Loudonville-Perrysville Exempted Village School District Ashland County, Ohio

Single Audit

July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009 Fiscal Years Audited Under GAGAS: 2009



Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc. 528 South West St, P.O. Box 687, Piketon, Ohio 45661 Phone: 740.289.4131 Fax: 740.289.3639



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Board of Education Loudonville-Perrysville Exempted Village School District 210 East Main Street Loudonville, Ohio 44842

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Loudonville-Perrysville Exempted Village School District, Ashland County, prepared by Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Mary Jaylo

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

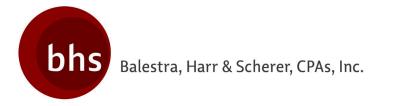
February 4, 2010

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Loudonville-Perrysville Exempted Village School District Ashland County, Ohio

Table of Contents

Independent Auditor's	Report	1
Management's Discuss	sion and Analysis	3
	nents: Vide Financial Statements: Statement of Net Assets	12
8	tatement of Net Assets	13
S	tatement of Activities	14
Fund Financial B	l Statements: Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	15
	Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Assets of Governmental Activities	16
S	tatement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	17
	Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	18
	tatement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) – General Fund	19
S	tatement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds	20
S	tatement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds	21
S	tatement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds	22
S	tatement of Fiduciary Assets – Fiduciary Funds	23
Notes to the Ba	asic Financial Statements	24
Schedule of Federal A	wards Receipts and Expenditures	49
Notes to Schedule of F	Tederal Awards Receipts and Expenditures	50
Matters Based on an	ntrol Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance <i>uditing Standards</i>	51
	With Requirements Applicable to Each Major Program and on compliance in Accordance With OMB Circular A-133	53
Schedule of Findings a	and Questioned Costs OMB Circular A-133 §.505	55
Independent Auditor's	Report on Applying Agreed-Upon Procedures	57



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Members of the Board Loudonville-Perrysville Exempted Village School District 210 East Main Street Loudonville, Ohio 44842

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Loudonville-Perrysville Exempted Village School District (the School District), Ashland County, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the School 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 of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the basic 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 the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 4, 2009, on our consideration of the School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, 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.

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

Members of the Board Loudonville-Perrysville Exempted Village School District Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of federal awards receipts and expenditures is presented for purposes of additional analysis as 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. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

As described in Note 3 to the basic financial statements, the School District has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 49, Accounting and Financial Reporting of Pollution Remediation Obligations, GASB Statement No. 52, Land and Other Real Estate Held as Investments by Endowments, GASB Statement No. 55, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments, and GASB Statement No. 56, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in the AICPA Statements on Auditing Standards.

Balistra, Harr & Scherur

Balestra, Harr & Scherer CPAs, Inc. December 4, 2009

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

The management's discussion and analysis of the Loudonville-Perrysville Exempted Village School District's (the "District") financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2009 are as follows:

- In total, net assets of governmental activities increased \$286,099 which represents a 4.48% increase from 2008.
- General revenues accounted for \$11,849,244 in revenue or 84.18% of all revenues. Program specific revenues, in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$2,226,889 or 15.82% of total revenues of \$14,076,133.
- The District had \$13,790,034 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$2,226,889 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$11,849,244 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental fund is the general fund. The general fund had \$12,500,652 in revenues and other financing sources and \$12,255,623 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal 2009, the general fund's fund balance increased \$245,029 from \$3,400,316 to \$3,645,345.

Using the Basic Financial Statements (BFS)

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

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

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

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

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

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

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental fund begins on page 9. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. 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* than can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed *short-term* view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 15-19 of this report.

Proprietary Funds

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

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

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals. These activities are reported in an agency fund. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net assets on page 23. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 24-48 of this report.

The District as a Whole

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

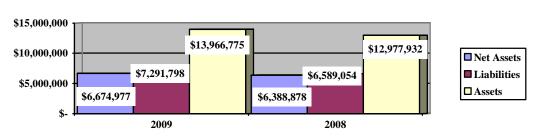
	Net Assets			
	Governmental Activities 2009	Governmental Activities 2008		
Assets				
Current and other assets	\$ 10,032,212	\$ 9,945,810		
Capital assets, net	3,934,563	3,032,122		
Total assets	13,966,775	12,977,932		
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Current liabilities	4,848,923	5,341,272		
Long-term liabilities	2,442,875	1,247,782		
Total liabilities	7,291,798	6,589,054		
Net assets				
Invested in capital				
assets, net of related debt	2,990,148	2,994,892		
Restricted	263,084	256,231		
Unrestricted	3,421,745	3,137,755		
Total net assets	\$ 6,674,977	\$ 6,388,878		

Over time, net assets can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2009, the District's assets exceeded liabilities by \$6,674,977.

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

At year-end, capital assets represented 25.25% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Capital assets, net of related debt to acquire the assets at June 30, 2009, were \$2,990,148. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the District's net assets, \$263,084, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net assets of \$3,421,745 may be used to meet the District's ongoing obligations to the students and creditors.



Governmental Activities

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

	Change in Net Assets			
_	Governmental Activities 2009	Governmental Activities 2008		
<u>Revenues</u> Program revenues:				
Charges for services and sales	\$ 881,563	\$ 922,376		
Operating grants and contributions	1,333,291	1,366,274		
Capital grants and contributions	12,035	5,821		
General revenues:				
Property taxes	5,202,675	3,820,497		
Income taxes	1,551,652	1,628,218		
Grants and entitlements	4,974,632	4,786,248		
Investment earnings	86,734	176,530		
Other	33,551	63,251		
Total revenues	14,076,133	12,769,215		

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

Change in Net Assets

	Governmental Activities 2009	Governmental Activities 2008
Expenses		
Program expenses: Instruction:		
Regular	\$ 5,502,594	\$ 5,434,519
Special	\$ 5,502,594 1,138,968	\$ 5,454,519 1,142,760
Vocational	334,079	337,946
Other	828,647	729,568
	020,047	729,308
Support services: Pupil	747,163	630,128
Instructional staff	721,328	725,901
Board of education	27,443	29,592
Administration	1,033,615	921,739
Fiscal	450,352	,
Business	,	377,564
	11,390	11,760
Operations and maintenance	1,088,213	1,122,873
Pupil transportation	764,913	768,294
Central	79,561	112,657
Operation of non-instructional services:	100.026	511 (04
Food service operations	498,836	511,634
Other non-instructional services	52,536	53,950
Extracurricular activities	470,618	462,422
Interest and fiscal charges	39,778	3,503
Total expenses	13,790,034	13,376,810
Change in net assets	286,099	(607,595)
Net assets at beginning of year	6,388,878	6,996,473
Net assets at end of year	\$ 6,674,977	\$ 6,388,878

Governmental Activities

Net assets of the District's governmental activities increased \$290,553. Total governmental expenses of \$13,785,580 were offset by program revenues of \$2,226,889 and general revenues of \$11,849,244. Program revenues supported 16.15% of the total governmental expenses.

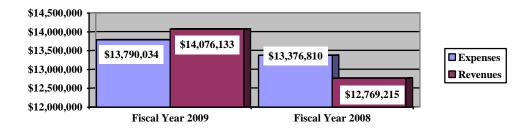
The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, income taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 83.33% of total governmental revenue. Real estate property is reappraised every six years. The increase in tax revenue is caused by the application of GAAP and the requirement to record tax revenue for amounts collected by the County Auditor at June 30 and available to the District as an advance. The amount available at June 30, 2009 was \$1,250,305 compared to \$881,665 at June 30, 2008. Additionally, a new tax levy for 8.13 mills was passed in March 2008 which accounts for the remainder of the increase in tax revenues.

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

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$7,804,288 or 56.59% of total governmental expenses for fiscal 2009.

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

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



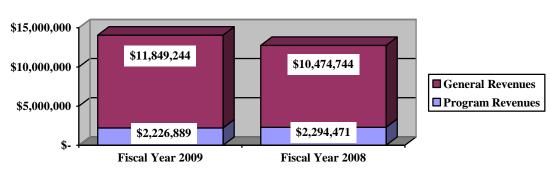
The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported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

Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services 2009	Net Cost of Services 2009	Total Cost of Services 2008	Net Cost of Services 2008
Program expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 5,502,594	\$ 4,958,582	\$ 5,434,519	\$ 4,872,912
Special	1,138,968	172,843	1,142,760	181,183
Vocational	334,079	305,391	337,946	303,128
Other	828,647	827,744	729,568	725,794
Support services:				
Pupil	747,163	740,287	630,128	625,499
Instructional staff	721,328	700,099	725,901	694,226
Board of education	27,443	27,443	29,592	29,592
Administration	1,033,615	1,019,696	921,739	912,050
Fiscal	450,352	450,352	377,564	377,564
Business	11,390	11,390	11,760	11,760
Operations and maintenance	1,088,213	1,087,166	1,122,873	1,083,172
Pupil transportation	764,913	735,862	768,294	738,774
Central	79,561	62,561	112,657	95,657
Food service operations	498,836	16,286	511,634	36,783
Operations of non-instructional services	52,536	52,269	53,950	51,846
Extracurricular activities	470,618	355,396	462,422	338,896
Interest and fiscal charges	39,778	39,778	3,503	3,503
Total expenses	\$ 13,790,034	\$ 11,563,145	\$ 13,376,810	\$ 11,082,339

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

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, 80.27% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 83.85%. The District's taxpayers and unrestricted grants and entitlements received from the State, as a whole, are by far the primary support for District's students. The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue for fiscal year 2009 and 2008.



Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues

The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds (as presented on the balance sheet on page 15) reported a combined fund balance of \$3,827,868, which is higher than last year's total of \$3,590,657. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2009 and 2008.

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	Increase
	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2008	(Decrease)
General	\$ 3,645,345	\$ 3,400,316	\$ 245,029
Other Governmental	182,523	190,341	(7,818)
Total	\$ 3,827,868	\$ 3,590,657	\$ 237,211

General Fund

The District's general fund's fund balance increased by \$245,029. This increase is primarily the result of increased property tax revenues coupled with only a slight increase in expenditures.

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

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

	2009	2008	Percentage
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Change</u>
Revenues			
Taxes	\$ 6,625,373	\$ 5,401,290	22.66 %
Tuition	443,145	458,810	(3.41) %
Earnings on investments	85,119	176,530	(51.78) %
Intergovernmental	5,287,907	5,189,492	1.90 %
Other revenues	58,471	42,199	38.56 %
Total	\$ 12,500,015	\$ 11,268,321	10.93 %
<u>Expenditures</u>			
Instruction	6,940,770	6,765,616	2.59 %
Support services	4,834,195	4,432,633	9.06 %
Operation of non-instructional services	51,625	51,623	0.00 %
Extracurricular activities	297,085	291,125	2.05 %
Facilities acquisition and construction	44,490	74,237	(40.07) %
Capital outlay	-	8,257	(100.00) %
Debt service	47,458	18,691	153.91 %
Total	\$ 12,215,623	<u>\$ 11,642,182</u>	4.93 %

Tax revenues increased 22.66%. This increase is the result of a larger amount of taxes being collected by the County Auditors and being available as an advance at fiscal year end. These amounts available for advance at year end are recorded as revenue. The amounts that were available for advance in the general fund at June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were \$1,250,305, \$881,665, and \$1,756,179, respectively. Another factor effecting tax revenue is HB 66, which phases out the tax on tangible personal property of general businesses. The District is reimbursed for this lost revenue from the State. This reimbursement will be phased out in calendar years 2011-2017. Additionally, a new tax levy for 8.13 mills was passed in March 2008 which accounts for the remainder of the increase in tax revenues. Earnings on investments decreased 51.78%. This decrease is primarily due to declining interest rates on investments. The percentages for facilities acquisition and construction, capital outlay and debt service though high, are immaterial when looking at the dollar amount.

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 2009, the District did not amend its general fund budget. For the general fund, original and final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$12,114,889. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal 2009 was \$12,222,161. This represents a \$107,272 increase over final budgeted revenues.

General fund original and final appropriations (appropriated expenditures and other financing uses) were \$12,438,868. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2009 totaled \$12,051,702, which was \$387,166 less than the final budget appropriations.

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

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2009, the District had \$3,934,563 invested in land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. The entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows fiscal 2009 balances compared to 2008:

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

Governmental Activities

	_	2009	 2008		
Land	\$	78,472	\$ 78,472		
Construction in progress		546,530	-		
Building and improvements		2,002,866	1,593,957		
Furniture and equipment		710,271	797,981		
Vehicles		596,424	 561,712		
Total	\$	3,934,563	\$ 3,032,122		

Total additions to capital assets for 2009 were \$1,312,577. Disposals to capital assets for 2009 were \$116,144 (net of accumulated depreciation). Depreciation expense for fiscal 2009 was \$293,992. Overall, capital assets of the District increased \$902,441.

See Note 9 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's capital assets.

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2009, the District had \$944,415 in capital lease agreements and an OASBO pool loan outstanding. Of this total, \$64,940 is due within one year and \$879,475 is due within greater than one year. The following table summarizes the lease agreements and loan outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities 2009	Governmental Activities 2008		
Capital lease agreements OASBO pool loan	\$ 15,069 929,346	\$ 37,230		
Total	\$ 944,415	\$ 37,230		

See Note 11 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's debt administration.

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

Current Financial Related Activities

The Loudonville-Perrysville Exempted Village School District continues to receive strong support from the residents of the District. As the preceding information shows, the District relies heavily on its local property taxpayers. The residents of the District passed an operating levy in November 2004 and the Board of Education anticipates that proceeds from this levy will sustain the District through fiscal year 2011.

The District has been affected by changes in the personal property tax structure (utility deregulation) and commercial business/property uncertainties. During the summer of 2005, the Ohio legislature approved Ohio House Bill 66, which includes the elimination of the tangible property and public utility property (telephone companies and railroads) – roughly 5% of the District's general fund revenues. While this discontinued revenue will be partially reimbursed by the State of Ohio for five years, this loss of revenue must be anticipated and replaced in the future.

From a State funding perspective, the State of Ohio was found by the Ohio Supreme Court in March 1997 to be operating an unconstitutional education 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. It is still undetermined whether the State has met the standards of the Ohio Supreme Court.

All scenarios require management to plan carefully and prudently to provide the resources to meet student needs over the next several years.

In addition, the District's systems of budgeting and internal controls are well regarded. All of the District's financial abilities will be needed to meet the challenges of the future.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Ms. Marie Beddow, Treasurer at 210 E. Main Street, Loudonville, Ohio 44842, phone 419-994-3562.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS JUNE 30, 2009

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,583,795
Receivables:	
Taxes	5,147,264
Accounts	1,353
Intergovernmental	215,226
Accrued interest	30,291
Prepayments	36,764
Materials and supplies inventory	2,503
Inventory held for resale	15,016
Capital assets:	
Land	78,472
Construction in progress	546,530
Depreciable capital assets, net	3,309,561
Capital assets, net.	3,934,563
Total assets	13,966,775
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable.	54,161
Contracts payable.	8,402
Accrued wages and benefits	1,171,305
Pension obligation payable.	278,277
Intergovernmental payable	62,982
Accrued interest payable	4,454
Unearned revenue.	3,106,715
Accrued vacation payable.	47,369
Claims payable	115,258
Long-term liabilities:	110,200
Due within one year.	269,528
Due in more than one year	2,173,347
	2,175,547
Total liabilities	7,291,798
Net assets:	
Invested in capital assets, net	
of related debt	2,990,148
Restricted for:	
Capital projects	147,185
Locally funded programs	8,103
State funded programs	279
Federally funded programs	1,370
Student activities	41,578
Other purposes	64,569
Unrestricted.	3,421,745
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Total net assets	\$ 6,674,977

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

					Prog	gram Revenues	1		R (et (Expense) evenue and Changes in Net Assets		
	Expenses		Expenses			harges for rvices and Sales	(Operating Grants and ontributions	Gra	Capital ants and tributions		overnmental Activities
Governmental activities: Instruction:												
Regular	\$	5,502,594	\$	475,529	\$	68,483	\$	_	\$	(4,958,582)		
Special	Ψ	1,138,968	Ψ	46,867	Ψ	919,258	Ψ	-	Ψ	(172,843)		
Vocational		334,079		-		28,688		-		(305,391)		
Other		828,647		-		903		-		(827,744)		
Support services:												
Pupil		747,163		-		6,876		-		(740,287)		
Instructional staff		721,328		-		21,229		-		(700,099)		
Board of education		27,443		-		-		-		(27,443)		
Administration.		1,033,615		6,358		7,561		-		(1,019,696)		
Fiscal.		450,352		-		-		-		(450,352)		
Business		11,390		-		-		-		(11,390)		
Operations and maintenance		1,088,213		1,047		-		-		(1,087,166)		
Pupil transportation		764,913		4,104		12,912		12,035		(735,862)		
Central		79,561		-		17,000		-		(62,561)		
services:		409.926		222 426		250 114				$(1 \land 2 \land $		
Food service operations		498,836		232,436		250,114		-		(16,286)		
Other non-instructional services Extracurricular activities		52,536		-		267		-		(52,269)		
		470,618		115,222		-		-		(355,396)		
Interest and fiscal charges		39,778		-		-				(39,778)		
Totals	\$	13,790,034	\$	881,563	\$	1,333,291	\$	12,035		(11,563,145)		
			Pr	eral revenue	evied					5 00 6 01 7		
				1 1						5,096,217		
										106,458		
			Income taxes levied for: General purposes					1,551,652				
										4,974,632		
					-					86,734		
			Μ	iscellaneous						33,551		
			Tota	al general reve	nues .					11,849,244		
			Cha	nge in net ass	ets.					286,099		
			Net	assets at begi	nning	g of year	••••			6,388,878		
			Net	assets at end	of yea	ar			\$	6,674,977		

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2009

	General		Gov	Other vernmental Funds	Total al Governmen Funds	
Assets:						
Equity in pooled cash						
and cash equivalents	\$	3,239,581	\$	244,836	\$	3,484,417
Taxes		5,059,074		88,190		5,147,264
		1,353				1,353
Intergovernmental		91,976		123,250		215,226
Accrued interest		30,291		125,250		30,291
Interfund loans		24,188		-		24,188
Prepayments.		36,764		-		36,764
Materials and supplies inventory		50,704		2,503		2,503
Due from other funds		37,550		2,505		37,550
Inventory held for resale		57,550		15,016		15,016
Restricted assets:		_		15,010		15,010
Equity in pooled cash		10.025				10.025
and cash equivalents		12,035		-		12,035
Total assets	\$	8,532,812	\$	473,795	\$	9,006,607
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$	51,818	\$	2,343	\$	54,161
Contracts payable		-		8,402		8,402
Accrued wages and benefits		1,046,798		124,507		1,171,305
Compensated absences payable		127,658		-		127,658
Pension obligation payable.		253,952		24,325		278,277
Intergovernmental payable		57,334		5,648		62,982
Due to other funds		-		37,550		37,550
Interfund loan payable		-		24,188		24,188
Deferred revenue		302,534		4,967		307,501
Unearned revenue		3,047,373		59,342		3,106,715
Total liabilities		4,887,467		291,272		5,178,739
Fund balances:						
Reserved for encumbrances		33,131		301,006		334,137
supplies inventories.		_		17,519		17,519
Reserved for prepayments		36,764		17,517		36,764
Reserved for property tax unavailable		50,704		-		50,704
for appropriation		1,226,424		23,881		1,250,305
Reserved for school bus purchases		12,035				12,035
Unreserved, undesignated (deficit), reported in:		12,055				12,055
General fund		2,336,991		-		2,336,991
Special revenue funds.		2,330,771		21,208		21,208
Capital projects funds				(181,091)		(181,091)
Total fund balances		3,645,345		182,523		3,827,868
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	8,532,812	\$	473,795	\$	9,006,607

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

Total governmental fund balances			\$ 3,827,868
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net assets are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			3,934,563
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-			
period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds. Taxes receivable	\$	256,757	
Intergovernmental receivable	φ	49.129	
Accrued interest receivable		1,615	
Total			307,501
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in			
governmental activities on the statement of net assets.			972,085
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period			
and therefore is not reported in the funds.			(4,454)
Long-term liabilities, including capital lease obligations and loans payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.			
Compensated absences payable		1,370,802	
Accrued vacation payable		47,369	
Capital lease obligation		15,069	
OASBO pool loan		929,346	(2.262.585)
Total			 (2,362,586)
Net assets of governmental activities			\$ 6,674,977

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:				1 unus		1 unus
From local sources:						
Property taxes	\$	5,073,721	\$	106,461	\$	5,180,182
Income taxes.	Ŧ	1,551,652	Ŧ		-	1,551,652
		443,145		-		443,145
Transportation.		4,104		-		4,104
Earnings on investments.		85,119		-		85,119
Charges for services.				232,436		232,436
Extracurricular.		-		156,840		156,840
Classroom materials and fees		40,247		3,744		43,991
Other local revenues.		14,120		30,297		44,417
Intergovernmental - state		5,267,726		57,063		5,324,789
-		20,181		916,040		936,221
Intergovernmental - federal		12,500,015				
		12,300,013		1,502,881		14,002,896
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular		5,227,778		157,812		5,385,590
Special		571,555		584,404		1,155,959
Vocational		314,807		4,030		318,837
Other		826,630		2,017		828,647
Support services:						
Pupil		730,284		8,790		739,074
Instructional staff		707,926		22,975		730,901
Board of education		27,443		-		27,443
Administration		967,577		11,682		979,259
Fiscal		430,315		-		430,315
Business		11,390		-		11,390
Operations and maintenance.		1,053,201		-		1,053,201
Pupil transportation		828,651		-		828,651
Central.		77,408		17,000		94,408
Operation of non-instructional services:		77,100		17,000		<i>y</i> 1,100
Food service operations		-		505,806		505,806
Other non-instructional services.		51,625		1,095		52,720
Extracurricular activities.		297,085		115,455		412,540
Facilities acquisition and construction		44,490		1,048,979		1,093,469
Debt service:				1,040,272		1,095,409
Principal retirement		12,134		_		12,134
Interest and fiscal charges		35,324		_		35,324
Total expenditures		12,215,623		2,480,045		14,695,668
		12,213,023		2,460,045		14,095,008
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)						
expenditures		284,392		(977,164)		(692,772)
Other financing sources (uses) :				40,000		40,000
Transfers in		-		40,000		40,000
Transfers (out)		(40,000)		-		(40,000)
OASBO pool loan		-		929,346		929,346
Sale of capital assets		637		-		637
Total other financing sources (uses)		(39,363)		969,346		929,983
Net change in fund balances		245,029		(7,818)		237,211
Fund balances at beginning of year	_	3,400,316	_	190,341	_	3,590,657
Fund balances at end of year	\$	3,645,345	\$	182,523	\$	3,827,868

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

Anounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because: Statistics in the statement of activities is a subcated over their useful lives as depreciation expense. Statistics is a statistic in the statement of activities as depreciation expense. Statistics is a statistic in the statement of activities as a depreciation expense. Statistics is a statistic in the statement of activities is that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds: IU18.585 The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net assets. (116.144) Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds: Delinquent property taxes 22.493 Interest revenue 1.615 73.237 Proceeds of the OASBO pool loan are recorded as other financing sources in the funds, however, on the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues in actrue interest propeditures for interest when it is due. In the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase the faibilities on the statement of activities due to the following: Increase is necoreasi is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due. More interest is reported in the statement of activities due to the following: Increase on accrue interest physical (4.454) Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term inductivities. (10.027 Some expenses reported in	Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	237,211
activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their useful lives as depreciation expense. \$ 1,312,577 Current year depreciation 1,018,585 The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and domations) is to decrease net assets. (116,144) Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds: 22,493 Delinquent property taxes 49,129 Interest revenue 49,129 Interest revenue 1,615 Total 73,237 Proceeds of the OASBO pool loan are recorded as other financing sources in the funds, however, on the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase the liabilities on the statement of activities for interest when it is due. In the statement of activities on the statement of activities of a the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due. More interest payable (4,454) Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expense reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures. 10,027 Some expenses reported in the statement to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the statemen	Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net assets. (116,144) Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds: 22,493 Delinquent property taxes 22,493 Intergovernmental revenue 49,129 Interest revenue 1.615 Total 73,237 Proceeds of the OASBO pool loan are recorded as other financing sources in the funds, however, on the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase the liabilities on the statement of net assets. (929,346) Governmental funds report expenditures for interest when it is due. In the statement of activities, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due. More interest payable (4,454) Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net assets. 12,134 The trade-in of equipment under capital lease obligation does not affect expenditures of the governmental funds; however, the loss on the trade-in is recorded as an expense on the statement of activities. such as compensated absences, Accrued vacation (13,388) Compensated absences (186,475) (3,388) Accrued vacation (3,388) (189,863) The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to invinvities, and the reported in the statement of activities	activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their useful lives as depreciation expense. \$ 1,312,5 Current year depreciation (293,5)		1,018,585
not reported as revenues in the funds: 22,493 Delinquent property taxes 22,493 Intergovernmental revenue 1,615 Total 73,237 Proceeds of the OASBO pool loan are recorded as other financing sources in the funds, 73,237 Proceeds of the OASBO pool loan are recorded as other financing sources in the funds, 73,237 Proceeds of the OASBO pool loan are recorded as other financing sources in the funds, 73,237 Proceeds of the OASBO pool loan are recorded as other financing sources in the funds, 73,237 Proceeds of the OASBO pool loan are recorded as other financing sources in the funds, 73,237 Proceeds of the OASBO pool loan are recorded as other financing sources in the funds, 73,237 Proceeds of the OASBO pool loan are recorded as other financing sources as they increase (929,346) Governmental funds report expenditures for interest when it is due. In the statement of activities due to the following: (4,454) Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, 10,027 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, (186,475) Accrued vacation (3,388) (189,863) Total (189,863)			(116,144)
however, on the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase the liabilities on the statement of net assets.(929,346)Governmental funds report expenditures for interest when it is due. In the statement of activities, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due. More interest is reported in the statement of activities due to the following: Increase in accrued interest payable(4,454)Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net assets.12,134The trade-in of equipment under capital lease obligation does not affect expenditures of the governmental funds; however, the loss on the trade-in is recorded as an expense on the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Compensated absences Accrued vacation Total(186,475) (3,388) (189,863)The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental fund expenditures.174,712	not reported as revenues in the funds:22,Delinquent property taxes22,Intergovernmental revenue49,Interest revenue1,	129	73,237
activities, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due. More interest is reported in the statement of activities due to the following: (4.454) Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net assets. 12,134 The trade-in of equipment under capital lease obligation does not affect expenditures of the governmental funds; however, the loss on the trade-in is recorded as an expense on the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: 10,027 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: (186,475) Accrued vacation (3,388) (189,863) The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities. 174,712	however, on the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase		(929,346)
reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net assets.12,134The trade-in of equipment under capital lease obligation does not affect expenditures of the governmental funds; however, the loss on the trade-in is recorded as an expense on the statement of activites.10,027Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Compensated absences Accrued vacation Total(186,475) (3,388)The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.12,134	activities, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due. More interest is reported in the statement of activities due to the following:		(4,454)
the governmental funds; however, the loss on the trade-in is recorded as an expense on 10,027 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, 10,027 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, 10,027 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, 10,027 Gompensated absences (186,475) Accrued vacation (13,388) Total (189,863) The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to (189,863) The internal service fund used by management to charge the governmental fund 174,712			12,134
do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as (186,475) expenditures in governmental funds: (186,475) Compensated absences (13,388) Accrued vacation (3,388) Total (189,863) The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities. 174,712	the governmental funds; however, the loss on the trade-in is recorded as an expense on		10,027
individual funds is not reported in the statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities. 174,712	do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as (186,- expenditures in governmental funds: (186,- Compensated absences (186,- Accrued vacation (3,- Total (3,-	,	(189,863)
Change in net assets of governmental activities \$ 286,099	individual funds is not reported in the statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net		174,712
	Change in net assets of governmental activities	\$	286,099

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

		Budgeted	l Amo	unts			Fir	iance with al Budget Positive
		Original		Final		Actual		Negative)
Revenues:		- 8						
From local sources:								
Property taxes	\$	4,668,915	\$	4,668,915	\$	4,710,256	\$	41,341
Income taxes.		1,643,353		1,643,353		1,657,904		14,551
Tuition		439,255		439,255		443,145		3,890
Transportation		4,068		4,068		4,104		36
Earnings on investments.		55,948		55,948		56,443		495
Classroom materials and fees		39,894		39,894		40,247		353
Other local revenues		8,049		8,049		8,120		71
Intergovernmental - state		5,184,968		5,184,968		5,230,879		45,911
Intergovernmental - federal		20,004		20,004		20,181		177
Total revenue		12,064,454		12,064,454		12,171,279		106,825
Expenditures: Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular		5,249,646		5,249,646		5,123,868		125,778
Special		595,677		595,677		556,690		38,987
Vocational.		321,469		321,469		336,150		(14,681)
Other		771,128		771,128		831,340		(60,212)
Support services:				,				()
Pupil		694,641		694,641		717,069		(22, 428)
Instructional staff		731,360		731,360		709,741		21,619
Board of education		32,374		32,374		33,795		(1,421)
Administration.		939,534		939,534		936,533		3,001
Fiscal		385,600		385,600		388,604		(3,004)
Business		12,400		12,400		11,390		1,010
Operations and maintenance		1,082,847		1,082,847		1,016,032		66,815
Pupil transportation		956,385		956,385		824,133		132,252
Central.		137,854		137,854		77,457		60,397
Operation of non-instructional services		52,763		52,763		51,700		1,063
Extracurricular activities.		298,883		298,883		295,573		3,310
Facilities acquisition and construction		23,667		23,667		44,490		(20,823)
Debt service:				- ,		,		
Principal retirement		52,000		52,000		-		52,000
Interest and fiscal charges		40,640		40,640		32,949		7,691
Total expenditures		12,378,868		12,378,868		11,987,514		391,354
Evenes (definion ov) of revenues over (under)								
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures.		(314,414)		(314,414)		183,765		498,179
		(511,111)		(311,111)		105,705		190,179
Other financing sources (uses): Refund of prior year's expenditures		865		865		873		8
Transfers (out)		(40,000)		(40,000)		(40,000)		0
Advances in		48,939		48,939		49,372		433
Advances (out)		(20,000)		(20,000)		(24,188)		(4,188)
Sale of capital assets.		(20,000)		631		637		(4,100)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(9,565)		(9,565)		(13,306)		(3,741)
Net change in fund balance		(323,979)		(323,979)		170,459		494,438
Fund balance at beginning of year		2,994,112		2,994,112		2,994,112		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		66,529		66,529		66,529		-
Fund balance at end of year	\$	2,736,662	\$	2,736,662	\$	3,231,100	\$	494,438
	Ŧ	,,	-	,	-	-,,	<u> </u>	. ,

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUND JUNE 30, 2009

	Governm Activiti Internal S Fund	
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash		
and cash equivalents	\$	1,087,343
Total assets		1,087,343
Liabilities:		
Claims payable		115,258
Total liabilities		115,258
Net assets:		
Unrestricted.		972,085
Total net assets	\$	972,085

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

	A	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Operating revenues: Charges for services	\$	1,951,847		
	Ψ	1,751,047		
Total operating revenues		1,951,847		
Operating expenses:				
Purchased services		539,045		
Other		1,238,090		
Total operating expenses		1,777,135		
Operating income/change in net assets		174,712		
Net assets at beginning of year		797,373		
Net assets at end of year	\$	972,085		

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

	A	vernmental activities - ernal Service Fund
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash received from charges for services	\$	1,951,847
Cash payments for purchased services		(539,045)
Cash payments for other expenses		(1,253,005)
Net cash provided by operating activities.		159,797
		157,171
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		159,797
		100,000
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		927,546
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	1,087,343
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating income	\$	174,712
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in claims payable		(14,915)
Net cash provided by		
operating activities	\$	159,797
		7

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS FIDUCIARY FUND JUNE 30, 2009

	A	gency
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	17,424
Total assets.	\$	17,424
Liabilities: Accounts payable	\$	1,663 15,761
Total liabilities	\$	17,424

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Loudonville-Perrysville Exempted Village School District (the "District") was established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The School District is an exempted village school district as defined by Section 3311.04 of the Ohio Revised Code. The District operates under an elected Board of Education, consisting of five members, and is responsible for providing public education to residents of the School District.

The District ranks as the 428th largest by enrollment among the 922 public school districts and community schools in the State. The District employs 79 non-certified and 104 certified full-time and part-time employees to provide services to 1,198 students.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the District is financially accountable. The District is financially accountable for an organization if the District appoints a voting majority of the organization's Governing Board and (1) the District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; or (3) the District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (4) the District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the District in that the District approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes. Certain organizations are also included as component units if the nature and significance of the relationship between the primary government and the organization is such that exclusion by the primary government would render the primary governments financial statements incomplete or misleading. Based upon the application of these criteria, the District has no component units. The basic financial statements of the reporting entity include only those of the District (the primary government).

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

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Tri-County Computer Service Association

The Tri-County Computer Service Association (TCCSA) is a jointly governed organization comprised of 20 school districts. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic technology for administrative and instructional functions for member school districts. Each of the governments of these school districts supports TCCSA based on a per pupil charge dependent upon the software package utilized. The TCCSA assembly consists of a superintendent or designated representative from each participating school district and a representative from the fiscal agent. TCCSA is governed by a Board of Directors chosen from the general membership of the TCCSA assembly. The Board of Directors consists of a superintendent or designating school districts are located. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the treasurer at the Tri-County Educational Service Center, which serves as fiscal agent, located in Wooster, Ohio. During the year ended June 30, 2009, the District paid \$157,929 to TCCSA for basic service charges.

Ashland County - West Holmes Career Center

The Ashland County-West Holmes Career Center (the "Career Center"), a joint vocational school established by the Ohio Revised Code, is a jointly governed organization providing vocational services to its eleven-member school districts. The Career Center is governed by a Board of Education comprised of eleven members appointed by the participating schools. The Board controls the financial activity of the Career Center and reports to the Ohio Department of Education and the Auditor of the State of Ohio. The continued existence of the Career Center is not dependent on the District's continued participation and no measurable equity interest exists.

Related Organization

The Loudonville Public Library

The Loudonville Public Library (the "Library") is a related organization to the District. The School Board members are responsible for appointing all the trustees of the Library; however, the school board cannot influence the Library's operation, nor does the Library represent a potential financial benefit or burden to the District. The District serves in a ministerial capacity as the taxing authority for the Library. Once the Library determines to present a levy to the voters, including the determination of the rate and duration, the District must place the levy on the ballot. The Library may not issue debt and determines its own budget. The Library did not receive any funding from the District during fiscal year 2009.

B. Fund Accounting

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

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

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

Other governmental funds of the District are used to account for (a) financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary and trust funds; (b) grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose; and (c) food service operations.

PROPRIETARY FUND

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

<u>Internal service fund</u> - The internal service fund is used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the District, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. The only internal service fund of the District accounts for a self-insurance program which provides medical/surgical, dental and vision 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 District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the District's own programs. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The District's agency fund accounts for student activities.

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

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

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the governmental activities of the District. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include amounts paid by the recipient of goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the District.

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

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

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

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

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

Agency funds do not report a measurement focus as they do not report operations.

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

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

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.

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

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

Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from 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, income taxes, interest, tuition, grants, student fees and rentals.

<u>Unearned Revenue and Deferred Revenue</u> - Unearned revenue and deferred revenue arise when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied.

Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2009, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2010 operations, and other revenues received in advance of the fiscal year for which they are intended to finance, have been recorded as unearned revenue. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are recorded as deferred revenue.

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

Expenses/Expenditures - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The entitlement value of donated commodities used during the year is reported in the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances as an expenditure with a like amount reported as intergovernmental revenue.

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

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

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

E. Budgets

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the appropriation resolution and the certificate of estimated resources, which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amounts the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is the Board's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of budgetary control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level for all funds. The treasurer has been given the authority to allocate Board appropriations to the function and object levels within each fund. Although the legal level of budgetary control was established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present the general fund budgetary statement comparison at the fund and function level.

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

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

F. Cash and Investments

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

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

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

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

Under existing Ohio statutes, all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund, unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2009 amounted to \$85,119, which includes \$24,217 assigned from other District funds.

For presentation on the basic financial statements, investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the District are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

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

G. Inventory

On government-wide and fund financial statements, purchased inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market and donated commodities are presented at their entitlement value. Inventories are recorded on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method.

Inventory consists of donated food and purchased food held for resale.

H. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary fund. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets, but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$1,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. The District does not possess infrastructure.

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:

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Buildings and improvements	10 - 45 years
Furniture and equipment	10 years
Vehicles	5 - 10 years

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

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

I. Interfund Balances

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

J. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the 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 noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported.

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

L. Fund Balance Reserves

The District reserves those portions of fund equity which are legally segregated for a specific future use or which do not represent available expendable resources and therefore are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Unreserved fund balance indicates that portion of fund equity which is available for appropriation in future periods. Fund equity reserves have been established for encumbrances, materials and supplies inventories, prepayments, property tax revenue unavailable for appropriation, and school bus purchases. The reserve for property taxes unavailable for appropriation represents taxes recognized as revenue under GAAP, but not available for appropriation under State statute.

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

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

M. Net Assets

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt consist of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net assets restricted for other purposes include monies restricted for school bus purchases, special trusts, public school support and underground storage tanks.

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

N. Prepayments

Certain payments to vendors reflect the costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the balance sheet using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of the purchase and the expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

O. Estimates

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

P. Interfund Activity

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

Q. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments or imposed by enabling legislation. Restricted assets in the general fund include unspent resources restricted for the purchase of school buses.

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

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

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 year 2009.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	 Deficit
Food service	\$ 63,207
Uniform school supplies	499
Agriculture education	45
Building	2,925

The deficit fund balances resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

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

A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2009, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$2,544,667. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "<u>Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures</u>", as of June 30, 2009, \$307,904 of the District's bank balance of \$2,637,154 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$2,329,250 was covered by the FDIC.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by the Ohio Revised Code, is held in single financial institution collateral pools at Federal Reserve Banks, or at member banks of the federal reserve system, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at the Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the District. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Although the securities were held by the pledging institutions' trust department and all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

B. Investments

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

			I	nvestment
				<i>Maturities</i>
			6	months or
Investment type	F	air Value		less
STAR Ohio	\$	2,056,522	\$	2,056,552

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

Credit Risk: Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard service rating.

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

Investment type	Fair Value	<u>% to Total</u>
STAR Ohio	\$ 2,056,552	100.00

C. Reconciliation of Cash and Investments to the Statement of Net Assets

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

Cash and investments per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 2,544,667
Investments	 2,056,552
Total	\$ 4,601,219
Cash and investments per statement of net assets	
Governmental activities	\$ 4,583,795
Agency fund	 17,424
Total	\$ 4,601,219

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

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

Receivable fund	Payable fund	Amount
General	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 24,188

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. All interfund balances are expected to be repaid within one year. Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

B. Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2009, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund statements:

	Amount
Transfers from the general fund to:	
Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 40,000

Amount

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and to use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting in the statement of activities.

C. Interfund balances at June 30, 2009 consisted of the following amounts due from and to other funds, as reported on the fund statements:

	Amount
Due to general fund from:	
Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 37,550

The primary purpose of the due from and to other funds is to cover negative cash balances in the food service and Title-I funds, nonmajor governmental funds. These negative cash balances are allowable under Ohio Revised Code Section 3315.20. The interfund balance will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received.

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

All interfund balances are anticipated to be repaid within one year.

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property, public utility property and tangible personal (used in business) property located in the District. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2009 represent the collection of calendar year 2008 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2009 were levied after April 1, 2008, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2008, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property taxes received in calendar year 2009 represent the collection of calendar year 2009 kaxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2009 represent the collection of calendar year 2008 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2009 secame a lien on December 31, 2007, were levied after April 1, 2008, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

Tangible personal property tax revenues received in calendar year 2009 (other than public utility property) represent the collection of calendar year 2009 taxes levied against local and inter-exchange telephone companies. Tangible personal property tax on business inventory, manufacturing machinery and equipment, and furniture and fixtures is no longer levied and collected. The October 2008 tangible personal property tax settlement for general personal property taxes. Tangible personal property taxes received from telephone companies in calendar year 2009 were levied after October 1, 2008, on the value as of December 31, 2008. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or 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. Tangible personal property taxes paid by April 30 are usually received by the District prior to June 30.

The District receives property taxes from Ashland, Holmes, Richland and Knox Counties. The County Auditors periodically advance to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the Counties by June 30, 2009, are available to finance fiscal year 2009 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2009 was \$1,226,424 in the general fund and \$23,881 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). These amounts are recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2008 was \$862,959 in the general fund and \$18,706 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property and tangible personal property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2009 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reported as revenue at fiscal year end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to unearned revenue.

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

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

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

	2008 Second Half Collections		2009 First Half Collections		
	 Amount	Percent	 Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/residential					
and other real estate	\$ 136,645,470	84.59	\$ 146,160,960	86.36	
Public utility personal	18,902,920	11.70	18,834,570	11.13	
Tangible personal property	 5,992,238	3.71	 4,254,807	2.51	
Total	\$ 161,540,628	100.00	\$ 169,250,337	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$40.83		\$40.43		

NOTE 7- INCOME TAXES

The District levies a voted tax of 1.25 percent for general operations on the income of residents and of estates. Employers of residents are required to withhold income tax on compensation and remit the tax to the State. Taxpayers are required to file an annual return. The State makes quarterly distributions to the District after withholding amounts for administrative fees and estimated refunds. During fiscal year 2009, \$1,551,652 of income tax revenue was credited to the general fund.

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2009 consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees), intergovernmental grants and entitlements and accrued interest. 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 receivables reported on the statement of net assets follows:

Governmental activities:

Taxes:	
Property	\$ 4,613,777
Income	533,487
Accounts	1,353
Intergovernmental	215,226
Accrued interest	 30,291
Total	\$ 5,394,134

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

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance June 30, 2008	Additions	<u>Deductions</u>	Balance June 30, 2009
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 78,472	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 78,472
Construction in progress		546,530		546,530
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	78,472	546,530		625,002
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	5,401,154	489,413	-	5,890,567
Furniture and equipment	1,850,665	121,234	(139,408)	1,832,491
Vehicles	1,341,648	155,400	(80,840)	1,416,208
Total capital assets, being depreciated	8,593,467	766,047	(220,248)	9,139,266
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	(3,807,197)	(80,504)	-	(3,887,701)
Furniture and equipment	(1,052,684)	(100,885)	31,349	(1,122,220)
Vehicles	(779,936)	(112,603)	72,755	(819,784)
Total accumulated depreciation	(5,639,817)	(293,992)	104,104	(5,829,705)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 3,032,122	\$ 1,018,585	\$ (116,144)	\$ 3,934,563

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 89,740
Vocational	1,497
Support services:	
Pupil	481
Instructional staff	1,910
Administration	3,055
Fiscal	251
Operations and maintenance	34,165
Pupil transportation	105,692
Extracurricular activities	55,456
Food service operations	1,745
Total depreciation expense	\$ 293,992

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

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

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

Capital assets consisting of equipment have been capitalized in the amount of \$42,378. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. A corresponding liability is recorded in the government-wide financial statements. Principal payments in fiscal year 2009 totaled \$12,134 paid by the general fund. In addition to the amount of principal retired, the District also traded in leases with principal balances of \$10,027, which is included in general fund expenditures.

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

Fiscal Year	
Ending June 30,	 Amount
2010	\$ 7,156
2011	6,594
2012	 3,281
Total minimum lease payment	17,031
Less: amount representing interest	 (1,962)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$ 15,069

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Ou	Balance Itstanding e 30, 2008	Additions	Re	eductions		Balance Outstanding ne 30, 2009	Ι	mounts Due in ne Year
	<u>5 un</u>	<u>c 30, 2000</u>	 <u>ridditions</u>			<u></u>	<u>ne 30, 2007</u>	0	<u>ile i cui</u>
Capital lease obligation	\$	37,230	\$ -	\$	(22,161)	\$	15,069	\$	5,940
OASBO pool loan		-	929,346		-		929,346		59,000
Compensated absences	1	1,210,552	 314,133		(26,225)		1,498,460		204,588
Total governmental activities	\$ 1	1,247,782	\$ 1,243,479	\$	(48,386)	\$	2,442,875	\$ 2	269,528

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

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

In October 2008, the Board of Education authorized the District to issue a loan through the OASBO Expanded Asset Pooled Financing Program for an amount not to exceed \$1,201,000. This financing will be used to pay for the District's HB264 program which includes stadium lighting, boiler replacement, building automation systems and lighting upgrades. In November 2008, the contract for the project was awarded to H.E.A.T. Total Facility Solutions, Inc. of Worthington, Ohio in the sum not to exceed \$1,023,000. The loan is scheduled to run through December 1, 2023 and has an interest rate of 4.30%. The loan liability is reflected in the fund which received the proceeds. The loan will be repaid from the general fund. As of June 30, 2009, only \$929,346 of the available amount has been received. The District may request additional funding based on project needs. An amortization schedule will not be provided until the amount needed to complete the project is finalized.

The capital leases will be paid from the general fund. See Note 10 for further information.

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund which the employee's salaries are paid which, for the District is primarily the general fund, and the following nonmajor governmental funds: IDEA Part B grants, Title I, improving teacher quality and the food service fund.

B. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2009, are a voted debt margin of \$14,810,224 and an unvoted debt margin of \$164,558.

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Comprehensive

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. Effective August 2006, the District joined the Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority (SORSA) to insure for risks of loss. The District has a comprehensive property and casualty policy, limit is \$39,855,496 aggregate. The deductible is \$250 per incident on property and \$250 per incident on equipment. The District's vehicle insurance policy limit is \$6,000,000 liability/property and \$5,000 medical with a \$250 collision deductible. All Board members, administrators and employees are covered under a District liability policy. The limits of this coverage are \$6,000,000 per occurrence and \$8,000,000 per aggregate. Settlements have not exceeded coverage in any of the last three years. There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

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

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

B. Fidelity Bond

The Board President, Superintendent and Treasurer have a \$50,000 position bond. The Treasurer is covered under an additional surety bond in the amount of \$25,000. All other school employees who are responsible for handling funds are covered by a \$50,000 fidelity bond.

C. Workers' Compensation

The District pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. The District is a member of the Ohio School Board Association Group Rating System. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs. The group presently consists of over 350 school districts.

D. Employee Health Insurance

The District is self insured for its medical/surgical, dental and vision insurance programs, providing our classified staff with one medical plan and our certified staff one medical plan. Premiums are paid into the self-insurance fund and are available to pay claims and administrative costs. A stop-loss insurance contract with a private insurance carrier covers specific liability claims in excess of \$50,000. Aggregate stop-loss claims are covered based on the aggregate stop-loss factor, times total plan population, times twelve months. The Boards share of the monthly premium follows:

	 Single	Family
Certified Plan	\$ 485.32	\$ 1,118.58
Classified Plan	463.02	1,049.86

The claims liability of \$115,258 reported in the internal service fund at June 30, 2009 is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrator and the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues", as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, "<u>Risk Financing Omnibus</u>", which requires that a liability for unpaid claim costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred, but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims. Changes in claims activity for the past two fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal	Balance at	Current Year	Claim	Balance at	
Year	<u>Beginning of Year</u>	<u>Claims</u>	Payments	End of Year	
2009	\$ 130,173	\$ 1,238,090	\$ (1,253,005)	\$ 115,258	
2008	148,088	1,323,300	(1,341,215)	130,173	

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

NOTE 13 - PENSION PLANS

A. School Employees Retirement System

Plan Description - The District contributes to the School Employees Retirement System (SERS), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. SERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code. SERS issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the School Employees Retirement System, 300 East Broad Street, Suite 100, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3746. It is also posted on the SERS' Ohio website, <u>www.ohsers.org</u>, under *Forms and Publications*.

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The current District rate is 14 percent of annual covered payroll. A portion of the District's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits. For fiscal year 2009, 9.09 percent of annual covered salary was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to a statutory maximum amount of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. Chapter 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. The District's required contributions for pension obligations to SERS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were \$140,899, \$136,992 and \$142,908 respectively; 50.99 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2009 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2008 and 2007.

State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

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

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

NOTE 13 - PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

Funding Policy - For fiscal year 2009, plan members were required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salaries. The District was required to contribute 14 percent; 13 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. Contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board, upon recommendations of its consulting actuary, not to exceed statutory maximum rates of 10 percent for members and 14 percent for employers. Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions.

The District's required contributions for pension obligations to STRS Ohio for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were \$725,418, \$725,625 and \$718,606, respectively; 83.21 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 \$3,736 made by the District and \$11,038 made by the plan members.

B. Social Security System

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

NOTE 14 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. School Employees Retirement System

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required benefits, the Retirement Board allocates the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund. The Health Care Fund was established and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 105(e). 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, the actuarially determined amount was \$35,800.

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

NOTE 14 - 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 District's contributions for health care (including surcharge) for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$94,483, \$91,366 and \$76,445, respectively; 50.99 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2009 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2008 and 2007.

The Retirement Board, acting with advice of the actuary, allocates a portion of the employer contribution to the Medicare B Fund. For fiscal year 2009, this actuarially required allocation was 0.75 percent of covered payroll. The District's contributions for Medicare Part B for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$11,625, \$9,871 and \$9,718 respectively; 50.99 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2009 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2008 and 2007.

B. State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Plan Description - The District contributes to the cost sharing, multiple employer defined benefit Health Plan (the "Plan") administered by the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio) for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS Ohio. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. The Plan is included in the report of STRS Ohio which may be obtained by visiting 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 2009, STRS Ohio allocated employer contributions equal to 1 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Stabilization Fund. The District's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$55,801, \$55,817 and \$55,277, respectively; 83.21 percent has been contributed for fiscal year 2009 and 100 percent for fiscal years 2008 and 2007.

NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts and disbursements.

The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance - budget and actual (non-GAAP budgetary basis) presented for the general fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

- (a) Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);
- (b) Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);

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

NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

- (c) In order to determine compliance with Ohio law, and to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, total outstanding encumbrances (budget basis) are recorded as the equivalent of an expenditure, as opposed to a reservation of fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis); and,
- (d) Advance-in and advances-out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).

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

	Ge	eneral fund
Budget basis	\$	170,459
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		328,736
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(286,175)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(26,057)
Adjustment for encumbrances		58,066

Net Change in Fund Balance

GAAP basis NOTE 16 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

245,029

B. Litigation

The District is involved in no material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant.

NOTE 17 - STATUTORY RESERVES

The District is required by State law to set-aside certain general fund revenue amounts, as defined by statute, into various reserves. These reserves are calculated and presented on a cash basis. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, the reserve activity was as follows:

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

NOTE 17 - STATUTORY RESERVES - (Continued)

	Textbooks/ Instructional <u>Materials</u>	Capital <u>Acquisition</u>		
Set-aside balance as of June 30, 2008 Current year set-aside requirement Current year offsets Qualifying disbursements Total	$\begin{array}{c} \$ & (920,673) \\ & 198,387 \\ \hline & (434,552) \\ \$ & (1,156,838) \end{array}$	\$ - 198,387 (124,059) (220,688) <u>\$ (146,360</u>)		
Balance carried forward to FY 2010	\$ (1,156,838)	<u>\$</u>		

The District had qualifying disbursements during the year that reduced the set-aside amounts below zero for the textbooks/instructional materials reserve. These extra amounts may be used to reduce the set-aside requirement for future years. The negative amount is therefore presented as being carried forward to the next fiscal year. The capital acquisition reserve had current year offsets (not debt related) and qualifying disbursements in excess of current year set-aside requirement. These may not be carried forward.

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

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

Amounts restricted for school bus purchases	\$ 12,035
Total restricted assets	\$ 12,035

NOTE 18 - CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

The District had the following outstanding contractual commitments related to building construction at fiscal year end:

Vendor	ContractAmountAmountPaid			Amount Outstanding		
H.E.A.T. Total Facility Solutions LEPI Enterprises D.B. Johnsen Company	\$	985,931 5,964 6,390	\$	768,139 - -	\$	217,792 5,964 6,390
Total	\$	998,285	\$	768,139	\$	230,146

Loudonville-Perrysville Exempted Village School District Ashland County

Schedule of Federal Awards Receipts and Expenditures 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	Disbursements	Non-Cash Disbursements
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed through Ohio Department of Education:						
Nutrition Cluster						
National School Breakfast Program	05PU	10.553	35,560		35,560	
National School Lunch Program	LLP4	10.555	149,270	55,171	149,270	55,171
Summer Food Program	NA	10.559	570		570	
Total Nutrition Cluster	1111	10.557	185,400	55,171	185,400	55,171
			,		,	
Total United States Department of Agriculture			185,400	55,171	185,400	55,171
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION						
Passed through Ohio Department of Education						
Special Education Cluster:						
Special Education- Grants to States	6B-SF	84.027	268,732		257,612	
Total Special Education Cluster			268,732	-	257,612	-
Title I	C1S1	84.010	331,813	-	336,127	-
Safe and Drug Free Schools	DRS1	84.186	3,257	-	7,504	-
State Grants for Innovative Programs	C2S1	84.298	903	-	2,021	-
Education Technology State Grants	TJS1	84.318	2,916	-	2,956	-
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	TRS1	84.367	63,463	-	64,343	
Total United States Department of Education			671,084	-	670,563	-
Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$ 856,484	\$ 55,171	\$ 855,963	\$ 55,171

NA = Pass through entity number could not be located. See Notes to the Schedule of Federal Awards Receipts and Expenditures.

Loudonville-Perrysville Exempted Village School District Notes to Schedule of Federal Awards Receipts and Expenditures

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

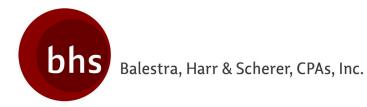
NOTE A - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE B -FOOD DISTRIBUTIONS

Reimbursement monies are commingled with local receipts and state grants. It is assumed federal moneys are expended first.

Food Distribution Program nonmonetary assistance is not part of the Nutrition Cluster; however, it is reported in the schedule of expenditures of federal awards at the entitlement value of the commodities received and disbursed. At June 30, 2009, the School District had no significant food commodities inventory.



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Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based On an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards*

Loudonville Perrysville Exempted Village School District 210 East Main Street Loudonville, Ohio 44842

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Loudonville Perrysville Exempted Village School District, Ashland County, Ohio (the School 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 December 4, 2009 in which we noted that the School District implemented GASB Statements No. 49, No. 52, No. 55, No.56. 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 School District's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not to opine on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the School 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 the normal course of 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 School 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 School 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 School 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.

Loudonville Perrysville Exempted Village School District Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the School District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matters that we must report under *Government Auditing Standards* which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2009-001.

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

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

Balistra, Harr & Scherur

Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc. December 4, 2009



Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc.

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

Members of the Board Loudonville-Perrysville Exempted Village School District 210 East Main Street Loudonville, Ohio 44842

Compliance

We have audited the compliance of the Loudonville Perrysville Exempted Village School District (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 program 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 program. 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 Districts compliance based on out 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 of the District's compliance with those requirements.

In our opinion, the District complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that apply to its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2009.

Internal Control Over Compliance

The District's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with 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.

Members of the Board Loudonville Perrysville Exempted Village School District REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH OMB CIRCULAR A-133 Page 2

Internal Control Over Compliance (Continued)

A control deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect noncompliance with a federal program compliance requirement on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity'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 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 the 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 weakness, as defined above.

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

Balistra, Harr & Scherv

Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc. December 4, 2009

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

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

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

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

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

FINDING NUMBER 2009-001

Material Noncompliance

Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.36(A) (4) requires obtaining a reduced amended certificate if the amount of the deficiency will reduce available resources below the current level of appropriation.

The School District received less revenue than estimated in the Lunchroom Fund by \$71,908 and the Title I Fund by \$64,358 at year end. Failure to obtain an amended certificate upon determining actual revenues will be less than the amount estimated could result in the School District spending more money than the fund has to expend.

The Treasurer should monitor all funds to ensure that actual revenues are reasonable with the amount estimated. If a deficiency will reduce the available resources below the current level of appropriation than an amended certificate of estimated resources should be obtained.

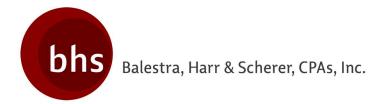
Client Response:

I acknowledge that appropriations exceeded actual revenue in the food service and Title I funds. I will monitor the food service fund more carefully throughout the year and obtain amended certificates as necessary. Each year-end we transfer and/or advance funds from the general fund to the food service fund to cover deficits, so we are aware of shortfalls in food service.

Each year the Board of Education appropriations the full allocation for Title I and we estimate the full allocation as revenue. However, at June 30th we had not spent the teachers' summer pay; nor have we received the cash form ODE to cover the summer pay months of July and August. We did receive the revenues in July and August, and also spent the appropriation in July and August. Therefore, on a GAAP basis, it all makes sense. I used to run SETBAL at the end of each fiscal year and ask the Board to amend appropriations to equal actual expenditures and obtain an amended certificate for the exact amount received; however, this practice is no longer recommended by the Auditor of State's Office. Another solution is to not estimate revenue and not appropriate the July and August revenue/expenditures in the first place. However, appropriations and estimated revenue in this case would not match the allocation or budget in the CCIP. That being said, I will make sure a process is in place for fiscal year-end to avoid appropriations in excess of actual revenue.

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None



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Independent Auditor's Report on Applying Agreed-Upon Procedures

Loudonville Perrysville Exempted Village School District Ashland County 210 East Main St. Loudonville, Ohio 44842

To the Board of Education:

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

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

- 1. We noted the Board adopted an anti-harassment policy at its meeting on
- 2. We read the policy, noting it included the following requirements from the Ohio Rev. Code Section 3313.666(B)
 - 1) A statement prohibiting harassment, intimidation, or bullying of any student on school property or at school-sponsored events;
 - 2) A definition of harassment, intimidation, or bullying that includes the definition in division (A) of Ohio Rev. Code Section 3313.66;
 - 3) A procedure for reporting prohibited incidents;
 - 4) A requirement that school personnel report prohibited incidents of which they are aware to the school principal or other administrator designated by the principal;
 - 5) A requirement that parents or guardians of any student involved in a prohibited incident be notified and, to the extent permitted by section 3319.321 of the Revised Code and the "Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974," 88 Stat. 571, 20 U.S.C. 1232q, as amended, have access to any written reports pertaining to the prohibited incident;

⁵²⁸ South West Street, P.O. Box 687, Piketon, OH 45661 | P:740.289.4131 | F:740.289.3639 | 800 Gallia Street, Suite 38, Portsmouth, OH 45662 | P:740.876.9121 | F:800.210.2573 |

Members of the Board Loudonville Perrysville Exempted Village School District Independent Auditor's Report on Applying Agreed-Upon Procedures Page 2

- 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 and 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.

Balistra, Harr & Scherur

Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc.

December 4, 2009





LOUDONVILLE-PERRYSVILLE EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT

ASHLAND 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 FEBRUARY 16, 2010

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