#### BELMONT-HARRISON JOINT VOCATIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

Wolfe, Wilson, & Phillips, Inc. 37 South Seventh Street Zanesville, Ohio 43701



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Board of Education Belmont-Harrison Joint Vocational School District 110 Fox Shannon Place St. Clairsville, Ohio 43950

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditors' Report* of the Belmont-Harrison Joint Vocational School District, Belmont County, prepared by Wolfe, Wilson & Phillips, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2007. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Mary Jaylor

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

December 12, 2007

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#### BELMONT-HARRISON JOINT VOCATIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT BELMONT COUNTY

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#### WOLFE, WILSON, & PHILLIPS, INC. 37 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET ZANESVILLE, OHIO 43701

#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

Board of Education Belmont-Harrison Joint Vocational School District St. Clairsville, Ohio 43950

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

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States 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, if any, 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Belmont-Harrison Joint Vocational School District, Belmont County as of June 30, 2007, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity generally accepted accounting principles accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated November 8, 2007, on our consideration of Belmont-Harrison Joint Vocational School District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing. It does not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

Management's discussion and analysis is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information the Governmental Accounting Standards Board requires. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

*Wolfe, Wilson, & Phillips, Inc.* Zanesville, Ohio November 8, 2007 The discussion and analysis of the Belmont-Harrison Vocational School District's financial performance provides an overall review of the School District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School District's financial performance.

#### **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for the fiscal year 2007 are as follows:

- In total, net assets decreased \$215,686.
- General revenues accounted for \$5,552,349 in revenue or 84 percent of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services, grants and contributions accounted for \$1,054,557 or 16 percent of total revenues of \$6,606,906.
- Total assets of governmental activities increased \$48,952 primarily due to increased taxes receivable following the reappraisal which was off set by depreciation expense.
- The School District had \$6,822,592 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$1,054,557 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants and contributions. General revenues of \$5,552,349 were not adequate to provide for these programs.
- The School District has two major funds, the General Fund and the Permanent Improvement Capital Projects Fund. The General Fund had \$6,095,103 in revenues and \$6,125,845 in expenditures. The General Fund's balance decreased \$30,742. There was no change in the Permanent Improvement Fund's balance during fiscal year 2007.

#### Using this Annual Financial Report

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

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

#### Reporting the School District as a Whole

#### Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities

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

These two statements report the School District's net assets and changes in those assets. This change in net assets is important because it tells the reader whether, for the School District as a whole, the financial position of the School District has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the School District's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs, and other factors.

In the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, all of the School District's activities are considered to be Governmental Activities.

• Governmental Activities – All of the School District's programs and services are reported here including instruction, support services and food service operations.

#### Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

#### Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the School District's major funds begins on page 8. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District's major funds. The School District uses many funds to account for a multiple of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds. The School District's major governmental funds are the General Fund and the Permanent Improvement Capital Projects Fund.

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

#### The School District as a Whole

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

### Table 1

#### Net Assets

	Governmenta		
	2007	2006	Change
Assets			
Current and Other Assets	\$3,652,548	\$3,490,656	\$161,892
Capital Assets	1,965,478	2,078,418	(112,940)
Total Assets	5,618,026	5,569,074	48,952
Liabilities			
Long-Term Liabilities	1,668,107	1,647,388	20,719
Other Liabilities	2,111,859	1,867,940	243,919
Total Liabilities	3,779,966	3,515,328	264,638
Net Assets			
Invested in Capital Assets	1,965,478	2,078,418	(112,940)
Restricted	158,424	127,679	30,745
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(285,842)	(152,351)	(133,491)
Total Net Assets	\$1,838,060	\$2,053,746	(\$215,686)

Total assets of governmental activities increased \$48,952 primarily due to increased taxes receivable following the reappraisal which was off set by depreciation expense.

Total liabilities increased \$264,638. The liability for compensated absences increased and was offset by the scheduled fiscal year 2007 repayment made on the zero percent interest Vocational School Building Assistance Loan. The District implemented a self insurance program for medical/surgical and prescription drug coverage during fiscal year 2007 which resulted in a liability for claims. There was also an increase in the liability for accrued wages and benefits.

Table 2 shows the changes in net assets for fiscal year 2007 compared to fiscal year 2006.

## Table 2Changes in Net Assets

	Governmental Activities			
	2007	2006	Change	
Revenues				
Program Revenues				
Charges for Services	\$218,628	\$174,469	\$44,159	
Operating Grants and Contributions	835,929	784,670	51,259	
Total Program Revenues	1,054,557	959,139	95,418	
General Revenues				
Property Taxes	1,595,036	1,453,150	141,886	
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted				
to Specific Programs	3,867,508	3,896,644	(29,136)	
Investments	80,005	102,691	(22,686)	
Other	9,800	2,321	7,479	
Total General Revenues	5,552,349	5,454,806	97,543	
Total Revenues	6,606,906	6,413,945	192,961	
Program Expenses				
Instruction				
Regular	201,410	401,064	(199,654)	
Vocational	3,780,681	3,573,967	206,714	
Support Services				
Pupils	945,197	907,908	37,289	
Instructional Staff	84,089	73,283	10,806	
Board of Education	34,212	44,560	(10,348)	
Administration	550,787	552,109	(1,322)	
Fiscal	255,626	246,125	9,501	
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	605,798	543,732	62,066	
Central	147,094	160,642	(13,548)	
Food Service Operations	184,251	169,948	14,303	
Extracurricular Activities	33,447	33,771	(324)	
Total Expenses	6,822,592	6,707,109	115,483	
Decrease in Net Assets	(215,686)	(293,164)	77,478	
Net Assets Beginning of Year	2,053,746	2,346,910	(293,164)	
Net Assets End of Year	\$1,838,060	\$2,053,746	(\$215,686)	

In 2007, 24 percent of the School District's revenues were from property taxes and 59 percent were from unrestricted grants and entitlements. Property taxes increased \$141,886 over fiscal year 2006 due to the six year reappraisal that began collections during the second half of fiscal year 2007. The School District participated in a new federal program the Federal REAP grant during fiscal year 2007 resulting in a slight increase to operating grant program revenue.

Instructional programs comprise approximately 58 percent of total governmental program expenses. Overall, program expense of the school district increased slightly by \$115,483.

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services, grants, contributions, and interest earnings offsetting those services. Table 3 shows the total cost of services and the net cost of services for 2007 as compared to 2006. In other words, it identifies the cost of those services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted entitlements.

	<b>Total Cost of Service</b>		Net Cost	of Services
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Instruction				
Regular	\$201,410	\$401,064	\$148,452	\$375,439
Vocational	3,780,681	3,573,967	3,225,225	3,136,891
Support Services				
Pupils	945,197	907,908	755,602	682,163
Instructional Staff	84,089	73,283	41,172	20,388
Board of Education	34,212	44,560	34,212	44,560
Administration	550,787	552,109	535,694	541,430
Fiscal	255,626	246,125	255,626	246,125
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	605,798	543,732	605,332	543,130
Central	147,094	160,642	136,415	149,374
Food Service Operations	184,251	169,948	10,236	(10,619)
Extracurricular Activities	33,447	33,771	20,069	19,089
Total Expenses	\$6,822,592	\$6,707,109	\$5,768,035	\$5,747,970

## Table 3Governmental Activities

The dependence upon tax revenues and state subsidies for government activities is apparent as eighty-five percent of expenses are supported through taxes and other general revenues.

#### **The School District Funds**

Information about the school district's major funds starts on page 14. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. The General fund has \$ 6,095,103 in revenue and \$6,125,845 in expenditures. The General fund's balance decreased \$30,742 and the Permanent Improvement fund's balance had no change.

#### General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal 2007 the School District amended its general fund appropriations, and the budgetary statement reflects both the original and final appropriated amounts. There were no significant changes between the original and final budget. The results of operations varied from final budgeted amounts as actual expenditures were significantly less than budgeted.

#### **Capital Assets and Debt Administration**

#### Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2007 the School District had \$1,965,478 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. Table 4 shows fiscal year 2007 balances compared to 2006.

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

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>		
	2007 2006		
Land	\$1,090,229	\$1,090,229	
Land Improvements	3,432	4,032	
Buildings and Improvements	235,017	306,901	
Furniture and Equipment	565,048	593,104	
Vehicles	71,752	84,152	
Totals	\$1,965,478	\$2,078,418	

See note 8 for more detailed information of the School District's capital assets.

#### Debt

At June 30, 2007, the School District had an outstanding note that was originally issued in the amount of \$500,000 from the vocational school building assistance loan program. The District made a scheduled principal repayment during fiscal year 2007. None of the loan proceeds have been spent for the roofing project as of the end of fiscal year 2007.

## Table 5Outstanding Debt at Fiscal Year End

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>	
	2007 2006	
2004 Vocational School Building Assistance Loan	\$400,001	\$433,334

See Note 14 for more information regarding debt.

#### **Economic Factors**

During Fiscal Year 2008, a part-time business program was started in Martins Ferry City School District and a transitional work special needs program was started at Harrison Community College. The District continues to increase the adult education part-time programs.

#### **Contacting the School District's Financial Management**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Alexis Petrilla, Treasurer/CFO at Belmont-Harrison Vocational School District, 110 Fox Shannon Place, St. Clairsville, Ohio 43950.

Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2007

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$1,681,471
Intergovernmental Receivable	87,103
Prepaid Items	31,641
Materials and Supplies Inventory	22,680
Property Taxes Receivable	1,747,456
Accrued Interest Receivable	19,981
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agents	62,216
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	1,090,229
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	875,249
Total Assets	5,618,026
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	4,023
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	526,819
Intergovernmental Payable	86,469
Claims Payable	47,884
Deferred Revenue	1,446,664
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	83,767
Due In More Than One Year	1,584,340
Total Liabilities	3,779,966
Net Assets	
Invested in Capital Assets	1,965,478
Restricted For:	
Capital Projects	99,999
Set Asides	22,817
State Programs	1,312
Federal Programs	6,072
Food Service Operations	11,039
Other Purposes	17,185
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(285,842)
Total Net Assets	\$1,838,060

Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

		Program	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets	
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$201,410	\$3,890	\$49,068	(\$148,452)
Vocational	3,780,681	143,717	411,739	(3,225,225)
Support Services:				
Pupils	945,197	0	189,595	(755,602)
Instructional Staff	84,089	0	42,917	(41,172)
Board of Education	34,212	0	0	(34,212)
Administration	550,787	3,225	11,868	(535,694)
Fiscal	255,626	0	0	(255,626)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	605,798	466	0	(605,332)
Central	147,094	0	10,679	(136,415)
Food Service Operations	184,251	53,952	120,063	(10,236)
Extracurricular Activities	33,447	13,378	0	(20,069)
Total Governmental Activities	\$6,822,592	\$218,628	\$835,929	(5,768,035)

#### **General Revenues**

Property Taxes Levied for General Purposes	1,595,036
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs	3,867,508
Investment Earnings	80,005
Miscellaneous	9,800
Total General Revenues	5,552,349
Change in Net Assets	(215,686)
Net Assets Beginning of Year	2,053,746
Net Assets End of Year	\$1,838,060

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds

June 30, 2007

		Permanent	Other Governmental	Total Governmental
	General	Improvement	Funds	Funds
Assets				T unus
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$1,113,600	\$500,000	\$34,054	\$1,647,654
Restricted Assets:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	33,817	0	0	33,817
Receivables:				
Property Taxes	1,747,456	0	0	1,747,456
Intergovernmental	0	0	87,103	87,103
Accrued Interest	19,981	0	0	19,981
Interfund	48,626	0	0	48,626
Prepaid Items	31,641	0	0	31,641
Materials and Supplies Inventory	19,688	0	2,992	22,680
Total Assets	\$3,014,809	\$500,000	\$124,149	\$3,638,958
Liabilities and Fund Balances				
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	\$3,856	\$0	\$167	\$4,023
Accrued Wages and Benefits	503,840	0	22,979	526,819
Interfund Payable	0	0	48,626	48,626
Intergovernmental Payable	79,392	0	7,077	86,469
Deferred Revenue	1,626,889	0	11,569	1,638,458
Total Liabilities	2,213,977	0	90,418	2,304,395
Fund Balances				
Reserved for Encumbrances	48,498	0	997	49,495
Reserved for Property Taxes	140,548	0	0	140,548
Reserved for Budget Stabilization	22,817	0	0	22,817
Reserved for Underground Storage Tank	11,000	0	0	11,000
Unreserved, Undesignated, Reported in:				
General Fund	577,969	0	0	577,969
Special Revenue Funds	0	0	32,734	32,734
Capital Projects Funds	0	500,000	0	500,000
Total Fund Balances	800,832	500,000	33,731	1,334,563
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$3,014,809	\$500,000	\$124,149	\$3,638,958

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

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$1,334,563
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are deferred in the funds.		1,965,478
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds: Grants	11,569	
Property Taxes Interest	160,244 19,981	
Total		191,794
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liablilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net assets.		14,332
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds: Compensated Absences Vocational School Building Assistance Loan	1,268,106 400,001	17,332
Total		(1,668,107)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	=	\$1,838,060

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

	General	Permanent Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues	General	mprovement	1 ulus	T unus
Property Taxes	\$1,573,931	\$0	\$0	\$1,573,931
Intergovernmental	4,279,247	0	438,831	4,718,078
Interest	81,293	0	0	81,293
Tuition and Fees	119,721	0	0	119,721
Rent	12,000	0	0	12,000
Extracurricular Activities	3,225	0	13,378	16,603
Charges for Services	15,886	0	54,418	70,304
Miscellaneous	9,800	0	0	9,800
Total Revenues	6,095,103	0	506,627	6,601,730
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	193,816	0	51,683	245,499
Vocational	3,619,884	0	0	3,619,884
Support Services:				
Pupils	701,684	0	199,701	901,385
Instructional Staff	15,000	0	45,119	60,119
Board of Education	34,042	0	0	34,042
Administration	537,637	0	12,501	550,138
Fiscal	249,649	0	0	249,649
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	586,668	0	480	587,148
Central	132,650	0	11,000	143,650
Food Service Operations	226	0	177,519	177,745
Extracurricular Activities Debt Service:	21,256	0	11,067	32,323
Principal Retirement	33,333	0	0	33,333
Total Expenditures	6,125,845	0	509,070	6,634,915
Net Change in Fund Balances	(30,742)	0	(2,443)	(33,185)
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	831,574	500,000	36,174	1,367,748
Fund Balances End of Year	\$800,832	\$500,000	\$33,731	\$1,334,563

Reconciliation of the Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		(\$33,185)
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. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlay in the current period.		
Capital Asset Additions	158,997	
Current Year Depreciation	(261,244)	
Total		(102,247)
Capital assets removed from the capital asset account on the statement of net assets		
results in a loss on disposal of capital assets on the statement of activities		(10,693)
1 1		
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not		
reported as revenue in the funds:		
Grants	(14,641)	
Property Taxes	21,105	
Interest	(10,428)	
Total		(3,964)
Repayments of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the		
repayment reduces long-term liabilities		33,333
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current		
financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(54.052)
Compensated Absences Payable		(54,052)
The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is included in the statement of activities and not on the governmental fund statements. Governmental fund		
expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net expenses of the		(11 979)
internal service fund is allocated among governmental activities.		(44,878)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities		(\$215,686)

**Belmont-Harrison Vocational School District** Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual General Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
<b>Revenues</b> Property Taxes Intergovernmental	\$1,381,000 4,473,000	\$1,527,700 4,283,900	\$1,527,138 4,279,247	(\$562) (4,653)
Interest	42,050	4,283,900	4,279,247 82,658	5,008
Tuition and Fees	170,000	145,000	119,721	(25,279)
Rent	12,000	12,000	12,000	0
Extracurricular Activities	3,000	3,000	3,225	225
Charges for Services	14,300	14,300	15,886	1,586
Miscellaneous	3,000	9,800	9,797	(3)
Total Revenues	6,098,350	6,073,350	6,049,672	(23,678)
Expenditures Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	249,562	327,794	220,389	107,405
Vocational	3,575,210	3,701,753	3,597,398	104,355
Support Services:	, ,	, ,	, ,	,
Pupils	821,190	822,706	707,635	115,071
Instructional Staff	10,000	15,000	15,000	0
Board of Education	39,800	44,800	35,549	9,251
Administration	563,654	571,000	536,297	34,703
Fiscal	269,011	276,521	261,048	15,473
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	833,517	668,994	589,779	79,215
Central	233,117	212,885	145,336	67,549
Operation of Non-Instructional Services Extracurricular Activities	1,500 30,434	1,500	226	1,274 9,179
Debt Service:	50,454	30,435	21,256	9,179
Principal Retirement	33,333	33,333	33,333	0
Total Expenditures	6,660,328	6,706,721	6,163,246	543,475
Excess of Revenues Under Expenditures	(561,978)	(633,371)	(113,574)	519,797
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Advances In	29,200	54,200	49,200	(5,000)
Advances Out	(24,200)	(35,000)	(35,000)	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	5,000	19,200	14,200	(5,000)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(556,978)	(614,171)	(99,374)	514,797
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	1,116,843	1,116,843	1,116,843	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	86,217	86,217	86,217	0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$646,082	\$588,889	\$1,103,686	\$514,797

Statement of Fund Net Assets Proprietary Fund June 30, 2007

	Governmental Activity
	Internal Service
	Fund
Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agents	\$62,216
Current Liabilities Claims Payable	47,884
Net Assets	
Unrestricted	14,332
Total Net Assets	\$14,332

#### Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

	Governmental Activity Internal Service Fund
Operating Revenues	
Charges for Services	\$517,474
Miscellaneous	89
Total Operating Revenues	517,563
Operating Expenses	
Purchased Services	128,836
Claims	438,796
Other	3,949
Total Operating Expenses	571,581
Operating Loss	(54,018)
Non-Operating Revenues Interest	9,140
Change in Net Assets	(44,878)
Net Assets Beginning of Year	59,210
Net Assets End of Year	\$14,332

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

	Governmental Activity
	Internal Service Fund
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	I und
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Cash Received from Interfund Services	\$517,474
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(128,836)
Cash Payments for Claims	(390,912)
Other Operating Expenses	(3,949)
Other Operating Revenues	89
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	(6,134)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	
Interest	9,140
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	9,140
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,006
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	59,210
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	\$62,216
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used For Operating Activities	
Operating Loss	(\$54,018)
Increase in Claims Payable	47,884
Net Cash Used For Operating Activities	(\$6,134)

Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2007

	Private Purpose Trust Fund	Agency
Assets		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$19,547	\$44,690
Total Assets	19,547	\$44,690
Liabilities		
Due to Students	0	\$44,690
Total Liabilities	0	\$44,690
Net Assets		
Held in Trust for Scholarships	19,547	
Total Net Assets	\$19,547	

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

	Private Purpose Trust Fund
Additions	
Interest	\$887
Contributions and Donations	11,078
Total Additions	11,965
Deductions Scholarships Awarded	13,015
	10,010
Change in Net Assets	(1,050)
Net Assets Beginning of Year	20,597
Net Assets End of Year	\$19,547

#### NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND REPORTING ENTITY

The Belmont-Harrison Vocational School District is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board consisting of eleven members, one or two representatives from the eight participating school districts' elected boards, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. The School District exposes students to job training leading to employment upon graduation from high school.

The School District was formed in 1967 and was opened for instruction in 1971. It is staffed by 22 classified employees and 67 certificated employees to provide services to Belmont, Harrison, Jefferson, Carroll, and Tuscarawas County juniors and seniors. For fiscal year 2007, the average daily membership was 502.

#### Reporting Entity:

Since the School District does not have a separately elected governing board and does not meet the definition of a component unit, it is classified as a stand-alone government under the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity."

The reporting entity is comprised of the stand-alone government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements of the School District are not misleading. The stand-alone government consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. For the Belmont-Harrison Vocational 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 participates in the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency (OME-RESA), the Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools (CORAS) and the East Central Ohio Special Education Regional Resource Center (ECOSERRC), jointly governed organizations, the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan and the Ohio School Plan, insurance purchasing pools, and the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency (OME-RESA) Self-Insurance Plan, a claims servicing pool. These organizations are presented in Notes 15 and 16.

#### **NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The financial statements of the Belmont-Harrison Vocational School District have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The School District also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) statements and interpretations issued on or before

November 30, 1989, to its governmental activities and proprietary fund provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The more significant of the School District's accounting policies are described below.

#### A. Basis of Presentation

The School District's general purpose financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net assets and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

*Government-wide Financial Statements* The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activity of the internal service fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses. The statements usually distinguish between those activities of the School District that are governmental (primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues) and those that are considered business-type activities (primarily supported by fees and charges). The School District, however; has no business type activities.

The statement of net assets presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the School District at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the School District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the School District. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the School District.

*Fund Financial Statements* During the year, the School District segregates transactions related to certain School District functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the School District at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. The internal service fund is presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

#### **B. Fund Accounting**

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

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

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

**Permanent Improvement** - The Permanent Improvement Fund is used to account for the proceeds of the Vocational School Building Assistance Loan to finance a roofing project in the School District.

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

**Proprietary Fund Type** Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net assets, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as enterprise or internal service. The School District has no enterprise funds.

*Internal Service Fund* The internal service fund accounts for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the School District on a cost reimbursement basis. The School District's only internal service fund accounts for the operation of the School District's self-insurance program for employee medical, prescription drug, vision, and dental claims.

*Fiduciary Fund Type* Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. The School District's fiduciary funds include private-purpose trust and agency funds. Private-purpose trust funds are used to account for assets held by the School District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the School District's own programs. The School district has a private-purpose trust which accounts for a college scholarship program for students. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The School District's agency fund accounts for student activities.

#### C. Measurement Focus

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

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

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net assets. The statement of changes in fund net assets presents increases

(i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the School District finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activity.

The private purpose trust fund is reported using the economic resources measurement focus.

#### **D.** Basis of Accounting

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

**Revenues - Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions** Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the School District, available means expected to be received within 60 days of fiscal year-end.

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

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

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

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

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

*Expenses/Expenditures* On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

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

#### **E.** Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

The School District has cash with a fiscal agent held separate from the School District's central bank account. This account is maintained by the District's self-insurance third party administrator and is presented in the statement of net assets as "cash and cash equivalents with fiscal agents".

During fiscal year 2007, investments were limited to nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, which are reported at cost, and the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio). STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's share price which is the price the investment could be sold for on June 30, 2007.

Following Ohio statues, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the fund to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2007 amounted to \$81,293, which includes \$30,520 assigned from other School District funds.

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

#### F. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted assets when limitations on their use change the normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other government or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Restricted assets in the general fund include amounts required by State Statute to be set-aside to create a reserve for budget stabilization and for restricted cash held for deductibles related to the underground storage tank. See Note 17 for additional information regarding set-asides.

#### **G.** Prepaid Items

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

#### H. Inventory

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

#### I. Capital Assets

The only capital assets of the School District are general capital assets. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. The School District was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of assets by backtrending (i.e., estimating current replacement cost of the asset to be capitalized and using an appropriate price-level index to deflate the cost to the acquisition year or estimated acquisition year). Donated fixed assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of five thousand dollars. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Land	N/A
Land Improvements	20 Years
Buildings and Improvements	10-50 Years
Furniture and Equipment	5-20 Years
Vehicles	10 Years

#### J. Interfund Balances

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

#### K. 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 employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the School District's past experience of making termination payments.

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

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Long-term notes are recognized as a liability on the governmental fund financial statements when due.

#### **M. Interfund Activity**

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

#### N. Fund Balance Reserves

The School District reserves those portions of fund equity which are legally segregated for a specific future use or which do not represent available expendable resources and therefore are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Unreserved fund balance indicates that portion of fund equity which is available for appropriation in future periods. Fund equity reserves have been established for encumbrances, property taxes, budget stabilization and cash held as required for underground storage tank deductibles.

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

#### O. 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. Net assets restricted for other purposes include resources from local sources restricted to expenditures for student programs, and resources related to the deductible requirement for the underground storage tank. The government-wide statement of net assets reports \$158,424 of restricted net assets. Of the restricted net assets none have resulted from enabling legislation.

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

#### **<u>P. Operating Revenues and Expenses</u>**

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary fund. For the School District, these revenues are charges for services for self-insurance programs. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund. Revenues and expenses not meeting this determination are reported as non-operating.

#### **Q. Extraordinary and Special Items**

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence.

#### R. 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.

#### S. Budgetary Data

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the appropriation resolution and the certificate of estimated resources, which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amounts that the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is the Board's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level for all funds of the School District. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education. The treasurer is given the authority to further allocate fund appropriations within all funds. Advances in/out are not required to be budgeted since they represent a temporary cash flow resource and are intended to be repaid.

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

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

#### **NOTE 3 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING**

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

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- 2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (GAAP basis).
- 4. Advances in and advances out are operating transactions (budget) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP).

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

GAAP Basis	(\$30,742)
Revenue Accruals	(45,431)
Advance In	49,200
Expenditure Accruals	14,956
Advance Out	(35,000)
Encumbrances	(52,357)
Budget Basis	(\$99,374)

#### Net Change in Fund Balance

#### **NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

Monies held by the School District are classified by State statute into three categories.

Active monies are public monies determined to be necessary to meet current demands upon the School District treasury. Active 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 five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

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

Interim monies held by the School District can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligation or security issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2);
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio); and
- 8. Commercial paper and bankers acceptances if training requirements have been met.

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. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions.

At June 30, 2007, the School District's internal service fund had a balance of \$62,216 with OME-RESA, a claims servicing pool (See Note 16). The balance is held by the claims administrator in a pooled account which is representative of numerous entities and therefore cannot be included in the risk disclosures reported by the School District. Disclosures for the OME-RESA Self-Insurance Plan as a whole may be obtained from the Plan's fiscal agent, the Jefferson County Educational Service Center. To obtain financial information, write to the Ohio Mid Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency Self-Insurance Plan, Treasurer, Jefferson County ESC, Steubenville, Ohio 43695.

### **Deposits**

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the School District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, \$1,303,613 of the School District's bank balance of \$1,603,613 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, non-compliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the School District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

The School District has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to and deposited either with the School District or a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution whose market value at all times shall be at least one hundred five percent of the deposite being secured.

#### Investments

As of June 30, 2007, the School District had an investment in Star Ohio. The fair value of Star Ohio was \$233,465, and the investment has an average maturity of 38.56 days.

Interest Rate Risk. The School District's investment policy addresses interest rate risk to the extent that it allows the Treasurer to invest funds to a maximum maturity of five years. State statute requires that an investment mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District, and that an investment must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Credit Risk. STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAA by Standard and Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The School District has no policy that addresses credit risk.

### **NOTE 5 - PROPERTY TAXES**

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility and tangible personal property (used in business) located in the school district. Real property tax revenue received in calendar 2007 represents collections of calendar year 2006 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2007 were levied after April 1, 2006, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2006, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at thirty-five percent of appraised market value. Real

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

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

Tangible personal property tax revenue received during calendar 2007 (other than public utility property tax) represents the collection of 2006 taxes. Tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2007 were levied after April 1, 2006, on the value listed as of December 31, 2006. In prior years, tangible personal property was assessed at twenty-five percent of true value for capital assets and twenty-three percent of true value for inventory. The tangible personal property tax is being phased out – the assessment percentage for all property including inventory for 2007 is 12.5 percent. This will be reduced to 6.25 percent for 2008, and zero for 2009. Payments by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20. Tangible personal property taxes paid by April 30 are usually received by the School District prior to June 30.

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

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

The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2007 was \$140,548 in the general fund. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2006, was \$93,755 in the general fund.

On a full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue, while on a modified basis the revenue has been deferred.

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

	2006 Second Half Collections		2007 First Half Collections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Real Estate	\$932,321,590	86.22%	\$1,039,532,230	88.29%
Public Utility Personal	81,513,740	7.54%	82,868,830	7.04%
General Business Personal	67,445,697	6.24%	55,012,000	4.67%
	\$1,081,281,027	100.00%	\$1,177,413,060	100.00%
Tax Rate per \$1,000 of assess	ed valuation	\$1.45		\$1.45

### **NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at June 30, 2007, consisted of property taxes, interest, and intergovernmental grants. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current year guarantee of federal funds. Delinquent property taxes deemed collectible by the County Auditor and recorded as a receivable in the amount of \$160,244 may not be collected within in one year. All other receivables are expected to be collected within one year. A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

Governmental Activities	Amount
Title II	\$66,939
Title IIA	1,989
REAP Grant	7,597
HCC Food Service	10,578
	\$87,103

### NOTE 7 – INTERNAL BALANCES

#### **A. Interfund Balances**

Interfund balances at June 30, 2007 consisted of the following individual interfund receivables and payables:

	Interfund Receivable	
	General Fund	
Interfund Payable		
Other Nonmajor Governmental	\$48,626	

The loan to the Miscellaneous Federal Grants Special Revenue Fund was made to support the programs until the federal grant monies are received.

# NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance			Balance
	6/30/06	Additions	Deletions	6/30/07
Nondepreciable Capital Assets:				
Land	\$1,090,229	\$0	\$0	\$1,090,229
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Land Improvements	97,724	0	0	97,724
Buildings and Improvements	4,031,956	0	0	4,031,956
Furniture and Equipment	1,367,744	158,997	(38,995)	1,487,746
Vehicles	153,301	0	0	153,301
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	5,650,725	158,997	(38,995)	5,770,727
Accumulated Depreciation:				
Land Improvements	(93,692)	(600)	0	(94,292)
Buildings and Improvements	(3,725,055)	(71,884)	0	(3,796,939)
Furniture and Equipment	(774,640)	(176,360)	28,302	(922,698)
Vehicles	(69,149)	(12,400)	0	(81,549)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(4,662,536)	(261,244)	28,302	(4,895,478)
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	988,189	(102,247)	(10,693)	875,249
Governmental Capital Assets, Net	\$2,078,418	(\$102,247)	(\$10,693)	\$1,965,478

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

Instruction:	
Vocational	\$234,453
Support Services:	
Pupils	1,823
Instructional Staff	4,502
Administration	4,672
Fiscal	719
Maintenance	11,042
Food Service Operations	4,033
Total	\$261,244

### **NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters.

### A. Property and Fleet

During fiscal year 2007 the School District contracted with Utica National Insurance Group for property, commercial crime, commercial inland marine and fleet insurance. Coverage provided follows:

Property:	
Building and Contents - replacement cost (\$5,000 Deductible)	\$21,146,308
Inland Marine - Miscellaneous Equipment (\$100 Deductible)	687,300
Commercial Auto Coverage:	
Auto Liability-Combined Single Limit	1,000,000
Uninsured Motorists	1,000,000
Medical Payments	5,000
Comprehensive	1,000 deductible
Collision	1,000 deductible
Commercial Crime:	
Employee Theft - Per Employee (\$500 Deductible)	100,000
Forgery or Alteration - Per Occurance (\$500 Deductible)	100,000
Inside / Outside the Premises - Theft (\$500 Deductible)	25,000

# **B.** Liability

The District's liability insurance policy is with Ohio School Plan (OSP), a public entity insurance purchasing pool. Each individual school district enters into an agreement with OSP and its premium is based on types of coverage, limits of coverage, and deductibles that it selects. The School District pays this annual premium amount to the OSP (See Note 16). The types and amounts of coverage provided by the Ohio School Plan are as follows:

Educational General Liability:	
Bodily Injury and Property Damage - Each Occurrence and	
Sexual Abuse Injury Limit - Each Sexual Abuse Offense	1,000,000
Personal and Advertising Injury - Each Offense Limit	1,000,000
Fire Damage - Any One Event Limit	500,000
Medical Expense - Any One Person Limit	10,000
Each Accident Limit	10,000
General Aggregate Limit	3,000,000
Products-Completed Operations Aggregate Limit	1,000,000
Employers Liability - Stop Gap - Occurrence Form:	
Bodily Injury by Accident - Each Accident Limit	1,000,000
Bodily Injury by Disease - Endorsement Limit	1,000,000
Bodily Injury by Disease - Each Employee Limit	1,000,000
Employee Benefits Liability - Claims Made Form:	
Each Offense Limit	1,000,000
Aggregate Limit	3,000,000
Educational Legal Liability - Claims Made Form:	
Errors and Omissions Injury Limit (\$2,500 Deductible)	1,000,000
Errors and Omissions Injury Aggregate Limit	3,000,000
Employment Practices Injury Limit (\$2,500 Deductible)	1,000,000
Employment Practices Injury Aggregate Limit	3,000,000
Excess Liability Coverage:	
Education General Liability	
Body Injury and Property Damage Limit - Each Occurrence	2,000,000
Personal and Advertising Injury Limit - Each Offense	2,000,000
General Aggregate Limit	2,000,000
Products - Completed Operations Aggregate Limit	2,000,000
Employee Benefits Liability - Claims Made	
Employee Benefits Injury - Each Offense Limit	2,000,000
Employee Benefits Injury - Aggregate Limit	2,000,000
Educational Legal Liability - Claims Made	
Errors and Omissions Injury Limit	2,000,000
Errors and Omissions Aggregate Limit	2,000,000
Employment Practices Injury Limit	2,000,000
Employment Practices Aggregate Limit	2,000,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from last year.

### C. Worker's Compensation

For fiscal year 2007, the School District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 16). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers compensation premium to the State based on the rate for GRP rather that 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 GRPs selection criteria. The firm of Gates McDonald & Co. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

# **D. Employee Benefits**

The School District is a member of the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency (OME-RESA) Self-Insurance Plan, a claims servicing pool, consisting of fifty members, in which monthly premiums are paid to the fiscal agent who in turn pays the claims on the School District's behalf. All employees were offered dental and vision coverage through the self-insured program for the entire fiscal year. Prior to October 1, 2007 all employees had the option of choosing either Hometown or the Health Plan of the Upper Ohio Valley, Inc, which are PPO and HMO plans, respectively for medical/surgical, and prescription drug coverage. As of October 1, 2007, all employees were covered for medical/surgical and prescription drug coverage through the OMERESA, self-insured plan.

Employees have a choice to participate in either a traditional plan option or a preferred provider plan option through the self-insured program with the Health Plan acting as the third-party administrator for both options. The Board pays 96 percent of the premiums which are \$780.86 per family and \$277.31 for single for the traditional plan, or \$1,040.31 for family and \$332.42 for single coverage for the preferred provider plan per month. The premium is paid from the fund that pays the salary of the covered employee.

The claims liability of \$47,884 reported in the internal service fund at June 30, 2007 is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrator and the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 30 which requires that a liability for unpaid claim costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported. The estimate was not affected by incremental claim adjustment expenses and does not include other allocated or unallocated claim adjustment expenses.

Changes in claims activity for the past two years are as follows:

	Balance at	Current Year	Claim	Balance at
	Beginning of Year	Claims	Payments	End of Year
2006	\$0	59,147	59,147	\$0
2007	0	438,796	390,912	47,884

### **NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS**

#### A. School Employee Retirement System

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the School District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The current School District rate is 14 percent of annual covered payroll. A portion of the School District's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits; for fiscal year 2007, 10.68 percent of annual covered salary was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended, up to a statutory maximum amount, by the SERS' Retirement Board. The School District's required contributions for pension obligations to SERS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2007, 2006, and 2005 were \$47,125, \$50,823, and \$43,027 respectively; 98.97 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2007 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2006 and 2005.

### **B.** State Teachers Retirement System

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

New members have a choice of three retirement plans, a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary times a percentage that varies based on years of service, or an allowance based on member contributions and earned interest matched by STRS Ohio funds times an actuarially determined annuity factor. The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and employer contributions equal to 10.5 percent of earned compensation into an investment account. Investment decisions are made by the member. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The Combined Plan offers features of both the DC Plan and the DB Plan. In the Combined Plan, member contributions are invested by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. DC and Combined Plan members will transfer to the Defined Benefit Plan during their fifth year of membership unless they permanently select the DC or Combined Plan. Existing members with less than five years of service credit as of June 30, 2001, were given the option of making a one time irrevocable decision to transfer their account balances from the existing DB Plan into the DC Plan or the Combined Plan. This option expired on December 31, 2001. Benefits are established by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code.

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years credited service who becomes disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. Eligible spouses and dependents of these active members who die before retirement may qualify for survivor benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled

only to their account balance. If a member dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

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

The School District's required contributions for pension obligations to STRS Ohio for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2007, 2006, and 2005 were \$409,308, \$395,091, and \$378,683 respectively; 78 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2007 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2006 and 2005. Contributions to the DC and Combined Plans for fiscal year 2007 were \$2,129 made by the School District and \$7,755 made by the plan members.

### C. Social Security System

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

# NOTE 11 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

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

All STRS Ohio retirees who participated in the DB or Combined Plans and their dependents are eligible for health care coverage. The STRS Ohio Board has statutory authority over how much, if any, of the health care cost will be absorbed by STRS Ohio. All benefit recipients pay a portion of the health care cost in the form of a monthly premium. By law, the cost of coverage paid from STRS Ohio funds is included in the employer contribution rate, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, the STRS Board allocated employer contributions equal to one percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Stabilization Fund. For the School District, this amount equaled \$29,327 for fiscal year 2007.

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

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

After the allocation for basic benefits, the remainder of the employer's 14 percent contribution is allocated to providing health care benefits. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, employer contributions to fund health care benefits were 3.32 percent of covered payroll, compared to 3.42 percent covered payroll for fiscal year 2006. In addition, SERS levies a surcharge to fund health care benefits equal to 14 percent of the difference between a minimum pay and the member's pay, pro-rated for partial service credit. For fiscal year 2007, the minimum pay was established at \$35,800. However, the surcharge is capped at two percent of each employer's SERS salaries. For the School District, the amount contributed to fund health care benefits, including the surcharge, during the 2007 fiscal year equaled \$23,649.

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

# NOTE 12 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

### A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits 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.

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 250 days for all personnel. Upon retirement, payment is made for accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a 100 percent payment for the first 82 days for certified employees and 85 days for classified employees. For those employees with more than 82/85 days of accumulated sick leave days, the School District will pay twenty dollars per each day of sick leave above 82/85 days.

# **B.** Insurance Benefits

Life insurance, in varying amounts, is 100 percent Board covered at a premium of \$7.75 per month.

# NOTE 13 – CONSTRUCTION COMMITMENT

On June 25, 2007 the Board approved the construction of a new roof at the St. Clairsville Campus. The Board awarded the contract to East Central Roofing & Sheet Metal Inc. for the installation of the new roof. The contract award was \$350,000, and as of June 30, 2007 no work had been started and no payments were made.

### NOTE 14 - LONG - TERM OBLIGATIONS

The changes in the School District's long-term obligations during fiscal year 2007 were as follows:

	Outstanding 6/30/06	Additions	Reductions	Outstanding 6/30/07	Amounts Due Within One Year
2004 Vocational School Building Assistance Loan - \$500,000 @ 0%	\$433,334	\$0	\$33,333	\$400,001	\$33,333
Compensated Absences	1,214,054	162,995	108,943	1,268,106	50,434
Total Governmental Activities	\$1,647,388	\$162,995	\$142,276	\$1,668,107	\$83,767

Compensated absences will be paid from the general and food service funds.

In June, 2005, the School District received an interest-free loan through the Ohio Department of Education's Vocational School Building Assistance Loan Program. The loan was issued for the replacement of an existing roof on the Belmont Career Center. The loan was issued for a fifteen year period with final maturity during fiscal year 2019. The loan will be repaid from general fund receipts. As of June 30, 2007, no work has been started on the project.

Principal requirements to retire the vocational school building assistance loan outstanding at June 30, 2007 are as follows:

Fiscal Year	
Ending June 30	Principal
2008	\$33,333
2009	33,333
2010	33,333
2011	33,333
2012	33,333
2013-2017	166,668
2018-2019	66,668
Total	\$400,001

The School District's overall legal debt margin was \$99,698,743, with an unvoted debt margin of \$1,112,208, at June 30, 2007.

### **NOTE 15 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS**

### A. Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency (OME-RESA)

*Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency* - The Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Education Service Agency (OME-RESA) was created as a regional council of governments pursuant to State statutes. OME-RESA has twelve participating counties consisting of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Muskingum, Monroe, Noble, and Tuscarawas Counties. OME-RESA operates under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the participating school district's elected boards, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. OME-RESA provides financial accounting services, educational management information, and cooperative purchasing services to member districts. During fiscal year 2007, the total amount paid to OME-RESA from the School District for services provided was \$33,561. The Jefferson County Educational Service Center serves as the fiscal agent and receives funding from the State Department of Education. To obtain financial information write to Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency, Treasurer, at 2023 Sunset Blvd., Steubenville, Ohio 43952.

### **B.** Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools (CORAS)

The Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools is a jointly governed organization including over 100 school districts in southeastern Ohio. The Coalition is operated by a Board which is comprised of fourteen members. The board members are comprised of one superintendent from each county elected by the school districts within that county. The Council provides various in-service for school district administrative personnel; gathers of data regarding conditions of education in the region; cooperates with other professional groups to assess and develop programs designed to meet the needs of member districts; and provides staff development programs for school district personnel. The Council is not dependent on the continued participation of the School District and the School District does not maintain an equity interest in or financial responsibility for the Council. The School District's membership fee was \$300 for fiscal year 2007.

### C. East Central Ohio Special Education Regional Resource Center (ECOSERRC)

*The East Central Ohio Special Education Regional Resource Center* – The East Central Ohio Special Education Regional Resource Center (ECOSERRC) is a not-for-profit Council of Governments of various school districts and other organizations in east central Ohio that operates under the direction of an Advisory Board that consists of one or more superintendents from each of the 10 participating counties. This Board establishes policy, approves the budget and recommends employment through its fiscal agent, Tuscarawas, Carroll, Harrison Educational Service Center. The ECOSERRC participates in services that assist the participants in complying with mandates of Public Law 101-476 and Public Law 99-457 for educating children with disabilities. There is no financial commitment made by the School District and the ECOSERRC is not financially dependent upon the continued participation of the School District. The School District does not maintain an equity interest in or financial responsibility for the ECOSERRC.

# NOTE 16 – PUBLIC ENTITY POOLS

### A. 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.

*Ohio School Plan* – The School District participates in the Ohio School Plan (OSP), an insurance purchasing pool. The Ohio School Plan (OSP) is created and organized pursuant to and as authorized by Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code. The OSP is an unincorporated, non-profit association of its members and an instrumentality for each member for the purpose of enabling members of the Plan to provide for a formalized, joint insurance purchasing program to maintain adequate insurance protection, risk management programs and other administrative services. The OSP's business and affairs are conducted by a fifteen member Board of directors consisting of school district superintendents and treasurers, as well as the president of Harcum-Hyre Insurance Agency, Inc. and a partner of the Hylant Group, Inc. is the Administrator of the OSP and is responsible for processing claims. Harcum-Hyre Insurance Agency, Inc. is the sales and marketing representative, which establishes agreements between OSP and member schools.

### **B. Claims Servicing Pool**

*The Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency Self-Insurance Plan* – The School District participates in the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency (OME-RESA) Self-Insurance Plan, a claims servicing pool comprised of fifty members. Each participant is a member of the assembly. The Plan's business and affairs are conducted by a nine member Board of Directors elected from the OME-RESA's assembly. Each member pays a monthly premium based on their claims history and a monthly administration fee. All participating members retain their risk and the Plan acts as the claims servicing agent.

### NOTE 17 - SET-ASIDE CALCULATIONS AND FUND RESERVES

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

Effective April 10, 2001, through Amended Substitute Senate Bill 345, the requirement for school districts to establish and appropriate money for the budget stabilization was deleted from law. A school district may still establish reserve balance accounts consistent with Section 5705.13, Revised Code, if it so chooses; however, the requirement is no longer mandatory. In addition, any money on hand in a school district's budget reserve set-aside as of April 10, 2001, may at the discretion of the board be returned to the District's general fund or may be left in the account and used by the board to offset any budget deficit the district may experience in future years. The bill placed special conditions on any

Bureau of Workers' Compensation monies remaining in the budget reserve. At June 30, 2007, only the unspent portion of certain workers' compensation refunds continues to be set aside.

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

	Capital	Budget
Textbooks	Improvements	Stabilization
\$0	\$0	\$22,817
(2,824,072)	0	0
87,873	87,873	0
(568,614)	(87,873)	0
(\$3,304,813)	\$0	\$22,817
(\$3,304,813)	\$0	\$22,817
\$0	\$0	\$22,817
	\$0 (2,824,072) 87,873 (568,614) (\$3,304,813) (\$3,304,813)	Textbooks Improvements   \$0 \$0   (2,824,072) 0   87,873 87,873   (568,614) (87,873)   (\$3,304,813) \$0   (\$3,304,813) \$0

The School District has qualifying disbursements during the fiscal year that reduced the textbook setaside amount below zero. This extra amount may be used to reduce the set-aside requirement of future years.

### NOTE 18 – CONTINGENCIES

### A. Grants

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

### **B.** Litigation

The School District is currently under no litigation.

#### WOLFE, WILSON, & PHILLIPS, INC. 37 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET ZANESVILLE, OHIO 43701

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

Board of Education Belmont-Harrison Joint Vocational School District St. Clairsville, Ohio 43950

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Belmont-Harrison Joint Vocational School District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2007, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 8, 2007. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

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

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

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the District's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with its applicable accounting basis, such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the District's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the District's internal control.

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

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

Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards Page Two

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Belmont-Harrison Joint Vocational School District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that we must report under *Government Auditing Standard*. We noted certain immaterial instances of noncompliance, which we have reported to management of Belmont-Harrison Joint Vocational School District in a separate letter dated November 8, 2007.

This report is intended for the information of the District's Board of Education, management, and the Auditor of State, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

*Wolfe, Wilson, & Phillips, Inc.* Zanesville, Ohio November 8, 2007





### **BELMONT-HARRISON JOINT VOCATIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**BELMONT COUNTY** 

**CLERK'S CERTIFICATION** 

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

Susan Babbett

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

CERTIFIED DECEMBER 24, 2007

> 88 E. Broad St. / Fourth Floor / Columbus, OH 43215-3506 Telephone: (614) 466-4514 (800) 282-0370 Fax: (614) 466-4490 www.auditor.state.oh.us