net Assets</i>		
Held in Trust for Scholarships	14,142	
<i>Total Net Assets</i>	<u>14,142</u>	

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Tuslaw Local School District
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets
Fiduciary Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

	<i>Special Trust</i>
<i>Additions</i>	
Gifts and Contributions	\$13,357
Interest	449
<i>Total Additions</i>	13,806
<i>Deductions</i>	
Scholarships Awarded	8,616
<i>Increase in Fiduciary Net Assets</i>	5,190
<i>Net Assets Beginning of Year</i>	8,952
<i>Net Assets End of Year</i>	\$14,142

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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Tuslaw Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

Note 1 - Description of the School District and Reporting Entity

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

The School District serves an area of approximately forty four square miles. It is located in Stark and Wayne Counties and includes portions of Lawrence, Tuscarawas, and Perry Townships, and the City of Massillon. It is staffed by sixty two classified employees, eighty one certified teaching personnel, and nine administrative employees who provide services to 1,515 students and other community members. The School District currently operates three instructional buildings.

Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the School District consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. For Tuslaw Local 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. There are no component units of the Tuslaw Local School District.

The School District is associated with organizations which are defined as jointly governed organizations and public entity risk pools. These organizations include the Stark-Portage Area Computer Consortium, Stark County Joint Vocational School, Stark County Schools Council of Government Workers’ Compensation Group Rating Program, the Stark County Schools Council of Government Health Benefits Program and the Ohio School Plan. These organizations are presented in Notes 15 and 16 to the basic financial statements.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Tuslaw Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

A. Basis of Presentation

The School District's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a Statement of Net Assets and a Statement of Activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-wide Financial Statements The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds.

The Statement of Net Assets presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the School District at year-end. The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the School District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program 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 During the year, the School District segregates transactions related to certain School District functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the School District at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental 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.

B. Fund Accounting

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

Governmental Funds Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. 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 the general operating fund of the School District and is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Tuslaw Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

B. Fund Accounting (continued)

Bond Retirement Fund The bond retirement fund is used to account for the accumulation of property tax revenues for the payment of general obligation bonds issued for the construction of a new high school and renovations to the middle school.

New Facility Capital Project Fund The new facility capital project fund accounts for bond proceeds and interest revenue to be used for the construction of a new high school and renovations to the middle school.

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

Fiduciary Funds Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the School District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the School District's own programs. The School District has two private purpose trust funds which are used to account for college scholarships. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The agency funds reflect resources that belong to the student bodies of the various schools, accounting for sales and other revenue generating activities.

C. Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the School District are included on the Statement of Net Assets. The Statement of Activities presents increases (i.e. revenues) and decreases (i.e. expenses) in total net assets.

Fund Financial Statements All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds. The private purpose trust fund is reported using the economic resources measurement focus.

D. Basis of Accounting

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

Tuslaw Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (continued)

Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current fiscal year or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the School District, available means expected to be received within sixty days of fiscal year end.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income and property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 5). Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at fiscal year end: property taxes available as an advance, grants, investment earnings, tuition, rentals and fees.

Deferred Revenue Deferred revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied.

Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2007, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2008 operations, have been recorded as deferred revenue. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as deferred revenue.

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

Expenditures/Expenses On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The fair value of donated commodities used during the year is reported on the operating statement as an expense/expenditure with a like amount reported as donated commodities revenue. Unused donated commodities are reported as deferred revenue.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

Tuslaw Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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 appropriation resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified.

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the appropriation resolution and the certificate of estimated resources, which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated revenues establishes a limit on the amounts that the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is the Board of Education's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control set by the Board. The legal level of control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level. The treasurer has been authorized to allocate Board appropriations to the function and object level within each fund.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the School District treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the certificate when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the final certificate of estimated resources issued during fiscal year 2007.

The appropriation resolution is subject to amendment by the Board of Education throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations may not exceed estimated revenues. The amounts reported as original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation for that fund that covered the entire fiscal year, including amounts automatically carried over from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Board during fiscal year 2007.

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, all cash received by the School District is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through School District records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the financial statements.

During fiscal year 2007, investments were limited to repurchase agreements, federal agency instruments and STAROhio. Repurchase agreements are reported at cost.

STAROhio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAROhio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAROhio are valued at STAROhio's share price which is the price the investment could be sold for on June 30, 2007.

Tuslaw Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents (continued)

As authorized by State statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund, food service fund, capital improvements fund and private purpose trust fund during fiscal year 2007 amounted to \$163,668, \$8,177, \$65,392 and \$449, respectively. The general fund interest includes \$53,093 assigned from other School District funds.

For presentation on the financial statements, investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School District are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that are not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

G. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2007, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year which services are consumed.

H. Inventory

Inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed/expended when used. Inventories consist of donated and purchased food, and supplies held for consumption and are expensed when used.

I. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other government or imposed by enabling legislation. There were no restricted assets at June 30, 2007.

J. Capital Assets

The School District's only capital assets are general capital assets. General capital assets are capital assets which are associated with and generally arise from governmental activities. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Assets but are not reported on the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and reductions during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The School District capitalization threshold is \$2,000. 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.

All reported capital assets, other than land and construction in progress, are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Tuslaw Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

J. Capital Assets (continued)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated Lives</u>
Buildings and Improvements	20 - 75 years
Furniture and Fixtures	7 - 15 years
Vehicles	15 years

K. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column of the statement of net assets.

L. 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.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. The liability is based on an estimate of the amount of accumulated sick leave that will be paid as a termination benefit.

For governmental funds, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures as payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirement. These amounts are reported in the account "Matured Compensated Absences Payable" in the funds from which the employees will be paid.

M. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences and special termination benefits that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are normally expected to be paid with expendable available financial resources. Bonds are recognized as a liability on the fund financial statements when due.

Tuslaw Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

N. 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 had no restricted net assets imposed by legislation at June 30, 2007.

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

O. Fund Balance Reserves

The School District reserves those portions of fund equity which are legally segregated for a specific future use or which do not represent available expendable resources and therefore are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Unreserved fund balance indicates that portion of fund equity which is available for appropriation in future periods. Fund balance reserves are established for property taxes, encumbrances and prepaids.

The reserve for property taxes represents taxes recognized as revenue under generally accepted accounting principles but not available for appropriation under State statute.

P. Interfund Activity

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

Q. 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 on the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

R. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the School District and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during 2007.

Tuslaw Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

Note 3 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

1. Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
2. Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (GAAP basis).

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statement for the General Fund.

	<i>General</i>
<i>GAAP Basis</i>	(\$460,221)
Net Adjustment for Revenues Accruals	113,770
Advances In	22,172
Net Adjustment for Expenditures Accruals	124,817
Advances Out	(25,572)
Adjustment for Encumbrances	(181,228)
<i>Budget Basis</i>	(\$406,262)

Note 4 - Deposits and Investments

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

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

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

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

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

Tuslaw Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

Interim monies may be invested in the following securities:

1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligation or security issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least 2 percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAROhio);
7. Certain banker's acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred and eighty days from the purchase date in the amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim moneys available for investment at any one time; and,
8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt 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.

Deposits At fiscal year end, the carrying amount of the School District's deposits was \$117,665, exclusive of the \$8,180 repurchase agreement amount included in investments below. Based on criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposits and Investments Risk Disclosures*, as of June 30, 2007, \$100,000 of the School District's \$200,000 bank balance was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$100,000 was covered by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Tuslaw Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

Note 4 - Deposits and Investments (continued)

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the School District's deposits may not be returned. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by the Federal Reserve Banks, or at member banks of the federal reserve system, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at the Federal Reserve bank in the name of the School District.

Investments As of June 30, 2007, the School District had the following investments and maturities:

<i>Investment Type</i>	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>6 months Or Less</i>
STAR Ohio	\$3,556,029	\$3,556,029
Repurchase Agreement	8,180	8,180
Totals	<u>\$3,564,209</u>	<u>\$3,564,209</u>

The weighted average maturity of the investments is daily.

Interest rate risk arises because purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. The School District's investment policy addresses interest rate risk by requiring that the School District's investment portfolio be structured so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and/or long-term debt payments, thereby avoiding that need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity, and by investing operating funds primarily in short-term investments.

The School District's investments has been assigned ratings, per Standards and Poors, of AAAM for STAR Ohio and AAAM money market rating. The School District has no investment policy dealing with investment credit risk beyond the requirements in state statute. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service and that the money market fund be rated in the highest category at the time of purchase by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service.

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the School District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The School District has no policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in ORC 135.14(M)(2) which states, "Payment for investments shall be made only upon the delivery of securities representing such investments to the treasurer, investing authority, or qualified trustee. If the securities transferred are not represented by a certificate, payment shall be made only upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian by the treasurer, governing board, or qualified trustee." The following table includes the percentage of total of each investment type held by the School District at June 30, 2007:

<i>Investment Type</i>	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Percent Of Total</i>
STAROhio	\$3,556,029	99.77%
Repurchase Agreement	8,180	.23
Totals	<u>\$3,564,209</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Tuslaw Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

Note 5 - Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied and assessed on a calendar year basis, while the School District's fiscal year runs from July through June. First-half tax distributions are received by the School District in the second half of the fiscal year. Second-half tax distributions are received in the first half of the following 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 and public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2007 represents collections of calendar year 2006 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2007 were levied after April 1, 2006, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2006, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at thirty-five percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax revenue received in calendar year 2007 represents collections of calendar year 2006 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2006 became a lien December 31, 2005, were levied after April 1, 2006 and are collected in 2007 with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at thirty-five percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value.

Tangible personal property tax revenue received during calendar 2007 (other than public utility property) represents the collection of 2007 taxes. Tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2007 were levied after April 1, 2006, on the values as of December 31, 2006. For 2006, tangible personal property is assessed at 18.75% for property including inventory. The percentage will be reduced to 12.5% for 2007, 6.25% for 2008 and to zero for 2009. Payments for multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20. Tangible personal property taxes paid by April 30 are usually received by the School District prior to June 30.

House Bill 66 was signed into law on June 30, 2005. The bill phases out the tangible personal property tax on general businesses, telephone and telecommunications companies, and railroads. The tax on general business and railroad property will be eliminated by calendar year 2011. The tax is phased out by reducing the assessment rate on the property each year. The bill replaces the revenue lost by the School District due to the phasing out of the tax. In calendar years 2007-2010, the School District will be fully reimbursed for the lost revenue. In calendar years 2011-2017, the reimbursements will be phased out.

The School District receives property taxes from Stark and Wayne Counties. The County Auditors periodically advance to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the Counties by June 30, 2007, are available to finance fiscal year 2007 operations. The amount available to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes delinquent taxes outstanding and real property, public utility property, and tangible personal property taxes which were measurable as of June 30, 2007 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 were levied to finance current fiscal year operations and are reported as revenue at fiscal year end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred revenue.

The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2007, was \$218,680 and is recognized as revenue. \$168,220 was available to the general fund and \$50,460 was available to the bond retirement debt service fund. On a full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue, while on a modified accrual basis the revenue has been deferred.

Tuslaw Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

Note 5 - Property Taxes (continued)

The assessed values upon which the fiscal year 2007 taxes were collected are:

	<i>2007 First</i>		<i>2006 Second</i>	
	<i>Half Collections</i>		<i>Half Collections</i>	
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Agricultural/Residential and Other Real Estate	\$170,527,140	92.76%	\$157,158,730	91.82%
Public Utility Personal	9,263,720	5.04	9,804,870	5.73
Tangible Personal Property	4,044,876	2.20	4,179,852	2.45
	<u>\$183,835,736</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$171,143,452</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Tax Rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$60.70		\$60.70	

Note 6 - Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2007, consisted of property taxes, accounts (rent, tuition and fees), intergovernmental grants, accrued interest, and interfunds. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current year guarantee of federal funds. All receivables are expected to be collected within one year. A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

<i>Governmental Activities</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
Tuition	\$48,208
E-Rate	3,882
Food Service	14,109
Title I	17,068
Improving Teacher Quality	1,357
<i>Total Intergovernmental Receivables</i>	<u>\$84,624</u>

Note 7 - Interfund Transfers and Balances

A. Interfund Transfers

During fiscal year 2007, the general fund transferred \$10,000 to the Title VI-B nonmajor special revenue fund to cover program costs.

B. Interfund Balances

As of June 30, 2007, the fund financial statements consist of the following interfund balances:

<i>Governmental Activities</i>	<i>Receivable</i>	<i>Payable</i>
General Fund	<u>\$14,000</u>	<u>\$0</u>
<i>Special Revenue Funds:</i>		
Onenet	0	3,000
Title I	0	10,000
School Net	0	1,000
<i>Total Special Revenue Funds</i>	<u>0</u>	<u>14,000</u>
<i>Total Interfund Balances</i>	<u>\$14,000</u>	<u>\$14,000</u>

Tuslaw Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

Note 7 - Interfund Transfers and Balances (continued)

The advances from the general fund were made to the special revenue funds to support the programs until the federal grant monies have been received.

Note 8 - Capital Assets

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

	<i>Balance at</i>		<i>Balance at</i>
	<i>7/1/06</i>	<i>Additions</i>	<i>6/30/07</i>
		<i>Reductions</i>	
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>			
<i>Capital Assets, not being depreciated:</i>			
Land	\$463,538	\$0	\$463,538
<i>Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated</i>	<u>463,538</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>463,538</u>
<i>Capital Assets, being depreciated:</i>			
Buildings and Improvements	18,220,334	0	18,220,334
Furniture and Fixtures	1,437,360	48,869	1,486,229
Vehicles	1,175,205	138,962	1,192,437
<i>Total Capital Assets, being depreciated</i>	<u>20,832,899</u>	<u>187,831</u>	<u>20,899,000</u>
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation:</i>			
Buildings and Land Improvements	(3,074,284)	(544,568)	(3,618,852)
Furniture and Fixtures	(425,043)	(87,395)	(512,438)
Vehicles	(798,573)	(85,924)	(762,767)
<i>Total Accumulated Depreciation</i>	<u>(4,297,900)</u>	<u>(717,887)</u>	<u>(4,894,057)</u>
<i>Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net</i>	<u>\$16,998,537</u>	<u>(\$530,056)</u>	<u>\$16,468,481</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<i>Instruction:</i>	
Regular	\$525,146
Special	1,698
<i>Support Services:</i>	
Pupil	685
Instructional Staff	39,362
Administration	1,268
Fiscal	1,608
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	3,532
Pupil Transportation	107,717
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	21,133
Extracurricular Activities	15,738
<i>Total Depreciation Expense</i>	<u>\$717,887</u>

Tuslaw Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

Note 9 - Risk Management

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2007, the School District contracted with Leonard Insurance Services for both Property and fleet coverage and Hylant Administrative Services, LLC for liability coverage. There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year and settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. Coverage type, limits and deductibles are as follows:

<i>Type of Coverage</i>	<i>Coverage</i>	<i>Deductible</i>
Buildings and Contents	\$33,381,421	\$5,000
Inland Marine Coverage	181,163	500
Automobile Liability	1,000,000	500
Uninsured Motorists	50,000	0
Medical Payments	5,000	0
Commercial Crime Insurance	50,000	1,000
General Liability:		
Per Occurrence	1,000,000	0
Aggregate	3,000,000	0
Umbrella	3,000,000	0

Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 16). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the GRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "Equity Pooling Fund". This "equity pooling" arrangement insures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement, Inc., provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services of the GRP.

The School District has contracted with the Stark County Schools Council of Governments Health Benefits Program to provide employee medical/surgical and dental benefits. Rates are set through an annual calculation process. The School District pays a monthly contribution which is paid in a common fund from which claim payments are made for all participants regardless of claims flow. The board of directors has the right to return monies to an exiting school district subsequent to the settlements of all expenses and claims. The School District pays premiums of \$975.77 for family coverage and \$400.74 for single coverage per employee per month.

Note 10 - Employee Benefits

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vested vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn 10 to 20 days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service and hours worked. Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers and principals do not earn vacation time. Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. There is a limit of 325 days of sick leave that may be accumulated for certified employees and classified employees. Upon retirement employees receive payment for one-fourth of the total sick leave accumulation, up to a maximum accumulation of 70 days.

Tuslaw Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

Note 10 - Employee Benefits(continued)

B. Life Insurance

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees. Life insurance is provided through the Stark County Schools Council of Governments Health Benefits Program.

Note 11 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

A. School Employee Retirement System

The School District contributes to the School Employees Retirement System (SERS), a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan. SERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code. SERS issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the School Employees Retirement System, 300 East Broad Street, Suite 100, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3476.

Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the School District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The current School District rate is 14 percent of annual covered payroll. A portion of the School District's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits; for fiscal year 2007, 10.68 percent of annual covered salary was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended, up to a statutory maximum amount, by the SERS' Retirement Board. The School District's required contributions for pension obligations to SERS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 were \$165,481, \$164,268 and \$145,476 respectively; 42.87 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2007 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2006 and 2005.

B. State Teachers Retirement System

The School District participates in the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement system. STRS Ohio provides retirement and disability benefits to members and death and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. STRS Ohio issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained by writing to STRS Ohio, 275 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215-3371, by calling (614) 227-4090, or by visiting the STRS Ohio Web site at www.strs.org.

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 percent of earned compensation into an investment account. Investment decisions are made by the member. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The Combined Plan offers features of both the DC Plan and the DB Plan. In the Combined Plan, member contributions are invested by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. DC and Combined Plan members will transfer to the Defined Benefit Plan during their fifth year of membership unless they permanently select the DC or Combined Plan. Existing members with less than five years of service credit as of June 30, 2001, were given the option of making a one time irrevocable decision to transfer their account balances from the existing DB Plan into the DC Plan or the Combined Plan. This option expired on December 31, 2001. Benefits are established by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Tuslaw Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

Note 11 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans(continued)

B. State Teachers Retirement System (continued)

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years credited service who becomes disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. Eligible spouses and dependents of these active members who die before retirement may qualify for survivor benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. If a member dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, plan members were required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salaries. The School District was required to contribute 14 percent; 13 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. For fiscal year 2006, the portion used to fund pension obligations was also 13 percent. Contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board, upon recommendations of its consulting actuary, not to exceed statutory maximum rates of 10 percent for members and 14 percent for employers. Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions.

The School District's required contributions for pension obligations to STRS Ohio for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2007, 2006, and 2005 were \$616,118, \$605,189, and \$542,815 respectively; 84.28 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2007 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2006 and 2005.

C. Social Security System

Effective July 1, 1991, all employees not otherwise covered by the School Employees Retirement System or the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio have an option to choose Social Security or the School Retirement System. As of June 30, 2007, three members of the Board of Education have elected Social Security. The Board's liability is 6.2 percent of wages.

Note 12 – Postemployment Benefits

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

All STRS Ohio retirees who participated in the DB or Combined Plans and their dependents are eligible for health care coverage. The STRS Ohio Board has statutory authority over how much, if any, of the health care cost will be absorbed by STRS Ohio. All benefit recipients pay a portion of the health care cost in the form of a monthly premium. By law, the cost of coverage paid from STRS Ohio funds is included in the employer contribution rate, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, the STRS Board allocated employer contributions equal to one percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Stabilization Fund. For the School District, this amount equaled \$47,437 for fiscal year 2007.

STRS Ohio pays health care benefits from the Health Care Stabilization Fund. At June 30, 2006, (the latest information available) the balance in the Fund was \$3.5 billion. For the year ended June 30, 2006, net health care costs paid by STRS were \$282,743,000 and STRS had 119,184 eligible benefit recipients.

Tuslaw Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

Note 12 – Postemployment Benefits (continued)

For SERS, coverage is made available to service retirees with ten or more fiscal years of qualifying service credit, and to disability and survivor benefit recipients. All retirees and beneficiaries are required to pay a portion of their health care premium. The portion is based on years of service, Medicare eligibility, and retirement status.

After the allocation for basic benefits, the remainder of the employer’s 14 percent contribution is allocated to providing health care benefits. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, employer contributions to fund health care benefits were 3.32 percent of covered payroll, compared to 3.42 percent of covered payroll for fiscal year 2006. In addition, SERS levies a surcharge to fund health care benefits equal to 14 percent of the difference between a minimum pay and the member’s pay, pro-rated for partial service credit. For fiscal year 2007, the minimum pay was established at \$35,800. However, the surcharge is capped at two percent of each employer’s SERS salaries. For the School District, the amount contributed to fund health care benefits, including the surcharge, during the 2007 fiscal year equaled \$82,385.

The surcharge, added to the unallocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate, provides for maintenance of the asset target level for the health care fund. The target level for the health care reserve is 150 percent of the projected claims less premium contributions for the next year. Expenses for health care at June 30, 2006, (the latest information available), were \$158,751,207. At June 30, 2006, SERS had net assets available for payment of health care benefits of \$295.6 million. SERS has 59,492 participants eligible to receive benefits.

Note 13 - Capital Leases

The School District has entered into capitalized leases for phone equipment and windows. These leases meet the criteria of a capital lease as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, “Accounting for Leases”, which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee.

Capital assets consisting of furniture and fixtures have been capitalized in the amount of \$191,758. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Principal payments in fiscal year 2007 totaled \$13,198 in the general fund. The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2007.

<i>Fiscal Year Ending June 30,</i>	<i>Amount</i>
2008	\$17,195
2009	17,195
2010	17,195
2011	17,193
<i>Total</i>	68,778
<i>Less: Amount Representing Interest</i>	(7,980)
<i>Present Value of Net Minimum</i>	\$60,798

Tuslaw Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

Note 14 - Long-Term Obligations

Changes in long-term obligations of the School District during fiscal year 2007 were as follows:

	<i>Balance</i>			<i>Balance</i>	<i>Amounts Due</i>
	<i>6/30/06</i>	<i>Additions</i>	<i>Deductions</i>	<i>6/30/07</i>	<i>In One Year</i>
<i>Compensated Absences</i>	\$699,665	\$52,707	(\$66,423)	\$685,949	\$60,747
<i>Capital Leases:</i>					
Citibank - Window Replacement	73,996	0	(13,198)	60,798	13,954
<i>Total Capital Leases</i>	73,996	0	(13,198)	60,768	13,954
<i>Long Term Note 3.50%</i>	255,000	0	0	255,000	255,000
<i>2002 OSFC High School Bonds:</i>					
\$14,715,000 2.00-5.00% Serial and Term Bonds	13,635,010	0	(385,000)	13,250,010	420,000
\$284,990 14.852% Capital Appreciation Bonds	284,990	0	0	284,990	0
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	192,533	73,555	0	266,088	0
<i>Total General Obligation Bonds</i>	14,112,533	73,555	(385,000)	13,801,088	420,000
<i>Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities</i>	<u>\$15,141,194</u>	<u>\$126,262</u>	<u>(\$464,621)</u>	<u>\$14,802,835</u>	<u>\$749,701</u>

Compensated absences will be paid from the general fund and various federal grant funds. The capital leases will be paid from the general fund.

On October 24, 2002, the School District issued \$15,000,000 in general obligation school facilities construction and improvement bonds to pay off the bond anticipation notes. The bonds were issued for a twenty-eight year period with a final maturity at December 1, 2030. The bond issue consists of serial, term and capital appreciation bonds. Accretion in the amount of \$266,088 was added and represents the annual accretion of discounted interest for the capital appreciation bonds. At maturity, the final amount of the capital appreciation bonds will be \$1,030,000. The principal and interest requirements will be recorded in the debt service fund.

On January 22, 2003 the School District sold a \$255,000 long-term note. The note was issued for school facilities construction and improvements. The note was issued for five years and will reach final maturity at December 1, 2007. The interest rate on the note is 3.50 percent. This note will be retired from the debt retirement fund with tax collections.

The School District's overall debt margin is \$2,489,128 and the unvoted debt margin is \$183,836.

Tuslaw Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

Note 14 - Long-Term Obligations (continued)

The following is a summary of the School District's future annual principal and interest requirements to retire the general obligation bonds and note:

2002 OSFC General Obligation Bonds		
<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Serial and Term Bonds</i>	
<u>Ending June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2008	\$420,000	\$569,014
2009	430,000	557,851
2010	445,000	545,264
2011	0	538,589
2012	0	538,589
2013-2017	1,925,000	2,554,438
2018-2022	2,835,000	2,024,893
2023-2027	3,630,000	1,275,981
2028-2031	3,565,000	339,878
Total	\$13,250,010	\$8,944,497

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	2002 OSFC General Obligation Bonds		2002 OSFC General Obligation Notes	
	<i>Capital Appreciation Bonds</i>		<i>Note</i>	
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
<u>Ending June 30,</u>				
2008	\$0	\$0	\$255,000	\$4,463
2009	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0
2011	142,515	312,485	0	0
2012	54,282	145,718	0	0
2013	88,193	286,807	0	0
Total	\$284,990	\$745,010	\$255,000	\$4,463

Note 15 - Jointly Governed Organizations

A. Stark-Portage Area Computer Consortium

Stark-Portage Area Computer Consortium (SPARCC) is a jointly governed organization among 31 School Districts. The jointly governed 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. Each of the governments of these schools supports SPARCC based on a per pupil charge. SPARCC is governed by a board consisting of superintendents from all participating school districts. This board has the responsibility to study, review and approve SPARCC's annual budget and ascertain that costs are divided equally among participating school districts.

B. Stark County Area Joint Vocational School

The Stark County Area Joint Vocational School is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a seven member Board, consisting of one representative from each of the six participating school district's elected boards and one board member that rotates from each participating school district. The Stark County Area Joint Vocational School possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. The Stark County Area Joint Vocational School provides vocational instruction to students of participating districts. To obtain financial information write to the Stark County Area Joint

Tuslaw Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

Vocational School, 6805 Richville Drive, S.W., Massillon, Ohio 44646.

Note 16 - Public Entity Risk Pools

A. Stark County Schools Council of Government

The Stark County Schools Council of Government (Council) is a shared risk pool which is governed by an assembly which consists of one representative from each participating school district (usually the superintendent or designee). The assembly elects officers for one year terms to serve as the Board of Directors. The assembly exercises control over the operation of the Council. All Council revenues are generated from charges for services. The Council has a Health Benefits Program which is a shared risk pool and a Workers Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. Each year, the participating members pay enrollment fees to the GRP's to cover the costs of administering the program.

B. Ohio School Plan

The Ohio School Plan (Plan) is a shared liability, property and fleet insurance risk pool which is governed by a board of thirteen school superintendents, business managers and treasurers. Harcum-Schuett, the insurance agency, has one board seat. OSBA, BASA and OASBO executive directors serve as ex-officio members. Approximately 450 educational entities are served by the Plan. The Plan's board elects officers for one year terms to serve as the Board of Directors. The assembly exercises control over the operation of the Plan. All Plan revenues are generated from charges for services. For more information write to The Ohio School Plan, Harcum-Hyre Insurance Agency, Inc., 246 Sycamore Street, Columbus, Ohio 43206.

Note 17 - Contingencies

The School District receives financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and 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.

Note 18 - State School Funding Issue

On December 11, 2002, the Ohio Supreme Court issued its latest opinion regarding the State's school funding plan. The decision reaffirmed earlier decisions that Ohio's current school-funding decision is unconstitutional. The Supreme Court relinquished jurisdiction over the case and directed "... the Ohio General Assembly to enact a school-funding scheme that is thorough and efficient..." The School District is currently unable to determine what effect, if any, this decision will have on its future State funding and on its financial operations.

Tuslaw Local School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

Note 19 - Set-Asides

The School District is required by State statute to annually set aside in the general fund an amount based on a statutory formula for the purchase of textbooks and other instructional materials and an equal amount for the acquisition and construction of capital improvements. Amounts not spent by year end or offset by similarly restricted resources received during the year must be held in cash at year end and carried forward to be used for the same purpose in future years.

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

	<i>Textbooks</i>	<i>Capital Acquisition</i>
<i>Set-Aside Cash Balance as of June 30, 2006</i>	(\$83,664)	\$0
Current Year Set-Aside Requirement	209,598	209,598
Qualifying Disbursements	(210,395)	(319,235)
<i>Total</i>	(\$84,461)	(\$109,637)
<i>Set-Aside Cash Balance as of June 30, 2007</i>	(\$84,461)	\$0

Although the School District had qualifying disbursements during the fiscal year that reduced the capital acquisition set-aside amounts below zero, these extra amounts will not be used to reduce the set-aside requirements of future years. The negative amounts will not be presented as being carried forward to the next fiscal year.

Note 20 – Fund Deficits

The following funds had deficit fund balances at June 30, 2007:

<i>Special Revenue Funds:</i>	
Onenet	\$3,000
Schoolnet Professional Development	1,000
Title VI-B	8,473
Title I	2,466

These funds complied with Ohio state law, which does not permit a cash basis deficit at year-end. The general fund is liable for any deficit in these funds and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balances result from adjustments for accrued liabilities.

**TUSLAW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
STARK COUNTY**

**FEDERAL AWARDS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES SCHEDULE
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007**

<i>Federal Grantor/Pass Through Grantor Program Title</i>	<i>Pass Through Entity Number</i>	<i>Federal CFDA Number</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Non-Cash Receipts</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Non-Cash Expenditures</i>
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
<i>Passed through the Ohio Department of Education:</i>						
Food Distribution Program	Not Applicable	10.550		\$50,007		\$50,007
Child Nutrition Cluster: National School Lunch Program	Not Applicable	10.555	\$114,981		\$114,981	
<i>Total U.S. Department of Agriculture</i>			114,981	50,007	114,981	50,007
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION						
<i>Passed through the Ohio Department of Education:</i>						
Special Education, Part B-IDEA	049957-6B-SF-07P	84.027	299,068		299,068	
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	049957-C1-S1-07 049957-C1-S1-06	84.010 84.010	89,644 23,441		96,979 25,251	
<i>Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies</i>			113,085		122,230	
Innovative Education Program Strategies	049957-C2-S1-07	84.298	2,029		2,029	
Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities State Grant	049957-DR-S1-07	84.186	4,134		4,134	
Improving Teacher Quality	049957-TR-S1-07 049957-TR-S1-06	84.367 84.367	15,180 20		11,777	
<i>Total Improving Teacher Quality</i>			15,200		11,777	
Technology Grant	049957-TJ-S1-07	84.318	1,315		1,414	
<i>Total U.S. Department of Education</i>			434,831		440,652	
Total Federal Assistance			\$549,812	\$50,007	\$555,633	\$50,007

See Accompanying Notes to Federal Awards Receipts and Expenditures Schedule

**TUSLAW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
STARK COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FEDERAL AWARDS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES SCHEDULE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007**

NOTE A - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE B - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

Cash receipts from the U.S. Department of Agriculture are commingled with State grants. It is assumed federal monies are expended first.

NOTE C – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

Program regulations do not require the District to maintain separate inventory records for purchased food and food received from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This non-monetary assistance (expenditures) is reported in the Schedule at the fair value of the commodities received.

NOTE D – TRANSFERABILITY OF FEDERAL FUNDS

During 2007, the District made the following reallocations from original budgeted federal programs to other federal programs approved by the Ohio Department of Education:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>CFDA Number</u>	<u>Reallocations</u>
Title I – Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	\$42,831
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	<u>(42,831)</u>
Total		<u><u>\$0</u></u>

The Schedule reports the reallocated expenditures in the receiving program ultimately authorized to receive and disburse the monies.



Mary Taylor, CPA

Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Tuslaw Local School District
Stark County
1835 Manchester Avenue NW
Massillon, Ohio 44647

To the Board of Education:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Tuslaw Local School District, Stark County, Ohio, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2007, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 15, 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 the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our audit procedures for expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not to opine on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in 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 District's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with its applicable accounting basis, such that there is more than a remote likelihood that the District's internal control will not prevent or detect a more-than-inconsequential financial statement misstatement.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies resulting in more than a remote likelihood that the District's internal control will not prevent or detect a material financial statement misstatement.

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

We noted certain matters that we reported to the District's management in a separate letter dated February 15, 2008.

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Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect 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 an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We did note a certain noncompliance matter that we reported to the District's management in a separate letter dated February 15, 2008.

We intend this report solely for the information and use of management, the Board of Education, and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities. We intend it for no one other than these specified parties.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mary Taylor".

Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

February 15, 2008



Mary Taylor, CPA

Auditor of State

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

Tuslaw Local School District
Stark County
1835 Manchester Avenue NW
Massillon, Ohio 44647

To the Board of Education:

Compliance

We have audited the compliance of Tuslaw Local School District, Stark County, Ohio, (the District) with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Circular A-133, Compliance Supplement* that apply to its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2007. The summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the District's major federal program. The District's management is responsible for complying with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to each major federal program. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the District's compliance based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the District complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that apply to its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2007.

Internal Control Over Compliance

The District's management 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 District's internal control over compliance with requirements that could directly and materially affect 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 District's internal control over compliance.

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

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that the District's internal control will not prevent or detect material noncompliance with a federal program's compliance requirements.

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 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.

We intend this report solely for the information and use of management, the Board of Education, federal awarding agencies, and pass-through entities. It is not intended for anyone other than these specified parties.



Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

February 15, 2008

**TUSLAW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
STARK COUNTY**

**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
OMB CIRCULAR A -133 § .505
JUNE 30, 2007**

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

<i>(d)(1)(i)</i>	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unqualified
<i>(d)(1)(ii)</i>	Were there any material control weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
<i>(d)(1)(ii)</i>	Were there any other significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
<i>(d)(1)(iii)</i>	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
<i>(d)(1)(iv)</i>	Were there any material internal control weaknesses reported for major federal programs?	No
<i>(d)(1)(iv)</i>	Were there any other significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
<i>(d)(1)(v)</i>	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	No
<i>(d)(1)(vi)</i>	Are there any reportable findings under § .510?	No
<i>(d)(1)(vii)</i>	Major Programs (list):	Special Education_Grants to States – CFDA #84.027
<i>(d)(1)(viii)</i>	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 300,000 Type B: all others
<i>(d)(1)(ix)</i>	Low Risk Auditee?	Yes

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None



Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

TUSLAW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STARK COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

**CERTIFIED
MARCH 25, 2008**