



# BATAVIA LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT CLERMONT COUNTY

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#### INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

**Batavia Local School District** Clermont County 800 Bauer Avenue Batavia. Ohio 45103

#### To the Board of Education:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Batavia Local School District, Clermont County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the District's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District as of June 30, 2003, and the respective changes in financial position and the cash flows, where applicable, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As described in Note 3, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003, the District implemented a new financial reporting model, as required by the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments. The District also adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements 37, 38, 39, and Interpretation 6.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated April 30, 2004, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and 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.

Batavia Local School District Clermont County Independent Accountants' Report Page 2

Management's Discussion and Analysis and the budgetary schedule are not a required part of the basic financial statements, but are supplementary information the Governmental Accounting Standards Board requires. We applied limited procedures, consisting principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information. We did not audit the information and express no opinion thereon.

The accompanying schedule of federal awards expenditures is presented for additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. We subjected this information to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, it is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

**Betty Montgomery** Auditor of State

Butty Montgomeny

April 30, 2004

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Unaudited)

This discussion and analysis provides key information from management highlighting the overall financial performance of the Batavia Local School District for the year ended June 30, 2003. This is meant to be an easily readable summary of the most important financial information regarding the accompanying financial statements. Please read it in conjunction with the School District's financial statements.

# Financial Highlights

Major financial highlights for fiscal year 2003 are listed below:

- ✓ The assets of the School District exceeded its liabilities at year-end by \$8.9 million. Of this amount, \$8 million is invested in capital assets, net of related debt.
- ✓ In total, net assets decreased by \$.9 million.
- ✓ The School District had \$15.3 million in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$.8 million of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenue of \$13.6 million, made up primarily of property taxes and State Foundation payments provided the majority of funding for these programs.
- ✓ The General Fund balance decreased by \$.8 million from \$1.4 million at June 30, 2002 to \$.6 million at June 30, 2003.

# OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

# BATAVIA LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2003 Unaudited

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# BATAVIA LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2003 Unaudited

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

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

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

# **GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

# A. Net assets at year-end

The following table presents a condensed summary of the School District's overall financial position at June 30, 2003:

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-type <u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
Current and other assets	\$ 8,308,470	177,187	8,485,657
Capital assets	16,039,907	178,819	16,218,726
Total assets	24,348,377	356,006	24,704,383
Long-term debt outstanding	9,136,577	18,960	9,155,537
Other liabilities	6,553,586	45,660	6,599,246
Total liabilities	15,690,163	64,620	15,754,783
Net assets:			
Invested in capital assets, net of debt	8,006,907	178,819	8,185,726
Restricted:			
For capital purposes	116,436		116,436
For debt service	694,475	-	694,475
Other purposes	264,300	-	264,300
Unrestricted	(423,904)	112,567	(311,337)
Total net assets	\$ 8,658,214	291,386	8,949,600

Since this is the first year to report all activities using the accrual basis of accounting, a comparison to the prior year is not presented. However, in future years, this section will explain the differences between the current- and prior-year assets, liabilities, and changes in net assets. Refer to the following section for discussion of the reasons for the change in net assets during the year.

# B. Governmental and Business-type Activities during fiscal year 2003

The following table presents a condensed summary of the School District's activities during fiscal year 2003 and the resulting change in net assets:

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-type <u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenues:			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services and sales	\$ 119,997	434,252	554,249
Operating grants and contributions	717,119	222,630	939,749
Total program revenues	837,116	656,882	1,493,998
General revenues:			
Property taxes	5,638,601	-	5,638,601
Grants and entitlements	6,974,810	-	6,974,810
Investment earnings	73,317	***	73,317
Miscellaneous	811,325	-	811,325
Gain on sale of capital assets	83,520	_	83,520
Total general revenues	13,581,573	_	13,581,573
Total revenues	14,418,689	656,882	15,075,571
Expenses:			
Instruction	8,784,158	-	8,784,158
Support services:			
Pupil	351,259	-	351,259
Instructional staff	662,279	-	662,279
Board of Education	97,873	-	97,873
Administration	1,521,464	-	1,521,464
Fiscal	345,461	-	345,461
Operation and maintenance of plant	1,386,417	-	1,386,417
Pupil transportation	1,325,982	-	1,325,982
Central	6,918	-	6,918
Non-instructional services	470,562	-	470,562
Interest and fiscal charges	391,424	-	391,424
Food services	-	576,878	576,878
Uniform school supplies		69,782	69,782
Total expenses	15,343,797	646,660	15,990,457
Change in net assets	\$ (925,108)	10,222	(914,886)

# BATAVIA LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2003 Unaudited

Of the total governmental activities revenues of \$14,418,689, \$837,116 (6%) is from program revenue. This means that the government relies on general revenues to fund the majority of the cost of services provided to the citizens. Of those general revenues, 42% (\$5,638,601) comes from property tax levies and 51% (\$6,974,810) is from state funding. The School District's operations are reliant upon its property tax levy and the state's foundation program.

As previously mentioned, because this is the first year to report all activities using the accrual basis of accounting, a comparison to the prior year is not presented. However, in future years, this section will explain the differences between the current- and prior-year assets, liabilities, and changes in net assets.

# Governmental Activities

The following table presents the total cost of each of the government's primary services, and the comparative net cost after deducting the revenues generated by each function. Approximately 5% of the cost of the general government programs was recouped in program revenues. Instruction costs were \$8,784,158 but program revenue contributed to fund 8% of those costs. Thus, general revenues of \$8,116,865 were used to support of remainder of the instruction costs.

The School District's governmental activities net assets decreased by \$925,108 due primarily to the operating results of the General Fund. This decrease in net assets was not unexpected. For fiscal year 2003, the School District's original budget projected a deficit of approximately \$890,000. However, in prior years, the School District had accumulated a surplus which provided adequate resources to cover the deficit. Expense increases over the last few years have outpaced revenue growth due to the opening of a new High School in the late 1990's, special education cost increases, additional costs associated with transportation due to the change from a service provider to an in-house operation, and salary and benefit increases for employees.

# **Governmental Activities**

	Total Cost of Services	Program <u>Revenue</u>	Revenues as a % of Total Costs	Net Cost of Services
Instruction	\$ 8,784,158	667,293	8%	8,116,865
Support services	5,697,653	67,607	1%	5,630,046
Non-instructional services	470,562	102,216	22%	368,346
Interest and fiscal charges	391,424		0%	391,424
Total	\$ 15,343,797	837,116	<u>5%</u>	14,506,681

# BATAVIA LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2003 Unaudited

# **Business-type** Activities

Net assets of the business-type activities increased by \$10,222 primarily due to normal operations.

The following table presents the total cost of each of the School District's business segments and the net cost after deducting the revenues generated by each segment. Charges and operating grants paid for 97% of the costs of Food Services.

# **Business-type Activities**

	Total Cost of Services	Program Revenue	Revenues as a % of Total Costs	Net Cost (Revenue) of Services
Food services School supplies	\$ 576,878 69,782	561,607 95,275	97% 137%	15,271 (25,493)
Total	\$ 646,660	656,882	<u>102%</u>	(10,222)

# FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S INDIVIDUAL FUNDS

# Governmental funds

The School District has two major governmental funds: the General Fund and Debt Service Fund. Assets of these two funds comprise \$7,987,677 (96%) of the total \$8,308,470 governmental funds assets.

General Fund. Fund balance at June 30, 2003 was \$637,730, with an unreserved deficit fund balance of (\$187,996). The primary reason for the decrease in fund balance of \$802,389 was due to the conditions noted above under governmental activities. The original budget of the General Fund projected a deficit of approximately \$890,000.

**Debt Service Fund.** Fund balance at June 30, 2003 was \$694,475. The Debt Service Fund is used to accumulate resources to pay general obligation bonds. The increase in fund balance of \$323,875 is the result of tax revenues exceeding the annual required debt service payments. The remaining outstanding general obligation bonds will be paid over the next twenty years.

# GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The schedule comparing the School District's original and final budgets and actual results is included in the required supplementary information. Significant differences between the original and final are as follows:

The increase in Pupil Transportation expenditures was primarily related to the School District purchasing new buses and financing those purchases with a \$900,000 lease-purchase agreement. The purchase of buses was not contemplated in the original budget. Special education expenditures were reduced because county educational service center services and MR/DD board services were not billed and paid until after June 30.

# CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets. At June 30, 2003, the School District had \$16,218,726 invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings, equipment and vehicles. The School District invested nearly \$1,000,000 in capital assets during the current fiscal year which was primarily related to the purchase of 15 school buses. See Note 5 to the financial statements for more detail.

# Capital Assets at Year-End (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-type <u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
Land	\$ 1,197,840	-	1,197,840
Land improvements	1,506,246	-	1,506,246
Buildings and improvements	11,101,590	-	11,101,590
Equipment and furniture	1,184,051	178,819	1,362,870
Vehicles	1,050,180	the state of the s	1,050,180
Total	\$ 16,039,907	178,819	16,218,726

# Debt

In 2003, the School District authorized financing of \$900,000 for the purchase of buses with a lease-purchase agreement through the Ohio Association of School Business Official's Expanded Asset Pooled Financing Program. The School District is required to make monthly payments of interest at a variable interest rate and annual principal payments.

The School District paid the required scheduled principal payment of \$345,000 on its general obligation school improvement bonds during the fiscal year. The total general obligation bonds outstanding at year-end were \$6,970,000 with \$360,000 due within one year. The School District's general obligation bonds mature December 1, 2022. See Note 11 to the financial statements.

BATAVIA LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2003 Unaudited

# **ECONOMIC FACTORS**

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

The School District passed a 6.9 mill operating levy on the March 2, 2004. This levy will generate approximately \$1.3 million to be used for operations.

# REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

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Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2003

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,515,758	149,518	2,665,276
Receivables:			
Taxes	5,655,539	-	5,655,539
Accounts	2,743	835	3,578
Intergovernmental	29,823	22,596	52,419
Interest	1,868	-	1,868
Supplies inventory	-	4,238	4,238
Prepaids	24,132	-	24,132
Restricted cash	78,607	-	78,607
Nondepreciable capital assets	1,197,840	-	1,197,840
Depreciable capital assets, net	14,842,067	178,819	15,020,886
Total assets	24,348,377	356,006	24,704,383
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	404,860	_	404,860
Accrued wages and benefits	1,078,058	28,564	1,106,622
Intergovernmental payable	207,793	17,096	224,889
Deferred revenue	4,833,252	_	4,833,252
Accrued interest payable	29,623		29,623
Noncurrent liabilities:	ŕ		·
Due within one year	656,332	_	656,332
Due within more than one year	8,480,245	18,960	8,499,205
Total liabilities	15,690,163	64,620	15,754,783
Net Assets:			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	8,006,907	178,819	8,185,726
Restricted for:	0,000,507	170,019	0,103,720
Capital projects	116,436	_	116,436
Debt service	694,475	_	694,475
Other purposes	264,300	_	264,300
Unrestricted	(423,904)	112,567	(311,337)
Total net assets	\$ 8,658,214	291,386	8,949,600

Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2003

			Program Revenues	Revenues	Net (J	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets	and
		Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
overnmental Activities:	1						
Instruction:							
Regular	69	6,703,090	17,781	206,687	(6,478,622)	•	(6,478,622)
Special education		1,928,740	•	442,825	(1,485,915)	•	(1,485,915)
Adult/continuing		152,328	ı	•	(152,328)	•	(152,328)
Support services:							
Pupil		351,259	•	42,474	(308,785)		(308,785)
Instructional staff		662,279	•	4,600	(621,679)	•	(621,679)
Board of Education		97,873	•	•	(97,873)	•	(97,873)
Administration		1,521,464	•	•	(1,521,464)	•	(1,521,464)
Fiscal		345,461	•	,	(345,461)	•	(345,461)
Operation and maintenance of plant		1,386,417	•	20,533	(1,365,884)	1	(1,365,884)
Pupil transportation		1,325,982	,	1	(1,325,982)	•	(1,325,982)
Central		6,918	•	ı	(6,918)	•	(6,918)
Non-instructional services:						•	
Extracurricular activities		470,562	102,216	•	(368,346)	•	(368,346)
Interest on long-term debt		391,424		•	(391,424)	,	(391,424)
otal Governmental Activities		15,343,797	119,997	717,119	(14,506,681)	ŧ	(14,506,681)
usiness-Type Activities:							
Food Service		576,878	338,977	222,630	•	(15,271)	(15,271)
Uniform School Supplies		69,782	95,275	. •	1	25,493	25,493
otal Business-Type Activities		646,660	434,252	222,630	1	10,222	10,222
	€9	15,990,457	554,249	939,749	(14,506,681)	10,222	(14,496,459)
	Ge	General Revenues:					
	Pro	Property taxes, levied for general purposes	for general purpose	SS	4,715,201	,	4,715,201
	Pro	Property taxes, levied for debt services	for debt services		923,400	1	923,400
	Gra	Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs	is not restricted to	specific programs	6,974,810	•	6,974,810
	Inv	Investment earnings			73,317	•	73,317
	Mis	Miscellaneous			811,325	•	811,325
	Gai	Gain on sale of capital assets Total general revenues	assets		83,520		83,520 13,581,573
	Ch	Change in net assets			(925,108)	10,222	(914,886)
	Net	Net assets beginning of year	fyear		9,583,322	281,164	9,864,486
	Net	Net assets end of year			8,658,214	291,386	8,949,600

Uniform School Supplies Business-Type Activities: Food Service

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2003

	 General	Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:				
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,660,866	565,375	289,517	2,515,758
Restricted cash	78,607	-	-	78,607
Receivables:				
Taxes	4,722,240	933,299	-	5,655,539
Accounts	1,290	-	1,453	2,743
Accrued interest	1,868	-	-	1,868
Intergovernmental	-	-	29,823	29,823
Prepaids	24,132	-	_	24,132
Total assets	6,489,003	1,498,674	320,793	8,308,470
		***************************************		
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	404,860	-	-	404,860
Accrued wages and benefits	1,047,436	-	30,622	1,078,058
Intergovernmental payable	202,641	-	5,152	207,793
Compensated absences payable	58,796	-	-	58,796
Deferred revenue	4,137,540	804,199	29,823	4,971,562
Total liabilities	5,851,273	804,199	65,597	6,721,069
Fund Balances:				
Reserved for:				
Encumbrances	138,287	-	157,683	295,970
Budget stabilization	78,607	-	_	78,607
Property taxes	584,700	129,100	_	713,800
Prepaids	24,132	_	-	24,132
Debt service	-	565,375	-	565,375
Unreserved, reported in:		ĺ		,
General Fund	(187,996)	***	<b></b>	(187,996)
Special Revenue Funds	-	<del></del>	87,364	87,364
Capital Projects Funds	_	_	10,149	10,149
Total fund balances	637,730	694,475	255,196	1,587,401
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 6,489,003	1,498,674	320,793	8,308,470

# Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Assets of Governmental Activities June 30, 2003

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 1,587,401
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of are different because:	net assets	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial restherefore are not reported in the funds.	sources and	16,039,907
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are not reported in the funds.		138,310
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and pacurrent period and therefore are not reported in the funds:	yable in the	
General obligation bonds	6,970,000	
Compensated absences	972,245	
Lease-purchase agreement	1,063,000	
Pension obligation payable	72,536	
Accrued interest payable	29,623	
Total		(9,107,404)

8,658,214

Net Assets of Governmental Activities

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2003

				Other	Total
			Debt	Governmental	Governmental
		General	Service	Funds	Funds
Revenues:					
Taxes	\$	4,754,385	934,036	-	5,688,421
Tuition and fees		17,781	-	-	17,781
Interest		73,317	-	-	73,317
Intergovernmental		6,874,726	100,084	687,296	7,662,106
Other local revenues		756,192		157,349	913,541
Total revenues		12,476,401	1,034,120	844,645	14,355,166
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular		5,936,847	-	247,922	6,184,769
Special education		1,460,948	-	427,794	1,888,742
Other instruction		148,829		-	148,829
Support services:					
Pupil		336,652	-	2,964	339,616
Instructional staff		573,852	-	38,169	612,021
Board of Education		97,873	•	-	97,873
Administration		1,417,574	-	30,270	1,447,844
Fiscal		337,143	88	-	337,231
Operation and maintenance of plant		1,319,507	-	20,533	1,340,040
Pupil transportation		2,097,820	-	-	2,097,820
Central		6,918	-	-	6,918
Non-instructional services:					
Extracurricular activities		314,509	-	107,114	421,623
Capital outlay		16,318	-	50,111	66,429
Debt Service:					
Principal		-	345,000	153,000	498,000
Interest and fiscal charges		14,000	365,157	13,733	392,890
Total expenditures		14,078,790	710,245	1,091,610	15,880,645
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditu	res	(1,602,389)	323,875	(246,965)	(1,525,479)
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers in		-	-	100,000	100,000
Transfers out		(100,000)	-	-	(100,000)
Proceeds from lease-purchase agreemen	t	900,000	_	_	900,000
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	•	-	-	153,401	153,401
Total other financing sources (uses):		800,000	**	253,401	1,053,401
Excess of revenues and other sources					
over (under) expenditures and other (use	es)	(802,389)	323,875	6,436	(472,078)
Fund balance, beginning of year		1,440,119	370,600	248,760	2,059,479
Fund balance, end of year	\$	637,730	694,475	255,196	1,587,401
	*	,,	','.'-		-,,

# Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities June 30, 2003

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$	(472,078)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.		
However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is		
allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.		
Capital outlay		984,202
Depreciation expense		(787,025)
Denominant of hand unincinal is an armonditure in the correspondent funds but	th a	
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.	tne	345,000
repayment reduces long-term habilities in the statement of het assets.		343,000
Repayment of lease-purchase agreement principal is an expenditure in the gove	ernmental	
funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net a		153,000
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas	3	
in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		1,466
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated		
absences and pension obligation do not require the use of current financial res	sources	
and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(159,795)
Devenyer in the statement of activities that do not provide assument financial		
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(19,997)
current infancial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(19,997)
Proceeds from a lease-purchase agreement provide current financial resources	to	
governmental funds but increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net		(900,000)
		, , ,
In the statement of activities, only the loss on the sale of capital assets is report	ted	
current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(69,881)
<u>-</u>	<del>-</del>	
	_	(nn n a r = :
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$	(925,108)

Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds June 30, 2003

	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
Assets:	
Current assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 149,518
Receivables:	
Accounts	835
Intergovernmental	22,596
Supplies inventory	4,238
Total current assets	177,187
Noncurrent assets:	
Capital assets, net	178,819
Total assets	356,006
Liabilities:	
Current liabilities:	
Accrued wages	28,564
Intergovernmental payable	17,096
Total current liabilities	45,660
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Compensated absences	18,960
Total liabilities	64,620
Net Assets:	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	178,819
Unrestricted	112,567
Total net assets	\$ 291,386

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2003

	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
Operating revenues:	
Charges for services	\$ 434,252
Operating expenses:	
Salaries and wages	171,562
Fringe benefits	82,681
Contractual services	12,694
Materials and supplies	362,841
Depreciation	16,882
Total operating expenses	646,660
Operating loss	(212,408)
Nonoperating revenues:	
Operating grants	221,436
Interest income	1,194
Total nonoperating revenues	222,630
Net income	10,222
Net assets, beginning of year, restated	281,164
Net assets, end of year	\$ 291,386

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2003

	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Cash received from customers	\$ 435,113
Cash payments for personal services	(243,122)
Cash payments for contract services	(13,550)
Cash payments for supplies and materials	(290,963)
Cash payments for other expenses	365
Net cash used by operating activities	(112,157)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:	
Cash received from operating grants	126,275
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Investment income	1,194
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	15,312
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	134,206
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 149,518
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used by operating activities:	
Operating loss	(212,408)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss	
to net cash used by operating activities:	
Depreciation	16,882
Donated commodities used	72,565
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Accounts receivable	1,226
Accounts payable	(856)
Supplies inventory	4,762
Accrued wages and benefits	9,649
Intergovernmental payable	1,968
Deferred revenue	(5,449)
Compensated absences payable	(496)
Net cash used by operating activities	\$ (112,157)

Statement of Net Assets Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2003

ASSETS	Private Purpose Trusts	Agency Funds	Total
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 30,470	27,643	58,113
Total assets	30,470	27,643	58,113
LIABILITIES			
Due to student groups		27,643	27,643
Total liabilities	-	27,643	27,643
NET ASSETS			
Held in trust	\$ 30,470		30,470

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Fiduciary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2003

Additions:	Private Purpose Trusts
	4040
Contributions	\$ 19,718
Interest	121
Total additions	19,839
<b>Deductions:</b> Community gifts, awards and scholarships Total deductions	16,560 16,560
Change in net assets	3,279
Net assets, beginning of year	27,191
Net assets, end of year	\$ 30,470

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2003

# 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Batavia Local School District (the "School District") have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The more significant of the School District's accounting policies are described below.

# A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

The School District is associated with four organizations, two of which are defined as jointly governed organizations and two are insurance purchasing pools. These organizations include Hamilton Clermont Cooperative Association/Unified Purchasing Association, the Great Oaks Institute of Technology and Career Development, the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan, and the Clermont County Health Trust. These organizations are presented in Notes 12 and 13 to the basic financial statements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2003

# **B.** Basis of Presentation

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2003

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

# C. Fund Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2003

# D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements and relates to the timing of the measurements made. The modified accrual basis of accounting is used by the governmental funds and agency funds. On a modified accrual basis, revenues are recorded when they become both measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current fiscal year or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. The available period for the School District is sixty days after fiscal year end. Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are deemed both measurable and available: property taxes available for advance, interest, tuition, student fees, and grants.

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

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

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

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

**Deferred Revenue** Deferred revenues arise when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. Property taxes measurable as of June 30, 2003, which are intended to finance fiscal year 2004 operations, have been recorded as deferred revenue. On governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period have also been reported as deferred revenue.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2003

# E. Budgetary Process

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

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

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

Estimated Resources. Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the County Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to June 30, the School District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered cash balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the School District Treasurer. The amounts reported in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the final amended certificate issued during fiscal year 2003.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2003

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

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

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

# F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, all cash received by the School District is pooled in central bank accounts. Monies for all funds are maintained in this account or temporarily used to purchase short-term investments. Individual fund integrity is maintained through School District records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments" on the financial statements. During fiscal year 2003, the School District's investments were limited to certificates of deposit.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 31 (GASB 31), "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools", requires that investments be recorded at their fair value and that changes in the fair value be reported in the operating statement. At June 30, 2003, the fair value of investments approximates cost.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2003

# G. Inventory

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

# H. Prepaids

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2003 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.

# I. Capital Assets

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2003

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

# K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

# L. Fund Balance Reserves

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

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

# M. Restricted Assets

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2003

# N. Net Assets

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

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

# O. Estimates

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

# 2. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For fiscal year 2003, the School District implemented the following:

- GASB Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements Management's Discussion and Analysis For State and Local Governments.
- GASB Statement No. 37, Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis For State and Local Governments: Omnibus.
- GASB Statement No. 38, Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures.
- GASB Statement No. 39, Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units.
- GASB Interpretation No. 6, Recognition and Measurements of Certain Liabilities and Expenditures in Governmental Fund Financial Statements.

GASB 34 creates new basic financial statements for reporting on the School District's financial activities. The financial statements now include government-wide financial statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and fund financial statements which present information for individual major funds rather than by fund type. Nonmajor funds are presented in total in one column. The government-wide financial statements split the School District's programs between business-type and governmental activities.

# Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2003

The beginning net asset amount for governmental programs reflects the change in fund balance at June 30, 2002 caused by the conversion to the accrual basis of accounting.

Fund balance - all governmental funds - June 30, 2002	\$ 2,059,479
GASB 34 adjustments:	
Capital assets	15,912,611
Long-term liabilities	(8,547,075)
Revenue recognition	 158,307
Governmental activities net assets - June 30, 2002	\$ 9,583,322

In addition, the School District increased its capitalization policy from \$500 to \$1,000, which necessitated a change in net assets for the enterprise funds.

	Nonmajor
	Enterprise
	<u>Funds</u>
Net assets as of June 30, 2002	\$ 331,599
Change in capitalization policy	(50,435)
Net assets as of June 30, 2002, restated	\$ 281,164

# 3. **DEPOSITS**

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

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

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

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

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2003

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

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

- 1. United States treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by the federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the federal national mortgage association, federal home loan bank, federal farm credit bank, federal home loan mortgage corporation, government national mortgage association, and student loan marketing association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred and eighty days in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2003

The following information classifies deposits and investments by categories of risk as defined in GASB Statement 3, "Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments and Reverse Repurchase Agreements".

<u>Deposits</u>: At year-end, the carrying amount of the School District's deposits was \$2,801,996 and the bank balance was \$2,898,694. Of the bank balance, \$200,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$2,698,694 was uninsured and uncollaterialized as defined by GASB. The securities serving as collateral were held by the pledging financial institution's trust department, but not in the School District's name, and all State statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed.

#### 4. PROPERTY TAXES

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

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Tangible personal property taxes paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20.

The School District receives property taxes from the Clermont County Auditor, who periodically advances to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2003 are available to finance fiscal year 2003 operations. Accrued property taxes receivable represents delinquent taxes outstanding and real property, tangible personal property, and public utility taxes that became measurable as of June 30, 2003. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount available as an advance at June 30 is intended to finance current fiscal year operations. The receivable is therefore offset by a credit to deferred revenue for that portion not intended to finance current year operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2003, was \$584,700 in the General Fund and \$129,100 in the Debt Service Fund. The assessed values upon which fiscal year 2003 taxes were collected are:

# BATAVIA LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2003

	2002 Second- Half Collections		2003 First- Half Collections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/Residential	***	200		
and Other Real Estate	\$ 133,093,100	80.58%	152,398,390	81.04%
Public Utility	6,899,620	4.18%	6,793,320	3.61%
Tangible Personal Property	25,179,690	15.24%	28,864,012	15.35%
Total Assessed Value	\$ 165,172,410	100.00%	188,055,722	100.00%
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$51.10		\$50.80	

# 5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2003 was as follows:

		Balance			Balance
		7/1/02	Additions	Disposals	6/30/03
Governmental Activities	_				
Nondepreciable:					
Land	\$	1,219,940	-	(22,100)	1,197,840
Depreciable:					
Land improvements		2,842,248	-	(3,624)	2,838,624
Buildings and improvements		14,679,439	28,116	(113,765)	14,593,790
Equipment and furniture		2,990,670	116,426	-	3,107,096
Vehicles		971,641	839,660	-	1,811,301
Subtotal	_	21,483,998	984,202	(117,389)	22,350,811
Totals at historical cost	-	22,703,938	984,202	(139,489)	23,548,651
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Land improvements		1,161,063	174,939	(3,624)	1,332,378
Buildings and improvements		3,234,414	323,770	(65,984)	3,492,200
Equipment and furniture		1,696,280	226,765	-	1,923,045
Vehicles	_	699,570	61,551	***	761,121
Total accumulated depreciation	_	6,791,327	787,025	(69,608)	7,508,744
Capital assets, net	\$ =	15,912,611	197,177	(69,881)	16,039,907

**Notes to the Basic Financial Statements** 

Instruction:

Year Ended June 30, 2003

De	preciation	expense	was	charged	to	functions	as	follows:
	DI COLGOLOIL	OILP OILD		01101501	•	*****************************	u	

Regular			\$	484,873	
Special				21,616	
Support services:					
Pupil				3,592	
Instructional staff				104,017	
Administration				39,197	
Fiscal				2,542	
Operation and ma	intena	nce of plant		15,161	
Pupil transportation	n			64,417	
Extracurricular act	ivities	3		51,610	
Total depreciation	expen	ise	\$	787,025	
		Balance			Balance
		7/1/02	Additions	Disposals	6/30/03
Business-type Activities:					
Furniture and equipment	\$	400,466	-	-	400,466
Less accumulated depreciation	****	204,765	16,882		221,647
Capital assets, net	\$	195,701	(16,882)	-	178,819

Depreciation expense of \$16,882 was charged to the food services segment.

#### 6. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended June 30, 2003, the General Fund made transfers of \$100,000 to non-major governmental funds. Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

#### 7. RISK MANAGEMENT

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2003, the School District contracted with commercial carriers for property and fleet insurance, liability insurance and inland marine coverage. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has been no significant change in coverage in the last year.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2003

For fiscal year 2003, the School District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 13). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the GRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "Equity Pooling Fund". This "equity pooling" arrangement insures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Gates McDonald & Co. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

For fiscal year 2003, the School District participated in the Clermont County Health Trust (the Trust), a group insurance purchasing pool (Note 13), in order to provide dental, life, medical, and disability benefits to employees, their dependents and designated beneficiaries and to set aside funds for such purposes. The Trustee provides insurance policies in whole or in part through one or more group insurance policies.

#### 8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

#### **School Employees Retirement System**

The School District contributes to the School Employees Retirement System of Ohio (SERS), a cost-sharing multiple employer public employee retirement system administered by the School Employees Retirement Board. SERS provides basic retirement benefits, disability, survivor, and health care benefits based on eligible service credit to members and beneficiaries. Benefits are established by Chapter 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code. SERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for SERS. The report may be obtained by writing to SERS, 300 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

Plan members are required to contribute 9% of their annual covered salary and the School District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate, which is currently 14% of annual covered payroll. The contribution rates are not determined actuarially, but are established by SERS' Retirement Board within the rates allowed by State statute. The adequacy of the contribution rates is determined annually. The School District's required contributions for pension obligations to SERS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2003, 2002, and 2001 were approximately \$260,000, \$210,000, and \$186,000 respectively. Approximately 54% has been contributed for fiscal year 2003 and 100% for the fiscal years 2002 and 2001. The current portion of the unpaid contribution for fiscal year 2003 is recorded as a liability within the respective funds and full liability is recorded on the government-wide financial statements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2003

### **State Teachers Retirement System**

The School District contributes to the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS), a cost-sharing multiple employer public employee retirement system administered by the State Teachers Retirement Board. STRS provides basic retirement benefits, disability, survivor, and health care benefits based on eligible service credit to members and beneficiaries. Benefits are established by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. STRS issued a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for STRS. The report may be obtained by writing to STRS, 275 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3771.

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

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

Plan members are required to contribute 9.3% of their annual covered salary and the School District is required to contribute 14%. Contribution rates are established by STRS, upon recommendation of its consulting actuary, not to exceed statutory maximum rates of 10% for members and 14% for employers. The School District's required contributions for pension obligations to STRS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2003, 2002, and 2001 were approximately \$929,000, \$888,000, and \$833,000, respectively. Approximately 83% has been contributed for fiscal year 2003 and 100% for the fiscal years 2002 and 2001. The unpaid contribution for fiscal year 2003 is recorded as a liability in the respective funds.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2003

#### **Social Security System**

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

#### 9. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

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

STRS has statutory authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Most benefit recipients pay a portion of the health care cost in the form of a monthly premium. By Ohio law, the cost of coverage paid from STRS funds shall be included in the employer contribution rate, currently 14% of covered payroll. For the year ended June 30, 2002, the board allocated employer contributions equal to 4.50% of covered payroll to the Health Care Reserve Fund. For the School District, this amount was approximately \$299,000 during fiscal year 2003. STRS pays health care benefits from the Health Care Reserve Fund. The balance in the fund was \$3.011 billion at June 30, 2002. For the year ended June 30, 2002, net health care costs paid by STRS were \$354.7 million and STRS had 105,300 eligible benefit recipients.

For SERS, coverage is made available to service retirees with ten or more years of qualifying service credit, disability, and survivor benefit recipients. Members retiring on or after August 1, 1989, with less than twenty-five years of service credit must pay a portion of their premium for health care. The portion is based on years of service up to a maximum of 75% of the premium. For this fiscal year, employer contributions to fund health care benefits were 8.54% of covered payroll. In addition, SERS levies a surcharge to fund health care benefits equal to 14% of the difference between a minimum pay and the member's pay, pro-rated for partial service credit. For fiscal year 2003, the minimum pay has been established at \$14,500. The surcharge rate added to the unallocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate provides for maintenance of the asset target level for the health care fund. The target level for the health care reserve is 150% of annual health care expenses. Expenses for health care for the year ended June 30, 2003 were \$204.9 million and the target level was \$307.4 million. At June 30, 2003, SERS' net assets available for payment of health care benefits was \$303.6 million. SERS has approximately 50,000 participants currently receiving health care benefits. For the School District, this amount to fund health care benefits, including the surcharge, was approximately \$159,000 during the 2003 fiscal year.

### BATAVIA LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2003

#### 10. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

### **Compensated Absences**

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time. All employees earn sick leave at the rate of 1.25 days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to maximum of 240 days for teachers, 225 days for classified staff and unlimited days for administrators. Upon retirement, payment is made for 25% of the employee's accumulated sick leave up to a maximum of 60 days for teachers and administrators, and 45 for classified employees.

#### 11. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2003 was as follows:

	Principal			Principal	Amounts
	Outstanding			Outstanding	Due in
	7/1/02	Additions	Reductions	6/30/03	One Year
Governmental Activities:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 7,315,000	-	(345,000)	6,970,000	360,000
Lease-purchase agreements	316,000	900,000	(153,000)	1,063,000	165,000
Pension obligation	62,320	72,536	(62,320)	72,536	72,536
Compensated absences	842,584	188,457	_	1,031,041	58,796
Total	8,535,904	1,160,993	(560,320)	9,136,577	656,332
Business-type Activities:					
Compensated absences	\$ 19,456	-	(496)	18,960	-

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

In 2002 and 2003, the School District entered into lease-purchase agreements for the purchase of land for a bus garage and the purchase of buses, respectively. The School District is leasing the land and buses from Rickenbacker Port Authority which assigned U.S. Bank as trustee and transferred rights, title and interest in the land and buses to the trustee. The School District is required to make monthly payments with interest at a variable interest rate based on the TBMA Index. The leases are renewable annually and expire in 2007 and 2008, respectively. The School District intends to renew the lease annually.

# Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2003

Capital assets acquired by these lease-purchase agreements have been capitalized in the amount of \$1,216,000 which is equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments at the time of the acquisition. A corresponding liability was recorded for the lease-purchase agreements.

All general obligation debt is supported by the full faith and credit of the School District. Compensated absences and pension obligation payable will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid. The School District's voted legal debt margin was \$9,955,015 with an unvoted debt margin of \$188,056 at June 30, 2003. Principal and interest requirements to retire general obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2003 are as follows:

Fiscal Year			
Ending June 30,	Principal Principal	Interest	<u>Total</u>
2004	\$ 360,000	334,072	694,072
2005	375,000	318,911	693,911
2006	390,000	302,940	692,940
2007	127,214	562,536	689,750
2008	109,013	575,737	684,750
2009-2013	368,773	3,064,977	3,433,750
2014-2018	2,265,000	1,169,016	3,434,016
2019-2023	2,975,000	437,484	3,412,484
Total	\$ 6,970,000	6,765,673	13,735,673

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments required under the lease-purchase agreements and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2003:

Fiscal Year	
Ending June 30,	
2004	\$ 221,376
2005	218,811
2006	221,223
2007	223,122
2008	382,588
Total	1,267,120
Less amount representing interest	_(204,120)
Present value of minimum lease payements	\$ _1,063,000

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2003

### 12. JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

The Hamilton Clermont Cooperative Association

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

The Great Oaks Institute of Technology and Career Development

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

#### 13. INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2003

The Clermont County Health Trust

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

#### 14. CONTINGENCIES

#### Grants

The School District received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2003.

#### Litigation

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

#### 15. REQUIRED SET-ASIDES

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2003

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.

	m .1 1	Capital	Budget
	<u>Textbooks</u>	Improvements	<u>Stabilization</u>
Set-aside balance as of June 30, 2002	\$ (94,516)	-	219,464
Current year set-aside requirement	246,005	246,005	-
Less qualifying disbursements and offsets	(194,439)	(1,180,434)	(140,857)
Total	(42,950)	(934,429)	<u>78,607</u>
Balance carried to FY2004	(42,950)	***	<u>78,607</u>
Cash balance as of June 30, 2003	\$ 	_	<u>78,607</u>

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

#### 16. SCHOOL FUNDING DECISION

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

#### 17. DEFICIT FUND BALANCES

At June 30, 2003, the Title I and Classroom Size Reduction special revenue funds had deficit fund balances of \$26,100 and \$8,038, respectively. These deficit balances were created by the application of generally accepted accounting principles. The General Fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur.

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

Year Ended June 30, 2003

Year Ended June 30, 2003				Variance
	Original	Final		With Final
	Budget	Budget	Actual	Budget
Revenues:				
Taxes	4,875,000	4,744,385	4,744,385	-
Tuition and fees	27,400	17,781	17,781	-
Interest	100,000	74,942	74,942	-
Intergovernmental	7,162,000	6,874,726	6,874,726	-
Other local revenues	557,600	757,444	757,444	-
Total revenues	12,722,000	12,469,278	12,469,278	
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	5,929,000	5,989,959	5,972,111	17,848
Special education	1,758,000	1,497,159	1,493,538	3,621
Other instruction	221,250	150,104	150,104	-
Support services:				-
Pupil	397,250	362,533	360,778	1,755
Instructional staff	595,000	550,195	544,046	6,149
Board of Education	101,840	138,120	125,270	12,850
Administration	1,265,500	1,262,406	1,257,286	5,120
Fiscal	328,500	337,995	337,995	<b>-</b>
Operation and maintenance of plant	1,436,000	1,446,291	1,386,401	59,890
Pupil transportation	1,127,500	2,120,842	2,110,558	10,284
Central	7,000	6,556	6,418	138
Non-instructional services:				
Extracurricular activities	315,500	314,432	314,432	-
Capital outlay	20,000	18,258	18,258	-
Total expenditures	13,502,340	14,194,850	14,077,195	117,655
Excess of revenues over expenditures	(780,340)	(1,725,572)	(1,607,917)	(117,655)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers out	(110,500)	(100,500)	(100,500)	-
Proceeds from lease-purchase agreement		900,000	900,000	-
Other sources		190	190	
Total other financing sources (uses):	(110,500)	799,690	799,690	-
Excess of revenues and other sources				
over expenditures and other (uses)	(890,840)	(925,882)	(808,227)	(117,655)
Fund balance, beginning of year	1,762,737	1,762,737	1,762,737	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	241,810	241,810	241,810	
Fund balance, end of year	1,113,707	1,078,665	1,196,320	

See accompanying notes to required supplemental information.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information Year Ended June 30, 2003

#### Note A Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

Net change in fund balance - GAAP Basis	\$ General (802,389)
Increase / (decrease):	
Due to revenues	(7,123)
Due to expenditures	544,742
Due to other sources (uses)	(310)
Due to encumbrances	(543,147)
Excess of revenues and other sources over (under)	
expenditures and other uses - Budget Basis	\$ (808,227)

# BATAVIA LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT CLERMONT COUNTY

# SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor Program Title	Pass Through Entity Number	Federal CFDA Number	Receipts	Non-Cash Receipts	Disbursements	Non-Cash Disbursements
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:						
Nutrition Cluster:						
Food Distribution Program	N/A	10.550	\$ -	\$ 54,446	\$ -	\$ 54,446
National School Lunch Program	LL-P4	10.555	120,065		120,065	
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture - Nutrition Cluster			120,065	54,446	120,065	54,446
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION						
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:						
Special Education Cluster:						
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA Part B)	6B-SF	84.027	140,649		140,649	-
Total Special Education Cluster			140,649		140,649	
Grants to Local Educational Agencies (ESEA Title I)	C1-S1	84.010	250,291		291,850	
Drug-Free Schools Grant	DR-S1	84.186	8,512		8,811	
Innovative Educational Program Strategies	C2-S1	84.298	11,343		11,320	
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	TR-S1	84.367	89,996		99,988	
l Eisenhower Professional Development State Grant	MS-S1	84.281	-		1,441	
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	TJ-S1	84.318	7,347		2,433	
School Renovation, IDEA and Technology	AT-S2	84.352A	11,673		11,673	
	AT-S3		24,429		24,429	
			36,102		36,102	
Total Department of Education			544,240		592,594	
Totals			\$ 664,305	\$ 54,446	\$ 712,659	\$ 54,446

# BATAVIA LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT CLERMONT COUNTY

# NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDITURES FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

#### **NOTE A--SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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

#### NOTE B—CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

Program regulations do not require the Government to maintain separate inventory records for purchased food and food received from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This nonmonetary assistance (expenditures) is reported in the Schedule at the fair market value of the commodities received. Donated commodities are used first, and the ending inventory consists of purchased commodities. At June 30, 2003, the District had no significant food commodities in inventory.

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

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

Batavia Local School District Clermont County 800 Bauer Avenue Batavia. Ohio 45103

To the Board of Education:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Batavia Local School District, Clermont County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2003, and have issued our report thereon dated April 30, 2004 which we noted the District adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, and Interpretation 6. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

#### Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's 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 financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*. However, we noted certain immaterial instances of noncompliance that we have reported to the management of the District in a separate letter dated April 30, 2004.

#### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. However, we noted a matter involving the internal control over financial reporting and it operation that we consider to be a reportable condition. Reportable conditions involve matters coming to our attention relating to significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal control over financial reporting that, in our judgment, could adversely affect the District's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the financial statements. A reportable condition is described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2003-001.

Batavia Local School District Clermont County Independent Accountants' Report on Compliance and on Internal Control Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

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. 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 reportable conditions and , accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all reportable conditions that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However we believe the reportable condition described above is not a material weakness. We also noted other matters involving the internal control over financial reporting that do not require inclusion in this report, that we have reported to the management of the District in a separate letter dated April 30, 2004.

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

**Betty Montgomery** Auditor of State

Butty Montgomery

April 30, 2004

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

Batavia Local School District Clermont County 800 Bauer Avenue Batavia. Ohio 45103

To the Board of Education:

#### Compliance

We have audited the compliance of Batavia Local School District, Clermont County, Ohio (the District), with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133, Compliance Supplement that are applicable to its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2003. District's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to its major federal program is the responsibility of District's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on District's compliance based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance occurred with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about 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 District's compliance with those requirements.

In our opinion, the 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, 2003.

#### **Internal Control Over Compliance**

The management of the 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 the 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.

Batavia Local School District Independent Accountants' Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Federal 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. However, we noted other matters involving the internal control over compliance that do not require inclusion in this report, that we have reported to the management of the District in a separate letter dated April 30, 2004.

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

**Betty Montgomery** Auditor of State

Betty Montgomeny

April 30, 2004

# BATAVIA LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT CLERMONT COUNTY

### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS OMB CIRCULAR A -133 § .505 JUNE 30, 2003

# 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)?	Yes
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material non- compliance 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 § .510?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Title 1-CFDA#84.010
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 300,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	Yes

Batavia Local School District Clermont County Schedule of Findings Page 2

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

#### **FINDING NUMBER 2003-001**

#### **Reportable Condition**

The District does not have a policy for the accounting for capital assets. Failure to adopt a formal policy regarding capital assets could result in inconsistent and /or incorrect application of proper practices for the recording and reporting of capital assets. We recommend that the District prepare and adopt a policy for fixed assets which will describe in detail the manners to be employed for recording and reporting of fixed assets and which will support management's assertions as presented in the financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

In addition, the District does not maintain detailed accounting records for all categories of its capital assets, as required by generally accepted accounting principles. Due to the lack of historical data, preparation of such detailed records required extensive historical research, reconstruction of records, significant reliance on accounting estimates, and accounting compilation to prepare a Governmental Activities and Business-type Activities asset detail which conforms to generally accepted accounting principles. We were able to audit the capital assets reconstruction. Failure to address this issue will continue to increase the difficulty in reconstruction or records, create the potential for inaccurate accounting of current and future fixed assets, and may cause improper reporting of all fixed assets presented in the financial statements.

We recommend that the District complete and inventory all capital assets and develop and implement a system including, but not limited to, the following:

- A. Acquisition date and cost of the asset at time of purchase:
- B. Location and description of the asset;
- C. Model and/or serial number of the asset;
- D. Inventory control number/tag for each asset:
- E. Fund, purchase order, and check number associated with the asset;
- F. Annual depreciation expense;
- G. Accumulated depreciation to date;
- H. Useful life of the asset; and
- I. Disposition value for asset if sold, traded, written out of service, or transferred between funds.

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

None.



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# BATAVIA LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT CLERMONT COUNTY

## **CLERK'S CERTIFICATION**

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

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED MAY 25, 2004