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Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Urbana City School District Champaign County 711 Wood Street Urbana, Ohio 43078

To the Board of Education:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate discretely presented component unit and remaining fund information of Urbana City School District, Champaign County (the District), as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, 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, the major fund, and the aggregate discretely presented component unit and remaining fund information of Urbana City School District, Champaign County, as of June 30, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows, thereof and the respective 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 March 4, 2010, 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.

One First National Plaza / 130 W. Second St. / Suite 2040 / Dayton, OH 45402 Telephone: (937) 285-6677 (800) 443-9274 Fax: (937) 285-6688 www.auditor.state.oh.us Urbana City School District Champaign County Independent Accountants' Report Page 2

We conducted our audit to opine on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The schedule of federal awards receipts and expenditures 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. We subjected the federal awards expenditure 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.

Mary Jaylo

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

March 4, 2010

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 UNAUDITED

The discussion and analysis of the Urbana City School District's (the District) financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole. Readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2009 are as follows:

- In total, net assets of governmental activities increased \$2,061,737 which represents a 27.61% increase from 2008. This increase is primary due to an increase in property taxes as a result of a new levy passed in 2008.
- General revenues accounted for \$21,796,362 in revenue or 81.72% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$4,876,388 or 18.28% of all revenues.
- The District had \$24,611,013 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$4,876,388 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$21,796,362 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's only major governmental fund is the General Fund. The General Fund had \$22,673,142 in revenues and other financing sources and \$21,002,925 in expenditures. During fiscal 2009, the General Fund's fund balance increased \$1,670,217 from \$2,589,170 to \$4,259,387.

Using these Basic Financial Statements

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

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2009?" The statement of net assets and statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 UNAUDITED (Continued)

These two statements report the District's net assets and changes in those assets. This change in net assets is important because it tells the reader that, for the District as a whole, the financial position of the 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 District's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs and other factors.

In the statement of net assets and statement of activities, the governmental activities include the District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, extracurricular activities, and food service operations.

The District's statement of net assets and statement of activities can be found on pages 13-14 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental fund begins on page 9. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major fund. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District' most significant funds. The District's only major governmental fund is the General Fund.

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting which measures cash and all other financial assets than can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed short-term view of the 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 statement of activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 15-19 of this report.

Proprietary Funds

The District maintains a proprietary fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the District's various functions. The District's internal service fund accounts for medical/surgical benefits self-insurance. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 20-22 of this report.

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its scholarship programs. This activity is presented as a private-purpose trust fund. The District also acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in agency funds. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements of fiduciary net assets and changes in fiduciary net assets on pages 23 and 24. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 UNAUDITED (Continued)

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 25-55 of this report.

The District as a Whole

The statement of net assets provides the perspective of the District as a whole.

The table below provides a summary of the District's net assets for 2009 and 2008.

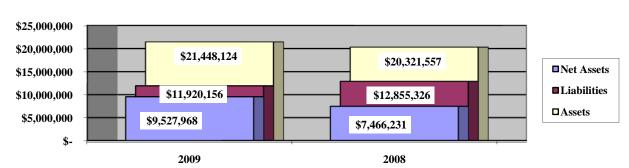
Net Assets					
	Governmental Activities 2009	Governmental Activities 2008			
Assets:					
Current and other assets	\$17,963,572	\$16,816,234			
Capital assets, net	3,484,552	3,505,323			
Total assets	21,448,124	20,321,557			
Liabilities:					
Current liabilities	8,391,984	9,277,481			
Long-term liabilities	3,528,172	3,577,845			
Total liabilities	11,920,156	12,855,326			
Net Assets:					
Invested in capital					
assets, net of related debt	3,182,718	2,926,927			
Restricted	1,902,909	1,746,536			
Unrestricted	4,442,341	2,792,768			
Total net assets	\$ 9,527,968	\$ 7,466,231			

Over time, net assets can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2009, the District's assets exceeded liabilities by \$9,527,968. Of this total, \$4,442,341 is unrestricted in use.

At year-end, capital assets represented 16.25% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles and infrastructure. Capital assets, net of related debt to acquire the assets at June 30, 2009, were \$3,182,718. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 UNAUDITED (Continued)

A portion of the District's net assets, \$1,902,909, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net assets of \$4,442,341 may be used to meet the District's ongoing obligations to the students and creditors.



Governmental Activities

The table below shows the change in net assets for fiscal years 2009 and 2008.

Change in Net Assets					
	Governmental Activities 2009	Governmental Activities 2008			
Revenues:					
Program revenues:					
Charges for services and sales	\$1,424,421	\$1,569,620			
Operating grants and contributions	3,428,048	3,164,699			
Capital grants and contributions	23,919	12,678			
General revenues:					
Property taxes	10,584,094	8,094,271			
Grants and entitlements	10,994,150	10,025,191			
Investment earnings	183,264	391,641			
Other	34,854	72,784			
Total revenues	26,672,750	23,330,884			
Expenses:					
Program Expenses:					
Instruction:					
Regular	10,979,120	10,611,395			
Special	4,234,517	3,754,366			
Vocational	327,368	222,282			
Other	83,019	76,730			
		(Continued)			

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 UNAUDITED (Continued)

Change in Net Assets (Continued)

(Continued)	
	Governmental Activities 2009	Governmental Activities 2008
Expenses:		
Program Expenses: (Continued) Support Services:		
Pupil	1,219,748	1,192,245
Instructional staff	559,793	543,835
Board of education	22,258	25,650
Administration	1,848,984	1,771,425
Fiscal	346,698	240,831
Business	329,824	283,149
Operations and maintenance	1,860,324	1,836,882
Pupil transportation	739,992	705,097
Central	185,400	175,168
Food service operations	940,286	901,888
Operations of non-instructional services	82,081	100,560
Extracurricular activities	761,553	736,984
Interest and fiscal charges	90,048	52,978
Total Expenses	24,611,013	23,231,465
Change in Net Assets	2,061,737	99,419
Net Assets at beginning of year	7,466,231	7,366,812
Net Assets at end of year	\$9,527,968	\$7,466,231

Governmental Activities

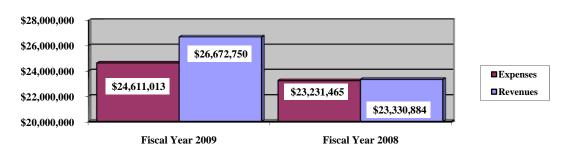
Net assets of the District's governmental activities increased \$2,061,737. Total governmental expenses of \$24,611,013 were offset by program revenues of \$4,876,388 and general revenues of \$21,796,362. Program revenues supported 19.81% of the total governmental expenses.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 80.90% of total governmental revenue. Property tax revenue increased 30.76% during 2009 as a result of a new levy which passed in March 2008. The 2009 calendar year was the first year of tax revenues from this levy.

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$15,624,024 or 63.48% of total governmental expenses for fiscal 2009.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 UNAUDITED (Continued)

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue and expenses for fiscal years 2009 and 2008.



Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses

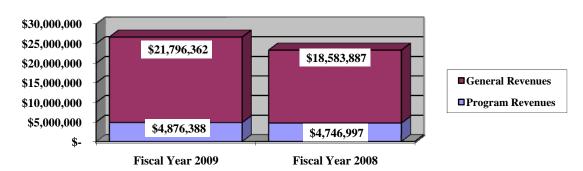
The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State grants and entitlements.

Governmental Activities						
	Total Cost of Services 2009	Net Cost of Services 2009	Total Cost of Services 2008	Net Cost of Services 2008		
Program expenses:						
Instruction:						
Regular	\$10,979,120	\$ 9,746,179	\$10,611,395	\$ 9,658,171		
Special	4,234,517	2,332,437	3,754,366	1,789,345		
Vocational	327,368	223,880	222,282	104,400		
Other	83,019	83,019	76,730	76,730		
Support services:						
Pupil	1,219,748	1,172,863	1,192,245	1,145,789		
Instructional staff	559,793	549,608	543,835	529,366		
Board of education	22,258	22,258	25,650	25,650		
Administration	1,848,984	1,812,749	1,771,425	1,590,548		
Fiscal	346,698	346,698	240,831	239,448		
Business	329,824	218,945	283,149	177,891		
Operations and maintenance	1,860,324	1,833,211	1,836,882	1,809,187		
Pupil transportation	739,992	565,690	705,097	573,482		
Central	185,400	185,400	175,168	175,168		
Food service operations	940,286	(2,189)	901,888	7,275		
Operations of non-instructional services	82,081	50,178	100,560	53,779		
Extracurricular activities	761,553	503,651	736,984	475,261		
Interest and fiscal charges	90,048	90,048	52,978	52,978		
Total expenses	\$24,611,013	\$19,734,625	\$23,231,465	\$18,484,468		

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 UNAUDITED (Continued)

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, 79.27% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 80.19%. The District's taxpayers, as a whole, are by far the primary support for District's students.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue for fiscal years 2009 and 2008.



Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues

The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$5,290,809,, which is higher than last year's total of \$3,724,491. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2009 and 2008.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2009	Fund Balance June 30, 2008	(Decrease)	Percentage Change	
General	\$4,259,387	\$2,589,170	\$1,670,217	64.51 %	6
Other Governmental	1,031,422	1,135,321	(103,899)	(9.15) %	6
Total	\$5,290,809	\$3,724,491	\$1,566,318	42.05 %	6

An analysis of the General Fund revenues and expenditures is provided in the section below.

General Fund

The District's General Fund balance increased \$1,670,217. Tax revenues increased 30.91% due to the first full year of tax collections on the District's operating levy which passed in March 2008. Earnings on investments decreased 50.35% as a result of a decrease in interest rates. Other revenues, which are made up of rentals, contributions and donations, services provided to other entities, transportation fees and miscellaneous revenues decreased primarily due to decreasing revenues from local sources. Instruction expenditures increased as a result of annual inflation of wages and benefits. The debt service expenditures are related to capital lease payments and accrued interest payable on the tax anticipation notes outstanding and are reported as a fund liability of the General Fund.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 UNAUDITED (Continued)

The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activities and fund balance of the General Fund.

	2009 Amount	2008 Amount	Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentag Change	
Revenues:					
Taxes	\$ 9,949,612	\$7,600,593	\$2,349,019	30.91	%
Tuition	628,035	547,186	80,849	14.78	%
Earnings on investments	183,495	369,571	(186,076)	(50.35)	%
Other revenues	64,504	221,388	(156,884)	(70.86)	%
Intergovernmental	11,772,699	11,045,523	727,176	6.58	%
Total	22,598,345	19,784,261	2,814,084	14.22	%
Expenditures:					
Instruction	13,814,687	13,372,147	442,540	3.31	%
Support services	6,533,045	6,235,263	297,782	4.78	%
Non-instructional services	55,603	60,777	(5,174)	(8.51)	%
Extracurricular activities	518,087	448,893	69,194	15.41	%
Debt service	81,503	28,122	53,381	189.82	%
Total	\$21,002,925	\$20,145,202	\$ 857,723	4.25	%

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

For the General Fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$19,335,881 and final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$20,297,454. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal 2009 was \$20,302,865. This represents a \$5,411 increase over final budgeted revenues.

General Fund original appropriations and final appropriations (appropriated expenditures including other financing uses) totaled \$20,934,173 and \$21,964,666, respectively. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2009 totaled \$21,485,651, which was \$479,015 less than final budget appropriations.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2009, the District had \$3,484,552 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles and infrastructure. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

The overall decrease in capital assets of \$20,771 is due to depreciation expense of \$181,760 exceeding additions of \$160,989. See Note 8 to the basic financial statements for detail on the District's capital assets.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 UNAUDITED (Continued)

The following table shows fiscal 2009 balances compared to 2008:

Capital Assets at June 30, (Net of Depreciation) **Governmental Activities** 2009 2008 Land \$1,127,575 \$1,127,575 Land improvements 124,638 97,102 Building and improvements 1,693,574 1,725,690 Furniture and equipment 304,164 347,480 Vehicles 182,100 152,642 Infrastructure 52,501 54,834 Total \$3,484,552 \$3,505,323

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2009, the District had \$135,000 in energy conservation notes and \$166,834 in capital lease obligations outstanding. Of this total, \$62,605 is due within one year and \$239,229 is due in greater than one year. The following table summarizes the bonds and loans outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End					
Governmental Governmental Activities Activities 2009 2008					
General obligation bonds		\$ 20,000			
Energy conservation notes	\$135,000	155,000			
Capital Lease Obligations	166,834	403,396			
Total	\$301,834	\$578,396			

At June 30, 2009, the District's overall legal debt margin was \$24,028,515, and an unvoted debt margin of \$266,984. See Note 10 to the basic financial statements for detail on the District's debt administration.

Current Related Financial Activities

The District is facing future challenges in the area of state funding. The biggest challenge facing the future of Urbana City Schools is the affect of HB66 including the complete elimination of all tangible personal property tax. This included the inventory tax which is almost phased out and the \$10,000 exempt personal property tax which had also began a phase-out previous to HB66 and will finish in 2010. This loss will be devastating for Urbana City Schools, as this annual \$3,000,000 revenue is 47% of the schools' tax base and 25% of the General Fund revenue.

Urbana City Schools rank #52 out of 612 districts in the State in reliance on tangible personal property tax. The District will receive full reimbursement from the State through 2010 and will phase out at the rate of 14.29% per annum through 2017 at which point the District will permanently lose \$1,200,000 per year in revenue from this tax. (The remaining \$1,900,000 will be picked up by State foundation revenue as the \$60,000,000 value loss will reduce the total value of the District for wealth purposes in the "charge-off").

The school District passed an operating levy in March of 2008. This levy was for 9.75 mills and will bring in approximately 2.6 million dollars per year beginning in January of 2009. To ensure fiscal stability, the Board voted to borrow 1.3 million (½ of one year's collection) in April of 2008 as a long-term note for five years.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 UNAUDITED (Continued)

Another challenge facing the District is the need to update its facilities to streamline operations and to enhance learning space design for students. The Board and administration have been working with the Ohio School Facilities Commission (OSFC) to develop a master facilities plan. OSFC funding will comprise approximately 45% approved project costs. It is important to capture this revenue source to relieve some of the financial burden from local taxpavers and at the same time proceed to meet District needs. In 2004, the Board proceeded to put their local share on the ballot through the Expedited Local Partnership Program with Phase I including a new PK-5 building and a 6-8 building. The high school was slated to be Phase II, built with State funds. Phase I failed in 2004 and in 2006. With the tax rate increasing because of deflating property values (complete loss of \$60,000,000 in tangible personal valuation) and community concerns, the Board decided to split Phase I and build a PK-5 with Phase I, build a 6-8 middle school with Phase II and make the high school OSFC project, Phase III. Phase I also failed in November of 2006, with less millage. The project will continue to increase with the increase in construction costs. The local share will continue to increase as the tax base decreases, which will make it more difficult to pass. HB119 passed in June of 2007, with Governor Strickland's emphasis on speeding up the pace of these projects. As a result of the State re-financing other projects, we were offered our State allocation in the spring of 2008, which we deferred as we needed to pass an operating levy. It will be offered again to us in the spring of 2009.

The District formed a community school during fiscal 2003. Urbana Community School was formed in the hopes of providing assistance to students who do not function well in the regular school system or who were not able to achieve academic success in the regular school setting. The Urbana Community School opened its doors July 1, 2004 with approximately 25 students enrolled and enrolled 68 students as of June 30, 2007. It remains a conversion community school as a separate autonomy with a board of directors, but under the wings of Urbana City School District will achieve academic success through this type of school.

The District has committed itself to educational and financial excellence for many years. The District has received unqualified opinions on the financial statements. Each challenge identified in this section is viewed as an opportunity to continue its commitment to excellence. The District is committed to living within its financial means and working with the community it serves in order to maintain adequate resources to support the educational program.

It is very important that the Board and Administration continue to carefully and prudently plan in order to provide the resources necessary to meet the needs of the students of Urbana into the future.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Ms. Amanda Hildebrand, Treasurer, Urbana City School District, 711 Wood St., Urbana, Ohio 43088.

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS JUNE 30, 2009

	Primary Government	Component Unit
A	Governmental Activities	Urbana Community School
Assets: Equity in pooled cash, cash equivalents, and investments	\$8,351,310	\$815,241
Receivables:	φ0,551,510	φ015,241
Taxes	8,820,248	
Accounts	76	
Intergovernmental	662,807	
Accrued interest	7,432	
Prepayments	6,533	
Materials and supplies inventory	12,660	
Due from component unit	102,506	
Capital assets:	,	
Land	1,127,575	
Depreciable capital assets, net	2,356,977	
Capital assets, net	3,484,552	
Total assets	21,448,124	815,241
		<u>_</u>
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	87,726	
Contracts payable	67,602	
Accrued wages and benefits	1,818,786	
Pension obligation payable	410,757	
Intergovernmental payable	55,606	21,995
Accrued interest payable	78,389	
Claims payable	449,543	
Due to primary government		102,506
Unearned revenue	5,423,575	
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	696,174	
Due in more than one year	2,831,998	
Total liabilities	11,920,156	124,501
Net Assets:		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	3,182,718	
Restricted for:		
Capital projects	385,807	
Locally funded programs	4,669	
State funded programs	164,072	15,000
Federally funded programs	123,821	
Student activities	51,943	
Public school support	67,475	
Other purposes	1,105,122	
Unrestricted	4,442,341	675,740
Total net assets	\$9,527,968	\$690,740

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

			Program Revenue	es	Net (Expense) F Changes in I	
			-		Primary Government	Component Unit
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Urbana Community School
Governmental activities:	<u> </u>					
Instruction:						
Regular	\$10,979,120	\$672,546	\$560,395		(\$9,746,179)	
Special	4,234,517		1,902,080		(2,332,437)	
Vocational	327,368		103,488		(223,880)	
Other	83,019				(83,019)	
Support services:						
Pupil	1,219,748		46,885		(1,172,863)	
Instructional staff	559,793	4,094	6,091		(549,608)	
Board of education	22,258				(22,258)	
Administration	1,848,984		36,235		(1,812,749)	
Fiscal	346,698				(346,698)	
Business	329,824	93,522	17,357		(218,945)	
Operations and maintenance	1,860,324	9,113	18,000		(1,833,211)	
Pupil transportation	739,992	21,060	129,323	\$23,919	(565,690)	
Central	185,400	,	-,	+ -,	(185,400)	
Operation of non-instructional	,				(,)	
services:						
Food service operations	940,286	379,391	563,084		2,189	
Other non-instructional services	82,081	,	31,903		(50,178)	
Extracurricular activities	761,553	244,695	13,207		(503,651)	
Interest and fiscal charges	90,048	,	-, -		(90,048)	
Total governmental activities	\$24,611,013	\$1,424,421	\$3,428,048	\$23,919	(19,734,625)	
Component Unit:						
Community school	\$237,155		\$4,200			(\$232,955)
		General Rever Property taxes				
		General purpo			10,006,578	
		Capital project			577,516	
			itlements not restri	cted	577,510	
		to specific pro		cieu	10,994,150	346,123
		Investment ear			183,264	2,139
		Miscellaneous	0		34,854	2,139
		Missenarieous			04,004	
		Total general re	evenues		21,796,362	348,262
		Change in net	assets		2,061,737	115,307
		Net assets at b	eginning of year		7,466,231	575,433
		Net assets at e	nd of year		\$9,527,968	\$690,740

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2009

	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:			
Equity in pooled cash, cash equivalents, and investments Receivables:	\$4,378,330	\$1,189,189	\$5,567,519
Taxes	8,354,348	465,900	8,820,248
Accounts	6	70	76
Intergovernmental	313,136	349,671	662,807
Interfund loans	57,882		57,882
Accrued interest	7,432		7,432
Prepayments	6,533		6,533
Materials and supplies inventory		12,660	12,660
Loans to other funds	58,854	,	58,854
Due from component unit	102,506		102,506
Restricted assets:			,
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	478,425		478,425
Total assets	13,757,452	2,017,490	15,774,942
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	63,161	24,565	87,726
Contracts payable	, -	67,602	67,602
Accrued wages and benefits	1,712,267	106,519	1,818,786
Compensated absences payable	256,898		256,898
Pension obligation payable	387,533	23,224	410,757
Intergovernmental payable	52,874	2,732	55,606
Accured interest payable	77,825	, -	77,825
Interfund Ioan payable		57,882	57,882
Notes payable	1,300,000	,	1,300,000
Loans from other funds	, ,	58,854	58,854
Deferred revenue	509,790	358,832	868,622
Unearned revenue	5,137,717	285,858	5,423,575
Total liabilities	9,498,065	986,068	10,484,133
Fund Balances:			
Reserved for encumbrances	436,517	182,439	618,956
Reserved for materials and supplies inventory	, -	12,660	12,660
Reserved for prepayments	6,533	,	6,533
Reserved for tax revenue unavailable for appropriation	2,993,918	166,599	3,160,517
Reserved for loans to other funds	58,854	,	58,854
Reserved for budget stabilization	113,449		113,449
Reserved for textbooks	364,228		364,228
Reserved for school bus purchases	748		748
Unreserved, reported in:	1.0		
Designated for budget stabilization	253,159		253,159
Undesignated, reported in:	200,100		200,100
General fund	31,981		31,981
Special revenue funds	51,001	582,286	582,286
Capital projects funds		87,438	87,438
Total fund balances	4,259,387	1,031,422	5,290,809
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$13,757,452	\$2,017,490	\$15,774,942

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2009

Total governmental fund balances		\$5,290,809
Amounts reported for governmental activities on 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.		3,484,552
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		
Taxes receivable Accounts receivable Accrued interest receivable Intergovernmental receivable	\$236,756 102,506 524,324 5,036	
Total		868,622
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in		
governmental activities on the statement of net assets.		1,855,823
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(564)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds and notes payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Compensated absences Energy conservation notes Capital lease obligation	(1,669,440) (135,000) (166,834)	(4.074.074)
Total Net assets of governmental activities		(1,971,274) \$9,527,968
		<i>\\</i> 0,021,000

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:	Contrai		
From local sources:			
Taxes	\$9,949,612	\$574,857	\$10,524,469
Tuition	628,035	φ01+,001	628,035
Transportation fees	21,060		21,060
Charges for services	21,000	379,391	379,391
Earnings on investments	192 /05	1,071	184,566
Extracurricular	183,495		329,290
		329,290	
Classroom materials and fees	40 444	79,344	79,344
Other local revenues	43,444	60,874	104,318
Intergovernmental - intermediate	53,993	504.440	53,993
Intergovernmental - State	11,718,706	501,148	12,219,854
Intergovernmental - Federal		1,681,515	1,681,515
Total revenues	22,598,345	3,607,490	26,205,835
Expenditures:			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Regular	10,077,620	654,005	10,731,625
Special	3,382,497	839,383	4,221,880
Vocational	320,323	4,001	324,324
Other	34,247	48,772	83,019
Support services:			
Pupil	1,156,882	43,096	1,199,978
Instructional staff	544,338	9,911	554,249
Board of education	22,258		22,258
Administration	1,805,675	49,330	1,855,005
Fiscal	329,871		329,871
Business	197,716	121,978	319,694
Operations and maintenance	1,583,113	18,000	1,601,113
Pupil transportation	707,792	65,880	773,672
Central	185,400		185,400
Operation of non-instructional services:	,		,
Food service operations		935,538	935,538
Other non-instructional services	55,603	26,478	82,081
Extracurricular activities	518,087	245,997	764,084
Facilities acquisition and construction	,	363,606	363,606
Debt service:		,	,
Principal retirement	12.562	264,000	276,562
Interest and fiscal charges	68,941	21,252	90,193
Total expenditures	21,002,925	3,711,227	24,714,152
	21,002,020	0,711,227	21,711,102
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	1,595,420	(103,737)	1,491,683
Other financing sources (uses):			, <u>,</u>
Insurance Proceeds	74,797		74,797
Total other financing sources (uses)	74,797		74,797
	,. 01		,
Net change in fund balances	1,670,217	(103,737)	1,566,480
Fund balances at beginning of year	2,589,170	1,135,321	3,724,491
Decrease in reserve for inventory		(162)	(162)
Fund balances at end of year	\$4,259,387	\$1,031,422	\$5,290,809
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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, 2009

	\$1,566,480
\$160,989 (181,760)	(20,771)
	(162)
59,625 (48,333) 455,854 (4,848)	462,298
	276,562
	145
	(114,336)
_	(108,479)
-	\$2,061,737
	\$160,989 (181,760) 59,625 (48,333) 455,854 (4,848)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:				
From local sources:				
Taxes	\$7,283,903	\$7,648,169	\$7,648,169	
Tuition	705,572	740,858	740,858	
Transportation fees	20,057	21,060	21,060	
Earnings on investments	106,130	108,840	111,438	\$2,598
Other local revenues	30,949	32,497	32,497	
Intergovernmental - Intermediate	53,037	55,689	55,689	
Intergovernmental - State	11,038,397	11,587,612	11,590,425	2,813
Total revenues	19,238,045	20,194,725	20,200,136	5,411
Expenditures: Current: Instruction:				
Regular	10,029,573	10,530,814	10,297,657	233,157
Special	3,236,454	3,337,288	3,322,962	14,326
Vocational	328,999	336,456	337,793	(1,337)
Other	39,242	45,787	40,291	5,496
Support services:		,		-,
Pupil	1,143,942	1,186,554	1,174,519	12,035
Instructional staff	535,648	551,546	549,965	1,581
Board of education	22,763	26,893	23,371	3,522
Administration	1,777,196	1,986,901	1,824,699	162,202
Fiscal	395,525	421,701	406,097	15,604
Business	191,821	207,508	196,948	10,560
Operations and maintenance	1,674,804	1,700,578	1,719,570	(18,992)
Pupil transportation	720,214	721,911	739,465	(17,554)
Central	192,165	204,910	197,301	7,609
Operation of non-instructional services	63,779	70,100	65,484	4,616
Extracurricular activities	516,242	549,999	530,041	19,958
Total expenditures	20,868,367	21,878,946	21,426,163	452,783
Deficency of revenues under expenditures	(1,630,322)	(1,684,221)	(1,226,027)	458,194
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers (out)	(7,867)	(84,114)		84,114
Advances in	12,353	12,971	12,971	0.1,1.1
Advances (out)	(56,375)	12,011	(57,882)	(57,882)
Refund of prior year receipts	(1,564)	(1,606)	(1,606)	(01,002)
Refund of prior year expenditure	12,772	13,411	13,411	
Insurance Proceeds	71,161	74,797	74,797	
Sale of capital assets	1,550	1,550	1,550	
Total other financing sources (uses)	32,030	17,009	43,241	26,232
Net change in fund balance	(1,598,292)	(1,667,212)	(1,182,786)	484,426
Fund balance at beginning of year	4,887,737	4,887,737	4,887,737	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	481,961	481,961	481,961	
Fund balance at end of year	\$3,771,406	\$3,702,486	\$4,186,912	\$484,426
,			· · ·	

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUND JUNE 30, 2009

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
Assets:	
Current assets:	
Equity in pooled cash, cash equivalents, and investments	\$2,305,366
Total assets	2,305,366
Liabilities: Claims payable Total liabilities	449,543
Net assets: Unrestricted Total net assets	1,855,823 \$1,855,823

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
Operating revenues:	
Charges for services	\$2,664,654
Total operating revenues	2,664,654
Operating expenses: Claims and administrative services	2,777,750
Total operating expenses	2,777,750
Operating income Non-operating revenues:	(113,096)
Interest revenue	4,617
Total non-operating revenues	4,617
Change in net assets	(108,479)
Net assets at beginning of year	1,964,302
Net assets at end of year	\$1,855,823

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Cash received from charges for services	\$2,664,654
Cash payments for claims and administrative services.	(2,712,388)
Net cash provided by operating activities	(47,734)
Cash flows from investing activities: Interest received	4,617
Net cash provided by investing activities	4,617
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(43,117)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,348,483
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2,305,366
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Operating income	(113,096)
Changes in liabilities:	
Decrease in claims payable	65,362
Net cash provided by operating activities	(\$47,734)

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2009

	Private-Purpose Trust	
	Scholarship	Agency
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash, cash equivalents, and investments	\$87,941	\$50,564
Receivables:		
Accounts		1,524
Total assets	87,941	52,088
Liabilities: Accounts payable		330
Due to students		51,758
Total liabilities		\$52,088
Net Assets:		
Held in trust for scholarships	87,941	
Total net assets	\$87,941	

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS FIDUCIARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Private-Purpose Trust
	Scholarship
Additions:	
Interest	\$1,471
Gifts and contributions	13,497
Total additions	14,968
Deductions: Scholarships awarded	4,000
Change in net assets	10,968
Net assets at beginning of year	76,973
Net assets at end of year	\$87,941

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Urbana City School District (the District) is a political body incorporated and established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio.

The District is a city district as defined by Ohio Rev. Code Section 3311.02. The District operates under an elected Board of Education of five members and is responsible for the provision of public education to residents of the District.

The District is the 215 largest in the State of Ohio among 922 public and community schools in terms of enrollment. It currently operates 3 elementary schools, 1 intermediate, 1 junior high and 1 high school. The District is staffed by 69 non-certified and 160 certificated personnel to provide services to approximately 2,257 students and other community members.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the District have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The District also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, to its governmental activities and to its proprietary fund provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The District's significant accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

The reporting entity has been defined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, "<u>The Financial Reporting Entity</u>" as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, "<u>Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units</u>". The reporting entity is composed of the primary government and component units. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the District. For the District, this includes general operations, foods service, preschool and student related activities of the District.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the District is financially accountable. The District is financially accountable for an organization if the District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; or (3) the District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (4) the District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the District in that the District approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes. Certain organizations are also included as component units if the nature and significance of the relationship between the primary government and the organization is such that exclusion by the primary government would render the primary governments financial statements incomplete or misleading. Based upon the application of these criteria, the District has one component unit. The basic financial statements of the reporting entity include only those of the District (the primary government).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

The following organizations are described due to their relationship to the District:

1. Discretely Presented Component Unit

The Urbana Community School

The Urbana Community School (the "School") is a legally separate, conversion community school, served by a Board of Directors. The School provides students within the District with curriculum and instruction via distance learning technology. The Board of Director's consists of the District's Superintendent, Director of Business Affairs, High School Principal, Curriculum Director, and three additional Board members appointed by the District. The Urbana City School District is the sponsoring District of the School under Ohio Revised Code Section 3314. The superintendent of the District serves as the Chief Administrative Officer of the School and the Treasurer serves as the Chief Financial Officer. Based on the significant services provided by the District to the School, the School's purpose of servicing the students within the District, and the relationship between the Board of Education of the District and the Board of Directors of the School, the School is a component unit of the District. See Note18.

The District's services provided to the School are reimbursed from the School to the District. The School also owed \$102,506 for District-incurred expenses on behalf of the School for fiscal year 2009 services. This amount is shown on the government wide statements net assets as due to primary government and from component unit. Separately issued financial statements can be obtained from the Treasurer of the School at 711 Wood Street, Urbana, Ohio 43078.

2. Jointly Governed Organizations

Western Ohio Computer Organization

The District is a participant in the Western Ohio Computer Organization (WOCO), which is a computer consortium. WOCO is an association of public school districts within the boundaries of Auglaize, Champaign, Hardin, Logan and Shelby counties. WOCO was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology (with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment) to administrative and instructional functions among member districts.

The superintendent of each member district is seated in the assembly, which elects a Board of Directors for the Consortium, and approves major items proposed by the Board of Directors, such as the annual budget, fees schedule, and new cooperative ventures. The Board of Directors is comprised of 14 members, including two superintendents from member districts in each county and the superintendent of the entity serving as its fiscal agent (currently the Shelby County Educational Service Center). Financial information is available from Lewis Ivey, Jr., Administrator, 129 East Court Street, Sidney, Ohio 45265.

Metropolitan Educational Council

The Metropolitan Educational Council (MEC) is a purchasing cooperative made up of nearly 124 districts in 22 counties. The purpose of the cooperative is to obtain prices for quality merchandise and services commonly used by schools. All member districts are obligated to pay all fees, charges, or other assessments as established by MEC. The governing board of MEC consists of one voting representative from each member district. The District paid \$31,119 to MEC during fiscal year 2009. Financial information is available from Ron Miller, Director, 2100 Citygate Dr., Columbus, Ohio 43219.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Ohio Hi-Point Joint Vocational School District

The Ohio Hi-Point Joint Vocational School District (JVS) is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio. The JVS is operated under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the participating school district's elected boards. The Board possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. Financial information is available from Eric Adelsberger, Treasurer, of the Ohio Hi-Point Joint Vocational School District, 2280 State Route 540, Suite A, Bellefontaine, Ohio 43311.

3. Insurance Purchasing Pool

Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

The District participates in a group rating plan for workers' compensation as established under Section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP) was established through the Ohio School Boards Association (OSBA) as a group purchasing pool.

The GRP's business and affairs are conducted by a three member Board of Directors consisting of the President, the President-Elect, and the Immediate Past President of the OSBA. The Executive Director of the OSBA, or his designee, serves as coordinator of the GRP. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the plan.

B. Fund Accounting

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

1. Governmental Funds

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

General Fund - The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund balance is available for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

Other governmental funds of the District are used to account for (a) financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital facilities other than those financed by trust funds, (b) for the accumulation of resources for, and payment of, general long-term debt, principal, interest and related costs, (c) for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose, and (d) for food service operations.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2. Proprietary Fund

Proprietary funds are used to account for the District's ongoing activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector. The District has no enterprise funds. The following is a description of the District's internal service fund:

Internal Service Fund - The internal service fund is used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the district, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. The only internal service fund of the District accounts for a self-insurance program which provides medical/surgical benefits to employees.

3. 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 District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the District's own programs. The District's only trust fund is a private-purpose trust which accounts for scholarship programs for students. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The District's agency funds account for student activities.

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

1. Government-wide Financial Statements

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. Internal service fund operating activity is eliminated to avoid overstatement of revenues and expenses.

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the governmental activities of the District. 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 amounts paid by the recipient of 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 not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the District.

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the full accrual economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the District are included on the statement of net assets.

2. Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements report detailed information about the District. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column, and all non-major funds are aggregated into one column. The internal service fund is presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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.

Like the government-wide statements, the internal service fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of this fund are included on the statement of fund net assets. The statement of changes in fund net assets presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the District finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activity.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating revenues of the District's internal service fund is charges for services. Operating expenses for the internal service fund include claims and administrative expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

The private-purpose trust fund is reported using the economic resources measurement focus. Agency funds do not report a measurement focus as they do not report operations.

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. Proprietary and fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting.

1. Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions

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

Non-exchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (see Note 6).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

2. Unearned Revenue and Deferred Revenue

Unearned revenue and deferred revenue arise 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, 2009, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2010 operations, and other revenues received in advance of the fiscal year for which they are intended to finance, have been recorded as unearned revenue. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are recorded as deferred revenue.

On governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period, including delinquent property taxes due at June 30, 2009, have been reported as deferred revenue.

3. Expenses/Expenditures

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

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

E. Budgets

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the Certificate of Estimated Resources and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The Certificate of Estimated Resources and the appropriation resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. The specific timetable for fiscal year 2009 is as follows:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- 1. Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The expressed purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.
- 2. By no later than January 20, the board-adopted budget is filed with the Champaign County Budget Commission for tax rate determination.
- 3. Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's Certificate of Estimated Resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the Certificate of Estimated Resources. The revised budget then serves as a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the Certificate of Estimated Resources is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The Certificate of Estimated Resources may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final Certificate of Estimated Resources issued for fiscal year 2009.
- 4. By July 1, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund and function level of expenditures for the General Fund and the Permanent Improvement Funds, and the fund level for all other funds, which are the legal levels of budgetary control. (State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year.) Resolution appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures and encumbrances may not exceed the appropriation totals.
- 5. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. Short-term interest loans are not required to be budgeted since they represent a temporary cash flow resource, and are intended to be repaid.
- 6. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation for all funds or alter total function appropriations within the General Fund or Permanent Improvement Fund must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 7. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with the general obligation bond indenture and other statutory provisions. All departments/functions and funds completed the year within the amount of their legally authorized cash basis appropriation.
- 8. Appropriations amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations, which either reallocated or increased the original appropriated amounts. All supplemental appropriations were legally enacted by the Board.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the District is pooled. Monies for all funds, including proprietary funds, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the District's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash, cash equivalents and investments" on the basic financial statements.

During fiscal year 2009, investments were limited to the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio), certificates of deposit, money market mutual funds, and federal securities. Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Non-participating investment contracts such as non-negotiable certificates of deposit and a Fifth Third Bank government money market are reported at cost.

STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office, which allows governments within the state to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's shares price which is the price the investment could be sold for on June 30, 2009.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the General Fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during fiscal year 2009 amounted to \$183,495, which includes \$35,249 assigned from other funds.

For presentation on the basic financial statements, investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less or with an initial maturity of more than three months are presented in the line item, equity in pooled cash, cash equivalents, and investments.

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

G. Inventory

On government-wide and fund financial statements, inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when received. Inventories are accounted for using the purchase method on the fund statements and using the consumption method on the government-wide statements.

On the fund financial statements, reported material and supplies inventory is equally offset by a fund balance reserve in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption, donated food and purchased food.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

H. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary fund. 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 in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. 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. The District possesses underground wastewater equipment.

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

Description	Governmental Activities Estimated Lives
Land improvements	5 - 20 years
Buildings and improvements	20 - 50 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	6 - 10 years
Infrastructure	25 - 50 years

I. Interfund Balances

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

J. Compensated Absences

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

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated <u>Absences</u>", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefit will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for sick leave is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at June 30, 2009, by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for sick leave on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees with at least ten years of service were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The total liability for vacation and sick leave has been calculated using pay rates in effect at June 30, 2009, and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments.

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

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

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements, and all payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from the internal service fund are reported on the proprietary fund 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, compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds, notes and capital leases and long-term loans are recognized as a liability on the fund financial statements when due.

L. Fund Balance Reserves/Designation

The District reserves those portions of fund equity which are legally segregated for a specific future use or which do not represent available expendable resources and therefore are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Unreserved fund balance indicates that portion of fund equity which is available for appropriation in future periods. Fund equity reserves have been established for encumbrances, materials and supplies inventory, prepayments, property tax revenue unavailable for appropriation, budget stabilization, loans to other funds, textbooks and school bus purchase allowance. The reserve for property taxes unavailable for appropriation represents taxes recognized as revenue under GAAP but not available for appropriation under State statute. Designated fund balance indicates that portion of fund equity for which management has an intended use of the resources. The amount set-aside by the Board for budget stabilization is reported as a designation of fund balance in the General Fund.

M. Net Assets

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt consist 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 or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net assets restricted for other purposes include monies restricted by State statute for textbooks, school bus purchases and budget stabilization.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

N. Estimates

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

O. Restricted Assets

Restricted assets in the General Fund represent cash and cash equivalents that are restricted in use by State statute. The District has also received state monies that are restricted for school bus purchases. See Note 17 for details.

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 and after nonoperating revenues/expenses in proprietary fund. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the basic financial statements.

Q. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2009.

3. ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2009, the District has implemented GASB Statement No. 49, "Accounting and <u>Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations</u>", GASB Statement No. 52, "<u>Land and Other Real Estate Held as Investments by Endowments</u>", GASB Statement No. 55, "<u>The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments</u>", and GASB Statement No. 56, "<u>Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance</u> Contained in the AICPA Statement on Auditing Standards".

GASB Statement No. 49 addresses accounting and financial reporting standards for pollution remediation obligations, which are obligations to address the current or potential detrimental effects of existing pollution remediation activities such as site assessments and cleanups. The implementation of GASB No. 49 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 52 improves the quality of financial reporting by requiring endowments to report their land and other real estate investments at fair value, creating consistency in reporting among similar entities that exist to invest resources for the purpose of generating income. The implementation of GASB No. 52 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

3. ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 55 incorporates the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for state and local governments into the GASB's authoritative literature. The implementation of GASB No. 55 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 56 incorporates into the GASB's authoritative literature certain accounting and financial reporting guidance presented in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' (AICPA) Statements on Auditing Standards. The implementation of GASB No. 56 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

B. Deficit Fund Balances

Fund balances at June 30, 2009 included the following individual fund deficits:

Non-Major Funds	Deficit
Food service	\$41,697
Public school preschool	35,628
Title I	72,522
Title VI	51
Drug free school grant	2,037
Class size reduction	26,106
Miscellaneous federal grants	28,951

The General Fund is liable for any deficits in these funds and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balances resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities.

4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the Board of Education has identified as not required for use within the current five 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 moneys 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

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

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

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

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

A. Cash on Hand

At year-end, the District had \$100 in un-deposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the District as part of "equity in pooled cash, cash equivalents, and investemtents."

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2009, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$5,854,510. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "<u>Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures</u>", as of June 30, 2009, \$5,289,284 of the District's bank balance of \$5,898,785 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$609,501 was covered by the FDIC.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the 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 Ohio Revised Code, is held in single financial institution collateral pools at 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 District. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Although the securities were held by the pledging institutions' trust department and all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

C. Investments

As of June 30, 2009, the District had the following investments and maturities:

		Investment Maturity			
Investment type	Fair Value	6 months Or less	13 to 18 Months	19 to 24 Months	Greater than 24 Months
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit FNMA U.S. Government - Money market	\$2,044,223 540,516	\$810,183	\$1,133,307	\$100,733	\$540,516
mutual funds STAR Ohio	25,466 25,000	25,466 25,000			
	\$2,635,205	\$860,649	\$1,133,307	\$100,733	\$540,516

The weighted average maturity of investments is 1.41 years.

1. Interest Rate Risk

As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to State law, the District's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

2. Credit Risk

STAR Ohio and U.S. Government money market mutual funds carry a rating of AAAm by Standard & Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard service rating. The District's investments in federal agency securities were rated AAA and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the District to only invest in securities authorized by State statute.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

3. Custodial Credit Risk

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the 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 federal agency securities are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the District's name. The District has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the treasurer or qualified trustee.

4. Concentration of Credit Risk

The District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the District at June 30, 2009:

Investment Type	Fair Value	% of Total	Credit Rating
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit FNMA U.S. Government - Money market STAR Ohio	\$2,044,223 540,516 25,466 25,000 \$2,635,205	77.57 20.51 0.97 0.95 100.00	N/A Standard & Poor's AAA Standard & Poor's AAAm Standard & Poor's AAA

D. Reconciliation of cash and investments to the statement of net assets

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net assets as of June 30, 2009:

Cash and investments per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$5,854,510
Investments	2,635,205
Cash on hand	100
Total	\$8,489,815
Cash and Investments per Statement of Net Assets Governmental activities Private-purpose trust funds Agency funds Total	\$8,351,310 87,941 50,564 \$8,489,815

5. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund balances at June 30, 2009 as reported on the fund statements, consist of the following interfund loans receivable/payable:

General Non-major governmental funds \$57,882

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

5. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. All interfund balances are expected to be repaid within one year.

Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

6. PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes are levied and assessed on a calendar year basis while the District fiscal year runs from July through June. First half tax collections are received by the District in the second half of the fiscal year. Second half tax distributions occur in the first half of the following fiscal year.

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility and tangible personal property (used in business) located in the District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar year 2009 represents collections of calendar year 2008 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2009 were levied after April 1, 2008, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2008, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at thirty-five percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax revenue received in calendar year 2009 represents collections of calendar year 2008 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2009 became a lien December 31, 2007, were levied after April 1, 2008 and are collected 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 year 2009 (other than public utility property) represents the collection of calendar year 2009 taxes levied against local and interexchange telephone companies. Tangible personal property tax on business inventory, manufacturing machinery and equipment, and furniture and fixtures is no longer levied and collected. The October 2008 tangible personal property tax settlement was the last property tax settlement for general personal property taxes. Tangible personal property taxes received from telephone companies in calendar year 2009 were levied after October 1, 2008, on the value as of December 31, 2008. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20. Tangible personal property taxes paid by April 30 are usually received by the District prior to June 30.

House Bill No. 66 was signed into law on June 30, 2005. House Bill No. 66 phases out the tax on tangible personal property of general businesses, telephone and telecommunications companies, and railroads. The tax on general business and railroad property will be eliminated by calendar year 2009, and the tax on telephone and telecommunications 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 District due to the phasing out of the tax. In calendar years 2008-2010, the District will be fully reimbursed for the lost revenue. In calendar years 2011-2017, the reimbursements will be phased out.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

6. **PROPERTY TAXES (Continued)**

The District receives property taxes from Champaign County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2009, are available to finance fiscal year 2009 operations. The amount available to be advanced can vary based on the date tax bills are sent. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2009 was \$2,993,918 in the General Fund and \$169,599 in the Permanent Improvement Fund (a non-major governmental fund). This amount has been recorded as revenue. The amount that was available as an advance at June 30, 2008 was \$692,475 in the General Fund and \$44,200 in the Permanent Improvement Fund (a non-major governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based upon the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property and tangible personal property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2009 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 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is 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 unearned revenue.

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.

The assessed values upon which the fiscal year 2009 taxes were collected are:

	2008 Second Half Collections		2009 First Half Collections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/Residential and Other Real Estate	\$255,442,600	87.12	\$258,379,030	92.59
Public Utility Personal	11,283,080	3.85	8,664,370	3.10
Tangible Personal Property	26,493,362	9.03	12,023,179	4.31
Total	\$293,219,042	100.00	\$279,066,579	100.00
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$60.30		\$68.05	

7. RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2009 consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees), accrued interest and intergovernmental grants and entitlements. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of state programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds. A summary of the principal items of receivables reported on the statement of net assets follows:

Governmental Activities	
Taxes	\$8,820,248
Accounts	76
Intergovernmental	662,807
Accrued interest	7,432
Total receivables	\$9,490,563

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the basic financial statements. All receivables are expected to be collected with the subsequent year.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

8. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, was as follows:

	06/30/08	Additions	Deductions	06/30/09
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$1,127,575			\$1,127,575
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,127,575			1,127,575
Capital assets, being depreciated:				- 40 0-0
Land improvements	499,100	\$47,150		546,250
Buildings and improvements	4,103,455			4,103,455
Furniture and equipment	1,581,675	36,823		1,618,498
Vehicles	1,074,875	77,016	(\$39,736)	1,112,155
Infrastructure	70,000			70,000
Total capital assets, being depreciated	7,329,105	160,989	(39,736)	7,450,358
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(401,998)	(19,614)		(421,612)
Buildings and improvements	(2,377,765)	(32,116)		(2,409,881)
Furniture and equipment	(1,234,195)	(80,139)		(1,314,334)
Vehicles	(922,233)	(47,558)	39,736	(930,055)
Infrastructure	(15,166)	(2,333)		(17,499)
Total accumulated depreciation	(4,951,357)	(181,760)	39,736	(5,093,381)
·			· ·	
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$3,505,323	(\$20,771)	<u>\$</u> 0	\$3,484,552

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction: Regular Special Vocational	\$ 79,050 1,804 739
Support Services:	
Pupil	4,309
Instructional staff	777
Administration	677
Fiscal	1,121
Business	57
Operations and maintenance	5,120
Pupil transportation	48,553
Food service operations	11,586
Extracurricular activities	27,967
Total depreciation expense	\$181,760

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

9. CAPITALIZED LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

The District has entered into capitalized leases for modular classrooms, land, computer equipment and copier equipment. These lease agreements meet the criteria of capital lease as defined by FASB Statement No. 13, "<u>Accounting for Leases</u>", which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the financial statements for the governmental funds. These expenditures are reported as function expenditures on the budgetary statements.

Capital assets consisting of buildings and land have been capitalized in the amount of \$574,000 and equipment has been capitalized in the amount of \$65,162. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. A corresponding liability is recorded in the government-wide financial statements for all capital lease obligations. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2009 was \$212,916, leaving a book value of \$426,246. Principal payments in fiscal year 2009 totaled \$12,562 paid by the General Fund and \$224,000 paid by the Permanent Improvement Fund (a non-major governmental fund).

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital lease and the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2009:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2010	\$ 45,632
2011	45,646
2012	36,343
2013	30,554
2014	30,299
Total minimum lease payments	188,474
Less: amount representing interest	(21,640)
Total	\$166,834

10. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. During the fiscal year 2009, the following activity occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations:

	Outstanding June 30, 2007	Additions	Reductions	Outstanding June 30, 2008	Due in One Year
Governmental Activities:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 20,000		(\$ 20,000)		
Energy conservation notes	155,000		(20,000)	\$ 135,000	\$ 25,000
Capital lease obligation	403,396		(236,562)	166,834	37,605
Compensated absences	1,699,449	\$574,507	(347,618)	1,926,338	373,569
Total long-term obligations,			<u> </u>		
governmental activities	\$2,277,845	\$574,507	(\$624,180)	2,228,172	436,174
Tax anticipation notes (see note	11)			1,300,000	260,000
Total on statement of net assets				\$3,528,172	\$696,174

Compensated Absences: Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee's salaries are paid which, for the District is primarily the General Fund.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

10. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

B. During fiscal year 2000, the District issued un-voted general obligation bonds to provide funds for building improvements (new boilers). These bonds are general obligations of the District for which the full faith and credit of the District are pledged for repayment. Accordingly, such unmatured obligations of the District are accounted for in the statement of net assets. Payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures of the debt service fund. Final payment on these bonds was made in fiscal year 2009.

By agreement with the County Budget Commission, and in accordance with Ohio law, the District has converted a portion of its "inside", or un-voted millage to provide the source of repayment for these bonds. Ohio statutes allow for the issuance of un-voted general obligation debt to the extent that the par amount of said debt does not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the valuation (at issuance date) of the District.

C. On December 1, 1999, the District issued energy conservation notes at an interest rate of 5.60. The energy conservation notes mature on June 1, 2014.

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

The following is a summary of the District's future annual debt service requirements to maturity for the energy conservation notes:

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2010	\$ 25,000	\$ 7,103	\$ 32,103
2011	25,000	5,690	30,690
2012	25,000	4,259	29,259
2013	30,000	2,663	32,663
2014	30,000	893	30,893
Total	\$135,000	\$20,608	\$155,608

D. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation use in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2009, are a voted debt margin of \$24,028,515 and an un-voted debt margin of \$266,984.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

11. NOTES PAYABLE

During fiscal year 2008, the District issued \$1,300,000 in to fund operations. The proceeds were deposited in the General Fund. These notes carry an interest rate of 4.95% and mature on November 1, 2013. Activity during the fiscal year was as follows:

	Balance at			Balance at	Due Within
	June 30, 2008	Additions	Reductions	June 30, 2009	One Year
Tax anticipation notes	\$1,300,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,300,000	\$260,000

Principal and interest requirements to amortize tax anticipation notes outstanding at June 30, 2009 are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended,	Principal	Interest	Total
2010	\$ 260,000	\$ 97,955	\$ 357,955
2011	260,000	51,480	311,480
2012	260,000	38,610	298,610
2013	260,000	25,740	285,740
2014	260,000	12,870	272,870
Total	\$1,300,000	\$226,655	\$1,526,655

12. RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Comprehensive and Employee Health

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The District has obtained risk management by traditional means of insuring through a commercial company.

With the exception of a deductible, the risk of loss transfers entirely from the District to the commercial company. The District has obtained commercial insurance for the following risks:

- Education Liability Policy
- Business Auto Coverage
- Commercial Property Coverage
- Commercial Crime Coverage
- Inland Marine Coverage

The District provides medical/surgical benefits through a self-insurance program. The District maintains a self-insurance internal service fund to account for and finance its required claims/fee payments and reserves for this program to its employees. Monthly premiums are paid from the fund from which each employee is paid. This plan provides a medical/surgical plan with a \$200 family and \$100 single deductible. A third party administrator, Benefit Services, Inc., reviews all claims, which are then paid by the District. The District purchases stop-loss coverage of \$75,000 per employee per year, and \$1.0 million group aggregate for fiscal 2009. The premiums are paid by the District at a rate of 97% for all teaching employees and at a rate of either 85%, 65%, or 60% for classified staff. Administrators' premiums are paid 100% by the District. The premium is paid by the fund that paid the salary for the employee and is based on historical cost information.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

12. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The claims liability of \$449,543 reported in the internal service fund at June 30, 2009, is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "<u>Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues</u>", as updated by GASB Statement No. 30, which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported. The claims liability is based on an estimate supplied by the District's third party administrator. Changes in the claims liability for the current and prior fiscal year are as follows:

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Balance at End of Year
2009	\$384,181	\$2,777,750	(\$2,712,388)	\$449,543
2008	462,043	1,994,928	(2,072,790)	384,181

The District continues to carry commercial insurance for all others risks of loss. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance in any of the past three fiscal years. There has been no significant reduction in amounts of insurance coverage from fiscal 2008.

Post employment health care is provided to plan participants or their beneficiaries through the respective retirement systems discussed in Note 14. As such, no funding provisions are required by the District.

B. Workers' Compensation

For fiscal year 2009, the District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Gates McDonald & Co. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

13. PENSION PLANS

A. School Employees Retirement System

Plan Description - The 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 43215-3746. It is also posted on the SERS' Ohio website, www.ohsers.org, under *Forms and Publications*.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

13. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The current District rate is 14 percent of annual covered payroll. A portion of the District's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care and Medicare B benefits. For fiscal year 2009, 9.09 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 by the SERS' Retirement Board up to a statutory maximum amount of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. Chapter 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. The District's required contributions for pension obligations to SERS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were \$184,079, \$181,646 and \$201,454, respectively; 45.55 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2009 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2008 and 2007.

B. State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Plan Description - The District participates in the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement plan. 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 43215-3771, by calling (888) 227-7877, or by visiting the STRS Ohio Web site at www.strsoh.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 a member's lifetime contributions and earned interest matched by STRS Ohio funds divided by 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 member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal. 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. The DB portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60; the DC portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age 50. Benefits are established by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code.

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

Funding Policy - For fiscal year 2009, plan members were required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salaries. The District was required to contribute 14 percent; 13 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

13. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

The District's required contributions for pension obligations to STRS Ohio for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006 were \$1,286,808, \$1,285,416, and \$1,275,940, respectively; 84.24 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2009 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2008 and 2007. Contributions to the DC and Combined Plans for fiscal year 2009 were \$22,990 made by the District and \$27,372 made by the plan members.

C. Social Security System

Effective July 1, 1991, all employees not otherwise covered by the SERS or the STRS Ohio have an option to choose Social Security or the SERS/STRS Ohio. As of June 30, 2009, certain members of the Board of Education have elected Social Security. The District's liability is 6.2 percent of wages paid.

14. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. School Employees Retirement System

Plan Description - The District participates in two cost-sharing, multiple employer postemployment benefit plans administered by the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) for non-certificated retirees and their beneficiaries, a Health Care Plan and a Medicare Part B Plan. The Health Care Plan includes hospitalization and physicians' fees through several types of plans including HMO's, PPO's and traditional indemnity plans as well as a prescription drug program. The Medicare Part B Plan reimburses Medicare Part B premiums paid by eligible retirees and beneficiaries up to a statutory limit. Benefit provisions and the obligations to contribute are established by the System based on authority granted by State statute. The financial reports of both Plans are included in the SERS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report which is available by contacting SERS at 300 East Broad St., Suite 100, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3746.

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required benefits, the Retirement Board allocates the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund. The Health Care Fund was established and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 401h. For 2009, 4.16 percent of covered payroll was allocated to health care. In addition, employers pay a surcharge for employees earning less than an actuarially determined amount; for 2009, this amount was \$35,800.

Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Retirees and their beneficiaries are required to pay a health care premium that varies depending on the plan selected, the number of qualified years of service, Medicare eligibility and retirement status.

The District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$118,077, \$128,055, and \$110,244, respectively; 45.55 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2009 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2008 and 2007.

The Retirement Board, acting with advice of the actuary, allocates a portion of the employer contribution to the Medicare B Fund. For fiscal year 2009, this actuarially required allocation was 0.75 percent of covered payroll. The District's contributions for Medicare Part B for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$15,188, \$13,088, \$13,699, respectively; 45.55 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2009 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2008 and 2007.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

14. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

B. State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Plan Description - The District contributes to the cost sharing, multiple employer defined benefit Health Plan (the "Plan") administered by the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio) for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS Ohio. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. The Plan is included in the report of STRS Ohio which may be obtained by visiting <u>www.strsoh.org</u> or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Funding Policy - Ohio law authorizes STRS Ohio to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS Ohio. Active employee members do not contribute to the Plan. All benefit recipients pay a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions. For 2009, STRS Ohio allocated employer contributions equal to 1 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Stabilization Fund. The District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$98,985, \$98,878, and \$98,149, respectively; 84.24 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2009 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2008 and 2007.

15. BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While 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 and disbursements.

The statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balance - budget and actual (non-GAAP budgetary 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 GAAP basis are that:

- a) Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);
- b) Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);
- c) In order to determine compliance with Ohio law, and to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, total outstanding encumbrances (budget basis) are recorded as the equivalent of an expenditure, as opposed to a reservation of fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis);
- d) Advances in and advances out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis); and
- e) Investments are reported as fair value (GAAP basis) rather than cost (budget basis).

The adjustments necessary to convert the results of operations for the year on the budget basis to the GAAP basis for the General Fund is as follows:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

15. BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (Continued)

Net Change in Fund Balance				
General Fund				
(\$1,182,786)				
2,398,209				
(62,565)				
31,556				
485,803				
<u>\$1,670,217</u>				

16. CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The District receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal, state and local agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the District. However in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on the financial position of the District.

B. Litigation

The District is not party to legal proceedings would have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the District.

17. STATUTORY RESERVES

The District is required by State law to set-aside certain General Fund revenue amounts, as defined by Statute, into various reserves. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, the reserve activity was as follows:

	Instructional Materials	Capital Acquisition	Budget Stabilization
Set-aside cash balance as of July 1, 2007	\$353,970		\$113,449
Current year set-aside requirement	364,280	\$364,280	
Current year offsets		(364,280)	
Qualifying disbursements	(354,022)		
Total	364,228		113,449
Cash balance carried forward to FY 2010	\$364,228	\$0	\$113,449

Monies representing BWC refunds that were received prior to April 10, 2001, have been shown as a restricted asset and reserved fund balance in the General Fund since allowable expenditures are restricted by State statute. The balance in the budget stabilization reserve at June 30, 2009 was \$113,449 along with an additional \$253,159 which has been designated for budget stabilization by the Board.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

17. STATUTORY RESERVES (Continued)

The negative carry forward balance for the Capital Acquisition reserve of \$1,852,058 has been restated to \$0. This restatement was the result of the District carrying forward excess offsets which is not permitted.

In addition to the above statutory reserves, the District also received monies restricted for school bus purchases.

A schedule of the restricted assets at June 30, 2009 follows:

Amount restricted for instructional materials	\$364,228
Amount restricted for budget stabilization	113,449
Amount restricted for school bus purchases	748
Total restricted assets	\$478,425

18. URBANA COMMUNITY SCHOOL (Component Unit)

Urbana Community School (the School) is a school as provided for by Ohio Revised Code Chapters 3314 and 1702 within the Urbana City School District (the Sponsor". The Schools' objective is to use technology to reach a diverse student population. The School is designed for students who have a desire for, and whose education can be optimized by, a program of online instruction in an independent environment that does not include most ancillary components of a more traditional education. Because the focus is on distance learning, the ability of students to learn independently in their own homes using an online educational program is an essential element of the School's program. This population may include, but will not be limited to, home schoolers, children with special physical and mental needs, students removed from the regular classroom for discipline concerns, students who need an alternative to the traditional classroom for various reasons, including religious reasons, transient students, and students within the Sponsor school district that desire a specific course not currently offered but available through online instruction. The program will permit the use of a "blended" approach to the delivery of educational services designed to provide the optimum balance between online and traditional instruction for each individual student.

The School offers students the choice of on-line or correspondence schooling. The School, which is part of the state's education program, is independent of any school district and is nonsectarian in its programs, admission policies, employment practices and all other operations. The School may sue and be sued in its own name, acquire facilities as needed and contract for services necessary for the operation of the School. The School is considered a component unit of the Urbana City School District for reporting purposes, in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14 as amended by GASB Statement No.39.

The School was approved under contract with the Sponsor for a period of five years commencing July 1, 2003. The School began operations on July 1, 2004.

The School operates under the direction of a Board of Directors of which a majority shall be elected or appointed public officials or employees, or shall be other community leaders as set forth in the School's code of regulations. The Board may also include one or more parents of students enrolled in the School or civic leaders, also as set forth in the School's code of regulations.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

18. URBANA COMMUNITY SCHOOL (Component Unit) (Continued)

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The basic financial statements (BFS) of the School have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (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 also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, provided those pronouncements do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The School has the option to also apply FASB Statements and Interpretations. The School has elected not to apply these FASB Statements and Interpretations. The School has elected not to apply these FASB Statements and Interpretations. The School's significant accounting policies are described below.

Basis of Presentation - Enterprise fund accounting is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that the costs (expenses) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges or where it has been decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting - Enterprise fund accounting uses a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities are included on the statement of net assets. The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net assets. Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made. The accrual basis of accounting is used for reporting purposes. Revenues are recognized when they are earned, and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

Budgetary Process - Unlike other public schools located in the State of Ohio, community schools are not required to follow budgetary provisions set forth in Ohio Revised Code Section 5705, unless specifically provided in the School's contract with its Sponsor. The contract between the School and its Sponsor requires the School to prepare a five-year annual budget detailing revenues and expenses. The five-year projection is also required by Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.391.

Cash and Cash Equivalents - The School maintains an interest bearing depository account. All funds of the School are maintained in this account. This interest bearing depository account is presented on the statement of net assets as "equity in pooled cash, cash equivalents and investments".

Capital Assets and Depreciation - Capital assets are capitalized at (cost or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and deletions during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market value as of the date donated. The School maintains a capitalization threshold of \$500. The School does not have 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. The School does not have any assets over the threshold at June 30, 2009.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

18. URBANA COMMUNITY SCHOOL (Component Unit) (Continued)

Operating Revenues and Expenses - Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the School. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the School. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

Intergovernmental Revenues - The School currently participates in the State Foundation Program through the Ohio Department of Education. Revenue from this program is recognized as operating revenue in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met.

Grants and entitlements are recognized as non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met. Eligibility includes 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 must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School on a reimbursement basis. State grants for the fiscal year 2009 received by the School was \$4,200.

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

B. Accountability and Compliance

Change in Accounting Principles – For fiscal year 2009, the District has implemented GASB Statement No. 49, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations", GASB Statement No. 52, "Land and Other Real Estate Held as Investments by Endowments", GASB Statement No. 55, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments", and GASB Statement No. 56, "Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in the AICPA Statement on Auditing Standards".

GASB Statement No. 49 addresses accounting and financial reporting standards for pollution remediation obligations, which are obligations to address the current or potential detrimental effects of existing pollution remediation activities such as site assessments and cleanups. The implementation of GASB No. 49 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 52 improves the quality of financial reporting by requiring endowments to report their land and other real estate investments at fair value, creating consistency in reporting among similar entities that exist to invest resources for the purpose of generating income. The implementation of GASB No. 52 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 55 incorporates the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for state and local governments into the GASB's authoritative literature. The implementation of GASB No. 55 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 56 incorporates into the GASB's authoritative literature certain accounting and financial reporting guidance presented in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' (AICPA) Statements on Auditing Standards. The implementation of GASB No. 56 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

18. URBANA COMMUNITY SCHOOL (Component Unit) (Continued)

C. Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments

At June 30, 2009, the carrying amount of the School's deposits was \$815,241. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "<u>Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures</u>", as of June 30, 2009, \$565,281 of the School's bank balance of \$815,281 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$250,000 was covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the School'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 Ohio Revised Code, is held in single financial institution collateral pools at 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. The School has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Although the securities were held by the pledging institutions' trust department and all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the School to a successful claim by the FDIC.

D. Comprehensive Services Agreement with TRECA

The School entered into a one-year contract on December 3, 2008, for fiscal year 2009, with Tri-Rivers Education Computer Association (TRECA). Under the contract, the following terms were agreed upon:

- 1. TRECA shall provide the School with instructional, supervisory/administrative, and technical services sufficient to effectively implement the School's educational plan and the School's assessment and accountability plan.
- 2. All personnel providing services to the School on behalf of TRECA under the agreement shall be employees of TRECA and TRECA shall be solely responsible for all payroll functions, including retirement system contributions and all other legal withholding and/or payroll taxes, with respect to such personnel. All shall possess any certification or licensure which may be required by law.
- 3. The technical services provided by TRECA to the School shall include access to, and the use of, computer software, computer hardware, networking hardware, network services, and the services of technical support personnel necessary to implement the plan of operation.
- 4. The School shall secure the services of an Executive Director, who shall be the chief operating officer of the school, with primary responsibility for day-to-day operations of the School.
- 5. Curricular services provided by TRECA shall be limited to the standardized curriculum developed by TRECA.
- 6. The School shall pay to TRECA \$3,875 per full-time student enrolled in the School per year. Part time students may be enrolled on such terms as are agreed to by the parties.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (Continued)

18. URBANA COMMUNITY SCHOOL (Component Unit) (Continued)

For fiscal year 2009, \$135,592 was paid to TRECA.

To obtain TRECA's audited June 30, 2009 financial statements, please contact Scott Armstrong at <u>scott@treca.org</u>.

E. Agreement with American Correspondence School

In addition to providing students with online technology classes, the School also permits students to enroll in the American Correspondence School (Correspondence School), in which students perform educational duties through mail correspondence. The School incurs the tuition costs for students enrolled in the Correspondence School and the tuition is not reimbursed by the students. The payments are remitted by the Sponsor and the School reimburses the Sponsor for the expenses. For fiscal year 2009, there were \$5,754 in payments made to the Correspondence School.

F. Risk Management

The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to contracted personnel; and natural disasters. For fiscal year 2009, the School was named on the Sponsor's policy for property and general liability insurance.

G. Contingencies

Grants - The School received financial assistance from federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability. 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 at June 30, 2009.

Litigation - The School is not involved in any other litigation that, in the opinion of management, would have a material effect on the financial statements.

State Foundation Funding - The Ohio Department of Education conducts reviews of enrollment data and full-time equivalency (FTE) calculations made by the schools. These reviews are conducted to ensure the schools are reporting accurate student enrollment data to the state, upon which State foundation funding is calculated. As a result of the review, the District anticipates no adjustments to state funding for fiscal year 2009.

H. Fiscal Agent

The School utilizes the services of the Urbana City School District Treasurer as their fiscal officer. The School does not directly pay the Treasurer; however, it does reimburse the District for her services.

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SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL AWARDS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor Program Title	Grant Year	Federal CFDA Number	Pacointe	Non-Cash Receipts	Expenditures	Non-Cash Expenditures
Program Title U.S. Department of Agriculture	rear	Number	Receipts	Receipts	Expenditures	Expenditures
Passed through Ohio Department of Education						
Child Nutrition Cluster:						
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution):						
School Breakfast Program		10.553		\$13,431		\$13,431
National School Lunch Program Cash Assistance:		10.555		38,860		38,860
School Breakfast Program	2009	10.553	\$94,573		\$94,573	
National School Lunch Program	2009	10.555	370,405		370,405	
Summer Food Service Program for Children	2009	10.559	27,416		27,416	
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			492,394	52,291	492,394	52,291
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			492,394	52,291	492,394	52,291
U.S. Department of Education						
Passed through Ohio Department of Education	0000	04.040	070.040		000 400	
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	2009 2008	84.010	370,046 50,246		383,186 61,018	
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	2000		420,292		444,204	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			,		,_•	
Special Education Cluster:						
Special Education Grants to States	2009	84.027	485,475		445,067	
Total Special Education Grants to States	2008		485,475		<u>3,817</u> 448,884	
			100,110		,	
Passed through Madison-Champaign Educational Service Center						
Special Education Preschool Grants	2009	84.173	28,024		28,024	-
Total Special Education Cluster			513,499		476,908	
Passed through Ohio Department of Education						
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants	2009	84.186	5,964		7,755	
Total Safa and Drug Free Schools and Communities State Cronts	2008		3,262 9,226		<u>1,689</u> 9,444	
Total Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants			9,220		3,444	
Twenty First Century Community Learning Centers	2009	84.287	28,633		26,479	
	2008		62,310		58,770	
Total Twenty First Century Community Learning Centers			90,943		85,249	
State Grants for Innovative Programs	2009	84.298	1,773			
	2008		2,097		2,097	
Total State Grants for Innovative Programs			3,870		2,097	
Education Technology State Grants	2009	84.318	4,069		4,390	
English Language Acquisition Grants	2009	84.365	699			
	0000	04.007	404.000		107.004	
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	2009 2008	84.367	104,898 12,865		107,001 18,624	
Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	2000		117,763		125,625	
School Improvement Grant	2009	84.377	5,931		4,153	
Total U. S. Department of Education	2000	0 1107 7	1,165,593		1,152,070	
			1,100,000		1,102,010	
U. S. Department of Health and Human Services						
(Passed Through Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities) Medical Assistance Program (CAFS)	2009	93.778	1,696		0	
Total U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services	2000	55.776	1,696		0	
U. S. Department of Homeland Security (Passed Through Ohio Department of Emergency Management Assistance)						
Disaster Assistance Programs	2009	97.088	2,312		2,312	
Total U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security		0000	2,312		2,312	
Total Ecderal Einangial Assistance			¢1 664 005	¢50.004	¢1 646 770	#ED 004
Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$1,661,995	\$52,291	\$1,646,776	\$52,291

See accompanying notes to the Schedule of Federal Awards Receipts and Expenditures.

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL AWARDS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

NOTE A - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying Federal Awards Receipts and Expenditures Schedule (the Schedule) reports the Urbana City School District's (the District) federal award programs receipts and expenditures. The schedule has been prepared on the cash basis of accounting. The accompanying Federal Awards 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

The District commingles cash receipts from the U.S. Department of Agriculture with similar State grants. When reporting expenditures on this Schedule, the District assumes it expends federal monies first.

NOTE C – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

The District reports commodities consumed on the Schedule at the entitlement value. The District allocated donated food commodities to the respective programs that benefitted from the use of those donated food commodities.

NOTE D - MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Certain Federal programs require the District to contribute non-Federal funds (matching funds) to support the Federally-funded programs. The District has met its matching requirements. The Schedule does not include the expenditure of non-Federal matching funds.

NOTE E – MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (CAFS)

The amounts received for the Medical Assistance Program (CAFS) relate to settlements for CAFS services provided during prior years.



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*

Urbana City School District Champaign County 711 Wood Street Urbana, Ohio 43078

To the Board of Education:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component unit, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Urbana City School District, Champaign County (the District), as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 4, 2010. 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 Government'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 Government'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 Government'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 was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies or material weaknesses, as defined above. 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 March 4, 2010.

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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 an instance of noncompliance or other matter that we must report under *Government Auditing Standards* which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2009-001.

We also noted a certain noncompliance or other matter that we reported to the District's management in a separate letter dated March 4, 2010.

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

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

Mary Jaylor

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

March 4, 2010



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

Urbana City School District Champaign County 711 Wood Street Urbana, Ohio 43078

To the Board of Education:

Compliance

We have audited the compliance of Urbana City School District, Champaign County (the District), with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Circular A-133, Compliance Supplement* that apply to each of its major federal programs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. The summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the District's major federal programs. 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 Urbana City School District, Champaign County, complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that apply to each of its major federal programs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009.

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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Internal Control Over Compliance (Continued)

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 the management, Board of Education, federal awarding agencies, and pass-through entities. It is not intended for anyone other than these specified parties.

Mary Jaylo

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

March 4, 2010

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS OMB CIRCULAR A -133 § .505 JUNE 30, 2009

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unqualified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material control weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any other significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material internal control weaknesses reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any other significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unqualified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under § .510?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies CFDA# 84.010 Special Education Cluster CFDA# 84.027 and 84.173
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 300,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	No

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

FINDING NUMBER 2009-001

Noncompliance Citation

Ohio Rev. Code Section 135.13 states that interim deposits are certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the deposit date, or savings or deposit accounts, including passbook accounts. **Ohio Rev. Code Section 135.144** permits governments to use the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Services (CDARS) or similar programs meeting Ohio Rev. Code §135.144 requirements for interim deposits. At June 30, 2009, the District held 14 negotiable certificates of deposits, in the amount of \$1,225,000, with maturity dates greater than one year from the purchase date. These certificates of deposit were purchased on-behalf of the District by a bank used by the District for investments.

In addition to violating the Ohio Revised Code, the failure to deposit interim deposit in certificates of deposits with an allowed maturity period may result in the District not having adequate available deposits to meet short-term financing needs.

The District should implement monitoring procedures to help assure that interim deposits are not used to purchase certificates of deposit with a maturity period of more than one year.

OFFICIALS' RESPONSE:

Urbana City Schools maintains an account with Fifth-Third Securities, wherein funds not needed to meet short-term financing needs are deposited to generate additional interest for the district. The accounts at Fifth-Third Securities are not considered deposit accounts, but rather offer a wide range of investment options for these funds. Historically, the district has invested in options other than certificates of deposit in the securities firm. In fiscal year 2008-09, due to economic conditions, past investment options were not as safe as they had previously been and were subject to potential losses that the district could not afford. Certificates of deposit within the securities firm were much safer and are FDIC insured, thereby guaranteeing funds would not be lost. At the time of investment, 18-month CDs offered a much better interest rate for the district could still meet short-term financing needs that may have potentially arisen even with these funds invested in the 18-month CDs. The CDs mature no later than August of 2010, with the majority set to mature prior to that time.

Overall, I understand the legal need for the citation and will ensure in the future that any CDs purchased will mature in 12 months or fewer whether they are purchased through a securities firm or a bank; however, I feel the definition of "deposit accounts" is somewhat subjective and could be open to interpretation. I consulted with the securities firm holding our investments and this issue had arisen with another school district, but was not included in their audit as a report-level citation, as the accounts were set to mature in a matter of months. The investments were not made without consideration to the financial position of the district and the need for available funds during the 18-month period. Overall the district received a greater financial benefit by holding the 18-month CDs.

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS OMB CIRCULAR A -133 § .315 (b) JUNE 30, 2008

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected?	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; Explain
2007-001	Finding for recovery against a vendor – duplicate billing for Title VI-B nursing services. The finding was repaid while under audit during the prior audit.	Yes	

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Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON APPLYING AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES

Urbana City School District Champaign County 711 Wood Street Urbana, Ohio 43078

To the Board of Education:

Ohio Rev. Code Section 117.53 states "the auditor of state shall identify whether the school district or community school has adopted an anti-harassment policy in accordance with Section 3313.666 of the Revised Code. This determination shall be recorded in the audit report. The auditor of state shall not prescribe the content or operation of any anti-harassment policy adopted by a school district or community school."

Accordingly, we have performed the procedures enumerated below, which were agreed to by the Board, solely to assist the Board in evaluating whether Urbana City School District (the District) has adopted an anti-harassment policy in accordance with Ohio Rev. Code Section 3313.666. Management is responsible for complying with this requirement. This agreed-upon procedures engagement was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The sufficiency of these procedures is solely the responsibility of the Board. Consequently; we make no representation regarding the sufficiency of the procedures described below either for the purpose for which this report has been requested or for any other purpose.

- 1. We noted the Board adopted an anti-harassment policy at its meeting in December 2007.
- 2. We read the policy, noting it included the following requirements from Ohio Rev. Code Section 3313.666(B):
 - 1) A statement prohibiting harassment, intimidation, or bullying of any student on school property or at school-sponsored events;
 - 2) A definition of harassment, intimidation, or bullying that includes the definition in division (A) of Ohio Rev. Code Section 3313.666;
 - 3) A procedure for reporting prohibited incidents;
 - 4) A requirement that school personnel report prohibited incidents of which they are aware to the school principal or other administrator designated by the principal;
 - 5) A requirement that parents or guardians of any student involved in a prohibited incident be notified and, to the extent permitted by section 3319.321 of the Revised Code and the "Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974," 88 Stat. 571, 20 U.S.C. 1232q, as amended, have access to any written reports pertaining to the prohibited incident;
 - 6) A procedure for documenting any prohibited incident that is reported;
 - 7) A procedure for responding to and investigating any reported incident;

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- 8) A strategy for protecting a victim from additional harassment, intimidation, or bullying, and from retaliation following a report;
- A disciplinary procedure for any student guilty of harassment, intimidation, or bullying, which shall not infringe on any student's rights under the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States;
- 10) A requirement that the district administration semiannually provide the president of the district board a written summary of all reported incidents and post the summary on its web site, if the district has a web site, to the extent permitted by section 3319.321 of the Revised Code and the "Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974," 88 Stat. 571, 20 U.S.C. 1232q, as amended.

We were not engaged to and did not conduct an examination, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion on compliance with the anti-harassment policy. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. Had we performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

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

Mary Jaylor

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

March 4, 2010





URBANA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbett

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED APRIL 8, 2010

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