Rock Hill Local School District

Lawrence County

Single Audit

July 1, 1999 through June 30, 2000

Fiscal Year Audited Under GAGAS: 2000

MICHAEL A. BALESTRA, CPA, INC. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS 528 SOUTH WEST STREET, P.O. BOX 687 PIKETON, OHIO 45661



STATE OF OHIO OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR

JIM PETRO, AUDITOR OF STATE

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Rock Hill Local School District 2273 County Road 26 Ironton, Ohio 45638

We have reviewed the Independent Auditor's Report of the Rock Hill Local School District, Lawrence County, prepared by Michael A. Balestra, CPA, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 1999 through June 30, 2000. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

JIM PETRO Auditor of State

December 29, 2000

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#### MICHAEL A. BALESTRA, CPA, INC. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS 528 SOUTH WEST STREET, P.O. BOX 687 PIKETON, OHIO 45661

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Member American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants

Independent Auditors' Report

Members of the Board Rock Hill Local School District 2273 County Road 26 Ironton, Ohio 45638-8386

We have audited the accompanying general-purpose financial statements of the Rock Hill Local School District, Lawrence County, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2000, as listed in the table of contents. These general-purpose financial statements are the responsibility of the Rock Hill Local School District's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these general-purpose financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the general-purpose financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Rock Hill Local School District, as of June 30, 2000, and the results of its operations and cash flows of its proprietary fund type for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 15, 2000 on our consideration of the Rock Hill Local School District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

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

Michael A. Balestra, CPA, Inc.

Michael A. Balestra, CPA, Inc.

December 15, 2000

#### Combined Balance Sheet All Fund Types and Account Groups June 30, 2000

	Governmental Fund Types				
	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	
Assets and Other Debits:					
Assets:					
Equity in Pooled Cash and					
Cash Equivalents	\$3,084,046	\$639,436	\$152,493	\$13,834,214	
Receivables:					
Property Taxes	1,778,902	41,799	315,998	0	
Accounts	15	0	0	0	
Intergovernmental	1,183	81,856	0	0	
Due from Other Funds	394	0	0	0	
Interfund	8,371	0	0	0	
Inventory Held for Resale	0	0	0	0	
Materials and Supplies Inventory	32,002	0	0	0	
Prepaid Items	38,315	4	0	0	
Restricted Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	666,689	0	0	0	
Fixed Assets (Net, where applicable,					
of Accumulated Depreciation)	0	0	0	0	
Other Debits:					
Amount Available in Debt Service Fund Amount to be Provided from	0	0	0	0	
General Government Resources	0	0	0	0	
Total Assets and Other Debits	\$5,609,917	\$763,095	\$468,491	\$13,834,214	

Proprietary	Fiduciary	<b>A</b>	C	
Fund Type	Fund Types	Account	Groups General	Totals
	The set of 1	General		
г. :	Trust and	Fixed	Long-Term	(Memorandum
Enterprise	Agency	Assets	Obligations	Only)
\$222,517	\$29,164	\$0	\$0	\$17,961,870
0	0	0	0	2,136,699
0	0	0	0	15
0	0	0	0	83,039
0	0	0	0	394
0	0	0	0	8,371
6,337	0	0	0	6,337
326	0	0	0	32,328
0	0	0	0	38,319
0	0	0	0	666,689
1,380	0	11,176,785	0	11,178,165
0	0	0	157,847	157,847
0	0	0	4,480,936	4,480,936
\$230,560	\$29,164	\$11,176,785	\$4,638,783	\$36,751,009

#### Combined Balance Sheet All Fund Types and Account Groups June 30, 2000 (Continued)

		Governmental	Fund Types	
	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects
Liabilities, Fund Equity and Other Credits:				
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	\$55,146	\$52,811	\$0	\$0
Contracts Payable	0	0	0	895,897
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	853,704	193,694	0	0
Compensated Absences Payable	2,062	0	0	0
Due to Other Funds	0	394	0	0
Retainage Payable	0	0	0	54,660
Interfund Payable	0	8,371	0	0
Intergovernmental Payable	177,004	36,981	0	0
Deferred Revenue	1,750,048	41,091	310,644	0
Undistributed Monies	0	0	0	0
Due to Students	0	0	0	0
General Obligation Bonds Payable	0	0	0	0
Total Liabilities	2,837,964	333,342	310,644	950,557
Fund Equity and Other Credits:				
Investment in General Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0
Contributed Capital	0	0	0	0
Retained Earnings:				
Unreserved (Deficit)	0	0	0	0
Fund Balance:				
Reserved for Encumbrances	1,680,135	97,973	0	3,031,738
Reserved for Inventory	32,002	0	0	0
Reserved for Text Books	908	0	0	0
Reserved for Property Taxes	28.854	708	5,354	0 0
Reserved for Budget Stabilization	193,419	0	0	Ő
Reserved for Bus Purchases	472,362	ů 0	Ő	ů 0
Unreserved, Designated	587,873	ů 0	Ő	0
Unreserved, Undesignated	(223,600)	331,072	152,493	9,851,919
Total Fund Equity				
and Other Credits	2,771,953	429,753	157,847	12,883,657
Total Liabilities, Fund Equity				
and Other Credits	\$5,609,917	\$763,095	\$468,491	\$13,834,214

Proprietary Fund Type	Fiduciary Fund Types	Account	Groups	
	Trust and	General Fixed	General Long-Term	Totals (Memorandum
Enterprise	Agency	Assets	Obligations	Only)
\$585	\$327	\$0	\$0	\$108,869
0	0	0	0	895,897
49,659	0	0	0	1,097,057
20,545	0	0	727,029	749,636
0	0	0	0	394
0	0	0	0	54,660
0	0	0	0	8,371
20,846 2,994	0 0	0	181,754	416,585
2,994	4,770	0 0	0 0	2,104,777 4,770
0	15,092	0	0	15,092
0	0	0	3,730,000	3,730,000
94,629	20,189	0		
94,029	20,189	0	4,638,783	9,186,108
0	0	11,176,785	0	11,176,785
329,426	0	0	0	329,426
(193,495)	0	0	0	(193,495
0	3,397	0	0	4,813,243
0	0	0	0	32,002
0	0	0	0	908
0	0	0	0	34,916
0	0	0	0	193,419
0	0	0	0	472,362
0	0	0	0	587,873
0	5,578	0	0	10,117,462
135,931	8,975	11,176,785	0	27,564,901
\$230,560	\$29,164	\$11,176,785	\$4,638,783	\$36,751,009

#### Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances All Governmental Fund Types and Expendable Trust Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2000

		Governmental	Fund Types	
	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects
	General		Service	110j000
<u>Revenues:</u>				
Property Taxes	\$1,652,896	\$38,593	\$291,767	\$0
Intergovernmental	8,747,592	1,844,546	31,875	5,163,708
Interest Tuition and Fees	340,536 23,990	0 0	6,002 0	225,684 0
Extracurricular Activities	25,990	117,089	0	0
Customer Services	533	0	Ő	ů
Miscellaneous	121,585	0	0	0
Total Revenues	10,887,132	2,000,228	329,644	5,389,392
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction	2 524 0.00	0.00.001	^	400 150
Regular	3,524,069	969,934	0 0	438,172
Special Vocational	1,399,352 181,349	716,941 0	0	0 0
Other	20,076	0	0	0
Support Services	20,070	0	0	0
Pupils	240,976	9,307	0	16,981
Instructional Staff	244,915	75,779	0	0
Board of Education	145,279	0	0	0
Administration	766,179	0	0	0
Fiscal	222,503	0	0	0
Operation and Maintenance of Plant Pupil Transportation	1,019,094 746,410	28,893 0	0 0	7,786 0
Central	/40,410	11,304	0	0
Non-Instructional Services	0	4,260	0	0
Extracurricular Activities	117,942	64,843	Ő	ů
Capital Outlay	45,000	0	0	2,663,273
Debt Service				
Principal Retirement	0	0	60,000	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	0	209,041	0
Total Expenditures	8,673,144	1,881,261	269,041	3,126,212
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	2,213,988	118,967	60,603	2,263,180
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Operating Transfers In	0	3,432	0	3,620,152
Operating Transfers Out	(3,823,584)	0	0	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(3,823,584)	3,432	0	3,620,152
Excess of Revenues and Other Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources				
Over Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	(1,609,596)	122,399	60,603	5,883,332
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	4,357,669	307,354	97,244	7,000,325
Increase in Reserve for Inventory	23,880	0	0	0
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$2,771,953	\$429,753	\$157,847	\$12,883,657

Fiduciary Fund Type Expendable Trust	Totals (Memorandum Only)
\$0 0 0 31,490 0 0	\$1,983,256 15,787,721 572,222 23,990 148,579 533 121,585
31,490	18,637,886

30,847	4,963,022
0	2,116,293
0	181,349
0	20,076
•	_ • , • · •
0	267,264
0	320,694
0	145,279
0	766,179
0	222,503
0	1,055,773
0	746,410
0	11,304
0	4,260
0	182,785
0	2,708,273
	,,
0	60,000
0	209,041
30,847	13,980,505
643	4,657,381
0	3,623,584
0	(3,823,584)
0	(200,000)
(1)	1 157 201
643	4,457,381
8,332	11,770,924
0,332	11,770,924
0	23,880
0	25,000
\$8,975	\$16,252,185
φ0,275	<i>\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\</i>

#### Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) All Governmental Fund Types and Expendable Trust Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2000

		General Fund	
	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues:	Dudget	Actual	(Unravorable)
Property Taxes Intergovernmental Interest	\$1,731,385 8,753,942 340,536	\$1,731,385 8,753,942 340,536	\$0 0 0
Tuition and Fees	24,566	24,566	0
Extracurricular Activities Miscellaneous	0 122,189	0 122,189	0
Total Revenues	10,972,618	10,972,618	0
Expenditures:			
Current: Instruction			
Regular	4,220,823	4,220,823	0
Special	1,368,764	1,368,764	0
Vocational	257,906	257,906	0
Other	34,366	34,366	0
Support Services	225 562	225 562	0
Pupils Instructional Staff	325,563	325,563	0
Board of Education	292,018 293,317	292,018 293,317	0 0
Administration	841,357	841,357	0
Fiscal	238,299	238,299	0
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,352,937	1,352,937	ů 0
Pupil Transportation	884,429	884,429	Ő
Central	0	0	0
Non-Instructional Services	0	0	0
Extracurricular Activities	116,185	116,185	0
Capital Outlay	45,000	45,000	0
Debt Service:			
Principal Retirement	0	0	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	10,270,964	10,270,964	0
Excess of Revenues Over	701 654	701 654	0
(Under) Expenditures	701,654	701,654	0
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Operating Transfers In	0	0	0
Advances In	0	0	0
Operating Transfers Out	(3,823,584)	(3,823,584)	0
Advances Out	(8,371)	(8,371)	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(3,831,955)	(3,831,955)	0
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under)			
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	(3,130,301)	(3,130,301)	0
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	4,510,623	4,510,623	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	649,270	649,270	0
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$2,029,592	\$2,029,592	\$0

	ebt Service Fu	D		cial Revenue Fun	Spec
Variance Favorable		Revised	Variance Favorable		Revised
(Unfavorable)	Actual	Budget	(Unfavorable)	Actual	Budget
			(		
\$0	\$306,564	\$306,564	\$0	\$40,551	\$40,551
φ0 0	31,875	31,875	0	1,762,690	1,762,690
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	117,088	117,088
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	338,439	338,439	0	1,920,329	1,920,329
0	0	0	0	950,572	950,572
0	0	0	0	801,612	801,612
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	9,293	9,293
0	0	0	0	76,867	76,867
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	28,893	28,893
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 11,304	0 11,304
0	0	0	0	4,261	4,261
0	0	0	0	66,634	66,634
0	0	0	0	00,034	00,034
0	60,000	60,000	0	0	0
0	209,041	209,041	0	0	0
0	269,041	269,041	0	1,949,436	1,949,436
0	69,398	69,398	0	(29,107)	(29,107)
0	0	0	0	3,432	3,432
0	0	0	0	8,371	8,371
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
	· · ·				
0	0	0	0	11,803	11,803
0	69,398	69,398	0	(17,304)	(17,304)
0	83,095	83,095	0	398,994	398,994
0	0	0	0	100,373	100,373
\$0	\$152,493	\$152,493	\$0	\$482,063	\$482,063

#### Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) All Governmental Fund Types and Expendable Trust Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Continued)

	Capital Projects Funds			
			Variance	
	Revised Budget	Actual	Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Revenues:	Dudget	netuar	(emavorable)	
Property Taxes	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Intergovernmental	5,163,708	5,163,708	0	
Interest	225,684	225,684	0	
Tuition and Fees	0 0	0 0	0	
Extracurricular Activities Miscellaneous	0	0	0 0	
Total Revenues	5,389,392	5,389,392	0	
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction	110 (70	440 670	<u>^</u>	
Regular Special	442,672 0	442,672 0	0 0	
Vocational	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Support Services				
Pupils	16,981	16,981	0	
Instructional Staff	0	0	0	
Board of Education Administration	0	0 0	0 0	
Fiscal	0	0	Ő	
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	7,786	7,786	0	
Pupil Transportation	0	0	0	
Central	0	0	0	
Non-Instructional Services Extracurricular Activities	0	0	0 0	
Capital Outlay	5,283,329	5,283,329	0	
Debt Service:	- , ,	-,,		
Principal Retirement	0	0	0	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	0	0	
Total Expenditures	5,750,768	5,750,768	0	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(261 276)	(361,376)	0	
	(361,376)	(301,370)	0	
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Operating Transfers In	3,620,152	3,620,152	0	
Advances In	0	0	0	
Operating Transfers Out Advances Out	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	3,620,152	3,620,152	0	
-				
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under)				
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	3,258,776	3,258,776	0	
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	5,594,264	5,594,264	0	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	1,410,561	1,410,561	0	
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$10,263,601	\$10,263,601	\$0	

Expendable Trust Fund			Totals (I	Memorandum On	ly)
Revised Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,078,500	\$2,078,500	\$0
0	0	0	15,712,215	15,712,215	(
0	0	0	566,220	566,220	(
0	0	0	24,566	24,566	(
31,490 0	31,490 0	0 0	148,578 122,189	148,578 122,189	(
31,490	31,490	0	18,652,268	18,652,268	
34,011	34,011	0	5,648,078	5,648,078	
0	0	0	2,170,376	2,170,376	
0	0	0	257,906	257,906	
0	0	0	34,366	34,366	
0	0	0	351,837	351,837	
0	0	0	368,885	368,885	
0	0	0	293,317	293,317	
0	0	0	841,357	841,357	
0	0	0	238,299	238,299	
0	0	0	1,389,616	1,389,616	
0 0	0 0	0 0	884,429 11,304	884,429 11,304	
0	0	0	4,261	4,261	
0	0	0	182,819	182,819	
0	0	Ő	5,328,329	5,328,329	
0 0	0 0	0 0	60,000 209,041	60,000 209,041	
34,011	34,011	0	18,274,220	18,274,220	
(2,521)	(2,521)	0	378,048	378,048	
0	0	0	3,623,584	3,623,584	
0	0	0	8,371	8,371	
0	0	0	(3,823,584)	(3,823,584)	
0	0	0	(8,371)	(8,371)	
0	0	0	(200,000)	(200,000)	
(2,521)	(2,521)	0	178,048	178,048	
5,068	5,068	0	10,592,044	10,592,044	
		_			
3,420	3,420	0	2,163,624	2,163,624	

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Equity Proprietary Fund Type For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2000

	Enterprise
Operating Revenues:	
Sales	\$157,617
Total Operating Revenues	157,617
Operating Expenses:	
Salaries Fringe Benefits Purchased Services Materials and Supplies Cost of Sales Depreciation	260,311 134,854 21,107 6,103 273,917 13,596
Total Operating Expenses	709,888
Operating Loss	(552,271)
Non-Operating Revenues:	
Federal Donated Commodities Interest Federal and State Subsidies	34,389 7,202 347,218
Total Non-Operating Revenues	388,809
Net Loss Before Operating Transfers Operating Transfers In	(163,462) 200,000
Net Income	36,538
Retained Deficit at Beginning of Year	(230,033)
Retained Deficit at End of Year	(193,495)
Contributed Capital at Beginning and End of Year	329,426
Total Fund Equity at End of Year	\$135,931

#### Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Equity - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) Proprietary Fund Type For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2000

	Enterprise Funds		
	Revised Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	
<u>Revenues:</u>			
Sales Interest	\$157,617 7,202	\$157,617 7,202	\$0 0
Federal and State Subsidies	385,815	385,815	0_
Total Revenues	550,634	550,634	0
Expenses			
Salaries Fringe Benefits Purchased Services Materials and Supplies	258,463 134,347 23,187 250,614	258,463 134,347 23,187 250,614	0 0 0 0
Total Operating Expenses	666,611	666,611	0
Excess of Revenue Under Expenses	(115,977)	(115,977)	0
Operating Transfers In	200,000	200,000	0
Excess of Revenue Over Expenses and Transfers	84,023	84,023	0
Fund Equity at Beginning of Year	128,644	128,644	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	1,771	1,771	0
Fund Equity at End of Year	\$214,438	\$214,438	\$0

#### Combined Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Fund Type For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2000

	Enterprise
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents:	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Cash Received from Customers	\$157,617
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services Cash Payments for Employee Services and Benefits	(265,721) (392,810)
	·····
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	(500,914)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:	
Operating Grants Received	385,815
Operating Transfers In	200,000
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital	505 015
Financing Activities	585,815
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:	
Interest on Investments	7,202
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	92,103
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	130,414
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	222,517
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used for Operating Activities:	
Operating Loss	(552,271)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to	
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities Adjustments to Reconcile Operating	
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to	
Net CashUsed for Operating Activities: Depreciation	13,596
Donated Commodities Used During Year	34,389
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	
Increase in Inventory Held for Resale	(840)
Increase in Materials and Supplies Inventory Increase in Accounts Payable	(326) 585
Increase in Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	5,263
Decrease in Compensated Absences Payable	(2,364)
Decrease in Intergovernmental Payable	(112)
Increase in Deferred Revenue	1,166
Total Adjustments	51,357
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	(\$500,914)

#### Note 1 - Description of the School District and Reporting Entity

Rock Hill Local School District is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio.

The School District operates under a locally-elected five-member Board form of government and provides educational services as mandated by State and/or federal agencies. This Board of Education controls the School District's nine instructional/support facilities staffed by 96 non-certificated employees, 144 certificated full time teaching personnel and 7 administrators who provide services to 2,003 students and other community members.

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements of the School District are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. For Rock Hill Local School District, this includes general operations, food service, preschool, vocational and student related activities of the School District.

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

The School District is associated with three organizations, two of which, the Lawrence County Joint Vocational School District and the South Central Ohio Computer Association, are defined as jointly governed organizations and one, the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program, as an insurance purchasing pool. These organizations are presented in Note 15 to the general purpose financial statements.

#### **Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

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

#### A. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The School District uses funds and account groups to report its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain School District functions or activities.

A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations.

#### A. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (continued)

An account group is a financial reporting device designed to provide accountability for certain assets and liabilities that are not recorded in the funds because they do not directly affect net expendable available financial resources.

For financial statement presentation purposes, the various funds of the School District are grouped into the following generic fund types under the broad fund categories governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

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

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

*Special Revenue Funds* Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than for major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes.

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

*Capital Projects Funds* Capital projects funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds).

**Proprietary Fund Type** Proprietary funds are used to account for the School District's ongoing activities which are similar to those found in the private sector. The following is the School District's proprietary fund type:

*Enterprise Funds* Enterprise funds are 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, including depreciation) 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.

*Fiduciary Fund Types* Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the School District in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds. The School District's fiduciary funds include an expendable trust fund and agency funds. The expendable trust fund is accounted for in essentially the same manner as governmental funds. The School District's agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations.

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

*General Fixed Assets Account Group* This account group is established to account for all fixed assets of the School District, other than those accounted for in the proprietary funds.

#### A. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (continued)

*General Long-Term Obligations Account Group* This account group is established to account for all long-term obligations of the School District except those accounted for in the proprietary funds.

#### B. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

All proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. Fund equity (i.e., net total assets) is segregated into contributed capital and retained earnings components. Proprietary fund type operating statements present increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in net total assets.

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made.

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed for the governmental, expendable trust and agency funds. Under this basis, revenues are recognized in the accounting period when they become both measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current fiscal year or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. The available period for the School District is sixty days after year end.

In applying the susceptible to accrual concept under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are deemed both measurable and available: interest, tuition, grants and student fees.

The School District reports deferred revenues on its combined balance sheet. Deferred revenues arise when a potential revenue does not meet both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current period. In the subsequent period, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, the liability for deferred revenue is removed from the combined balance sheet and revenue is recognized. Property taxes measurable as of June 30, 2000, and delinquent property taxes whose availability is indeterminable and which are intended to finance fiscal year 2000 operations, have been recorded as deferred revenue.

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

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes by the proprietary funds. Revenues are recognized when they are earned, and expenses are recognized when they are incurred. The fair value of donated commodities used during the year is reported in the operating statement as an expense with a like amount reported as donated commodities revenue. Unused donated commodities are reported as deferred revenue.

#### C. Budgetary Data

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary control is at the object level within each function and fund. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education.

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

*Estimated Resources* By April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the commission's certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to June 30, the School District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered cash balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the School District Treasurer. The amounts reported in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the final amended certificate issued during fiscal year 2000. Prior to June 30, the Board requested and received an amended certificate in which estimated revenues equaled actual revenue.

*Appropriations* Upon receipt from the County Auditor of an amended certificate of estimated resources based on final assessed values and tax rates or a certificate saying no new certificate is necessary, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund, function, and object level of expenditures, which are the legal levels of budgetary control. Prior to the passage of the annual appropriation measure, the Board may pass a temporary appropriation measure to meet the ordinary expenses of the School District. The appropriation resolution, by fund, must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriations or alter total function appropriations within a fund, or alter object appropriations within functions, must be approved by the Board of Education. The Board may pass supplemental fund appropriations so long as the total appropriations by fund do not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent certificate of estimated resources. During the year, several supplemental appropriations were legally enacted; however, none of these amendments were significant. The budget figures which appear in the statements of budgetary comparisons represent the final appropriation amounts, including all supplemental appropriations. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds, other than agency funds, consistent with statutory provisions. Prior to year-end, the School District's Board passed appropriations that reflected actual expenditures/expenses for the fiscal year.

*Encumbrances* As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. Encumbrances plus expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the legal level of control. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at fiscal year end are reported as a reservation of fund balance for subsequent-year expenditures for governmental funds and reported in the notes to the financial statements for proprietary funds.

#### C. Budgetary Data (continued)

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

#### D. Cash and Investments

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

During fiscal year 2000, investments were limited to STAR Ohio which is reported at fair value based on quoted market prices and repurchase agreements which are reported at cost.

The School District has invested funds in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) during fiscal year 2000. STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's share price which is the price the investment could be sold for on June 30, 2000.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2000 amounted to \$340,536, which includes \$188,142 assigned from other School District funds. Interest revenue credited to the debt service, capital project and enterprise funds during fiscal year 2000 amounted to \$6,002, \$225,684 and \$7,202, respectively.

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

#### E. Inventory

Inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost while inventories of proprietary funds are stated at the lower of cost or market. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventory in governmental funds consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost of inventory items is recorded as an expenditure in the governmental fund types when purchased. 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. Inventories of proprietary funds consist of donated food and purchased food, and are expended when used.

#### F. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2000, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

#### G. Fixed Assets and Depreciation

General fixed assets are not capitalized in the funds used to acquire or construct them. Instead, capital acquisition and construction costs are reflected as expenditures in governmental funds, and the related assets are reported in the general fixed assets account group. Fixed assets utilized in the proprietary funds are capitalized in the respective fund. All fixed assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the dates received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of one hundred fifty dollars. The School District does not possess any infrastructure.

Improvements are capitalized. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized. Interest incurred during the construction of general fixed assets is also not capitalized.

Assets in the general fixed assets account group are not depreciated. Depreciation of furniture and equipment in the proprietary fund types is computed using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of twenty years. Improvements to fund fixed assets are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related fixed assets.

#### H. Intergovernmental Revenues

For governmental funds, intergovernmental revenues, such as entitlements and grants awarded on a non-reimbursement basis, are recorded as receivables and revenues when measurable and available. Reimbursement type grants are recorded as receivables and revenues when the related expenditures are incurred. Other than commodities, grants and entitlements for proprietary fund operations are recognized as non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which they are earned and became measurable.

The School District currently participates in several State and federal programs, categorized as follows:

Entitlements General Fund State Foundation Program School Bus Purchase Spending Reserve

*Special Revenue Funds* Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid

#### Non-Reimbursable Grants

Special Revenue Funds Title VI-B Title I Title II Ohio Reads E-Rate Instructional Material Subsidy Educational Management Information System Teacher Development Auxiliary Services Venture Capital Special Education - Grants to States Drug Free Schools Goals 2000 Eisenhower Professional Development Grant Innovative Education Program Strategy **Class Size Reduction** 

#### H. Intergovernmental Revenues (continued)

*Capital Projects Funds* School Net School Net Plus Technology Equity

# **Reimbursable Grants**

*General Fund* Driver Education Reimbursement

#### **Proprietary Funds**

National School Breakfast Program National School Lunch Program Government Donated Commodities

Grants and entitlements received in governmental funds amounted to 83 percent of governmental fund revenue during the 2000 fiscal year.

#### I. Compensated Absences

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

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

For governmental funds, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using available expendable 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 remainder is reported in the general long-term obligations account group. In proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

#### J. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities are reported as obligations of the funds regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences, contractually required pension contributions and special termination benefits that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the general long-term obligations account group to the extent that they will not be paid with current expendable available financial resources. In general, amounts paid more than sixty days after year end are considered not to have been paid with current available financial resources. General obligation bonds and long-term loans are recognized as a liability of the general long-term obligations account group until due.

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

#### K. Interfund Transactions

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues and expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed. Nonrecurring or nonroutine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers. All other interfund transfers are reported as operating transfers.

#### L. Fund Balance Reserves

The School District reserves those portions of fund equity which are legally segregated for a specific future use or which do not represent available expendable resources and therefore are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Unreserved fund balance indicates that portion of fund equity which is available for appropriation in future periods. Fund equity reserves have been established for encumbrances, inventories of supplies and materials, property taxes, budget stabilization, textbooks, capital improvements and bus purchases.

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

#### M. Contributed Capital

Contributed capital represents resources from other funds, other governments and private sources provided to the proprietary funds that are not subject to repayment. These assets are recorded at their fair market value on the date contributed. Depreciation on those assets acquired or constructed with contributed resources is expensed and closed to unreserved retained earnings at year end.

Because the School District did not prepare financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles prior to fiscal year 1994, the exact amount of contributed capital cannot be determined. Consequently, only those amounts that have been specifically identified have been classified as contributed capital in the accompanying combined financial statements. All other fund equity amounts pertaining to proprietary funds have been classified as retained earnings.

#### N. Restricted Assets

Restricted assets in the general fund represent cash and cash equivalents whose use is limited by legal requirements. Restricted assets include unexpended revenues restricted for the purchase of buses, and amounts required by statute to be set-aside by the School District for the purchase of textbooks and instructional materials, budget stabilization and for the construction or acquisition of capital improvements. See Note 17 for additional information regarding set asides.

#### **O.** Designation of Fund Balance

The School District had a fund balance designation on the balance sheet for money set aside above the reserves for textbooks, capital acquisition and budget stabilization required by State statute. The School District designated \$120,496 for textbooks, \$145,670 for capital acquisition and \$321,707 for budget stabilization.

#### P. Estimates

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

#### Q. Total Columns on General Purpose Financial Statements

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

#### Note 3 - Fund Deficits

The Professional Development special revenue fund had a deficit fund balance of \$31, and the DPIA special revenue fund had a deficit fund balance of \$53,655 at June 30, 2000. The deficits resulted from the application of generally accepted accounting principles. The general fund is liable for any deficit in the special revenue funds and provides operating transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

#### Note 4 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance/retained earnings on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis), All Governmental Fund Types and Expendable Trust Fund and the Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Equity - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis), Proprietary Fund Type are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- 2. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures/expenses for all funds (budget basis) rather than as a reservation of fund balance for governmental fund types and as note disclosures in the proprietary fund types (GAAP basis).
- 4. For proprietary funds, the acquisition and construction of capital assets are reported on the operating statement (budget basis) rather than as balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).

#### Note 4 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting (continued)

The following tables summarize the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP and budgetary basis statements by fund type: Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources

Over(Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses All Governmental Fund Types and Expendable Trust Fund							
	SpecialDebtCapitalExpendableGeneralRevenueServiceProjectsTrust						
GAAP Basis	(\$1,609,596)	\$122,399	\$60,603	\$5,883,332	\$643		
Revenue Accruals	85,486	(79,899)	8,795	0	0		
Advances In	0	8,371	0	0	0		
Expenditure Accruals	123,322	89,199	0	946,057	171		
Encumbrances	(1,721,142)	(157,374)	0	(3,570,613)	(3,335)		
Advances Out	(8,371)	0	0	0	0		
Budget Basis	(\$3,130,301)	(\$17,304)	\$69,398	\$3,258,776	(\$2,521)		

#### Net Income/Excess of Revenues Over Expenses and Transfers Proprietary Fund Type

	Enterprise
GAAP Basis	\$36,538
Revenue Accruals	4,208
Expense Accruals	37,760
Depreciation Expense	13,596
Encumbrances	(8,079)
Budget Basis	\$84,023

#### Note 5 - Deposits and Investments

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

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

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

#### Note 5 - Deposits and Investments (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

#### Note 5 - Deposits and Investments (continued)

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

*Deposits* At year end, the carrying amount of the School District's deposits was \$4,310,381 and the bank balance was \$4,749,472. Of the bank balance:

- 1. \$100,000 was covered by federal depository insurance; and
- 2. \$4,649,472 was uninsured and uncollateralized. Although all state statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, non-compliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the School District held to a successful claim by the FDIC.

*Investments* The School District's investments are required to be categorized to give an indication of the level of risk assumed by the School District at year end. Category 1 includes investments that are insured or registered or for which the securities are held by the School District or its agent in the School District's name. Category 2 includes uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the School District's name. Category 3 includes uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the counterparty, or by its trust department or agent but not in the School District's name. STAR Ohio is an unclassified investment since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

			Carrying and
	Category		Fair
	3	Unclassified	Value
STAR Ohio	\$0	\$4,143,579	\$4,143,579
Repurchase Agreements	10,174,599	0	10,174,599
		:	\$14,318,178

The classification of cash and cash equivalents, and investments on the combined financial statements is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9, "Reporting Cash Flows of Proprietary and Non-Expendable Trust Funds and Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting."

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

	Cash and Cash Equivalents Deposits	Investments
GASB Statement 9	\$18,628,559	\$0
STAR Ohio	(4,143,579)	4,143,579
Repurchase Agreements	(10,174,599)	10,174,599
GASB Statement 3	\$4,310,381	\$14,318,178

#### **Note 6 - Property Taxes**

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

#### Note 6 - Property Taxes (continued)

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility, and tangible personal property located in the School District. Property tax revenue received during calendar 2000 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of calendar 1999 taxes. Property tax payments received during calendar 2000 for tangible personal property (other than public utility property) is for calendar 2000 taxes.

2000 real property taxes are levied after April 1, 2000, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2000, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at thirty-five percent of appraised market value.

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at thirty-five percent of true value. 2000 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31,1999, are levied after April 1, 2000 and are collected in 2001 with real property taxes.

2000 tangible personal property taxes are levied after April 1, 1999, on the value as of December 31, 1999. Collections are made in 2000. Tangible personal property assessments are twenty-five percent of true value.

Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Tangible personal property taxes paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20.

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

	1999 Second- Half Collections		2000 First- Half Collections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/ Residential and Other Real Estate Public Utility Personal Tangible Personal Property	\$51,399,400 20,942,000 16,489,410	58% 24% 18%	\$50,328,300 19,356,270 16,775,970	58% 22% 20%
Total	\$88,830,810	100%	\$86,460,540	100%
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$25.00	)	\$25.0	00

The School District receives property taxes from Lawrence County. The Lawrence County Auditor periodically advances to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2000, are available to finance fiscal year 2000 operations. The amount available to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable represents delinquent taxes outstanding and real property, tangible personal property, and public utility taxes which became measurable as of June 30, 2000. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount available as an advance at June 30 is intended to finance current fiscal year operations. The receivable is therefore offset by a credit to deferred revenue for that portion not intended to finance current fiscal year operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2000 was \$28,854 in the General Fund, \$5,354 in the Debt Service Fund and \$708 in the Classroom Facilities Special Revenue Fund.

#### Note 7 - Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2000, consisted of taxes, accounts (rent and tuition), interfund, due from other funds and intergovernmental grants. 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 intergovernmental receivables follows:

Intergovernmental Receivables	Amounts
General Fund:	
Drivers Education Reimbursement	\$650
Lawrence County Joint Vocational School District	533
Total General Fund	1,183
Special Revenues Fund:	
Title I Grant	81,856
Total Intergovernmental Receivables	\$83,039

#### Note 8 - Fixed Assets

A summary of the enterprise fund's fixed assets at June 30, 2000, follows:

Furniture and Equipment	\$268,934
Less: accumulated depreciation	(267,554)
Net Fixed Assets	\$1,380

A summary of the changes in general fixed assets during fiscal year 2000 follows:

	Balance 6/30/99	Additions	Deductions	Balance 6/30/00
Land and Improvements	\$907,195	\$673,587	\$0	\$1,580,782
Buildings	4,926,063	1,253	0	4,927,316
Vehicles	1,311,615	66,755	164,371	1,213,999
Furniture and Equipment	2,164,311	524,357	0	2,688,668
Textbooks	766,020	0	0	766,020
Total General Fixed Assets	\$10,075,204	\$1,265,952	\$164,371	\$11,176,785

#### Note 9 - Risk Management

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. For fiscal year 2000, the School District contracted with Nationwide Insurance Company for property insurance and boiler and machinery coverage. The policies include a \$250 deductible.

Professional liability is protected by The Nationwide Insurance Company with a \$1,000,000 single occurrence limit and no deductible. Vehicles are covered by Nationwide Insurance and hold no deductible for comprehensive and \$50 deductible for collision. Automobile liability has a \$350,000 combined single limit of liability. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past five years. There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

#### Note 9 - Risk Management (continued)

For fiscal year 2000, the School District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 15). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings of the GRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "Equity Pooling Fund." This "equity pooling" arrangement insures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Gates McDonald & Co. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

#### Note 10 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

#### A. State Teachers Retirement System

The School District contributes to the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS), a cost-sharing multiple employer public employee retirement system. STRS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death and survivor benefits to members and beneficiaries. Benefits are established by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. STRS issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for STRS. That report may be obtained by writing to the State Teachers Retirement System, 275 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3371.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000, plan members were required to contribute 9.3 percent of their annual covered salaries. The School District was required to contribute 14 percent; 6 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. Contribution rates are established by STRS, upon recommendations of its consulting actuary, not to exceed statutory maximum rates of 10 percent for members and 14 percent for employers. The School District's required contributions for pension obligations to STRS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2000, 1999, and 1998 were \$240,633, \$253,717 and \$484,003, respectively; 89 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2000 and 100 percent for fiscal years 1999 and 1998.

#### B. School Employees Retirement System

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

Plan members are required to contribute 9 percent of their annual covered salary and the School District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The current School District rate is 14 percent of annual covered payroll. A portion of the School District's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits; for fiscal year 2000, 5.5 percent of annual covered salary was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended, up to a statutory maximum amount, by the SERS' Retirement Board. The School District's required contributions for pension obligations to SERS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2000, 1999, and 1998 were \$76,638, \$83,832 and \$129,641, respectively; 41 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2000 and 100 percent for fiscal years 1999 and 1998.

#### Note 10 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

#### C. Social Security System

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

#### Note 11 - Postemployment Benefits

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

All STRS benefit recipients and sponsored dependents are eligible for health care coverage. The STRS Board has statutory authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Most benefit recipients pay a portion of the health care cost in the form of a monthly premium. By law, the cost of coverage paid from STRS funds is included in the employer contribution rate, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000, the STRS Board allocated employer contributions equal to 8 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Reserve Fund. For the School District, this amount equaled \$320,843 for fiscal year 2000.

STRS pays health care benefits from the Health Care Reserve Fund. At June 30, 1999, (the latest information available) the balance in the Fund was \$2,783 million. For the year ended June 30, 1999, net health care costs paid by STRS were \$249,929,000 and STRS had 95,796 eligible benefit recipients.

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

After the allocation for basic benefits, the remainder of the employer's 14 percent contribution is allocated to providing health care benefits. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000, employer contributions to fund health care benefits were 8.5 percent of covered payroll, an increase from 6.3 percent for fiscal year 1999. In addition, SERS levies a surcharge to fund health care benefits equal to 14 percent of the difference between a minimum pay and the member's pay, prorated for partial service credit. For fiscal year 2000, the minimum pay was established at \$12,400. For the School District, the amount contributed to fund health care benefits, including the surcharge, during the 2000 fiscal year equaled \$154,526.

The surcharge, added to the unallocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate, provides for maintenance of the asset target level for the health care fund. The target level for the health care reserve is 150 percent of the annual health care expenses. Expenses for health care for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1999 (the latest information available), were \$126,380,984 and the target level was \$189.6 million. At June 30, 1999, SERS had net assets available for payment of health care benefits of \$188.0 million. SERS has approximately 51,000 participants currently receiving health care benefits.

#### Note 12 - Other Employee Benefits

#### A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn five to twenty-five days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to classified employees upon termination of employment. Teachers and administrators who are not on a twelve month contract do not earn vacation time.

Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. All employees may accumulate an unlimited amount of sick days. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of the total sick leave accumulation, up to a maximum of 55 days.

#### **B.** Insurance Benefits

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to classified and administrative employees through Community National Insurance, in the amount of \$10,000 for non-certified employees and \$20,000 for certified employees. Employees may purchase additional coverage of up to \$15,000 for non-certified employees.

Health insurance is provided by Medical Benefits Mutual Life Insurance Company. Premiums for this coverage are \$665.95 for family coverage and \$309.85 for single coverage. The School District pays 85% of these premiums for certified employees and 95% for non-certified employees.

#### Note 13 - Long-Term Obligations

Changes in long-term obligations of the School District during fiscal year 2000, were as follows:

	Principal Outstanding 6/30/99	Additions	Deductions	Principal Outstanding 6/30/00
General Obligations Bond 2000 - 4.97%	3,790,000	0	60,000	3,730,000
Compensated Absences	694,354	76,489	43,814	727,029
Pension Obligation	110,820	181,754	110,820	181,754
Total General Long-Term Obligations	\$4,595,174	\$258,243	\$214,634	\$4,638,783

The general obligations bonds were issued for the construction and remodeling of school buildings. The general obligation bonds will be paid from the debt service fund. Compensated absences and the pension obligation will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid.

The general obligation bonds were issued in 1999 and represented the local share for the School District's construction of a new high school, new elementary school, and for renovations to the middle school. The general obligation bonds will be paid from the proceeds of a 4.28 mill bond levy. In addition to these proceeds, the School District will receive a total of \$31,548,004 in monies from the Ohio School Facilities Commission. The bond levy includes a half-mill levy to be used to repay the Ohio School Facilities Commission if the School District's assessed valuation is above the statewide median. Currently the School District ranks 593 out of 611 districts. The likelihood of future payments requirements is remote. However, in any year in which the School District's assessed values rise above the median, half of the levy proceeds would be paid to the State to retire the loan. Any unpaid balance at the end of 23 years will be forgiven. The School District can use the proceeds of the half-mill levy for the maintenance of the new buildings.

#### Note 13 - Long-Term Obligations (continued)

The School District's overall legal debt margin was \$12,405,921 with an unvoted debt margin of \$86,461 at June 30, 2000. Principal and interest requirements to retire energy conservation notes outstanding at June 30, 2000, are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2001	\$95,000	\$176,303	\$271,303
2002	100,000	172,693	272,693
2003	105,000	168,745	273,745
2004	110,000	164,498	274,498
2005 - 2009	610,000	749,616	1,359,616
2010 - 2014	745,000	601,838	1,346,838
2015 - 1019	965,000	390,236	1,355,236
2020 - 2024	1,000,000	103,750	1,103,750
Total	\$3,730,000	\$2,527,679	\$6,257,679

#### **Note 14 - Segment Information for Enterprise Funds**

The School District maintains two enterprise funds to account for the operations of food service and uniform school supplies. The table below reflects in a summarized format the more significant financial data relating to the enterprise funds of the School District as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000.

	Food Service	Uniform School Supplies	Total Enterprise Funds
Operating Revenues	\$155,921	\$1,696	\$157,617
Depreciation	13,596	0	13,596
Operating Income (Loss)	(553,967)	1,696	(552,271)
Donated Commodities	34,389	0	34,389
Transfers In	200,000	0	200,000
Interest Income	7,202	0	7,202
Net Income	34,842	1,696	36,538
Net Working Capital	151,869	3,227	155,096
Total Assets	227,333	3,227	230,560
Long-Term Compensated Absences Payable	20,545	0	20,545
Total Equity	132,704	3,227	135,931
Encumbrances, June 30, 2000	8,079	0	8,079

#### Note 15 - Jointly Governed Organizations and Insurance Purchasing Pool

#### A. Jointly Governed Organizations

South Central Ohio Computer Association (SCOCA) is a jointly governed organization among public school districts within the boundaries of Highland, Adams, Pike, Scioto, Brown, Ross and Lawrence Counties. The organization was formed with the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member school districts. The governing board of SCOCA consists of two representatives from each of the seven participating counties and one representative from the fiscal agent. All revenues are generated from an annual fee of \$2.00 per student to participating districts and State funding. The School District paid \$4,006 for services provided during fiscal year 2000. To obtain financial information write to the Pike County Joint Vocational School District, P.O. Box 577, 23365 State Route 124, Piketon, Ohio 45661.

#### Note 15 - Jointly Governed Organizations and Insurance Purchasing Pool (continued)

#### A. Jointly Governed Organizations (continued)

The Lawrence County Joint Vocational School District is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from Chesapeake-Union Exempted Village School District, two from the Ironton City School District and two from the Lawrence County Educational Service Center, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. To obtain financial information write to the Lawrence County Joint Vocational School District, 11627 State Route 243, Chesapeake, Ohio 45619.

#### **B.** Insurance Purchasing Pool

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

#### Note 16 - School Funding Court Decision

On March 24, 1997, the Ohio Supreme Court rendered a decision declaring certain portions of the Ohio school funding plan unconstitutional. The Court stayed the effect of its ruling for one year to allow the State's legislature to design a plan to remedy the perceived defects in that system. Declared unconstitutional was the State's "school foundation program", which provides significant amounts of monetary support to the School District. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000, the School District received \$7,988,699 of school foundation support for its general fund.

In addition, the Court declared the classroom facilities program unconstitutional, because, in the Court's opinion, the program had not been sufficiently funded by the State. The classroom facilities program provided money to build schools and furnish classrooms. As of June 30, 2000, the School District had received a total of \$7,256,405 as a grant under this program.

Since the Supreme Court ruling, numerous pieces of legislation have been passed by the State legislature in an attempt to address the issues identified by the Court. The Court of Common Pleas in Perry County has reviewed the new laws and, in a decision issued on February 26, 1999, determined they are not sufficiently responsive to the constitutional issues raised under the "thorough and efficient" clause of the Ohio Constitution.

The State appealed the decision made by the Court of Common Pleas to the Ohio Supreme Court. On May 11, 2000, the Ohio Supreme Court rendered an opinion on this issue. The Court concluded, "...the mandate of the [Ohio] Constitution has not been fulfilled." The Court's majority recognized efforts by the Ohio General Assembly taken in response to the Court's March 24, 1997, decision, however, it found seven "...major areas warrant[ing] further attention, study, and development by the General Assembly...", including the State's reliance on local property tax funding, the state's basic aid formula, the school foundation program, as discussed above, the mechanism for, and adequacy of, funding for school facilities, and the existence of the State's School Solvency Assistance Fund, which the Court found took the place of the unconstitutional emergency school loan assistance program.

The Court decided to maintain jurisdiction over these issues and continued the case at least until June 15, 2001.

As of the date of these financial statements, the School District is unable to determine what effect, if any, this ongoing litigation will have on its future State funding under these programs and on its financial operations.

#### Note 17 - Set - Aside Calculations and Fund Reserves

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

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

	Textbooks	Capital Acquisition	Budget Stabilization
Set-aside Cash Balance as of June 30, 1999	\$0	\$0	\$124,918
Current Year Set-aside Requirement	205,504	205,504	68,501
Qualifying Disbursements	(204,596)	(2,832,897)	0
	<b>\$000</b>		¢102.410
Total Set-aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2000	\$908	(\$2,627,393)	\$193,419
Set-aside Balance Carried Forward to Future Fiscal Year	\$908	\$0	\$193,419

The School District had qualifying disbursements during the fiscal year that reduced the capital acquisition set-aside amount below zero. This extra amount may be used to reduce the set-aside requirement in future years. The total reserve balance for the three set-asides at the end of the fiscal year was \$194,327.

#### Note 18 - Contractual Commitments

The School District has entered into a contract for the design of new buildings and renovations to existing buildings in the School District. Outstanding construction commitments at June 30, 2000, in the Permanent Improvement Capital Projects Fund are as follows:

Project	Contract Amount	Amount Expended	Balance at 6/30/00
Triad Architects, Inc.	\$117,800	\$0	\$117,800
Triad Architects, Inc.	\$1,990,977	\$1,342,387	\$648,590
Beaver Excavating Co.	\$3,514,000	\$1,490,511	\$2,023,489
R.F. Steiner	\$74,891	\$0	\$74,891
Ohio Bus Sales	\$31,280	\$0	\$31,280
TOTALS	\$5,728,948	\$2,832,898	\$2,896,050

#### Note 19 - Contingencies

#### A. Grants

The School District received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2000.

#### B. Litigation

The School District is currently not party to any legal proceedings.

#### Note 20 - Subsequent Event

Recent legislation eliminates any requirement to repay the money the School District received from the Ohio School Facilities Program.

#### Rock Hill Local School District Lawrence County

## Schedule of Federal Awards Expenditures For the Year Ended June 30, 2000

Federal Grantor/	Pass Throug	h Federal				
Pass Through Grantor/	Entity	CFDA		Non-Cash		Non-Cash
Program Title	Number	Number	Receipts	Receipts	Disbursements [	Disbursements
United States Department of Agriculture						
Passed through Ohio Department of Education						
Nutrition Cluster:						
Food Distribution Program	NA	10.550	\$0	\$35,196	\$0	\$34,389
School Breakfast Program	05-PU	10.550	پو 112.281	\$33,190 0	پو 112,281	\$34,309 0
C C		10.555	, -	-	,	
National School Lunch Program	04-PU	10.555	242,484	0	242,484	0
Total United States Department of Agriculture - Nutrit	tion Cluster		354,765	35,196	354,765	34,389
United States Department of Education						
Passed through Ohio Department of Education						
Title 1 Grants to Local Educational Agencies	C1-S1	84.010	662,223	0	671,781	0
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA Part B)	6B-SF	84.027	123,904	0	108,849	0
Drug Free Schools	DR-S1	84.186	9,086	0	5,382	0
Goals 2000	G2-S1	84.276	37,898	0	52,930	0
Eisenhower Professional Development Grant	MS-S1	84.281	15,232	0	4,249	0
Inovative Education Program Strategy	C2-S1	84.298	18,109	0	16,829	0
Class Size Reduction	CR-S1	84.340	87,975	0	44,929	0
Total United States Department of Education			954,427	0	904,949	0

N/A - Not Available

See accompanying notes to the schedule of federal awards expenditures.

#### ROCK HILL LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT LAWRENCE COUNTY JUNE 30, 2000

#### NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDITURES

#### NOTE A - - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying schedule of federal awards expenditures is a summary of the activity of the District's federal award programs. The schedule has been prepared on the cash basis of accounting.

#### NOTE B - - FOOD DISTRIBUTIONS

Nonmonetary assistance is reported in the schedule at the fair market value of the commodities received and disbursed. Monies are commingled with State grants. It is assumed federal monies are expended first. At June 30, 2000, the District had no significant food commodities in inventory.

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Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants

# Report on compliance and on internal control over financial reporting based on an audit of financial statements performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

Members of the Board Rock Hill Local School District 2273 County Road 26 Ironton, Ohio 45638-8386

We have audited the general-purpose financial statements of the Rock Hill Local School District, Lawrence County, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2000, and have issued our report thereon dated December 15, 2000. We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

#### Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Rock Hill Local School District's general-purpose financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of general purpose financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Rock Hill Local School District's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the general purpose financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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

# Michael A. Balestra, CPA, Inc.

Michael A. Balestra, CPA, Inc.

December 15, 2000

#### MICHAEL A. BALESTRA, CPA, INC. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS 528 SOUTH WEST STREET, P.O. BOX 687 PIKETON, OHIO 45661

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# Report on compliance with requirements applicable to each major program and internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB circular A-133

Members of the Board Rock Hill Local School District 2273 County Road 26 Ironton, Ohio 45638-8386

#### Compliance

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

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

In our opinion, Rock Hill Local School District complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that are applicable to its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2000.

#### Internal Control Over Compliance

The management of Rock Hill Local School District is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered Rock Hill Local School District's internal control over compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133.

Members of the Board Rock Hill Local School District Ironton, Ohio 45638 Report on compliance with requirements applicable to each major program and internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB circular A-133 Page 2

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

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

# Michael A. Balestra, CPA, Inc. Michael A. Balestra, CPA, Inc.

December 15, 2000

## SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS OMB CIRCULAR A-133 SECTION .505

#### ROCK HILL LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT LAWRENCE COUNTY JUNE 30, 2000

## 1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unqualified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material control weakness conditions reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any other reportable control weakness conditions reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material internal control weakness conditions reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any other reportable internal control weakness conditions reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unqualified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under section .510?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Nutrition Cluster, Food Distribution Program CFDA #10.550, School Breakfast Program CFDA #10.553 & National School Lunch Program CFDA #10.555
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$300,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	Yes

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS OMB CIRCULAR A-133 SECTION .505

#### ROCK HILL LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT LAWRENCE COUNTY JUNE 30, 2000

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

Finding Number	None

#### 3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

Finding Number	None
CFDA Title and Number	
Federal Award Number/Year	
Federal Agency	
Pass-Through Agency	



STATE OF OHIO OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR

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# ROCK HILL LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

# LAWRENCE COUNTY

# **CLERK'S CERTIFICATION**

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED JANUARY 16, 2001