South Central Ohio Job and Family Services Ross County Single Audit For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015



Millhuff-Stang, CPA, Inc.

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Board Members South Central Ohio Job and Family Services 475 Western Avenue, Suite B Chillicothe, Ohio 45601

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the South Central Ohio Job and Family Services, Ross County, prepared by Millhuff-Stang, CPA, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015. 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 South Central Ohio Job and Family Services is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

October 25, 2016



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# **Independent Auditor's Report**

Members of the Board South Central Ohio Job and Family Services 475 Western Avenue, Suite B Chillicothe, Ohio 45601

# **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the South Central Ohio Job and Family Services, Ross County, Ohio (the Board), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

# Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

# Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

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# **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 South Central Ohio Job and Family Services, Ross County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

## **Other Matters**

# Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 through 14, the schedule of the Board's proportionate share of net pension liability on page 44, and the schedule of Board contributions on page 45 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

# Supplemental and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements. The budgetary comparison schedules and federal awards expenditures schedule, as required by Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The budgetary comparison schedules and federal awards expenditures schedule are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the budgetary comparison schedules and federal awards expenditures schedule are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

South Central Ohio Job and Family Services Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

# Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated March 25, 2016 on our consideration of the Board's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the Board's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Robyn Roush, CPA, CITP Vice-President/Owner Millhuff-Stang, CPA, Inc.

Chillicothe, Ohio

March 25, 2016

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015 (Unaudited)

The discussion and analysis of the South Central Ohio Job and Family Services' (the Board) financial performance provides an overview and analysis of the Board's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the Board's financial performance as a whole. Readers should also review our notes to the basic financial statements and the financial statements themselves to enhance their understanding of the Board's financial performance. Certain comparative information between the current year and the prior year is required to be presented in the MD&A.

# **Financial Highlights**

- The liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of South Central Ohio Job and Family Services exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of resources at June 30, 2015 by \$4,337,906.
- In total, net position of governmental activities increased by \$459,969 or 9.59 percent.
- Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for \$20,560,673 or 94.01 percent of total revenues.
- The Board had \$21,410,700 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$20,560,673 of these expenses was offset by programs specific charges for services, grants and contributions. General revenues (primarily taxes) of \$1,309,996 were utilized to provide for these programs.
- The Board recognizes five major governmental funds: the Public Assistance Fund, the Child Support Fund, the Children's Services Fund, the Workforce Development Fund and the Help Me Grow Fund. In terms of dollars received and spent, the Public Assistance Fund is significantly larger than all the other funds of the Board. The Public Assistance Fund had \$13,117,632 in revenues and \$14,616,801 in expenditures in fiscal year 2015.

## **Using this Annual Report**

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are presented following the requirements of GASB Statement No. 34, and are organized so the reader can understand South Central Ohio Job and Family Services as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities.

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Board's basic financial statements. The Board's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: the government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements and notes to the basic financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015 (Unaudited)

# Reporting the Board as a Whole

# **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Board's finances, in a manner similar to private-sector business. The statement of net position and statement of activities provide information about the activities of the whole Board, presenting both an aggregate view of the Board's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. These statements include all assets, liabilities, and certain deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the Board's assets, liabilities, and certain deferred inflows of resources with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases and decreases in net position are important because they serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Board as a whole is improving or deteriorating. The cause of this change may be the result of several factors, some financial and some not. Nonfinancial factors include the Board's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required but unfunded programs, and other factors. Ultimately, the Board's goal is to provide services to our citizens, not to generate profits as commercial entities do.

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

In both of the government-wide financial statements, the Board's activities are shown as governmental activities. All of the Board's programs and services are reported here including public assistance, workforce development, children's services and child support enforcement. These services are funded primarily by taxes, charges for services, and intergovernmental revenues including federal and state grants and other shared revenues.

# Reporting the Board's Most Significant Funds

# **Fund Financial Statements**

The analysis of the Board's major funds begins on page 12. Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the Board's major funds. The Board uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the Board's most significant funds. The Board's major governmental funds are the Public Assistance, Child Support, Children's Services, Workforce Development and Help Me Grow Funds.

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objective. The Board, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Board can be divided into one of two categories: governmental and fiduciary funds.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015 (Unaudited)

# Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on current inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term requirements. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash.

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

# Fiduciary Funds

The Board's fiduciary fund is a private purpose trust. The Board's fiduciary fund is reported in separate financial statements. We exclude these activities from the Board's other financial statements because the Board cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The Board is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. Fiduciary funds use the accrual basis of accounting.

## 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.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015 (Unaudited)

# **Government-Wide Financial Analysis**

Recall that the statement of net position provides the perspective of the Board as a whole, showing assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and the difference between them (net position). Table 1 provides a summary of the Board's net position at June 30, 2015 and provides a comparison to June 30, 2014.

Table 1

Net Position at Year End

#### **Governmental Activities** \*Restated 2015 2014 Assets: \$3,508,701 Current and Other Assets \$3,369,103 Capital Assets, net 167,088 214,951 Total Assets 3,675,789 3,584,054 Deferred Outflows of Resources: 690,487 1,014,281 Liabilities: Other Liabilities \$1,588,859 \$1,863,441 Long-Term Liabilities: Due Within One Year 554,208 554,781 Due in More Than One Year: **Net Pension** 6,472,577 6,336,770 Other Amounts 293,866 317,424 Total Liabilities 8,909,510 9,072,416 **Deferred Inflows of Resources:** 118,466 Net Position: Net Investment in Capital Assets 162,417 202,928 Restricted 1,148,117 645,480 Unrestricted (Deficit) (5.648.440)(5.646.283)(\$4,797,875) Total Net Position (\$4,337,906)

<sup>\*</sup> See Note 3 to the basic financial statemetrs.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015 (Unaudited)

During 2015, the Board adopted GASB Statement No. 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 27", which significantly revises accounting for pension costs and liabilities. For reasons discussed below, many end users of these financial statements will gain a clearer understanding of the Board's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and the net pension liability to the reported net pension and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension. Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. When accounting for pension costs, GASB Statement No. 27 focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability*. GASB Statement No. 68 takes an earnings approach to pension accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension systems and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

Under the new standards required by GASB Statement No. 68, the net pension liability equals the Board's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

- 1. Present value of estimated future pension benefits attributable to active and inactive employees' past service
- 2. Minus plan assets available to pay these benefits

GASB notes that pension obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this pension promise is a present obligation of the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the Board is not the responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of this liability. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the pension system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension system as against the public employer. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to law. The pension system is responsible for the administration of the plan.

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability. As explained above, changes in pension benefits, contribution rates and return on investments affect the balance of the net pension liability, but are outside the control of the local government. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required pension payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension is satisfied, this liability is separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, the Board's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense for their proportionate share of each plan's *change* in net pension liability not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015 (Unaudited)

As a result of implementing GASB Statement No. 68, the Board is reporting a net pension liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to pension on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position of June 30, 2014, from \$848,408 to a deficit of \$4,797,875.

Current and other assets increased \$139,598 or 4.14 percent from fiscal year 2014 due to an increase in intergovernmental receivable, which was partially offset by a decrease in cash and cash equivalents.

Capital assets decreased by \$47,863 or 22.27 percent during fiscal year 2015 due to the disposal of a few copiers and current year depreciation, which was partially offset by additions.

Current (other) liabilities decreased by \$274,582 or 14.74 percent due primarily to a decrease in unearned revenues.

Long-term liabilities increased by \$111,676 or 1.55 percent due primarily to an increase in net pension liability.

Net position of \$162,417 is related to net investment in capital assets. The Board used these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Board's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets themselves cannot be used to pay these liabilities.

The net position of \$1,148,117 is restricted. Restricted net position is subject to external restrictions on how it may be used.

The remaining deficit of \$5,648,440 is unrestricted net position. Unrestricted net position represents resources that may be used to meet the Board's ongoing obligations to its creditors.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015 (Unaudited)

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal year 2015 and provides a comparison to fiscal year 2014.

Table 2

Changes in Net Position

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>		
	2015	2014	
Revenues:			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services and Sales	\$1,079,075	\$538,599	
Operating Grants and Contributions	19,481,598	17,262,251	
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	739,886	957,555	
Grants & Entitlements Not Restricted	230,990	0	
Refunds	45,442	54,302	
Miscellaneous	293,678	891,585	
Total Revenues	21,870,669	19,704,292	
Expenses:			
Program Expenses:			
Public Assistance	14,615,192	14,105,883	
Child Support	2,102,517	1,975,292	
Children's Services	3,799,240	2,938,640	
Workforce Development	704,380	777,289	
Help Me Grow	188,421	145,448	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	950	1,706	
Total Expenses	21,410,700	19,944,258	
Change in Net Position	459,969	(239,966)	
Net Position - Beginning of Year, Restated	(4,797,875)	n/a	
Net Position - End of Year	(\$4,337,906)	(\$4,797,875)	

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015 (Unaudited)

The information necessary to restate the 2014 pension expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 is not available. Therefore, 2014 functional expenses still include pension expense of \$690,487 computed under GASB Statement No. 27. GASB Statement No. 27 required recognizing pension expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB Statement No. 68, pension expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of pension expense. Under GASB Statement No. 68, the 2015 statements report pension expense of \$597,717. Consequently, in order to compare 2015 total program expenses to 2014, the following adjustments are needed:

\$21,410,700
(597,717)
667,238
21,480,221
19,944,258
\$1,535,963

The most significant program expenses for the Board are Public Assistance, Children's Services, and Child Support. These programs account for 95.82 percent of the total governmental activities. Public Assistance, which accounts for 68.26 percent of the total, represents costs associated with providing public assistance to general relief recipients and to pay their providers of medical assistance and certain public social services. Children's Services, which represents 17.74 percent of the total, represent costs associated with providing foster care and other services for neglected, battered and abused children. Child Support, which represents 9.82 percent of the total, represents costs associated with providing reimbursements of expenditures for child support enforcement operations.

The Board had program revenue of \$20,560,673, and general revenue of \$1,309,996.

The total expenses for governmental activities were \$21,410,700.

## **Governmental Activities**

The Board is heavily dependent on intergovernmental revenue and, like most Ohio governments, is hampered by a lack of revenue growth. Property taxes made up 3.38 percent and intergovernmental revenue made up 90.13 percent of the total revenue for the governmental activities in fiscal year 2015.

Public Assistance accounts for 68.26 percent of governmental activities program expenses. The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and charges for services and grants offsetting those services.

Table 3 shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services for fiscal year 2015 and provides a comparison to fiscal year 2014. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue, miscellaneous revenue, and other general revenues.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015 (Unaudited)

	Table 3	3					
Net Cost of Governmental Activities							
	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services			
	2015	2015	2014	2014			
Program Expenses:							
Public Assistance	\$14,615,192	\$1,543,002	\$14,105,883	\$2,507,634			
Child Support	2,102,517	(618,107)	1,975,292	(325,804)			
Children's Services	3,799,240	219,343	2,938,640	494,956			
Workforce Development	704,380	(344,700)	777,289	(496,168)			
Help Me Grow	188,421	49,539	145,448	(38,916)			
Interest and Fiscal Charges	950	950	1,706	1,706			
Total Expenses	\$21,410,700	\$850,027	\$19,944,258	\$2,143,408			

It should be noted that 96.03 percent of the costs of services for governmental activities are derived from program revenues including charges for services and operating grants and other contributions. \$1,543,002 in net cost of services for Public Assistance demonstrates the costs of services that are not supported from the state and federal grant resources. For 2015, the net cost of providing these services for Public Assistance was only 10.56 percent of the total cost.

# The Board's Funds

The Board's governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting (See Note 2 for discussion of significant accounting policies). All governmental funds had total revenues and other financing sources of \$23,566,582 and expenditures and other financing uses of \$23,139,162.

The fund balances of the total governmental funds increased by \$427,420 or 33.36 percent. The increase in fund balance for the year was most significant in the Child Support Fund, which increased \$226,235 or 32.89 percent, which was the result of revenues continuing to outpace expenditures.

# **Budget Highlights**

The Board's budget is reflected in the Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances.

During fiscal year 2015, the Board amended its budget to reflect changing circumstances. The budgeted receipts and disbursements are prepared on a program-based budget technique that is designed to control program budgets while providing administrators and supervisors flexibility for program management.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015 (Unaudited)

For the Public Assistance Fund, the final budget basis revenue was \$13,860,664, representing an increase of \$1,122,544 from the original budget revenues of \$12,738,120. The final budget reflected a 8.81 percent increase from the original budgeted amount. The final budget basis expenditures were \$16,188,521 representing an increase of \$1,382,020 from the original budget basis expenditures of \$14,806,501. The final budget reflected a 9.33 percent increase from the original budgeted amount. There was a 7.35 percent positive variance in actual expenditures as compared to the final budget.

For the Child Support Fund, the final budget basis revenue was \$2,159,121, representing a decrease of \$19,049 from the original budget revenues of \$2,178,170. The final budget reflected a 0.87 percent decrease from the original budgeted amount. The final budget basis expenditures were \$1,889,196 representing an increase of \$28,221 from the original budget basis expenditures of \$1,860,975. The final budget reflected a 1.52 percent increase from the original budgeted amount. There was a 16.97 percent positive variance in actual expenditures as compared to the final budget.

For the Children's Services Fund, the final budget basis revenue was \$4,370,898, representing an increase of \$236,269 from the original budget revenues of \$4,134,629. The final budget reflected a 5.71 percent increase from the original budgeted amount. The final budget basis expenditures were \$4,086,703 representing an increase of \$1,059,633 from the original budget basis expenditures of \$3,027,070. The final budget reflected a 35.01 percent increase from the original budgeted amount. There was a 7.14 percent positive variance in actual expenditures as compared to the final budget.

For the Workforce Development Fund, the final budget basis revenue was \$1,450,712, representing a decrease of \$509,572 from the original budget revenues of \$1,960,284. The final budget reflected a 25.99 percent decrease from the original budgeted amount. The final budget basis expenditures were \$925,966 representing a decrease of \$355,617 from the original budget basis expenditures of \$1,281,583. The final budget reflected a 27.75 percent decrease from the original budgeted amount. There was a 36.36 percent positive variance in actual expenditures as compared to the final budget.

For the Help Me Grow Fund, the final budget basis revenue was \$160,556, representing a decrease of \$3,146 from the original budget revenues of \$163,702. The final budget reflected a 1.92 percent decrease from the original budgeted amount. The final budget basis expenditures were \$153,367 representing a decrease of \$10,335 from the original budget basis expenditures of \$163,702. The final budget reflected a 6.31 percent decrease from the original budgeted amount. There was a 8.39 percent positive variance in actual expenditures as compared to the final budget.

# **Capital Assets and Debt Administration**

# **Capital Assets**

At the end of fiscal year 2015, the Board had \$623,526 invested in furniture, fixtures, and equipment, and vehicles. That total carries an accumulated depreciation of \$456,438. Table 4 shows June 30, 2015 balances and provides a comparison to June 30, 2014.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015 (Unaudited)

Table 4

Capital Assets & Accumulated Depreciation at Year End

	Governmental	Activities
	2015	*Restated 2014
Depreciable Capital Assets:		
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	\$444,490	\$603,555
Vehicles	179,036	163,553
Total Capital Assets	623,526	767,108
Less Accumulated Depreciation:		
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	337,431	435,770
Vehicles	119,007	116,387
Total Accumulated Depreciation	456,438	552,157
Capital Assets, Net	\$167,088	\$214,951

<sup>\*</sup>See Note 7 of the basic financial statements for additional information of the restatement of balances.

More detailed information pertaining to the Board's capital asset activity can be found in the notes to the basic financial statements.

# **Debt Administration**

At June 30, 2015, the Board had no general obligation debt outstanding.

## **Current Issues**

The Vinton County Commissioners placed a 1.5 mill human services levy combined for senior and child welfare activities on the ballot in May 2015 and it failed. They plan to place it back on the ballot in May 2016. The Board would share the tax revenue with the Vinton County Senior Citizens agency and only the amount for child welfare would be seen on our records.

## **Contacting the Board's Financial Management**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the Board's finances and to show the Board's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, contact Paula Ogan, Fiscal Supervisor at South Central Ohio Job and Family Services, 475 Western Avenue, Suite B, P.O. Box 469, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2015

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$2,300,286
Materials and Supplies Inventory	37,064
Intergovernmental Receivable	1,124,018
Prepaid Items	47,333
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	167,088
Total Assets	3,675,789
Deferred Outlfows of Resources:	1,014,281
Liabilities:	
Accrued Wages and Benefits	313,035
Contracts Payable	1,008,484
Intergovernmental Payable	267,340
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due within One Year	554,208
Due in More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability	6,472,577
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	293,866
Total Liabilities	8,909,510
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources:</u>	118,466
Net Position:	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	162,417
Restricted for:	•
Other Purposes	1,148,117
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(5,648,440)
Total Net Position	(\$4,337,906)

Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

		Program	Revenue	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:				
Public Assistance	\$14,615,192	\$698,403	\$12,373,787	(1,543,002)
Child Support	2,102,517	346,413	2,374,211	618,107
Children's Services	3,799,240	34,259	3,545,638	(219,343)
Workforce Development	704,380	0	1,049,080	344,700
Help Me Grow	188,421	0	138,882	(49,539)
Debt Service:				
Interest and Fiscal Charges	950	0	0	(950)
Total Governmental Activities	\$21,410,700	\$1,079,075	\$19,481,598	(850,027)
	General Revenue:			
	Property Taxes Levied	d for Children's Servi	ces	739,886
	Unrestricted Grant and			230,990
	Refunds			45,442
	Miscellaneous			293,678
	Total General Revenu	e		1,309,996
	Change in Net Positio	n		459,969
	Net Position Beginnin	g of Year, As Restate	d (See Note 3)	(4,797,875)
	Net Position End of Y	ear		(\$4,337,906)

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2015

Assets: Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Materials and Supplies Inventory	Public Assistance \$493,313 37,064	Child Support \$1,176,115 0	Children's Services \$499,026 0	Workforce Development \$70,438	Help Me Grow \$61,394 0	Total Governmental Funds \$2,300,286 37,064
Interfund Receivable	324,858	0	265	0	0	325,123
Intergovernmental Receivable	344,411	104,581	675,026	0	0	1,124,018
Prepaid Items	47,333	0	0	0	0	47,333
Total Assets	\$1,246,979	\$1,280,696	\$1,174,317	\$70,438	\$61,394	\$3,833,824
Liabilities:						
Accrued Wages and Benefits	274,358	38,677	0	0	0	313,035
Contracts Payable	520,025	21,806	418,737	0	47,916	1,008,484
Interfund Payable	265	216,871	10,228	97,759	0	325,123
Intergovernmental Payable	46,946	89,239	16,017	115,138	0	267,340
Total Liabilities	841,594	366,593	444,982	212,897	47,916	1,913,982
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	0	0	211,092	0	0	211,092
Fund Balances:						
Nonspendable	84,397	0	0	0	0	84,397
Restricted for: Pubic Assistance	320,988	0	0	0	0	320,988
Child Support	320,988	914,103	0	0	0	914,103
Children's Services	0	0	518,243	0	0	518,243
Help Me Grow	0	0	0	0	13,478	13,478
Unassigned (Deficit)	0	0	0	(142,459)	0	(142,459)
, ,	407.007	011100			12.150	
Total Fund Balances	405,385	914,103	518,243	(142,459)	13,478	1,708,750
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$1,246,979	\$1,280,696	\$1,174,317	\$70,438	\$61,394	\$3,833,824

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities June 30, 2015

<b>Total Governmental Funds Balances</b>		\$1,708,750
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds		167,088
Some of the Board's receivables will be collected after fiscal year-end, but not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds. These receivables consist of		
Intergovernmental		211,092
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. These liabilities consist of	(4.571)	
Capital leases Compensated absences	(4,671) (843,403)	
Total liabilities not reported in funds		(848,074)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds:		
Deferred Outlows - Pension	1,014,281	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(118,466)	
Net Pension Liability	(6,472,577)	
Total		(5,576,762)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		(\$4,337,906)

SOUTH CENTRAL OHIO JOB AND FAMILY SERVICES
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Public Assistance	Child Support	Children's Services	Workforce Development	Help Me Grow	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:	4.0	**		40		
Property Taxes	\$0	\$0	\$739,886	\$0	\$0	\$739,886
Intergovernmental	12,373,787	2,374,211	3,789,868	1,049,080	138,882	19,725,828
Charges for Services	698,403	346,413	34,259	0	0	1,079,075
Refunds Miscellaneous	45,442	0 81,627	0	0	0	45,442
Miscellaneous	0	81,627	212,051		0	293,678
Total Revenues	13,117,632	2,802,251	4,776,064	1,049,080	138,882	21,883,909
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Public Assistance	14,608,499	0	0	0	0	14,608,499
Child Support	0	2,147,647	0	0	0	2,147,647
Children's Services	0	0	3,799,240	0	0	3,799,240
Workforce Development	0	0	0	704,380	0	704,380
Help Me Grow	0	0	0	0	188,421	188,421
Debt Service:						
Principal Retirement	7,352	0	0	0	0	7,352
Interest and Fiscal Charges	950	0	0	0	0	950
Total Expenditures	14,616,801	2,147,647	3,799,240	704,380	188,421	21,456,489
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(1,499,169)	654,604	976,824	344,700	(49,539)	427,420
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfers In	1,682,673	0	0	0	0	1,682,673
Transfers Out	0	(428,369)	(897,600)	(356,704)	0	(1,682,673)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	1,682,673	(428,369)	(897,600)	(356,704)	0	0
Net Change in Fund Balance	183,504	226,235	79,224	(12,004)	(49,539)	427,420
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year-Restated See Note 3	221,881	687,868	439,019	(130,455)	63,017	1,281,330
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$405,385	\$914,103	\$518,243	(\$142,459)	\$13,478	\$1,708,750

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, 2015

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$427,420
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statemen of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlay in the current period.	(35,221)
Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds ar received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal.	(12,642)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financia resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. These revenues consist of Intergovernmental	(13,240)
Repayment of capital leases is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position	7,352
Some items reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of currer financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmenta funds. These activities consist of:  Compensated absences	16,779
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmenta funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.	667,238
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities	(597,717)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$459,969

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Fund June 30, 2015

Assates	Private Purpose Trust
Assets: Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Investments	\$42,686 266,082
Total Assets	\$308,768
<u>Liabilities:</u>	
Total Liabilities	0
Net Position: Held in Trust for Other Individuals and Organizations	308,768
Total Net Position	\$308,768

# Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Private Purpose Trust
Additions: Interest	\$532
Total Additions	532
<b>Deductions:</b> Payments in Accordance with Trust Agreements	0
Change in Net Position	532
Net Position at Beginning of Year	308,236
Net Position at End of Year	\$308,768

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

## **NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF ENTITY**

South Central Ohio Job and Family Services (the Board), was established as a Joint County Department of Job and Family Services by and for the Board of County Commissioners of three counties. The member counties are Hocking, Ross and Vinton. Three Commissioners from each member county for a total of nine commissioners serve on the Board. The Board commenced operations on January 1, 2013. The purpose of exercising all powers granted to the Joint County Department of Job and Family Services pursuant to Chapter 329 of the Ohio Revised Code with the purpose of coordinating their powers and duties as provided by the Ohio Revised Code for county administration and operation to better serve and for the benefit of those persons who are seeking services from a county department of job and family services, including but not limited to, income maintenance programs (food stamps, Medicaid, cash assistance), child welfare, child support enforcement, and workforce development who reside within the member counties.

# Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the Board consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the Board. For South Central Ohio Job and Family Services this is the general operations.

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

The Board has two organizations for which they serve as administrative agent. The Area 20/21 Workforce Investment Board and the Ross County Family and Children First Council are legally separate entities for which the Board serves as the administrative agent. The Board provides administrative and operational services to assist these organizations in accomplishing their intended purposes. Ross County serves as the fiscal agent for the Area 20/21 Workforce Investment Board and the Ross County Family and Children First Council. Accordingly these organizations are presented as agency funds within the Ross County financial statements.

Management believes that the financial statements included in this report represent all of the financial activity of the Board over which the Board has the ability to exercise direct operating control.

# NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Board have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The most significant of the Board's accounting policies are described below.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

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

## A. Basis of Presentation

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

**Government-Wide Financial Statements** - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the Board as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds.

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

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

# **B.** Fund Accounting

The Board 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 two categories of funds: governmental and fiduciary.

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

**Public Assistance Fund** – This fund accounts for various Federal and State grants that are used to provide public assistance to general relief recipients and to pay their providers of medical assistance and certain public social services.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

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

**Child Support Fund** – This fund accounts for poundage fees that are restricted for use by state statute and Title IV-D grants that reimburse expenditures for child support enforcement operations.

**Children's Services Fund** – This fund accounts for a county-wide tax levy in Ross County and various state and federal monies to be used for providing foster care and other services for neglected, battered and abused children.

**Workforce Development Fund** – This fund accounts for a grant received from the U.S. Department of Labor to strengthen the local workforce by providing training services to employed adults, youth and dislocated workers.

**Help Me Grow Fund** - This fund accounts for administrative costs for the program administration of a contract with the Health District.

**Fiduciary Funds** - Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. 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 Board under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the Board's own programs. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations.

The Board's fiduciary fund is a private-purpose trust fund. The Board's private-purpose trust fund is established to account for assets that were set up as trust for Children's Services.

## C. Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements - The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, liabilities, and certain deferred inflows/outflows of resources associated with the operation of the Board are included on the statement of net position.

**Fund Financial Statements** - All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, current liabilities, and certain deferred inflows of resources 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.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

# 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. Fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred inflows/outflows of resources, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

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

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

Under the modified accrual basis, revenue sources considered to be both measurable and available at year-end include grants.

**Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources** - In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the Board, deferred outflows of resources include a deferral related to pension reported in the government-wide statement of net position. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension are explained in Note 9.

In addition to the liabilities, the statement of net position and balance sheet report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the Board, deferred inflows of resources include deferral related to pension and unavailable revenues. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds Balance Sheet, and represents receivables that will not be collected within the available period. For the Board, unavailable revenue includes property taxes and grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as inflows of resources in the period the amounts became available. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension are reported on the government-wide statement of net position (see Note 9).

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

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

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

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

# E. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

The Ross County Treasurer is the custodian of the Board's cash. The Board's assets are held in the Ross County's cash and investment pool and are valued at the County Treasurer's reported carrying amount.

During 2015, the Board's investments were limited to Federal Securities and money market funds. Except for non-participating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices.

# F. Inventory

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

On fund financial statements, inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. The cost of inventory items is recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds when used.

# G. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2015, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which services are consumed.

# H. Capital Assets

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 Board maintains a capitalization threshold of five thousand dollars. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

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

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

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Leasehold Improvements	3-20 years
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	3-20 years
Vehicles	3-20 years
Capitalized Leases	3-20 years

## I. Interfund Balances

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

# J. Compensated Absences

The Board reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences" as interpreted by Interpretation No. 6 of the GASB, "Recognition and Measurement of Certain Liabilities and Expenditures in Governmental Fund Financial Statements."

Vacation and compensatory time 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 vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those employees for whom it is probable will become eligible to receive payment in the future. The Board has determined that employees with the Board for ten or more years are probable to receive payment in the future. The liability is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at year end.

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

For governmental funds, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures as payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded as "matured compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employee will be paid. The Board reported no matured compensated absences payable as of June 30, 2015.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

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

# K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

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

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

## L. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension plan and additions to/deductions from its fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension system. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension system reports investments at fair value.

## M. Fund Balance Reserves

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report aggregate amounts for five classifications of fund balances based on the constraints imposed on the use of these resources. Fund balances of the governmental funds are classified as follows:

<u>Nonspendable</u> – amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in a spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

<u>Restricted</u> – amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of either (a) constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions, charter requirements or enabling legislation; or (b) constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

<u>Committed</u> – amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal resolutions of the Board. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board removes the specified use by taking the same type of action as when imposing the commitment. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

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

<u>Assigned</u> – amounts constrained by the Board's "intent" to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The Board has the authority to assign amount to be used for specific purposes. Assigned fund balances include all remaining amounts (except negative balances) that are reported in governmental funds that are not classified as nonspendable and are neither restricted nor committed.

*Unassigned* – this is used to report negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

When expenditures are incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available, the Board considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When expenditures are incurred for which committed, assigned or unassigned fund balances are available, the Board considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless the Board has provided otherwise in their commitment or assignment actions.

## N. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Board or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The Board's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

## O. Interfund Transactions

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

## P. Estimates

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

# NOTE 3 – CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE AND RESTATEMENT OF BEGINNING BALANCES

For fiscal year 2015, the Board implemented the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27", GASB Statement No. 69, "Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations", GASB Statement No. 70, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Non-exchange Financial Guarantees" and GASB Statement No. 71, "Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68." GASB 68 established standards for measuring and recognizing pension liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and pension expenses/expenditures. The implementation of GASB Statements No. 68 and 71 had the following effect on net position as reported June 30, 2015:

Net Position June 30, 2014	\$848,408
Adjustments:	
Net Pension Liability	(6,336,770)
Deferred Outflows - Payments Subsequent to Measurement Date	690,487
Restated Net Position June 30, 2014	(\$4,797,875)

Other than employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date, the Board made no restatement for deferred inflows/outflows of resources as the information needed to generate these restatements was not available.

The implementation of GASB Statements No. 69 and 70 had no effect on the prior period net position/fund balances of the Board.

Errors were identified in previously reported Children's Services Fund balances. Intergovernmental receivable was understated by \$257,152, with unearned revenues omitted for the same amount. In addition, deferred inflows of resources were omitted due to an overstatement of revenues. This error had the following impact on beginning fund balances. Net position of the governmental activities was not affected by these misstatements.

	Children's Services
Fund Balances June 30, 2014 Restatement:	\$663,351 (224,332)
Restated Fund Balances June 30, 2014	\$439,019

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

#### **NOTE 4 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS**

The Ross County Treasurer maintains a cash pool used by all of the County's funds, including those of the Board. The Ohio Revised Code prescribes allowable deposits and investments. At fiscal year-end, the carrying amount of the Board's deposits with the Ross County Treasurer was \$2,342,972 and is reflected as Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents on the financial statements. The Ross County Treasurer is responsible for maintaining adequate depository collateral for all funds in the County's pooled cash and deposit accounts.

**Investments** – As of June 30, 2015, the Board had the following investments and maturities:

	Investment In	
	Maturities in Years	
Fair		_
Value	< 1 Year	1-2 Years
\$57,001	\$57,001	\$0
209,081	182,045	27,036
\$266,082	\$239,046	\$27,036
	Value \$57,001 209,081	Fair Value <1 Year \$57,001 \$57,001 209,081 182,045

**Interest Rate Risk** - Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to State law, the Board limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

**Credit Risk** - Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Board limits its investments to those authorized by State statute. Moody's has assigned a rating of "AAA" to U.S. Government Securities. Money Market Funds are unrated.

**Custodial Credit Risk** - For investments, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in event of the failure of the counter party, the Board will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities in the possession of an outside party. The Board's policy provides that investments be held in the Board's name. All of the Board's investments are held in the Board's name.

Concentration of Credit Risk - Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The Board's policy minimizes concentration of credit risk by diversifying assets by issuer as necessary. The Board's investments in U.S. Government Securities account were 79% of the Board's total investments. Money Market Funds account for the remaining 21%.

#### **NOTE 5 – LEVIES**

The Ross County Commissioners serve as the taxing authority to levy a special levy outside the ten-mill limitation to provide the Board with sufficient funds to carry out Children Services programs. The Board's portion of the levy was \$739,886 for fiscal year 2015, with the remaining portion of the levy being paid to the Ross County Juvenile Court by the taxing authority. This amount is reflected as property tax receipts on the accompanying basic financial statements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

#### **NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at June 30, 2015, consisted of intergovernmental grants. All receivables are considered fully collectible.

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivable follows:

Governmental Activities:	_
Public Assistance	\$344,411
Child Support	104,581
Children's Services	675,026
Total	\$1,124,018

# **NOTE 7- CAPITAL ASSETS**

A summary of changes in general capital assets during 2015 were as follows:

	*Restated Balance at			Balance at
	June 30, 2014	Additions	Deletions	June 30, 2015
Depreciable Capital Assets:		_		
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	\$603,555	\$5,653	(\$164,718)	\$444,490
Vehicles	163,553	29,335	(13,852)	179,036
Total Capital Assets	767,108	34,988	(178,570)	623,526
Accumulated Depreciation:			_	
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	(435,770)	(53,737)	152,076	(337,431)
Vehicles	(116,387)	(16,472)	13,852	(119,007)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(552,157)	(70,209)	165,928	(456,438)
Total Net Capital Assets	\$214,951	(\$35,221)	(\$12,642)	\$167,088

<sup>\*</sup>Accumulated Depreciation amounts were restated to reflect the proper asset classification.

At June 30, 2015, capital assets include \$31,895 of furniture, fixtures and equipment under capitalized leases.

# **NOTE 8 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Board is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft or damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. During 2015, the Board contracted with County Risk Sharing Authority (CORSA), for liability, property, and crime insurance. The CORSA program has a \$2,500 deductible.

General liability insurance is maintained in the amount of \$1,000,000 for each occurrence with no annual aggregate. Other liability insurance includes \$1,000,000 for automobile liability, \$1,000,000 for public officials' errors and omissions liability and \$10,000,000 excess liability.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

#### NOTE 8 - RISK MANAGEMENT- (Continued)

In addition, the Board maintains replacement cost insurance on equipment in the amount of \$5,942,819. Other property insurance includes the following: \$1,000,000 for extra expense/business income, \$1,000,000 for crime. Comprehensive equipment coverage is carried on the boiler, machinery, and data processing equipment in the amount of \$100,000,000.

Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in the prior years. There has been no significant change in coverage from last year.

#### NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT RETIREMENT PLANS

#### Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability to employees for pensions. Pensions are a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions are provided to an employee—on a deferred-payment basis—as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period. The obligation to sacrifice resources for pensions is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

The net pension liability represents the Board's proportionate share of the pension plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of the pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension liability calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting this estimate annually.

Ohio Revised Code limits the Board's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The Board cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions are financed; however, the Board does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension.

GASB Statement No. 68 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plan to amortize unfunded liabilities within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, the pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable.

The proportionate share of the plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net pension liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

#### **NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT RETIREMENT PLANS** – (Continued)

# Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

*Plan Description* — All Board employees participate in the Ohio Public Employee Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The Traditional Pension Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The Member-Directed Plan is a defined contribution plan and the Combined Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan with defined contribution features. While members (e.g. Board employees) may elect the member-directed plan and the combined plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional plan. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about OPERS' fiduciary net position that may be obtained by visiting <a href="https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml">https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml</a>, by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling 800-222-7377.

Senate Bill (SB) 343 was enacted into law with an effective date of January 7, 2013. In the legislation, members were categorized into three groups with varying provisions of the law applicable to each group. The following table provides age and service requirements for retirement and the retirement formula applied to final average salary (FAS) for the three member groups under the traditional plan as per the reduced benefits adopted by SB 343 (see OPERS CAFR referenced above for additional information):

Group A	A
---------	---

Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013

#### State and Local

# **Age and Service Requirements:** Age 60 with 60 months of service

credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit

# Formula:

2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30

# Group B

20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013

#### State and Local

# Age and Service Requirements:

Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit

# Formula:

2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30

# Group C

Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013

#### State and Local

# Age and Service Requirements:

Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit.

#### Formula:

2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35

Final average Salary (FAS) represents the average of the three highest years of earnings over a member's career for Groups A and B. Group C is based on the average of the five highest years of earnings over a member's career.

Members who retire before meeting the age and years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

# NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT RETIREMENT PLANS – (Continued)

When a benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA) is provided. This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those retiring prior to January 7, 2013, the COLA will continue to be a 3 percent simple annual COLA. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent.

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code (ORC) provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions as follows:

	State and
	Local
2015 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14.0%
Employee	10.0%
2015 Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension	12.0%
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	2.0%
Total Employer	14.0%
Employee	10.0%

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Board's contractually required contribution was \$800,685 for year 2015.

# <u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u>

The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2014, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Board's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Board's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	OPERS
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$6,472,577
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.05378700%
Pension Expense	\$597,717

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

# **NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT RETIREMENT PLANS** – (Continued)

At June 30, 2015, the Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	OPERS
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	
Differences between expected and	
actual experience	\$347,043
Board contributions subsequent to the	
measurement date	667,238
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$1,014,281
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Net difference between projected and	<b>0110.466</b>
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$118,466
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$118,466

\$667,238 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from Board contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	OPERS
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	
2016	(\$22,640)
	(\$33,640)
2017	(33,640)
2018	(77,428)
2019	(86,227)
2020	535
Thereafter	1,823
T . 1	(4220,577)
Total	(\$228,577)

# **Actuarial Assumptions**

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the values of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review or modification as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2014, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

# NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT RETIREMENT PLANS – (Continued)

Wage Inflation
Future Salary Increases, including inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA
Investment Rate of Return
Actuarial Cost Method

3.75 percent
4.25 to 10.05 percent including wage inflation
3 percent, simple
8 percent
Individual Entry Age

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table projected 20 years using Projection Scale AA. For males, 105 percent of the combined healthy male mortality rates were used. For females, 100 percent of the combined healthy female mortality rates were used. The mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were based on the RP-2000 mortality table with no projections. For males 120 percent of the disabled female mortality rates were used set forward two years. For females, 100 percent of the disabled female mortality rates were used.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended December 31, 2010.

The long-term rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation.

OPERS manages investments in four investment portfolios: the Defined Benefits portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, the 115 Health Care Trust portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio includes the investment assets of the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan, the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan and the VEBA Trust. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The money weighted rate of return, net of investments expense, for the Defined Benefit portfolio is 6.95 percent for 2014.

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2014 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

	Target	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return	
Asset Class	Allocation	(Arithmetic)	
Fixed Income	23.00 %	2.31 %	
Domestic Equities	19.90	5.84	
Real Estate	10.00	4.25	
Private Equity	10.00	9.25	
International Equities	19.10	7.40	
Other Investments	18.00	4.59	
Total	100.00 %	5.28 %	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

# NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT RETIREMENT PLANS – (Continued)

**Discount Rate** The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 8 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the statutorily required rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Board's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 8 percent, as well as what the Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (7 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (9 percent) than the current rate:

	Current		
	1% Decrease Discount Rate 1% I		
	(7.00%)	(8.00%)	(9.00%)
Board's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$11,936,711	\$6,472,577	\$1,871,279

# **NOTE 10 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

# Plan Description

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) administers three separate pension plans: The Traditional Pension Plan—a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the Member-Directed Plan—a defined contribution plan; and the Combined Plan—a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

OPERS maintains two cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care trusts, which fund multiple health care plans including medical coverage, prescription drug coverage, deposits to a Health Reimbursement Arrangement and Medicare Part B premium reimbursements, to qualifying benefit recipients of both the Traditional Pension and the Combined plans. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including OPERS sponsored health care coverage.

In order to qualify for health care coverage, age-and-service retirees under the Traditional Pension and Combined plans must have 20 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 45. Please see the Plan Statement in the OPERS 2014 CAFR for details.

The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, OPERS to provide health care to its eligible benefit recipients. Authority to establish and amend health care coverage is provided to the Board in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

#### **NOTE 10 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS** – (Continued)

OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml#CAFR, by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, OH 43215-4642, or by calling 614-222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

# **Funding Policy**

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund health care through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2015, State and Local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0% of earnable salary. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

OPERS maintains three health care trusts. The two cost-sharing, multiple-employer trusts, the 401(h) Health Care Trust and the 115 Health Care Trust, work together to provide health care funding to eligible retirees of the Traditional Pension and Combined plans. The third trust is a Voluntary Employee's Beneficiary Association (VEBA) that provides funding for a Retiree Medical Account for Member-Directed Plan members. Each year, the OPERS Board of Trustees determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan was 2.0% during calendar year 2015. As recommended by OPERS' actuary, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care beginning January 1, 2016 remained at 2.0% for both plans. The Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited to the VEBA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2015 was 4.5%.

The County's contractually required postemployment health care contributions to OPERS were \$133,447 for 2015

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

#### **NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

The Board's long-term obligations activity for the year ended June 30, 2015, was as follows:

	*Restated Principal Outstanding at June 30, 2014	Additions	Deductions	Principal Outstanding at June 30, 2015	Amount Due In One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Net Pension Liability:					
OPERS	\$6,336,770	\$135,807	\$0	\$6,472,577	\$0
Compensated Absences Payable	860,182	435,859	452,638	843,403	549,537
Capital Leases Payable	12,023	0	7,352	4,671	4,671
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities	\$7,208,975	\$571,666	\$459,990	\$7,320,651	\$554,208

<sup>\*</sup>Restated due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68, which is further described in Note 3 to the basic financial statements.

Obligations related to employee compensation will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid. Capital leases will be paid from the Public Assistance Fund.

# NOTE 12 - CAPITALIZED LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

The Board has entered into agreements to lease equipment and other assets. Such agreements are, in substance, lease purchases and are reflected as capital lease obligations in the basic financial statements. New leases are, in substance, capital purchases and are recorded as current expenditures and proceeds from capital leases on the fund financial statements. The capital lease obligations reflected above as part of the long-term obligations represent the present value of the net future minimum lease payments on all capital leases.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments under lease obligations which have been capitalized as of June 30, 2015.

For the Year Ended June 30,	Capital Lease Obligations
2016	\$4,843
Total Minimum Lease Payments	4,843
Less: Amount Representing Interest	172
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	\$4,671

# **NOTE 13 – OPERATING LEASES**

The South Central Ohio Job and Family Services has entered into agreements for seven operating leases for office space and operating leases for four storage units. The Board's fiscal year 2015 total annual operating lease payments for these agreements was \$598,930.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

#### **NOTE 14 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS**

Interfund balances at June 30, 2015, consist of the following receivables and payables:

	Interfund Receivables	Interfund Payable
Public Assistance	\$324,858	\$265
Child Support	0	216,871
Children's Services	265	10,228
Workforce Development	0	97,759
Totals	\$325,123	\$325,123

All balances are scheduled to be collected in the subsequent year. All balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made.

A summary of interfund transfers for 2015 were as follows:

	Transfers In	Transfers Out
Public Assistance	\$1,682,673	\$0
Child Support	0	428,369
Children's Services	0	897,600
Workforce Development	0	356,704
Totals	\$1,682,673	\$1,682,673

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the public assistance fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

# **NOTE 15 – FUND CASH BALANCES**

As of June 30, 2015 fund balances are composed of the following:

	Public Assistance	Child Support	Children's Services	Workforce Development	Help Me Grow	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:						
Prepaid Items	\$47,333	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	47,333
Materials and Supplies	37,064	0	0	0	0	37,064
Total Nonspendable	84,397	0	0	0	0	84,397
Restricted:						
Public Assistance	320,988	0	0	0	0	320,988
Child Support	0	914,103	0	0	0	914,103
Children Services	0	0	518,243	0	0	518,243
Help Me Grow	0	0	0	0	13,478	13,478
Total Restricted	320,988	914,103	518,243	0	13,478	1,766,812
Unassigned	0	0	0	(142,459)	0	(142,459)
Total Fund Balances	\$405,385	\$914,103	\$518,243	(\$142,459)	\$13,478	\$1,708,750

#### **NOTE 16 – CONTINGENT LIABLITIES**

# **Grants**

Amounts received from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor, principally the federal government. Any disallowed cost may require refunding to the grantor. Amounts which may be disallowed, if any, are not presently determinable. However, based on prior experience, management believes such refunds, if any, would not be material.

# Litigation

As of March 25, 2016 the Board is not currently party to legal proceedings.

# **NOTE 17 – SUBSEQUENT EVENT**

In 2016, the participating counties of the Area 20/21 Workforce Investment Board voted to change administrative/fiscal agent from South Central Ohio Job & Family Services to the Fairfield County Economic Development Department, with the Department to take over administrative agent responsibilities on March 1, 2016 and fiscal agent responsibilities on July 1, 2016.

SOUTH CENTRAL OHIO JOB AND FAMILY SERVICES
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)
Public Assistance Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Budgeted A	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				(= (= (= (= (= (= (= (= (= (= (= (= (= (
State Grants	\$11,778,990	\$12,805,888	\$11,903,876	(\$902,012)
Support & Assistance	540,000	684,000	690,971	6,971
Overpayments - Refunds	97,000	49,000	44,152	(4,848)
Local County Monies	322,130	321,776	311,099	(10,677)
Total Revenues	12,738,120	13,860,664	12,950,098	(910,566)
Expenditures:				
Salaries	6,360,724	6,449,279	5,922,050	527,229
Fringe Benefits	2,875,215	2,838,337	2,606,625	231,712
Supplies	217,996	220,333	138,658	81,675
Travel & Training	57,599	56,828	50,179	6,649
Contracts - Repair/Maint.	60,814	46,050	45,606	444
Contract Services	3,672,757	4,995,414	4,888,245	107,169
Indirect Costs	202,000	220,644	213,143	7,501
Equipment	98,871	203,511	86,659	116,852
Facilities	1,049,345	979,754	939,158	40,596
PA Payments	141,466	77,108	60,763	16,345
Medical Assistance	2,500	2,500	0	2,500
Other Expenses	67,214	98,763	48,215	50,548
Total Expenditures	14,806,501	16,188,521	14,999,301	1,189,220
Excess of Revenues Under Expenditures	(2,068,381)	(2,327,857)	(2,049,203)	278,654
Other Financing Sources:				
Transfers In	2,038,387	2,032,731	1,696,884	(335,847)
Total Other Financing Sources	2,038,387	2,032,731	1,696,884	(335,847)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(29,994)	(295,126)	(352,319)	(57,193)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	845,632	845,632	845,632	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$815,638	\$550,506	\$493,313	(\$57,193)

SOUTH CENTRAL OHIO JOB AND FAMILY SERVICES
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)
Child Support Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Budgeted A	mounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:				
State Grants	\$1,735,618	\$1,698,121	\$1,848,931	\$150,810
Local County Monies	30,000	30,000	30,000	0
Charges for Services	346,413	346,413	346,413	0
Miscellaneous	66,139	84,587	187,172	102,585
Total Revenues	2,178,170	2,159,121	2,412,516	253,395
Expenditures:				
Salaries	1,004,529	951,584	908,030	43,554
Fringe Benefits	453,236	461,427	391,542	69,885
Travel & Training	2,300	2,000	1,354	646
Contract Services	343,410	448,398	250,465	197,933
Indirect Costs	12,500	14,787	11,909	2,878
Other Expenses	45,000	11,000	5,372	5,628
Total Expenditures	1,860,975	1,889,196	1,568,672	320,524
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	317,195	269,925	843,844	573,919
Other Financing Uses:				
Transfers Out	(450,000)	(475,000)	(277,313)	197,687
Total Other Financing Uses	(450,000)	(475,000)	(277,313)	197,687
Net Changes in Fund Balance	(132,805)	(205,075)	566,531	771,606
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	604,775	604,775	604,775	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$471,970	\$399,700	\$1,171,306	\$771,606

SOUTH CENTRAL OHIO JOB AND FAMILY SERVICES
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)
Children's Services Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

Title VI-E Admin & Training       710,543       553,492       413,702       (139, 120, 120, 120, 120, 120, 120, 120, 120	rith get
State Child Protection Allocation         \$732,902         \$741,379         \$741,380           Title VI-B         86,603         82,341         155,172         72,           Title VI-E Admin & Training         710,543         553,492         413,702         (139,           IV-E Reimbursement         1,050,099         1,350,000         1,295,697         (54,           SSI/Social Security Benefits         70,636         62,824         99,773         36,           Other Grants         264,997         279,083         221,225         (57,           Parent Fees         20,000         35,000         34,259         0           Gifts         267         500         750	
Title VI-B       86,603       82,341       155,172       72         Title VI-E Admin & Training       710,543       553,492       413,702       (139, 139, 130, 130, 130, 130, 130, 130, 130, 130	
Title VI-E Admin & Training       710,543       553,492       413,702       (139, 129, 120, 120, 120, 120, 120, 120, 120, 120	\$1
IV-E Reimbursement     1,050,099     1,350,000     1,295,697     (54, 55)       SSI/Social Security Benefits     70,636     62,824     99,773     36, 67       Other Grants     264,997     279,083     221,225     (57, 67)       Parent Fees     20,000     35,000     34,259     (67, 75)       Gifts     267     500     750	831
SSI/Social Security Benefits     70,636     62,824     99,773     36       Other Grants     264,997     279,083     221,225     (57       Parent Fees     20,000     35,000     34,259     6       Gifts     267     500     750	
Other Grants         264,997         279,083         221,225         (57, 225)           Parent Fees         20,000         35,000         34,259         (67, 267)           Gifts         267         500         750	
Parent Fees 20,000 35,000 34,259 Gifts 267 500 750	
Gifts 267 500 750	
	741)
Ross Levy Funds 646,010 674,010 739,886 65,	250
State Reimbursement 230,990 230,990 230,990	0
	935
Miscellaneous 89,082 118,779 219,970 101,	191
Total Revenues         4,134,629         4,370,898         4,397,239         26,	341_
Expenditures:	
Contract Services 2,725,138 3,804,261 3,579,365 224.	896
	253
	496
	064
	255
	975
	811
	920
	670
10th Experiments 5,027,070 4,000,705 5,775,055 271	370
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures         1,107,559         284,195         602,206         318.	011
Other Financing Uses:	
	652)
Total Other Financing Uses (1,114,387) (968,076) (987,728) (19.	652)
Net Change in Fund Balance (6,828) (683,881) (385,522) 298.	359
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year         884,548         884,548         884,548	0
Fund Balance at End of Year         \$877,720         \$200,667         \$499,026         \$298.	359

SOUTH CENTRAL OHIO JOB AND FAMILY SERVICES
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)
Workforce Development Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Budgeted A	amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:				
State Grants	\$1,685,284	\$1,325,347	\$980,080	(\$345,267)
Miscellaneous	275,000	125,365	69,000	(56,365)
Total Revenues	1,960,284	1,450,712	1,049,080	(401,632)
Expenditures:				
Administration	3,458	4,000	4,500	(500)
Adult	196,000	202,720	78,987	123,733
Dislocated Workers	484,631	288,972	216,202	72,770
Youth	332,997	302,000	215,368	86,632
Special Projects	264,497	128,274	74,185	54,089
Total Expenditures	1,281,583	925,966	589,242	336,724
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	678,701	524,746	459,838	(64,908)
Other Financing Uses:				
Transfers Out	(678,701)	(527,655)	(431,843)	95,812
Total Other Financing Uses	(678,701)	(527,655)	(431,843)	95,812
Net Change in Fund Balance	0	(2,909)	27,995	30,904
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	42,443	42,443	42,443	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$42,443	\$39,534	\$70,438	\$30,904

SOUTH CENTRAL OHIO JOB AND FAMILY SERVICES
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)
Help Me Grow Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Budgeted A	mounts		Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)
<u>Revenues:</u> Help Me Grow	\$163,702	\$160,556	\$138,882	(\$21,674)
Total Revenues	163,702	160,556	138,882	(21,674)
Expenditures: Help Me Grow - State Help Me Grow - Federal	86,614 77,088	75,479 77,888	68,117 72,388	7,362 5,500
Total Expenditures	163,702	153,367	140,505	12,862
Net Change in Fund Balance	0	7,189	(1,623)	(8,812)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	63,017	63,017	63,017	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$63,017	\$70,206	\$61,394	(\$8,812)

Notes to the Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

#### NOTE 1 - BUDGETARY SCHEDULE

Ross County (the fiscal agent) requires the Board to budget all funds. The major document prepared is the budget based on the South Central Ohio Job and Family Service's (Board) grant allocations. The budgetary basis reports expenditures when a commitment is made (i.e., when an encumbrance is approved). The Board's grant allocations establish a limit on the amounts the Board may budget. The budget is the Board's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control the Board selects. The Board uses the object level as its legal level of control. Individual grants are limited to their approved budget.

The amounts reported as the original budget in the budgetary schedules reflect the amounts in the Board's grant allocations when the Board adopted the original budget. The amounts reported as the final budget in the budgetary schedules reflect the amounts in the Board's grant allocations in effect at the time of the final budget.

The Board may amend the budget throughout the year with the restriction that the budget may not exceed the Board's grant allocations. The amounts reported as the final budget represent the final budget the Ross County Commissioners passed during the year.

Adjustments necessary to convert the results of operations at end of year on the modified accrual basis (GAAP) to the budget basis:

	Public Assistance	Child Support	Children's Services	Workforce Development	Help Me Grow
Net Change in Fund Balance per the Statement of Revenues,					
<b>Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance</b>	\$183,504	\$226,235	\$79,224	(\$12,004)	(\$49,539)
Net revenue accruals	(167,534)	(389,735)	(378,825)	0	0
Net expenditure accruals	(382,500)	578,975	4,207	115,138	47,916
Net Other Financing Sources/(Uses):	14,211	151,056	(90,128)	(75,139)	0
Net Change in Fund Balance per the Budgetary Schedule	(\$352,319)	\$566,531	(\$385,522)	\$27,995	(\$1,623)

Federal Awards Expenditures Schedule For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

Federal Grantor Agency/ Pass Through Grantor Program Title	Pass Through Entity Number	Federal CFDA Number	Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Job & Family Services			
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	G-1314-11-0055	10.561	\$ 855,899
Total - U.S. Deparment of Agriculture	0 1314 11 0033	10.501	855,899
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  Passed Through Ohio Department of Job & Family Services			
OMJ Center Resource Sharing	G-1314-11-0055	17.207	45,752
Workforce Investment Act Cluster:			
WIA Adult Program	G-1314-11-0055	17.258	125,025
WIA Youth Activities	G-1314-11-0055	17.259	238,661
WIA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants	G-1314-11-0055	17.278	583,358
Total Workforce Investment Act Cluster			947,044
Total - U.S. Department of Labor			992,796
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  Passed Through Ohio Department of Health			
Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families	07110021GF0414	84.181	59,591
Total - U.S. Department of Education			59,591
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Passed Through Ohio Department of Job & Family Services			
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	G-1314-11-0055	93.556	87,820
TANF	G-1314-11-0055	93.558	2,606,022
Child Support Enforcement	G-1314-11-0055	93.563	1,184,046
Child Care and Development Block Grant	G-1314-11-0055	93.575	223,968
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants	G-1314-11-0055	93.590	5,169
Title VI-B	G-1314-11-0055	93.645	114,414
Foster Care - Title IV-E	G-1314-11-0055	93.658	4,061,902
Adoption Assistance	G-1314-11-0055	93.659	300,070
Social Services Block Grant	G-1314-11-0055	93.667	1,748,865
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	G-1314-11-0055	93.674	1,637
Children's Health Insurance Program	G-1314-11-0055	93.767	1,367
Medical Assistance Program	G-1314-11-0055	93.778	3,100,565
Total - U.S Department of Health and Human Services			13,435,845
Total Federal Awards Expenditures			\$ 15,344,131

Notes to the Federal Awards Expenditures Schedule For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

# *NOTE A – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES*

The accompanying Schedule of Federal Awards Expenditures (the Schedule) reports the South Central Ohio Job and Family Services (the Board) federal award programs' disbursements. The schedule has been prepared on the cash basis of accounting. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of OMB Circular A-133 "Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations."

#### **NOTE B – SUBRECIPIENTS**

The Board passes certain federal awards received from Ohio Department of Job & Family Services to other governments or not-for-profit agencies (subrecipients). As Note A describes, the Board reports expenditures of Federal awards to subrecipients when paid in cash.

As a subrecipient, the Board has certain compliance responsibilities, such as monitoring its subrecipients to help assure they use these subawards as authorized by laws, regulations and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements, and that subrecipients achieve the award's performance goals.

Schedule of the Board's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liablity Last Two Fiscal Years (1)

	2014	2013
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - Traditional		
Board's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.0537870%	0.0537870%
Board's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$6,472,577	\$6,336,770
Board's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$5,311,438	\$2,055,570
Board's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of it's Covered-Employee Payroll	121.86%	308.27%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	86.45%	86.36%

<sup>(1)</sup> Information prior to 2013 is not available.

Amounts presented as of the Board's measurement date which is December 31.

Schedule of the Board Contributions Last Three Fiscal Years (1)

	2015	2014	2013
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System			
Contractually Required Contributions	\$800,685	\$690,487	\$205,557
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	(\$800,685)	(690,487)	(205,557)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Board Covered-Employee Payroll	\$6,672,375	\$5,311,438	\$2,055,570
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	12.00%	13.00%	10.00%

<sup>(1)</sup> The Board's first year of operation was 2013.



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

Independent Auditor's Report

Members of the Board South Central Ohio Job and Family Services 475 Western Avenue, Suite B Chillicothe, Ohio 45601

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the South Central Ohio Job and Family Services, Ross County, Ohio (the Board) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 25, 2016.

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

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Board's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control 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 and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Board's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2015-001, that we consider to be a material weakness.

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 obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Board's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

# **Board's Response to Finding**

The Board's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The Board's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

# **Purpose of this Report**

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Board's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Robyn Roush, CPA, CITP Vice-President/Owner Millhuff-Stang, CPA, Inc.

Chillicothe, Ohio

March 25, 2016



# Report on Compliance For Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by OMB Circular A-133

Independent Auditor's Report

Members of the Board South Central Ohio Job and Family Services 475 Western Avenue, Suite B Chillicothe, Ohio 45601

#### Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the South Central Ohio Job and Family Services' (the Board) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Board's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2015. The Board's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

#### Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal programs.

# **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the Board's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Board's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Board's compliance.

South Central Ohio Job and Family Services
Report on Compliance For Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance
Required by OMB Circular A-133

#### Basis for Qualified Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

As described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, the Board did not comply with requirements regarding CFDA 93.558 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, CFDA 93.658 Foster Care-Title IV-E, and CDFA 93.667 Social Services Block Grant as described in finding number 2015-002 for Activities Allowed and Unallowed. Compliance with such requirements is necessary, in our opinion, for the Board to comply with the requirements applicable to these programs.

# Qualified Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, except for the noncompliance described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the Board complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2015.

#### Other Matters

The Board's response to the noncompliance finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The Board's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

#### **Report on Internal Control Over Compliance**

Management of the Board is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the Board's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, 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 Board's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We identified a certain deficiency in internal control over compliance, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2015-002, that we consider to be a material weakness.

Report on Compliance For Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by OMB Circular A-133

The Board's response to the internal control over compliance finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The Board's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of OMB Circular A-133. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Robyn Roush, CPA, CITP Vice-President/Owner

Millhuff-Stang, CPA, Inc.

Chillicothe, Ohio

March 25, 2016

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs OMB Circular A-133 Section .505 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

#### Section I – Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements	
Type of financial statement opinion:	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	Yes
Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?	No
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No
Federal Awards	
Internal control over major program(s):	
Material weakness(es) identified?	Yes
Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?	None reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs:	Qualified
Any auditing findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with section 510(a) of OMB Circular A-133?	Yes
Identification of major program(s):	Temporary Assistance for Needy
	Families, CFDA #93.558; Foster
	Care-Title IV-E, CFDA #93.658;
	Social Services Block Grant, CFDA #93.667
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs:	Type A: >\$300,000 Type B: All Others
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	No

#### **Section II – Financial Statement Findings**

# Finding 2015-001 - Material Weakness - Financial Reporting

A monitoring system by the Board should be in place to prevent or detect misstatements for the fair presentation of the Board's financial statements. During the course of the audit, we identified that intergovernmental receivables were reported net of unearned revenues and that deferred inflows of resources were not computed for receivable balances that remained uncollected after the Board's available period. We also noted various misclassifications in revenues and accruals, errors in compiled trial balances when compared to cash basis records which resulted in an understatement of cash balances, unrecorded transfers and liabilities, and property taxes and state reimbursements recorded net of fees. Adjustments were made to the accompanying financial statements to correct certain issues. Other issues were deemed immaterial and correction was waived. The Board should implement monitoring procedures to ensure that financial transactions are properly recorded and that the financial statements are accurately presented.

#### Client Response:

The Board currently and always has practiced sound financial reporting. These adjustments were not the result of the Board's accounting process and therefore, no audit adjustments were needed for the June 30, 2015 cash basis financial records. These adjustments were the result of applying GAAP reporting policies. The Board will discuss this issue with the compilers used to prepare the Board's GAAP financial statements to ensure that this correction is made to the GAAP compilation process, so that no similar errors are made in the preparation of future financial statements.

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs OMB Circular A-133 Section .505 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

# Section III - Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

#### Finding 2015-002 - Noncompliance/Material Weakness - Activities Allowed and Unallowed

CFDA Title and Number	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, CFDA #93.558	
	Foster Care-Title IV-E, CFDA #93.658	
	Social Services Block Grant, CFDA #93.667	
Federal Award Number and Year	2014/2015	
Federal Agency	US Department of Health and Human Services	
Pass-Through Entity	Ohio Department of Job and Family Services	

45 CFR Section 95.507(a)(2) requires that cost allocation plans conform to the accounting principles and standards in Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-87, Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments (2 CFR pt. 225). Furthermore, 2 CFR 225 Appendix A Sections (C)(1)(a) and (C)(3)(a) states, program costs must be reasonable and necessary and allocated in accordance with the benefits received by the program. Additionally, 2 CFR 225 Appendix B Section (8)(h)(6) indicates, random moment sampling may be used to allocate salaries and wages to a Federal award, but such systems must "meet acceptable statistical sampling standards".

The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services has implemented a cost allocation plan approved by the US Department of Health and Human Services and has communicated time sampling requirements for said plan to county agencies. Ohio Administrative Code 5101:9-7-23 Section (E)(2)(b) directs an employee completing the RMS observation moment to complete the comment section. Comments must demonstrate that the activity codes support the work being performed by the assigned position at the time of the observation.

#### When RMS forms are completed:

- i. Observation should include a case number or other identifier or is marked 001.
- ii. Observation should include the activity, where applicable.
- iii. Documentation should exist to substantiate the claimed program and/or activity on the RMS sample observation.
- iv. Employee must respond to the observation within 24 business hours.
- v. The RMS Coordinator must review and approve all observation moment responses within 48 hours. If the observation had been flagged as part of the quality assurance control group, the supervisor/supervisor designee should validate the response within the same twenty-four-hour response period that is available to the employee. Also it should be approved by the supervisor/supervisor designee, and the response should be accepted by the RMS Coordinator.
- vi. No unauthorized or vacant positions should be included.

In testing RMS forms, we noted seven instances of sixty sampled items (11.7%) where proper documentation was not maintained to substantiate the claimed program. These seven instances consisted of the following programs charged: 1) six instances to Child Welfare, and 2) one instance to Medicaid. Failure of Board personnel to maintain proper documentation could result in the Board not accurately allocating costs to the appropriate categories within the identified cost pools. The Board should implement additional procedures to ensure proper supporting documentation is maintained to substantiate the claimed program during all RMS observations.

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs OMB Circular A-133 Section .505 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

# Finding 2015-002 - Noncompliance/Material Weakness - Activities Allowed and Unallowed (Continued)

Responsible Official's Response and Corrective Action Planned: Jody Walker, Director, and Paula Ogan, Fiscal Supervisor.

Planned Implementation Date of Corrective Action: April 16, 2016.

Official's Response for Corrective Action:

SCOJFS will maintain proper documentation in the RMS programs to ensure the agency is allocating costs to the appropriate categories within the identified cost pools. The agency will provide education and training on how to provide documentation to support individual RMS observations. Training will be focused to all staff who complete an RMS observation, as well as supervisory and management staff who are responsible for the RMS process. Trainings will occur on a regular basis, no less than four times a year.

Schedule of Prior Audit Findings OMB Circular A-133 Section .315(b) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected?	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; Explain
2014-001	Noncompliance/Material Weakness/Questioned Costs – Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, CFDA #93.558 – Allowable Costs/Cost Principles	Yes	, =,
2014-002	Noncompliance/Significant Deficiency – Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, CFDA #93.558 – Eligibility		
2014-003	Noncompliance/Material Weakness – Social Services Block Grant, CFDA #93.667 – Reporting	Yes	



#### **ROSS COUNTY**

# **CLERK'S CERTIFICATION**

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

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED NOVEMBER 10, 2016