NEW PHILADELPHIA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT TUSCARAWAS COUNTY

SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009



NEW PHILADELPHIA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT TUSCARAWAS COUNTY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
Independent Accountants' Report	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Assets	
Statement of Activities	12
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	14
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds	16
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual	
General Fund	
Statement of Net Assets – Proprietary Fund	19
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets	
Proprietary Fund	
Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Fund	21
Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets – Fiduciary Funds	22
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets – Fiduciary Fund	23
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	25
Federal Awards Receipts and Expenditures Schedule	55
Notes to the Federal Awards Receipts and Expenditures Schedule	56
Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	57
Independent Accountants' Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Federal Program and Internal Control Over Compliance in Accordance with OMB Circular A-133	50
Schedule of Findings	61
Independent Accountant's Report on Applying Agreed-Upon Procedures	63

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Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

New Philadelphia City School District Tuscarawas County 248 Front Avenue, SW New Philadelphia, Ohio 44663

To the Board of Education:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major General Fund and the aggregate discretely presented component unit and remaining fund information of the New Philadelphia City School District, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the District's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the major General Fund and the aggregate discretely presented component unit and remaining fund information of the New Philadelphia City School District, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows, thereof, and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 30, 2009, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

New Philadelphia City School District Tuscarawas County Independent Accountants' Report Page 2

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

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

Mary Jaylo

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

October 30, 2009

The discussion and analysis of New Philadelphia City School District's (The District) financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the transmittal letter, notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance. The financial statements of the component unit are issued as a separate report and are available by contacting the Quaker Digital Academy.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2009 are as follows:

- □ In total, net assets increased \$2.6 million. This increase was mainly in unrestricted net assets of governmental activities which represents a 100% increase from 2008.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$24.2 million or 87.0% of all revenues. Specific program revenues in the form of charges for services, sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$3.6 million or 13.0% of total revenues of \$27.7 million.
- □ The District had \$25.1 million in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$3.6 million of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants, or contributions. General revenue (primarily taxes and foundation receipts) of \$24.2 million were sufficient to provide for these programs which led to the increase in net assets.
- □ The only major fund, the General Fund had \$22.9 million in revenues and \$20.6 million in expenditures. The General Fund's balance increased by \$2.3 million.

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 New Philadelphia City School District as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities.

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

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities answer the question "How did we do financially during 2009?" 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 District's *net assets* and changes in those assets. This change in net assets is important because it tells the reader that, for the District as a whole, the *financial position* of the District has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the District's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs and other factors.

In the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, the District activities are listed as Governmental:

□ Governmental Activities – All of the District's programs and services are reported here including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation and extracurricular activities.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major fund begins on page 14. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major fund. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's major governmental fund is the General Fund.

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

Proprietary Funds Proprietary funds use full accrual accounting.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 Unaudited

The School District as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Assets provides the perspective of the District as a whole.

Table 1 provides a summary of the District's net assets for 2009 compared to 2008:

Table 1 Net Assets (In Millions)

	2009	2008
Assets		
Current and Other Assets	\$24.1	\$22.4
Capital Assets	13.6	14.4
Total Assets	37.7	36.8
Liabilities		
Long Term Liabilities	(7.4)	(7.9)
Other Liabilities	(14.8)	(16.0)
Total Liabilities	(22.2)	(23.9)
Net Assets		
Invested in Capital net of Debt	7.8	8.1
Restricted	1.5	1.7
Unrestricted	6.2	3.1
Total Net Assets	\$ <u>15.5</u>	\$ <u>12.9</u>

Total assets increased by \$0.9 million. Cash and Cash Equivalents increased by \$2.4 million while Taxes Receivable decreased by \$0.7 million, and Capital Assets decreased by \$0.8 million. This was offset on the liability side where Deferred Revenue decreased by \$1.1 million. The net assets of the District increased by \$2.6 million. This was due primarily to the increase in cash and cash equivalents.

The increase in current assets shows a increase in the present financial stability of the District. The increase in unrestricted net assets for the current year is due to the increase in cash and cash equivalents from the collections of the additional tax revenues and should continue for the next few years.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 Unaudited

Table 2 shows the changes in net assets for fiscal year 2009 as compared to fiscal year 2008.

	Changes in N (In Milli	et Assets		
	20	009	2	008
Revenues				
Program Revenues:				
Charges for Services	\$	1.4	\$	1.6
Operating Grants		2.2		2.2
General Revenue:				
Property Taxes		12.4		10.0
Grants and Entitlements		10.5		9.9
Other		1.2		1.2
Total Revenue		27.7		24.9
Program Expenses				
Instruction		14.0		14.2
Support Services				
Pupil and Instructional Staff		2.3		2.2
Board of Education, Fiscal and				
Administration		3.0		2.9
Operation and Maintenance		2.5		1.9
Pupil Transportation		0.7		0.6
Food Service		0.8		0.8
Non-Instructional Services		0.5		0.6
Extracurricular Activities		1.0		0.9
Interest and Fiscal Charges		0.3		0.3
Total Expenses		25.1		24.4
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets		2.6		0.5
Net Assets at Beginning of Year		12.9		12.4
Net Assets at End of Year	\$	15.5	\$	12.9

Table 2

Governmental Activities

Several revenue sources fund our governmental activities with property taxes being the largest contributor. The last increase in property tax levies by the citizens of the District was in 2007. Property tax levies generated \$12.4 million in 2009. General revenues from grants and entitlements, such as the school foundation program, are also a large revenue generator. With the combination of taxes and intergovernmental funding over 90% of all expenses in governmental activities, the District monitors both of these revenue sources very closely for fluctuations.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 Unaudited

Instruction comprises 55.8% of governmental program expenses. Interest expense was 1.2% and was attributable to outstanding bonds and capital leases on copier and heating and lighting equipment. The increase of \$.7 million in total expenses is mainly due to increases in operational costs.

Table 3 Governmental Activities (In Millions)

	Total Cost of Services 2009	Total Cost of Services 2008
Program Expenses		
Instruction	\$14.0	\$14.2
Support Services		
Pupil and Instructional Staff	2.3	2.2
Board of Education, Fiscal and		
Administration	3.0	2.9
Operation and Maintenance	2.5	1.9
Pupil Transportation	0.7	0.6
Food Service	0.8	0.8
Non-Instructional Services	0.5	0.6
Extracurricular Activities	1.0	0.9
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0.3	0.3
Total Expenses	\$25.1	\$24.4

The School District's Funds

Information about the District's major fund starts on page 14. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of \$27.3 million and expenditures of \$25.3 million. The net change in fund balance for the year was a increase of \$2.0 million. The general fund accounted for \$2.3 million of the increase while other governmental funds decreased \$0.2 million. This overall increase indicates the District's current revenue base meets District obligations as a whole. The District understands that it needs to continue to monitor expenditures to ensure it can meet future needs.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2009, the District amended its general fund budget once at the end of the fiscal year. Requests for budget changes are made by the building administrators. Final approval is obtained from the treasurer and superintendent and is presented to the Board of Education for their adoption.

For the General Fund, budget basis revenue was slightly higher than the original budget estimates of \$23.0 million.

The original appropriations of \$21.6 million were only slightly increased to \$21.9 million. Expenditures, however, were only \$20.6 million or \$1.4 million less than anticipated due to surplus appropriations in regular instruction, instructional staff, pupil services, administrative, maintenance and extracurricular costs.

The District's ending unobligated budgetary fund balance was \$1.3 million above the final budgeted amount.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2009, the District had \$13.7 million invested in land, buildings, equipment, vehicles and construction in progress. Table 4 shows fiscal year 2009 balances compared to 2008:

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

	2009	2008
Land	\$0.9	\$0.9
Buildings and Improvements	10.5	10.8
Furniture and Equipment	1.6	1.9
Vehicles	0.7	0.7
Construction in progress	0.0	0.1
Totals	<u>\$13.7</u>	<u>\$14.4</u>

Refer to Note # 7 for further information.

New Philadelphia City School District Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 Unaudited

For fiscal year 2009, Ohio law required school districts to set aside three percent of certain revenues for capital improvements and an additional three percent for textbooks. For fiscal year 2009, this amounted to \$451,588 for each set aside. For fiscal year 2009, the District had qualifying disbursements or offsets exceeding the requirements. For fiscal year 2010, the set asides will remain the same. The District has budgeted to meet these requirements and expend the carryover. Refer to Note 16 for the set aside calculations.

Debt

At June 30, 2009, the District had \$4.4 million in bonds, \$.5 million due within one year. Table 5 summarizes bonds outstanding.

Table 5 Outstanding Debt at Year	End	
(In Millions)		
	Governmental Activities 2009	Governmental Activities 2008
General Obligation Bonds: 2004 School Improvement	\$4.4	\$4.8
Total	\$4.4	\$4.8

Refer to Note # 12 for further information.

In 1992 the District passed a 3.1 mill bond issue, providing \$8.8 million for facility improvements for the high school, including an addition of 24 classrooms. The District refinaced that debt in June 2004.

At June 30, 2009, the District's overall legal debt margin was \$35,017,987 with an unvoted debt margin of \$428,525. The District maintains an A-1 bond rating.

For the Future

New Philadelphia City School District is still strong financially even with the downturn in the economy. As the preceding information shows, the School District heavily depends on its property taxpayers. The taxpayers approved a 7.1 mill levy in November 2007.

State law fixes the amount of tax revenue, forcing it to remain constant except for new valuations in the District. Management must plan expenses accordingly, staying within the District's five-year plan.

Externally, the State of Ohio was found by the Ohio Supreme Court in March, 1997, to be operating an unconstitutional educational system, one that was neither "adequate" nor "equitable." Since 1997, the State has directed its tax revenue growth toward school districts with little property tax wealth. On December 11, 2002 the Supreme Court issued its latest opinion regarding the school funding plan which upheld its earlier decisions.

New Philadelphia City School District has not anticipated any meaningful growth in State revenue. The concern is that, to meet the requirements of the court, the State may require redistribution of commercial and industrial property tax. This could have a significant impact on the District's residential taxpayers.

Both scenarios require management to plan carefully and prudently to provide the resources to meet student needs over the next several years, and to grow even more dependent on local tax revenue.

In conclusion, the District's system of budgeting and internal controls are well regarded and it will take all of the District's financial abilities to meet the challenges of the future.

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 District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Steven Sherer, Treasurer, at New Philadelphia City School District, 248 Front Avenue SW, New Philadelphia, Ohio 44663.

New Philadelphia City School District Statement of Net Assets

June 30, 2009

	Primary Government	Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Quaker Digital Academy
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$11,078,472	\$1,467,978
Receivables:	\$11,070,472	\$1,407,970
Taxes	12,583,771	0
Accounts	10,029	0
Intergovernmental	267,119	10,863
Accrued Interest	8,063	2,038
Prepaid Items	40,692	0
Materials and Supplies		
Inventory	30,504	0
Capital Assets		
Land and Construction in Progress	864,677	0
Other Depreciable Capital Assets Net	12,780,495	0
Total Assets	37,663,822	1,480,879
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	189,774	21,454
Accrued Wages	2,492,935	0
Intergovernmental Payable	566,750	0
Deferred Revenue	11,288,546	0
Accrued Interest Payable	12,862	0
Claims Payable	278,259	0
Long-Term Liabilities:		
Due Within One Year	709,537	0
Due In More Than One Year	6,647,017	0
Total Liabilities	22,185,680	21,454
Net Assets		
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	7,821,008	0
Restricted for:	7,021,000	0
Capital Projects	401,272	0
Debt Service	789,602	0
Other Purposes	307,419	23,265
Unrestricted	6,158,841	1,436,160
Total Net Assets	\$15,478,142	\$1,459,425

Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

	Program Revenues			
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Governmental Activities				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$11,127,830	\$169,208	\$706,575	\$21,000
Special	2,402,646	0	0	0
Vocational	113,525	0	0	0
Other	460,820	0	0	0
Support Services:				
Pupil	1,312,299	0	199,468	0
Instructional Staff	965,897	0	411,801	0
Board of Education	73,951	0	0	0
Administration	2,180,048	0	141,226	0
Fiscal	814,663	0	8,647	0
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,481,900	0	0	0
Pupil Transportation	660,681	0	0	0
Food Service	782,855	366,777	498,259	0
Operation of Non-Instructional				
Services	504,189	248,826	203,076	0
Extracurricular Activities	1,003,038	563,764	0	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	261,117	0	0	0
Total Governmental Activities	25,145,459	1,348,575	2,169,052	21,000
Component Unit				
Quaker Digital Academy	\$1,306,136	\$3,295	\$159,954	\$0

General Revenues

Property Taxes Levied for: General Purposes Debt Service Capital Outlay Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs Investment Earnings Miscellaneous

Total General Revenues

Change in Net Assets

Net Assets Beginning of Year

Net Assets End of Year

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets		
Primary Government	Component Unit	
Governmental	Quaker Digital	
Activities	Academy	
(\$10,231,047)	\$0	
(2,402,646)	0	
(113,525)	0	
(460,820)	0	
(100,020)	· ·	
(1,112,831)	0	
(554,096)	0	
(73,951)	0	
(2,038,822)	0	
(806,016)	0	
(2,481,900)	0	
(660,681)	0	
82,181	0	
0_,101	· · ·	
(52,287)	0	
(439,274)	0	
(261,117)	0	
(21,606,832)	0	
0	(1,142,887)	
	(1,1.2,007)	

11,723,296	0
618,130	0
166,579	0
10,510,827	1,317,481
151,952	20,792
1,035,826	0
24,206,610	1,338,273
2,599,778	195,386
12,878,364	1,264,039
\$15,478,142	\$1,459,425

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2009

		Other	Total
		Governmental	Governmental
_	General	Funds	Funds
Assets			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$7,993,574	\$1,611,890	\$9,605,464
Receivables:	11.000 (51	700 100	10 500 551
Taxes	11,803,671	780,100	12,583,771
Accounts	4,029	6,000	10,029
Intergovernmental	0	267,119	267,119
Accrued Interest	8,063	0	8,063
Due from Other Funds	37,500	0	37,500
Prepaid Items	40,692	0	40,692
Materials and Supplies Inventory	19,279	11,225	30,504
Total Assets	\$19,906,808	\$2,676,334	\$22,583,142
Liabilities and Fund Balances			
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	\$123,372	\$66,402	\$189,774
Accrued Wages	2,284,492	208,443	2,492,935
Intergovernmental Payable	382,302	36,484	418,786
Due to Other Funds	0	37,500	37,500
Deferred Revenue	11,002,567	737,251	11,739,818
Total Liabilities	13,792,733	1,086,080	14,878,813
Fund Balances			
Reserved for Encumbrances	0	304,471	304,471
Reserved for Prepaids	40,692	0	40,692
Reserved for Inventory	19,279	0	19,279
Reserved for Property Taxes	801,104	54,136	855,240
Unreserved, Undesignated, Reported in:			
General Fund	5,253,000	0	5,253,000
Special Revenue Funds	0	371,076	371,076
Debt Service Fund	0	724,420	724,420
Capital Projects Funds	0	136,151	136,151
Total Fund Balances	6,114,075	1,590,254	7,704,329
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$19,906,808	\$2,676,334	\$22,583,142

New Philadelphia City School District *Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Assets of Governmental Activities* June 30, 2009

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$7,704,329
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	13,645,172
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net assets.	1,194,749
Accreted Interest on Capital Appreciation bonds	(281,072)
Accrued interest on bonds payable	(12,862)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(6,772,174)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$15,478,142

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues	General	Tullus	1 unus
Taxes	\$11,299,872	\$756,861	\$12,056,733
Intergovernmental	10,408,447	2,292,432	12,700,879
Interest	151,880	72	151,952
Tuition and Fees	98,557	314,371	412,928
Extracurricular Activities	0	563,764	563,764
Rentals	5,106	0	5,106
Charges for Services	0	366,777	366,777
Contributions and Donations	0	117,290	117,290
Miscellaneous	908,384	10,152	918,536
Total Revenues	22,872,246	4,421,719	27,293,965
Expenditures			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Regular	9,865,007	855,625	10,720,632
Special	2,354,460	66,614	2,421,074
Vocational	110,518	0	110,518
Other	448,182	0	448,182
Support Services:			
Pupil	1,123,484	188,683	1,312,167
Instructional Staff	542,069	442,119	984,188
Board of Education	73,951	0	73,951
Administration	2,009,446	137,334	2,146,780
Fiscal	814,512	9,935	824,447
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,005,298	0	2,005,298
Pupil Transportation	689,726	0	689,726
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	2,680	495,966	498,646
Food Service	0	808,696	808,696
Extracurricular Activities	390,765	564,643	955,408
Capital Outlay	0	490,315	490,315
Debt Service:			
Principal Retirement	91,920	470,000	561,920
Interest and Fiscal Charges	57,056	162,273	219,329
Total Expenditures	20,579,074	4,692,203	25,271,277
Excess of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	2,293,172	(270,484)	2,022,688
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Transfer In	0	42,000	42,000
Transfer Out	(42,000)	0	(42,000)
			× / /.
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(42,000)	42,000	0
Net Change in Fund Balance	2,251,172	(228,484)	2,022,688
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	3,862,903	1,818,738	5,681,641
Fund Balances End of Year	\$6,114,075	\$1,590,254	\$7,704,329
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Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$2,022,688
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.	(453,834)
Governmental funds only report the disposal of assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal. This is the amount of the loss on the disposal of fixed assets. There were no proceeds.	(363,539)
Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.	561,921
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.	1,322
In the statement of activities, interest on Capital Appreciation bonds is recorded as an expense, but do not require the use of current financial resources	(43,111)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences and intergovernmental payables which represent contractually required pension contributions, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	670,824
The internal service fund used by management to charge the cost of insurance to individual funds is not reported in expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.	203,507
Change in Net Assests of Governmental Activities	2,599,778

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual General Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Over (Under)
Revenues				
Taxes	\$11,172,394	\$11,172,394	\$11,474,756	\$302,362
Intergovernmental	10,623,242	10,623,242	10,352,574	(270,668)
Interest	350,000	350,000	155,100	(194,900)
Tuition and Fees	161,050	161,050	141,146	(19,904)
Rentals	6,500	6,500	7,469	969
Miscellaneous	700,000	700,000	849,297	149,297
Total Revenues	23,013,186	23,013,186	22,980,342	(32,844)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	10,211,134	10,222,634	9,834,730	387,904
Special	2,430,830	2,430,930	2,331,869	99,061
Vocational	110,519	115,520	106,342	9,178
Other	507,800	532,800	500,855 0	31,945
Support Services: Pupil	1,132,524	0 1,161,523	1,124,454	37,069
Instructional Staff	572,085	580,084	549,594	30,490
Board of Education	65,565	85,565	76,022	9,543
Administration	2,141,326	2,166,326	1,970,769	195,557
Fiscal	891,755	891,755	831,023	60,732
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,278,150	2,404,150	2,119,278	284,872
Pupil Transportation	752,647	792,647	661,851	130,796
Central	5,200	5,200	4,804	396
Extracurricular Activities	422,120	455,120	395,117	60,003
Total Expenditures	21,521,655	21,844,254	20,506,708	1,337,546
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	1,491,531	1,168,932	2,473,634	1,304,702
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Advances In	0	0	36,000	36,000
Advances Out	0	0	(37,500)	(37,500)
Transfers Out	(30,000)	(30,000)	(42,000)	(12,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(43,500)	(13,500)
Net Change in Fund Balance	1,461,531	1,138,932	2,430,134	1,291,202
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	5,444,607	5,444,607	5,444,607	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	62,365	62,365	62,365	0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$6,968,503	\$6,645,904	\$7,937,106	\$1,291,202

Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Fund June 30, 2009

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$1,473,008
Total Assets	1,473,008
Liabilities	
Claims Payable	278,259
Total Liabilities	278,259
Net Assets	
Unrestricted	1,194,749
Total Net Assets	\$1,194,749

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service
Operating Revenues	
Charges for Services	\$3,071,121
Total Operating Revenues	3,071,121
Operating Expenses	
Purchased Services	304,799
Claims	2,562,815
Total Operating Expenses	2,867,614
Operating Profit	203,507
Net Assets Beginning of Year	991,242
Net Assets End of Year	\$1,194,749

New Philadelphia City School District Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities Transactions With Other Funds Cash Payments for Goods and Services Cash Payments for Claims	\$3,071,121 (304,799) (2,558,866)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	207,456
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	1,265,552
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	\$1,473,008
Reconciliation of Operating Profit to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	
Operating Profit	\$203,507
Adjustments: Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities: Claims Payable	3,949
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$207,456

Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2009

	Private Purpose Trust	
	Scholarship	Agency
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$1,096,644	\$35,407
Total Assets	1,096,644	35,407
Liabilities Due to Students	0	35,407
Total Liabilities	0	\$35,407
Net Assets Held in Trust for Scholarships	1,096,644	
Total Net Assets	\$1,096,644	

New Philadelphia City School District Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets Fiduciary Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

	Private Purpose Trust
	Scholarship
Additions	
Interest	\$44,407
Gifts and Donations	86,849
Total additions	131,256
Deductions	
Other operating Expense	24,786
Changes in Net Assets	106,470
Net Assets at Beginning of Year	990,174
Net Assets at End of Year	\$1,096,644

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

Note 1 - Description of the School District and Reporting Entity

New Philadelphia City School District (the "School District") operates under a locally-elected Board form of government and provides educational services as authorized by State statute and/or federal guidelines. This Board controls the District's eight instructional/support facilities staffed by 152 non-certificated employees, 193 certificated full time teaching personnel and 16 administrative employees who provide services to 3,050 students and other community members.

The School District was established in 1808, the first in the State of Ohio, and is organized under Article VI, Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. Under such laws there is no authority for a School District to have a charter or adopt local laws. The legislative power of the School District is vested in the Board of Education, consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four year terms.

The School District serves an area of approximately 78 square miles. It is located in Tuscarawas County, and includes all of the City of New Philadelphia, Ohio, the Village of Stone Creek and portions of 9 townships. The School District is the 141st largest in the State of Ohio (among 612 school districts) in terms of enrollment. The School District currently operates seven instructional buildings, one warehouse building, a sports complex and one garage.

Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the School District consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. For New Philadelphia City School District, this includes general operations, food service, preschool, community services, and student related activities of the School District. The following activity is also included within the reporting entity.

Nonpublic Schools Within the School District boundaries, Tuscarawas Central Catholic Junior and Senior High School is operated through the Columbus Catholic Diocese. Current State legislation provides funding to these nonpublic schools. These monies are received and disbursed by the School District on behalf of the nonpublic schools by the Treasurer of the School District, as directed by the nonpublic schools. These transactions are reported as a governmental activity of the School District.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the School District is financially accountable. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the School District in that the School District approves their budget, the issuance of their debt or the levying of their taxes. The School District has one component unit, The Quaker Digital Academy ("the Academy") (See Note 17). The School District appoints a voting majority of the Academy's governing board.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 1 - Description of the School District and Reporting Entity (continued)

The School District is associated with three jointly governed organizations and one public entity risk pool. These organizations are presented in Note 15 to the financial statements. These organizations are:

Jointly Governed Organizations: Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Education Service Association Buckeye Joint Vocational School Tuscarawas County Tax Incentive Review Council Public Entity Risk Pool: Ohio School Boards Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of New Philadelphia City 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 most significant of the School District's accounting policies are described below.

A. Basis of Presentation

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

Government-wide Financial Statements The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activity of the internal service fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses.

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, with certain limited exceptions. 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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 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. Internal service funds are combined and the totals are 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 fiscal 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 accounts 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.

The other governmental funds of the School District account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose and also accounts for the School District's capital projects and debt service.

Proprietary Funds Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net assets, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as internal service.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

C. Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All non-fiduciary assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the School District are included on the Statement of 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 fund types 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 activities.

Private purpose trust funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and are excluded from the Government-Wide Financial Statements.

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary and fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue and 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 sixty days of fiscal year-end.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Nonexchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. (See Note 5.) Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized. Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at fiscal year-end: property taxes available as an advance, interest, tuition, grants, student fees 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, 2009, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2009 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 fair value of donated commodities used during the year is reported in the operating statement as an expense with a like amount reported as donated commodities revenue. Unused donated commodities are reported as deferred revenue.

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

E. Budgetary Data

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Estimated Resources Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the County Budget Commission and receives the commission's certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to June 30, the School District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered cash balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the School District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the final amended certificate issued during fiscal year 2009.

Appropriations Upon receipt from the County Auditor of an amended certificate of estimated resources based on final assessed values and tax rates or a certification saying no new certificate is necessary, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education. Prior to the passage of the annual appropriation measure, the Board may pass a temporary appropriation measure to meet the ordinary expenses of the School District. The appropriation resolution, by fund, must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures and encumbrances may not exceed the appropriation totals at any level of control. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation or alter total function appropriations within a fund, or alter object appropriations within functions, must be approved by the Board of Education. The Board may pass supplemental fund appropriations provided the total appropriations by fund do not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent certificate of estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the appropriation in the first complete appropriated budget, including amounts automatically carried over from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the statements of budgetary comparisons represent the final appropriation amounts, including all supplemental appropriations. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds other than agency funds, consistent with statutory provisions.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash received by the School District is pooled for investment purposes. Interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the financial statements.

During fiscal year 2009, investments were limited to an overnight Repurchase Agreement 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 Rule2a7 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, 2009. Repurchase agreements are reported at cost.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2009 amounted to \$151,880 which includes \$57,387 assigned from other School District funds.

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

G. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2009 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

On government-wide financial statements, inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

I. Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Assets but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of five hundred 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. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is also capitalized.

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

Description	Governmental Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	40 years
Buildings and Improvements	10 - 40 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 in the governmental activities column of the statement of net assets.

K. Compensated Absences

The School District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences." Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the School District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The School District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

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

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

L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements, and all payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from proprietary funds are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements.

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences, special termination benefits and contractually required pension contributions that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds, capital leases and long-term loans are recognized as a liability on the financial statements when due.

M. 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, prepaids, inventories of supplies and materials and property taxes.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

N. Net Assets

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

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

O. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. 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.

P. Contributions of Capital

Contributions of capital in proprietary fund financial statements arise from outside contributions of capital assets, or from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction. During fiscal year 2009, the School District had no capital contributions.

Q. Interfund Activity

Transfers between governmental activities on the government-wide statements are eliminated.

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.

R. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

S. Estimates

The preparation of the 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.

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 presented for the General Fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are as follows:

1. Revenues and other sources are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).

2. Expenditures and other uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the fund liability is incurred (GAAP).

3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (GAAP).

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

Net Change in Fund Balance Major General Fund	
GAAP Basis	\$2,251,172
Net Adjustment For Revenue Accruals	108,096
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	122,664
Advances (Net)	(1,500)
Adjustment for Encumbrances	(50,298)
Budget Basis	\$2,430,134

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 4 - Deposits and Investments

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

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands upon the School District treasury. Active 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 monies are public deposits that the Board of Education has identified as not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim 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 monies 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 are to be deposited or invested in the following securities:

1. United States treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;

2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;

3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;

4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio or Ohio local governments;

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) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 4 - Deposits and Investments (continued)

7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);

8. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; provided training requirements under the Ohio Revised Code have been met,

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

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

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, \$7,882,868 of the School District's bank balance of \$8,796,528 was exposed to custodial risk because it was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institutions trust department or agent, but not in the School District's name. The carrying amount of the School District's deposits at year end were \$8,571,828

At year end, \$1,217,978 of the Quaker Digital Academy's bank balance of \$1,467,978 was exposed to custodial risk.

The School District has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires the deposits be either insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to and deposited 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 and five percent of the deposite being secured.

Investments As of June 30, 2009, the School District had the following Investments:

	Carrying Value	
STAR Ohio	\$ 3,630,720	Daily

Quaker Digital Academy had \$733,631 investment in repurchase agreements as of June 30, 2009. It had a daily maturity.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 4 - Deposits and Investments (continued)

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

STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAm by Standard and Poor's. The School District has no investment policy dealing with investment credit risk beyond the requirement of State statute. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service.

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

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

Investment Type	Fair Value	% Total	
Star Ohio	\$3,630,720	100.00	

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 located in the School District. Property tax revenue received during calendar 2009 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of calendar 2009 taxes. Property tax payments received during calendar 2009 for tangible personal property (other than public utility property) is for calendar 2009 taxes.

2009 real property taxes are levied after April 1, 2009, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2009, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at thirty-five percent of appraised market value.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 5 - Property Taxes (continued)

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at thirty-five percent of true value. 2008 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2007, are levied after April 1, 2008 and are collected in 2009 with real property taxes.

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

	2008 Second- Half Collections		2009 Firs Half Collect	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/ Residential and Other Real Estate	\$412,667,440	93.92%	\$415,234,990	96.89%
Public Utility Personal	12,055,090	2.74	13,290,270	3.11
Tangible Personal Property	14,688,260	3.34	0	0
Total	\$439,410,790	100.00%	\$428,525,260	100.00%
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$41.95		\$41.95	

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

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

The School District receives property taxes from Tuscarawas County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2009, are available to finance fiscal year 2009 operations. The amount available to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 5- Property Taxes (continued)

Accrued property taxes receivable represents delinquent taxes outstanding and real property, personal property and public utility taxes which became measurable as of June 30, 2009. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount available as an advance at June 30 is intended to finance current year operations. The receivable is therefore offset by a credit to deferred revenue for that portion not intended to finance current year operations. The amount available to the School District as an advance at June 30, 2009, was \$801,104 in the general fund, \$43,291 in the debt service fund and \$10,845 in the permanent improvement capital projects fund. By comparison, the amount available to the School District as an advance at June 30, 2008, was \$906,315 in the general fund, \$49,673 in the debt service fund and \$12,615 in the permanent improvement capital projects.

Note 6 - Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2009, consisted of taxes, accounts (rent and student fees), and intergovernmental grants. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current year guarantee of federal funds.

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

Governmental Activities		Amounts	
Public Preschool	\$	2,620	
Title IV-B		48,328	
Title I		65,438	
Title II-A		21,550	
Juvenile Attention Center		129,183	
Total Governmental Activities	\$	267,119	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 7 - Capital Assets

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

	Balance 6/30/2008	Additions	Deductions	Balance 6/30/2009
Governmental Activities				
Land	\$864,677	\$0	\$0	\$864,677
Buildings and Improvements	19,545,958	68,400	0	19,614,358
Furniture and Equipment	5,315,450	203,189	(890,916)	4,627,723
Vehicles	1,532,480	44,441	(172,458)	1,404,463
Construction in Progress	68,400	0	(68,400)	0
Totals at Historical Cost	\$27,326,965	\$316,030	(\$1,131,774)	\$26,511,221
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	(\$8,703,518)	(\$412,398)	\$0	(\$9,115,916)
Furniture and Equipment	(3,394,660)	(269,209)	634,105	(3,029,764)
Vehicles	(766,242)	(88,257)	134,130	(720,369)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(12,864,420)	(769,864) *	768,235	(12,866,049)
Governmental Activities Capital				
Assets, Net	\$14,462,545	(\$453,834)	(\$363,539)	\$13,645,172

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 7 - Capital Assets (continued)

* Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$483,251
Special	20,881
Vocational	6,065
Adult Education	84
Support Services:	
Pupil	1,800
Instructional Staff	28,214
Administration	23,883
Fiscal	2,415
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	38,858
Pupil Transportation	69,998
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	13,485
Food Service	11,986
Extracurricular Activities	68,944
Total Depreciation Expense	\$769,864

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 8 - Risk Management

A. Property and Liability

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2009, the School District contracted with Utica National Insurance for property and inland marine, liability insurance, and fleet coverage.

Building and Contents -	
replacement cost (\$5,000 deductible)	\$64,654,376
Inland Marine Coverage (\$250 deductible)	1,425,716
Boiler and Machinery (\$1,000 deductible)	No limit
Crime Insurance	25,000-100,000
Electronic data Processing (\$100 deductible)	2,072,450
Automobile Liability (\$1000 deductible)	1,000,000
Uninsured Motorists (\$250 deductible)	1,000,000
Concred Liebility	
General Liability Per occurrence	1,000,000
	1,000,000
Total per year	3,000,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three years. There was no significant reduction in insurance coverage from the prior year.

B. Workers' Compensation

For fiscal year 2009, the School District participated in the Ohio Association of Business Officials Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "equity pooling fund." This "equity pooling" arrangement insures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Sheakley provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 8 - Risk Management (continued)

C. Employee Medical Benefits

The School District has elected to provide employees' major medical and hospitalization through a selfinsured program. The School District maintains an internal service fund to account for and finance its uninsured risks of loss in this program. This plan provides a major medical plan with a \$100 single and \$200 family deductible. A third party administrator, Benefit Services Company, located in Akron, Ohio, reviews all claims which are then paid by the School District. The School District purchases stop-loss coverage of \$60,000 per employee per year and an aggregate annual limit of \$1,000,000. The School District pays to the internal service fund \$1,250.27 for family coverage and \$539.68 for individual coverage per employee per month which represents the entire premium required. This premium is paid by the fund that pays the salary for the employee and is based on historic cost information.

The claims liability at June 30, 2009, was estimated by the third party administrator to be \$194,492. This is based on the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 10 which requires a liability for unpaid claims 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 the fund's claims liability amount in fiscal year 2008 and 2009 were:

	Balance	Current		Balance	
	Beginning	Year	Claim	End	
	of Year	Claims	Payments	of Year	
2008	\$218,659	\$2,445,734	\$2,390,083	\$274,310	
2009	\$274,310	\$2,562,815	\$2,558,866	\$278,259	

Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

A. School Employee Retirement System

Plan Description - The School District contributes to the School Employees Retirement System (SERS), a cost-sharing multiple employer pension plan. SERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code. SERS issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the School Employees Retirement System, 300 East Broad Street, Suite 100, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3746.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

Funding Policy - 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 2009, 9.09 percent of annual covered salary was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to a statutory maximum amount of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. Chapter 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. The School District's required contributions for pension obligations to SERS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were \$310,714, \$490,608 and \$492,792 respectively; 50 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2009 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2007 and 2008.

B. State Teachers Retirement System

Plan Description - The School District participates in the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio), a cost-sharing, multiple employer public employee retirement plan. STRS Ohio provides retirement and disability benefits to members and death and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. STRS Ohio issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained by writing to STRS Ohio, 275 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215-3771, by calling (888) 227-7877, or by visiting the STRS Ohio Web site at www.strsoh.org.

New members have a choice of three retirement plans, a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary times a percentage that varies based on years of service, or an allowance based on a member's lifetime contributions and earned interest matched by STRS Ohio funds divided by an actuarially determined annuity factor. The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and employer contributions equal to 10.5 percent of earned compensation into an investment account. Investment decisions are made by the member. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal. The Combined Plan offers features of both the DC Plan and the DB Plan. In the Combined Plan, member contributions are invested by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The DB portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60; the DC portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age 50. Benefits are established by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

Funding Policy - For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, 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 2008, 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, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$ 1,444.426, \$1,564,368 and \$1,565,832 respectively; 83.3 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2009 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2008 and 2007. Contributions to the DC and Combined Plans for fiscal year 2009 were \$1,444,426 made by the School District and \$1,104,788 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, 2009, three members of the Board of Education have elected Social Security. The contribution rate is 6.2 percent of wages.

Note 10 - Postemployment Benefits

A. School Employee Retirement System

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

Funding Policy – State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required benefits, the Retirement Board allocates the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund. The Health Care Fund was established and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 401h. For 2009, 4.16 percent of covered payroll was allocated to health care. In addition, employers pay a surcharge for employees earning less than an actuarially determined amount; for 2009, this amount was \$44,942.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 10 - Postemployment Benefits (continued)

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

The School District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$187,139, \$180,171 and \$180,034 respectively; 50 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2009 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2008 and 2007.

The Retirement Board, acting with advice of the actuary, allocates a portion of the employer contribution to the Medicare B Fund. For 2009, this actuarially required allocation was 0.75 percent of covered payroll. The School District's contributions for Medicare Part B for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$25,637, \$20,864 and \$21,020 respectively; 50 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2009 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2008 and 2007.

B. State Teachers Retirement System

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

Funding Policy – Ohio law authorizes STRS Ohio to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS Ohio. Active employee members do not contribute to the Plan. All benefit recipients pay a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions. For 2008, STRS Ohio allocated employer contributions equal to 1 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Stabilization Fund. The School District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$110,110, \$111,774 and \$111,845 respectively; 83.3 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2009 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2008 and 2007.

Note 11 - 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 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 244 days for certified staff and 260 days for classified staff. Upon retirement, payment is made for one fourth of the accrued, but unused sick leave credit, up to a maximum of 60 days for certified employees and 60 days for classified employees.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 12 - Long - Term Liabilities

The changes in the School District's long-term liabilities during the year consist of the following:

	Principal Outstanding 6/30/08	Additions	Reductions	Principal Outstanding 6/30/09	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental Activities					
General Obligation Bonds:					
2004 Current Interest Bonds	\$4,270,000	\$0	(\$470,000)	\$3,800,000	\$480,000
2004 Capital Appreciation Bonds	538,888	0	0	538,888	0
Accrued Interest	237,961	43,111	0	281,072	0
Capital Leases payable	1,296,125	0	(91,921)	1,204,204	96,178
Compensated Absences	1,580,715	165,537	(213,862)	1,532,390	298,896
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities	\$7,923,689	\$208,648	(\$775,783)	\$7,356,554	\$875,074

On September 1, 1992, the School District issued \$8,785,000 in voted general obligation bonds for the purpose of constructing a new high school and middle school additions under the authority of Ohio Revised Code Chapter 133. The bonds were issued for a twenty-five year period with a final maturity during fiscal year 2017. The debt will be retired from the revenue generated by a 3.1 mill bond levy approved by the School District voters in 1992, and will be paid from the Debt Service Fund.

On June 3, 2004 the School District issued \$6,543,888 in general obligation refunding bonds. The bonds bear interest rates ranging from 2.00 to 4.375 percent per annum and mature in various installments through December 1, 2017. The proceeds were used to refund the 1992 general obligation bonds.

The School District refunded the 1992 general obligation bonds to reduce its total debt service over the next 13 years by \$981,276 and to obtain an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$746,400.

Compensated Absences will be paid from the fund where the employee's salary is paid. Capital Leases will be paid from the General Fund.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 12 - Long - Term Liabilities (continued)

At June 30, 2009, the School District's overall legal debt margin was \$35,017-987 with an unvoted debt margin of \$428,525. Principal and interest requirements to retire general obligation debt outstanding at June 30, 2009 are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Current Interest Bonds		Capit	al Appreciation	Bonds	
Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2010	\$480,000	\$145,941	\$625,941	\$0	\$0	\$0
2011	500,000	128,166	628,166	0	0	0
2012	575,000	107,291	682,291	0	0	0
2013	0	95,792	95,792	282,474	267,526	550,000
2014	525,000	95,791	620,791	256,414	283,586	540,000
2015-2017	1,720,000	199,040	1,919,040	0	0	0
Total	\$3,800,000	\$772,021	\$4,572,021	\$538,888	\$551,112	\$1,090,000

Note 13 - Capitalized Leases - Lessee Disclosure

In prior fiscal years, the School District entered into capitalized leases for copiers. The leases meet the criteria of a capital lease as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, "Accounting for Leases," which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the basic financial statements. These expenditures are reflected as program/function expenditures on a budgetary basis.

In the prior fiscal year the School District entered into a lease agreement in compliance with HB 264 which allowed the School District to lease certain building improvements to the heating and lighting systems in each of its building. Under the terms of the lease the School District was able to upgrade heating and lighting systems in all of its elementary and high school and middle school complex. The savings generated by the upgrades will be used to make the lease payments each year.

Under the terms of the agreement, if the School District fails to have savings greater than the cost of the lease, the difference will be made up by the contractor.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 13 - Capitalized Leases - Lessee Disclosure (continued)

Fiscal Year	
Ending June 30,	Lease
	Payments
2010	\$148,676
2011	148,676
2012	133,356
2013	122,214
2014	122,414
2014-2021	856,898
Total minimum lease payments	1,532,434
Less: amount representing interest	(328,230)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$1,204,204

Note 14 - Contingencies

A. Grants

The School District received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2009.

B. Litigation

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 15 - Jointly Governed Organizations and Public Entity Risk Pool

A. Jointly Governed Organizations and Public Entity Risk Pool

Ohio Mid Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency (OME-RESA) is a jointly governed organization created as a regional council of governments pursuant to State statutes. OME-RESA provides financial accounting services, an educational management information system, cooperative purchase services and legal services to member districts. OME-RESA has eleven participating counties consisting of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Muskingum, Noble, and Tuscarawas Counties. OME-RESA operates under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the participating school districts. The Jefferson County Educational Service Center office serves as the fiscal agent and receives funding from the State Department of Education. The continued existence of OME-RESA is not dependent on the School District's continued participation and no equity interest exists. OME-RESA has no outstanding debt. To obtain financial information write to the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency, Karen Blake, who serves as Treasurer, Steubenville, Ohio 43952. During fiscal year 2009 the school paid \$90,914 to OME-RESA for various services.

The Buckeye Joint Vocational School, which provides vocational education programs, is a distinct subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under a Board consisting of one representative from each of the 11 participating school districts' elected boards, which possessed its own budgeting and taxing authority. To obtain financial information, write to Buckeye Joint Vocational School, Carla Cooper, who serves as Treasurer, 545 University Drive NE, New Philadelphia, Ohio, 44663. During fiscal year 2009 the school paid \$65,628 to the Buckeye joint Vocational School District for various services

The Tuscarawas County Tax Incentive Review Council (TCTIRC) is a jointly governed organization, created as a regional council of governments pursuant to State Statutes. TCTIRC has 22 members, consisting of three members appointed by the County Commissioners, four members appointed by municipal corporations, six members appointed by township trustees, one member from the county auditor's office and eight members appointed by boards of education located within the county. TCTIRC reviews and evaluates the performance of each Enterprise Zone Agreement. This body is advisory in nature and cannot directly impact an existing Enterprise Zone Agreement; however, the council can make written recommendations to the legislative authority which approved the agreement. There is no cost associated with being a member of this council. The continued existence of the TCTIRC is not dependent on the School District's continued participation and no equity interest exists. During fiscal year 2009 no monies were paid to TCTIRC from the School District.

The School District does not retain an ongoing financial interest or an ongoing financial responsibility with any of these organizations.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 15 - Jointly Governed Organizations and Public Entity Risk Pool (continued)

B. Public Entity Risk Pool

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

Note 16 - Set-Aside Calculations

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

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

		Capital	
	Textbooks	Acquisition	
Set-aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2008	\$ (1,170,654)	\$ -	
Current Year Set-aside Requirement	451,558	451,558	
Offsets	-	(283,046)	
Qualifying Disbursements	(371,636)	(183,534)	
Totals	(1,090,732)	(15,022)	
Set-aside Balance Carried Forward to			
Future Fiscal Years	(1,090,732)	-	
Set-aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2009	\$ -	\$ -	

The School District had 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 requirements of future fiscal years. Although the School District had qualifying disbursements during the fiscal year that reduced the set-aside amount to below zero for the capital acquisition set-aside, this amount may not be used to reduce the set-aside requirement of future years. This negative balance is therefore not presented as being carried forward to future years.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Note 17 – Legal Compliance

Deficit Fund Balances

The Public Preschool, Title I and Title IV-B had deficit balances as of June 30, 2009 of \$6,203, \$5,725, and \$223. These deficits arose due to the recognition of accrued liabilities and will be made up in the next fiscal year once state and federal grants are allocated.

Note 18 – Quaker Digital Academy

The Academy has been determined to be a discrete component unit. The School District Management has determined it is significant; therefore, it has been included as part of the School District's basic financial statements. The Academy issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to Quaker Digital Academy, 248 Front Avenue S.W., New Philadelphia, Ohio 44663.

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NEW PHILADELPHIA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT TUSCARAWAS COUNTY

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

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor/ Program Title	Pass Through Entity Number	Federal CFDA Number	Receipts	Non-Cash Receipts	Expenditures	Non-Cash Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Passed Through Ohio Department of Education)						
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	C1-S1-08	84.010	\$42,765		\$44,374	
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	C1-S1-09		<u>320,877</u> 363,642		<u>332,477</u> 376,851	
Special Education Cluster:						
Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA Part B)	6B-SF-08P	84.027	60,000		62,592	
Total Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA Part B)	6B-SF-09P		<u>669,754</u> 729,754		<u>696,425</u> 759,017	
Special Education - Preschool Grants	PG-S1-08P	84.173	766		457	
Total Special Education - Preschool Grants	PG-S1-09P		<u>36,120</u> 36,886		<u>33,997</u> 34,454	
Total Special Education Cluster			766,640		793,471	
Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities State Grants	DR-S1-2009	84.186	6,331		8,376	
Innovative Education Program Strategies	C2-S1-09	84.298	5,205		6,008	
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	CR-S1-08	84.367	10,581		19,017	
Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	CR-S1-09		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Class Size Reduction	CR-S1-09	84.340	3,657		4,142	
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,312,704		1,352,979	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (Passed Through Ohio Department of Education)						
Child Nutrition Cluster:						
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Program): National School Lunch Program Cash Assistance:	N/A	10.555		\$48,842		\$48,842
School Breakfast Program National School Lunch Program	N/A N/A	10.553 10.555	103,436 345,982		103,436 345,982	
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			449,418	48,842	449,418	48,842
Total			\$1,762,122	\$48,842	\$1,802,397	\$48,842

The notes to the Federal Awards Receipts and Expenditures Schedule are an integral part of this statement.

NEW PHILADELPHIA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT TUSCARAWAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FEDERAL AWARDS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES SCHEDULE JUNE 30, 2009

NOTE A - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE B - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE C - FOOD DONATION DISTRIBUTION

Program regulations do not require the District to maintain separate inventory records for purchased food versus food commodities it receives from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The District reports commodities consumed on the Schedule at the entitlement value.



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

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

New Philadelphia City School District Tuscarawas County 248 Front Avenue, SW New Philadelphia, Ohio 44663

To the Board of Education:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major General Fund and the aggregate discretely presented component unit and remaining fund information of the New Philadelphia City School District, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 30, 2009. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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

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Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

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

Mary Jaylo

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

October 30, 2009



<u>Mary Taylor, CPA</u> Auditor of State

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

New Philadelphia City School District Tuscarawas County 248 Front Avenue, SW New Philadelphia, Ohio 44663

To the Board of Education:

Compliance

We have audited the compliance of the New Philadelphia City School District, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, (the District) with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Circular A-133, Compliance Supplement* that apply to its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2009. The summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings identifies the District's major federal programs. The District's management is responsible for complying with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to each major federal program. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the District's compliance based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the New Philadelphia City School District, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that apply to its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2009.

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Internal Control Over Compliance

The District's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the District's internal control over compliance with requirements that could directly and materially affect a major federal program in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over compliance.

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

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

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

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

Mary Jaylor

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

October 30, 2009

NEW PHILADELPHIA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT TUSCARAWAS COUNTY

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

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unqualified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material control weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any other significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material internal control weaknesses reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any other significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unqualified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under § .510?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Child Nutrition Cluster: CFDA #10.553; School Breakfast; #10.555 School Lunch and Title I - CFDA #84.010
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$300,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	Yes

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

None.

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None.

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Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON APPLYING AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES

New Philadelphia City School District Tuscarawas County 248 Front Ave. SW New Philadelphia, Ohio 44663

To the Board Members:

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

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

- 1. We noted the Board adopted an anti-harassment policy at its meeting on December 10, 2007.
- 2. We read the policy, noting it included the following requirements from Ohio Rev. Code Section 3313.666(B):
 - (1) A statement prohibiting harassment, intimidation, or bullying of any student on school property or at school-sponsored events;
 - (2) A definition of harassment, intimidation, or bullying that shall include the definition in division (A) of Ohio Rev. Code Section 3313.666;
 - (3) A procedure for reporting prohibited incidents;
 - (4) A requirement that school personnel report prohibited incidents of which they are aware to the school principal or other administrator designated by the principal;

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

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

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

Mary Jaylor

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

October 30, 2009





NEW PHILADELPHIA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

TUSCARAWAS 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, 2009

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