

Hills seeks to keep course during election season

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near the existing station adjacent to the City Hall. The parking lot west of the police station would be used for the building. The old police station, more than likely, would be transformed to house some of the administrative offices now in the City Hall.

The site now underway, Clark

said, is a "preliminary" plan which is the "first step" in the process of developing a "final" plan. The plan is being developed by the City of Hills and the Hills Planning Commission. The plan is being developed by the City of Hills and the Hills Planning Commission. The plan is being developed by the City of Hills and the Hills Planning Commission.

Educator pleads for tax support

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to improve technology in the schools to allow for computer training. There are 67 different education lobbying groups in Lansing. Factions proposing education issues should unite, Runkel said. Also, the number of school days does not have to be increased from the present 180, but the time should be spent qualitatively. "These changes have to be made politically," Runkel said. "You have to have a network of people supporting them from the local level."

School programs are in jeopardy, because they will be receiving less money, Faxon said. Estimated State Equalized Valuation of homes in 1983-84 will be less than

1982-83. Also, the school A&F formula, which is the money that is given by the state to the districts and is determined by SEV and enrollment figures, will not be sufficient, because enrollments are declining. "EACH SCHOOL" district, except Novi, has experienced a "phenomenal" reduction of enrollment, the likes of which couldn't have been anticipated, said Faxon of the schools in the 15th senatorial district. The SEV in Farmington is high enough that the city does not receive money through the state aid formula. "The school aid formula was never a good idea and the program has become worse, because there is less of an ability to provide equal education possibilities," Faxon said. "Still, averaging for

the poor is an average poor. Since the SEV's are declining some of the programs in the schools have a chance of being "cut the block," Runkel said.

The Farmington school district was \$1 million short in the 1983-84 school year budget. But, the schools did not cut their programs, according to Louis Schulman, Farmington schools superintendent. The district supplemented the budget with surplus monies that were saved from previous years, he said.

lice building feasibility study and note the conceptual design of the building. The study is being completed by the City of Hills and the Hills Planning Commission. The study is being completed by the City of Hills and the Hills Planning Commission.

IN ORDER to offset future deficits, Schulman said, the district may have to look to the state for aid, raise the school millage, or depend on developers who come to the city and then kick in more dollars to the schools through property taxes. "We're fortunate though, because we have good community support, a good tax base and are able to deliver the programs," Schulman said. Faxon said he would draft a proposal that would abolish property tax credits, and let taxpayers pay the differences initially.

acre Spicer property is still one of the city's major projects although it has not received much publicity lately. City officials were recently notified that Farmington Hills did make the first round of priority, only in 1981, 1982 to acquire a \$1.4 million grant from the Michigan Land Trust. City officials requested funding, Faxon said.

"We are still active. We haven't gotten a denial," Faxon said, although he noted that he was in a "wait" phase on the issue of priority. The Hills was placed. But making the cuts doesn't mean the city will get the amount of grant it applied for, Faxon said, because the state has only about \$15 million to do out. Instead, between now and the first of December the city most likely will try to pare down the amount it is requesting. So far, the city paid a \$300,000 purchase order for the gravel and will be paying another \$300,000 payment in March 1984. City officials are waiting to hear about the MLPT grant before forming a committee to work out plans for developing the Spicer land.

THIS CITY'S road paving plan has picked up speed since 1981 when the soil stabilization plan was established. When Farmington Hills first became a city, approximately 40 miles of road were paved, Clark said. In the last three construction seasons, close to 22 miles have been paved, compared to about seven miles before the soil stabilization program. "It is a very economical alternative to a normal paving cross section," said Thomas Blaisell, public services director. "And the structural integrity of the pavement is similar." What happens when a road is paved under this system is that contractors use the existing gravel road instead of tearing it up. Powdered cement is put over the gravel road and a large, roller-type of machine rolls over the mixture spraying water which actually mixes the gravel and powdered cement. The new concrete is ready to go once the machine rolls over it. Then after a couple of days, a layer of asphalt is applied to strengthen the roadway.

Democrats sponsor city candidates

The Farmington Democratic Club is sponsoring candidates' night for the Farmington City Council at 8 p.m. Wednesday at the Botzford Inn on Grand River and Eighth Mile. Running for office are Roger Walker, Ronald Oglesby, Gerald Lynch, William Hartwood and Ralph Yoder. Hartwood and Yoder are incumbents seeking re-election. A third incumbent

has decided not to run for re-election, leaving three seats open. Each candidate will be given up to five minutes to make an opening presentation covering background, qualifications and programs. Questions then will be taken from the floor. All candidates will be given an opportunity to respond to each question.

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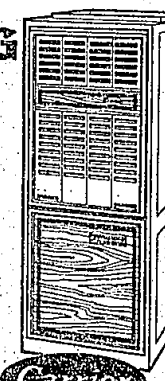
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ANNUAL REPORT FOR CLARENCEVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT As of JUNE 1983 Clarenceville School District of Oakland and Wayne Counties

GENERAL FUND BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	1983	1982
Cash	\$251,480	\$228,000
Investments	-0-	395,000
Receivables	-0-	-0-
Accounts	8,139	8,799
Interest	-0-	2,140
Taxes	257,182	338,159
Due from other Funds	-0-	7,161
Due from other Govt. Units	130,284	85,737
Inventories-at cost	78,065	69,617
Prepaid Expense	44,087	46,685
Deferred Bus Costs	41,053	68,802
Total Assets	\$810,270	\$1,236,640

LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY

LIABILITIES	1983	1982
Accounts Payable	\$ 67,441	\$ 22,239
Salaries Payable	393,627	402,907
Accrued Expenses	93,446	29,253
Due to other Funds	98,032	-0-
Deposits	11,471	11,552
Deferred Revenue	3,000	2,253
Notes Payable	-0-	650,000
Total Liabilities	\$667,017	\$1,117,204
Fund Equity	-0-	-0-
Designated	-0-	33,117
Undesignated	143,253	66,319
Total Liability and Fund Equity	\$810,270	\$1,236,640

GENERAL FUND COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND EQUITY

REVENUES	1983	1982
Local Source	\$5,014,624	\$4,914,759
State Source	807,081	838,810
Intermediate Source	-0-	12,339
Federal Source	124,911	112,895
Total Revenue	\$5,946,616	\$5,878,399
EXPENDITURES	1983	1982
Instructional	\$3,363,701	\$3,356,453
Support Services	2,336,201	2,407,298
Community Services	1,794	52
Capital Outlay	23,227	15,889
Interfund Transfer	70,138	73,210
Other Nonprogram	90,638	6,798
Total Expenditures	\$5,917,899	\$5,859,708
Excess Revenues over Expenditures	\$ 23,817	\$ 19,691
Fund Balance	-0-	-0-
Beginning of Year	110,438	99,755
Fund Equity End of Year	\$ 143,253	\$ 119,436

DEBT RETIREMENT FUND BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	1983	1982
Cash	\$ 19,891	\$ 15,377
Investments	160,000	203,000
Interest Receivable	1,094	1,212
Taxes Receivable	16,949	25,305
Total Assets	\$187,934	\$244,894
LIABILITIES	1983	1982
Accounts Payable	\$ 2,284	-0-
Due to other Funds	-0-	-0-
Total Liabilities	\$ 2,284	-0-
Fund Equity	-0-	-0-
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$184,849	\$244,894
Fund Equity	\$187,934	\$244,894

DEBT RETIREMENT FUND COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUES EXPENDITURES AND FUND BALANCE

REVENUES	1983	1982
Current Property Tax	\$324,248	\$375,705
Interest on Investment	28,031	41,970
Interest on Delinq. Tax	3,484	272
Total Revenue	\$355,763	\$417,947
EXPENDITURES	1983	1982
Bond Principal	\$280,000	\$285,000
Bond Interest	128,128	139,823
Other Paying fees	6,434	2,315
Taxes Refunded	1,246	-0-
Total Expenditures	\$415,808	\$427,138
Excess Revenue over Expenditure	(60,045)	(9,191)
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	244,894	254,085
Fund Balance End of Year	\$184,849	\$244,894

BUILDING AND SITE BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	1983	1982
Cash	\$ 1,552	\$ 17,431
Investments	46,000	300,000
Interest Receivable	-0-	1,479
Account Receivable	177,592	-0-
Due from other Funds	100,000	-0-
Total Assets	\$325,144	\$318,910
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY	1983	1982
Accounts Payable	\$ 8,990	\$ 42,098
Deferred Revenue	175,972	31,312
Total Liabilities	\$184,962	\$ 73,410
FUND EQUITY	1983	1982
Designated for Capital Projects	140,182	245,500
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	\$325,144	\$318,910

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGE IN FUND EQUITY

REVENUE	1983	1982
Local Sources	\$ 38,217	\$ 74,652
Federal Sources	82,247	72,653
Total Revenue	\$120,464	\$147,315
EXPENDITURES	1983	1982
Building Improvements	\$132,191	\$691,087
Energy Conservation	94,458	132,344
Energy Consultant	7,020	10,980
Other	115	-0-
Total Expenditures	\$233,782	\$834,411
Excess Revenue Over (under)	\$105,318	\$(887,096)
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	245,500	\$32,586
Fund Balance End of Year	\$140,182	\$245,500

PHYSICAL ASSETS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Land	1983	1982
Buildings	\$ 1,114,948	\$ 1,114,948
Furniture/Equipment	14,524,934	14,924,934
Vehicles	2,229,437	2,204,509
Total General Fixed Assets	\$18,084,091	\$18,475,563
Outstanding Bonds	\$ 2,845,000	\$ 3,125,000
State Equalized Value	130,116,278	125,235,094
Tax Levy Operating Debt	37,9000	37,7996
Number of Buildings	2,5000	3,0000
Number of Classrooms	165	155
Number of Teachers	103	106
Number of Students	2,170	2,232
Number Adult Educ. F.T.E.	190	150
Pupil Teacher Ratio	23.60	23.62
Teacher Salary	21-1	21-1
Minimum BA	\$14,619	\$14,337
Maximum MA	\$28,809	\$28,254

SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT

The increased revenue came about because of the improved financial condition of the State. This was made possible by the increased income tax and business upturn.

Money generated from the sale of Edgewood Elementary School in 1980, coupled with the \$200,000 for energy conservation work on the buildings. The bulk of the energy conservation money was used to install new heating controls at the high school and junior high plus the installation of thermal panels on the windows of the District.

The District was able to operate on a balanced budget because the State made good on its promise to deliver approved State Aid and also because of careful spending. Salary increases were about 2% which eased the District in weathering the recession.

Certain trends continue in the District which are worth mentioning:

1. Student enrollment continued to decline, but on a slightly less percentage.
2. Local taxpayers continue to bear an ever increasing portion of the school's financial burden.
3. The academic programs continued with no further reduction.
4. Certain athletic programs were eliminated because of lack of participation and finances.

1983-84 has seen the rise of many educational studies and reports designed to bring about school reform. These studies have gained wide media attention and have aroused citizen concern about the quality of education in their schools. The Clarenceville School District is responding to these studies and reports by the formation of a committee made up of citizens, staff, administrators, and members of the Board of Education. This committee will be charged with the responsibility of reviewing the many studies and reports and evaluating the schools in light of the information gained. Their final charge will be to make recommendations for improvement in areas they feel need strengthening.

The reader should be aware that Clarenceville has been consistently reviewing its curriculum and has been implementing many changes before the studies came into being. So I'm fairly comforted that the committee will find that the District is doing many of the things the studies recommend.

Nevertheless, a self-evaluation is very important and recommendations will be made which will no doubt improve the educational opportunity for the children and youth of this District.