Basic Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2008

With Independent Auditors' Report



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Governing Board Butler County Educational Service Center 1910 Fairgrove Ave., Suite B Hamilton, Ohio 45011

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditors' Report* of the Butler County Educational Service Center, prepared by Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co., for the audit period July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008. 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 Butler County Educational Service Center is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Mary Jaylor

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

November 21, 2008

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Education Butler County Educational Service Center:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Butler County Educational Service Center (the Service Center), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008, which collectively comprise the Service Center's basic financial statements. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Service Center's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Butler County Educational Service Center as of June 30, 2008, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 28, 2008, on our consideration of Service Center'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 the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 3 through 9 is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

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For the budgetary comparison information on pages 31 through 33, we have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Service Center's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations* and is not a required part of the basic financial statements of the Service Center. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Clark, Schafer, Harhett & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio October 28, 2008

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Unaudited)

This discussion and analysis provides key information from management highlighting the overall financial performance of the Butler County Educational Service Center (ESC) for the year ended June 30, 2008. This is meant to be an easily readable summary of the most important financial information regarding the accompanying financial statements. Please read it in conjunction with the ESC's financial statements.

Financial Highlights

Major financial highlights for fiscal year 2008 are listed below:

- ✓ The assets of the ESC exceeded its liabilities at year-end by \$2,846,947. Of this amount, \$2,143,591 is restricted.
- \checkmark In total, net assets increased by \$71,369.
- ✓ The ESC had \$11,611,894 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$9,284,370 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenue of \$2,398,893, made up primarily of State Foundation payments provided adequate funding for these programs.
- ✓ The General Fund balance decreased by \$168,303 from \$737,129 at June 30, 2007 to \$568,826 at June 30, 2008.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the ESC's basic financial statements. The ESC's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the ESC's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net assets presents information on all of the ESC's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the ESC is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets 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 years (e.g. earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the ESC that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the ESC include instruction, support services, administration and operation and maintenance of plant. The ESC has no business-type activities.

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The ESC uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the ESC can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

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 near-term 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 financing requirements.

Because the focus of 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 government activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government'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 government funds and governmental activities.

The ESC accounts for its activities using many individual funds. The most significant funds are reported in separate columns in the governmental fund financial statements. These statements provide detailed information about the individual major funds – unlike the government-wide financial statements, which report on the ESC as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by State law. Also, the ESC may also establish separate funds to show that it is meeting legal requirements for using grants or other money.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the ESC's own programs.

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.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

A. Net assets at year-end

The following table presents a condensed summary of the ESC's overall financial position at June 30, 2008 and 2007:

	FY2008	FY2007
Current and other assets	\$ 3,984,483	3,860,400
Capital assets	213,871	209,034
Total assets	4,198,354	4,069,434
Long-term liabilities	291,247	306,709
Other liabilities	1,060,160	987,147
Total liabilities	1,351,407	1,293,856
Net assets:		
Invested in capital assets, net of debt	213,871	209,034
Restricted:		
Head Start	2,073,948	1,979,848
Other purposes	69,643	17,059
Unrestricted	489,485	569,637
Total net assets	\$ 2,846,947	2,775,578

There was very little change in the ESC's statement of net assets from the prior year. Intergovernmental receivables increased approximately \$90,000 due to timing of services and reimbursements. Accrued wages and benefits increased by about \$79,000 due to additional staffing hired during the current fiscal year and normal wage increases.

B. Governmental Activities during fiscal year 2008

The following table presents a condensed summary of the ESC's activities during fiscal year 2008 and 2007 and the resulting change in net assets:

	FY2008	FY2007
Revenues:		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services and sales	\$ 4,630,683	3,570,634
Operating grants and contributions	4,653,687	4,489,670
Total program revenues	9,284,370	8,060,304
General revenues:		
Grants and entitlements	2,046,828	3,388,366
Investment earnings	60,045	62,015
Miscellaneous	292,020	253,138
Total general revenues	2,398,893	3,703,519
Total revenues	11,683,263	11,763,823
Expenses:		
Instruction	2,243,875	2,055,672
Support services:	, ,	<i>, ,</i>
Pupil	2,439,988	2,476,072
Instructional staff	2,388,051	2,141,163
Board of Education	11,701	15,483
Administration	1,330,315	1,431,304
Fiscal	544,241	564,781
Operation and maintenance of plant	718,229	729,597
Pupil transportation	213,365	210,491
Central	1,722,129	1,732,834
Total expenses	11,611,894	11,357,397
Change in net assets	\$ 71,369	406,426

Of the total governmental activities revenues of \$11,683,263, \$9,284,370 (79%) is from program revenue. This means that the government relies on general revenues to fund a significant portion of the cost of services provided to the citizens. Of those general revenues, \$2,046,828 (85%) is from state funding. The ESC's operations are reliant upon the state's foundation program.

In Fiscal Year 2008, the increase in Charges for Service and Sales and the decrease in Grants and Entitlements were due to a required change in the way in which we coded the portion of local monies that we receive from the State of Ohio in our foundation deposits.

Under the current economic conditions and with districts facing significant cuts in funding from the Ohio Department of Education, the personnel services provided to our districts have been reduced. As normal employee attrition occurs, districts have not rushed to replace personnel. This leaves the ESC with fewer expenses in salaries and benefits. This decrease in personnel has offset the annual salary increases given by the ESC.

Governmental Activities

The following table presents the total cost of each of the government's primary services, and the comparative net cost after deducting the revenues generated by each function. Approximately 80% of the cost of the general government programs was recouped in program revenues. Support services costs were \$9,368,019 but program revenue contributed to fund 80% of those costs. Thus, general revenues of \$1,899,078 were used to support of remainder of the instruction costs.

Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services	Program Revenue	Revenues as a % of <u>Total Costs</u>	Net Cost of Services
Instruction Support services	\$ 2,243,875 9,368,019	1,815,429 7,468,941	81% 80%	428,446 1,899,078
Total	\$ 11,611,894	9,284,370	<u>80</u> %	2,327,524

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ESC'S INDIVIDUAL FUNDS

Governmental funds

The ESC has two major governmental funds: the General Fund and Federal Head Start Fund. Assets of these two funds comprise \$3,872,256 (97%) of the total \$4,012,243 governmental funds assets.

General Fund. Fund balance at June 30, 2008 was \$568,826, with an unreserved fund balance of \$393,563. The fund balance decreased by \$168,303. The unreserved fund balance represents approximately 6% of current-year general fund expenditures.

Federal Head Start Fund. This fund is used to account for the activity related to the federal grant for the Head Start program. The fund balance at June 30, 2008 will be used to meet program requirements.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

There are no requirements for the ESC identified in the Ohio Revised Code nor does the State Department of Education specify any budgetary guidelines to be followed.

The annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the ESC at the fund, function and object level of expenditures, which are the legal levels of budgetary control. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with statutory provisions.

The schedule comparing the ESC's original and final budgets and actual results is included in the supplementary information. The General Fund revenue in the final budget was about \$935,000 or 15% more than original, the reason for this is due to serving additional schools in our Butler County Success program.

CAPITAL ASSET ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets. At June 30, 2008, the ESC had \$213,871 invested in capital assets, including furniture, equipment and vehicles. See Note 3 to the financial statements for more detail.

Capital Assets at Year-End (Net of Depreciation)

	FY2008	FY2007
Equipment and furniture	\$ 160,078	180,815
Vehicles	53,793	28,219
Total	\$ 213,871	209,034

ECONOMIC FACTORS

A challenge facing the ESC is the future of state funds. On December 11, 2002, the Court found the state's school funding system unconstitutional but declined to retain jurisdiction of the matter meaning the decision included no timeline for compliance or accountability for lack of compliance. The ESC is currently unable to determine what effect, if any, this decision will have on its future State funding and on its financial operations.

In March, 2008, the Ohio Department of Education decreased the funding provided to Educational Service Centers by 9% for the next two fiscal years. This will reduce funding in the amount of \$180,000 per year for the Butler County Educational Service Center. At this time, projections are expected to be reinstated in the current funding in Fiscal Year 2010.

REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the ESC's finances and to show the ESC's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Treasurer's office at the Butler County Educational Service Center, 1910 Fairgrove Avenue, Suite B, Hamilton, Ohio 45011.

Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2008

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 1,093,827
Receivables:	
Accounts	95,424
Intergovernmental	2,795,232
Depreciable capital assets, net	213,871
Total assets	4,198,354
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	46,838
Accrued wages and benefits	848,494
Intergovernmental payable	164,828
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year	82,843
Due within more than one year	208,404
Total liabilities	1,351,407
Net Assets:	
Invested in capital assets	213,871
Restricted for:	
Head Start	2,073,948
Other purposes	69,643
Unrestricted	489,485
Total net assets	\$ 2,846,947

Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2008

						Net (Expense)
						Revenue and
						Changes in
			Program	Revenues		Net Assets
			Charges for	Operating	•	
			Services	Grants and		Governmental
		Expenses	and Sales	Contributions		Activities
Governmental Activities:	-					
Instruction:						
Regular	\$	506,375	363,390	-	\$	(142,985)
Special education		1,737,500	632,174	819,865		(285,461)
Support services:						
Pupil		2,439,988	551,442	1,698,815		(189,731)
Instructional staff		2,388,051	1,095,997	859,551		(432,503)
Board of Education		11,701	-	-		(11,701)
Administration		1,330,315	447,685	552,064		(330,566)
Fiscal		544,241	-	123,094		(421,147)
Operation and maintenance of plant		718,229	208,560	430,576		(79,093)
Pupil transportation		213,365	83,542	92,446		(37,377)
Central		1,722,129	1,247,893	77,276		(396,960)
Total Governmental Activities	\$	11,611,894	4,630,683	4,653,687		(2,327,524)
	Ge	neral Revenues:				

General Revenues:

Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific program	ns 2,046,828
Investment earnings	60,045
Miscellaneous	292,020
Total general revenues	2,398,893
Change in net assets	71,369
Net assets beginning of year	2,775,578
Net assets end of year	\$ 2,846,947

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2008

Assets:	_	General	Federal Head Start	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	923,206	61,818	108,803	1,093,827
Receivables:					
Accounts		95,424	-	-	95,424
Intergovernmental		229,501	2,534,547	31,184	2,795,232
Interfund receivable		27,760			27,760
Total assets		1,275,891	2,596,365	139,987	4,012,243
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable		19,057	25,570	2,211	46,838
Accrued wages and benefits		536,322	299,866	12,306	848,494
Intergovernmental payable		51,425	110,720	2,683	164,828
Interfund payable		-	-	27,760	27,760
Compensated absences payable		41,237	4,386	-	45,623
Deferred revenue		59,024	2,036,499	3,424	2,098,947
Total liabilities		707,065	2,477,041	48,384	3,232,490
Fund Balances: Reserved for:					
Encumbrances		175,263	129,397	10,373	315,033
Unreserved, reported in:					
General Fund		393,563	-	-	393,563
Special Revenue Funds			(10,073)	81,230	71,157
Total fund balances		568,826	119,324	91,603	779,753
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	1,275,891	2,596,365	139,987	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and	
therefore are not reported in the funds.	213,871
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are not reported in the funds.	2,098,947
Long-term liabilities for compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(245,624)
Net assets of governmental activities	\$ 2,846,947

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2008

			Federal	Other Governmental	Total Governmental
	_	General	Head Start	Funds	Funds
Revenues:					
Contractual services	\$	4,576,952	-	-	4,576,952
Tuition and fees		-	-	53,731	53,731
Interest		60,045	-	-	60,045
Intergovernmental		1,990,042	4,484,982	100,546	6,575,570
Other local revenues		216,578	241	17,630	234,449
Total revenues		6,843,617	4,485,223	171,907	11,500,747
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular		503,702	-	-	503,702
Special education		923,262	777,297	36,941	1,737,500
Support services:					
Pupil		736,205	1,670,213	26,389	2,432,807
Instructional staff		1,519,397	845,996	22,658	2,388,051
Board of Education		11,701	-	-	11,701
Administration		834,965	541,413	31,956	1,408,334
Fiscal		419,510	121,379	1,975	542,864
Operation and maintenance of pla	nt	287,077	424,577	3,662	715,316
Pupil transportation		111,860	91,158	-	203,018
Central		1,664,241	70,282		1,734,523
Total expenditures		7,011,920	4,542,315	123,581	11,677,816
Net change in fund balance		(168,303)	(57,092)	48,326	(177,069)
Fund balance, beginning of year		737,129	176,416	43,277	
Fund balance, end of year	\$	568,826	119,324	91,603	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense:

Capital outlay		74,910
Depreciation expense		(70,073)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures	re	
in governmental funds.		61,085
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial		
resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		182,516
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$	71,369

Statement of Net Assets Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2008

ASSETS		Private Purpose Trusts	Agency Funds
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	34,471	643,334
	φ	34,471	,
Intergovernmental receivable			926,712
Total assets		34,471	1,570,046
LIABILITIES Accounts payable Due to other governments Total liabilities		- - -	229,501 1,340,545 1,570,046
NET ASSETS Held in trust	\$	34,471	

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Fiduciary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2008

	Private- Purpose Trust Funds
Additions:	
Contributions	\$ 1,000
Interest income	1,434
Total additions	2,434
Deductions: Community gifts, awards and scholarships Total deductions	<u>2,000</u> 2,000
Change in net assets	434
Net assets, beginning of year	34,037
Net assets, end of year	\$ 34,471

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Butler County Educational Service Center (the "ESC") 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 ESC also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) statements and interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989 in its government-wide financial statements provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The ESC has the option to follow subsequent FASB statements and interpretations but has elected not to do so. The more significant of the ESC's accounting policies are described below.

A. <u>Reporting Entity</u>

Butler County Educational Service Center is the successor to the former Butler County Board of Education. County boards of education were formed in Ohio as a result of the passage of Senate Bill 9, in 1914. In 1995, Am. Sub. H.B. 117 authorized the creation of Educational ESCs and abolished county school districts. That legislation also changed the "Board of Education" to the "Governing Board".

The Governing Board consists of 5 members elected by the voters of the County. This board acts as the authorizing body for expenditures, policy and procedures, and approves all financial activities. The ESC provides services to approximately 50,000 students in nine school districts throughout the County.

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, which consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the ESC. This includes general and preschool operations. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the ESC is financially accountable. The ESC is financially accountable for an organization if the ESC appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the ESC is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the ESC is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the ESC is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the ESC is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the ESC in that the ESC approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes. The ESC has no component units.

The ESC serves as the fiscal agent for the Butler County Family and Children First Council, but is not accountable as defined in GASB Statement No. 14 for this organization, so these activities have been included in the ESC's financial statements as agency funds. The Family and Children First Council is a separate agency, which provides services to qualified Butler County families and children.

The ESC is associated with three organizations, one of which is defined as an insurance purchasing pool and one is a jointly governed organization. These organizations are the Southwest Ohio Computer Association and the Butler Health Plan. The organizations are presented in Notes 8 and 9 to the basic financial statements.

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the ESC as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the ESC that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities. The ESC has no business-type activities.

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus, which differs from the manner in which the governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Therefore, the governmental fund financial statements include reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the ESC's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and are therefore 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 ESC, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the ESC.

Fund Financial Statements Fund financial statements report detailed information about the ESC. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

C. <u>Fund Accounting</u>

The ESC uses funds to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain ESC functions or activities. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The funds of the ESC are grouped into the categories governmental and fiduciary.

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

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

Federal Head Start Fund – This fund is used to account for the Federal Head Start grant.

Fiduciary Funds report on net assets and changes in net assets. The ESC's fiduciary funds consist of private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. The ESC's private-purpose trust funds account for scholarship programs. These assets are not available for the ESC's use. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations and are used to account for the ESC's fiscal agent activities.

D. <u>Basis of Accounting</u>

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements and relates to the timing of the measurements made.

The modified accrual basis of accounting is used by the governmental funds. On a modified accrual basis, revenues are recorded when they become both measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current fiscal year or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. The available period for the ESC is sixty days after fiscal year end. Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are deemed both measurable and available: interest, accounts and grants.

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, are not recognized in the governmental funds.

Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Also, fiduciary funds utilize accrual accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange transactions. Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place.

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

Deferred Revenue. Deferred revenues arise when a potential revenue does not meet both the measurable and available criteria recognition in the current period. In the subsequent period, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, the liability for deferred revenue is removed from the combined balance sheet and revenue is recognized. On governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period have also been reported as deferred revenue.

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, all cash received by the ESC is pooled in central bank accounts. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool and individual fund integrity is maintained through ESC records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments" on the balance sheet.

During fiscal year 2008, investments were limited to the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAROhio). STAROhio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office that allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAROhio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAROhio are valued at STAROhio's share price, which is the price the investment could be sold for on June 30, 2008.

Under existing Ohio statutes, all investment earnings are assigned to the General Fund except for those specifically related to the private-purpose trust fund in accordance with Board policy.

F. <u>Capital Assets and Depreciation</u>

Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment, are reported in the governmentwide financial statements. The ESC defines capital assets as those with an individual cost of more than \$500 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. All capital assets are capitalized at cost or estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair values as of the date received. The ESC does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

When capital assets are purchased, they are capitalized and depreciated in the governmentwide statements. Capital assets are reported as expenditures of the current period in the governmental fund financial statements.

All reported capital assets are depreciated. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Vehicles	10 years
Equipment and furniture	5 years

G. <u>Compensated Absences</u>

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the ESC 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 the ESC has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at fiscal year end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the ESC's termination policy.

The ESC records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service. For purposes of establishing a liability for severance on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees age 50 or greater with at least 10 years of service and/or 20 years' service regardless of age were considered expected to retire.

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. For governmental fund financial statements, a liability is recorded only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

H. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the governmentwide financial statements. Governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities are reported as obligations of the funds regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources with the exception of compensated absences as noted above.

I. <u>Interfund Transactions</u>

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

J. <u>Fund Balance Reserves</u>

The ESC records reservations for portions of fund equity that are legally segregated for specific future use or which do not represent available expendable resources and therefore are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Unreserved fund balances indicates that portion of fund equity that is available for appropriation in future periods. Fund equity reserves are established for encumbrances.

K. <u>Net Assets</u>

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

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

L. <u>Estimates</u>

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

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

Protection of the ESC's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the Treasurer by the financial institution or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution. Interim monies are permitted to be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;
- Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by the federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the federal national mortgage association, federal home loan bank, federal farm credit bank, federal home loan mortgage corporation, government national mortgage association, and student loan marketing association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations,

provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions; and

- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAROhio).
- 7. Commercial paper notes issued by any corporation for profit that is incorporated under the laws of the United States or any state pursuant to specifications within Ohio Revised Code.
- 8. Bankers' acceptances of banks that are members of the federal deposit insurance corporation to which obligations meet specifications within Ohio Revised Code.

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

The following information classifies deposits and investments by categories of risk as defined in GASB Statement 3, "Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments and Reverse Repurchase Agreements" and amended by GASB Statement No. 40 "Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures":

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School District's deposits may not be returned to it. The School District does not have a custodial credit risk policy. At year-end, \$1,061,724 of the School District's bank balance of \$1,161,724 was exposed to custodial credit risk since it was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the School District's name.

Investments

The School District's investments at June 30, 2008 consist of an investment in STAROhio with a fair value of \$1,102,978. Investments in STAR Ohio were rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

3. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2008 was as follows:

		Balance 7/1/07	Additions	Disposals	Balance 6/30/08
Governmental Activities	-			·	
Equipment and furniture	\$	1,031,348	38,417	(35,742)	1,034,023
Vehicles		227,222	36,543	-	263,765
Totals at historical cost		1,258,570	74,960	(35,742)	1,297,788
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Equipment and furniture		850,533	59,104	(35,692)	873,945
Vehicles		199,003	10,969		209,972
Total accumulated depreciation		1,049,536	70,073	(35,692)	1,083,917
Capital assets, net	\$	209,034	4,887	(50)	213,871

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:		
Regular	\$	2,673
Support services:		
Pupil		7,181
School administration		3,140
Fiscal		1,377
Operation and maintenance of plant		2,913
Pupil transportation		30,920
Central	_	21,869
Total depreciation expense	\$	70,073

4. **RISK MANAGEMENT**

The ESC maintains comprehensive insurance with private carriers for real property, building contents, vehicles and general liability insurance. Vehicle policies include liability coverage for bodily injury and property damage. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has been no significant change in coverage from last year.

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

School Employees Retirement System

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary and the ESC is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate, which is currently 14% of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended, up to statutory maximum amounts by the SERS' Retirement Board. The ESC's required contributions to SERS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006 were approximately \$973,000, \$796,000, and \$700,000, respectively; 83% has been contributed for fiscal years 2008 and 100% for fiscal years 2007 and 2006. The unpaid contribution for fiscal year 2008 is recorded as a liability within the respective funds.

State Teachers Retirement System

The ESC contributes to the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS), a cost-sharing multiple employer public employee retirement system administered by the State Teachers Retirement Board. STRS provides basis retirement benefits, disability, survivor, and health care benefits based on eligible service credit to members and beneficiaries. Benefits are established by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. STRS issued a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for STRS. The report may be obtained by writing to the State Teachers Retirement System, 275 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3771.

New members have a choice of three retirement plans, a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary times a percentage that varies based on years of service, or an allowance based on member contributions and earned interest matched by STRS Ohio funds times an actuarially determined annuity factor. The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and employer contributions equal to 10.5% of earned compensation into an investment account. Investment decisions are made by the member.

A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The Combined Plan offers features of both the DC Plan and the DB Plan. In the Combined Plan, member contributions are invested by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. DC and Combined Plan members will transfer to the Defined Benefit Plan during their fifth year of membership unless they permanently select the DC or Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code.

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary and the ESC is required to contribute 14%. Contribution rates are established by STRS, upon recommendation of its consulting actuary, not to exceed statutory maximum rates of 10% for members and 14% for employers. The ESC's required contributions for pension obligations to STRS for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006 were \$323,000, \$305,000, and \$305,000, respectively; 100% has been contributed for fiscal years 2008, 2007 and 2006.

Social Security System

All employees not covered by SERS or STRS have an option to choose Social Security or SERS/STRS. As of June 30, 2008, members of the Board of Education have elected social security. The Board's liability is 6.2% of wages paid.

6. **POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

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

Ohio law authorizes STRS Ohio to offer a cost-sharing, multiple-employer health care plan. STRS Ohio provides access to health care coverage to eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined plans. Pursuant to 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code, the Retirement Board has discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the associated health care costs will be absorbed by STRS Ohio. All benefit recipients, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium.

BUTLER COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2008

Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions. Of the 14% employer contribution rate, 1% of covered payroll was allocated to post-employment health care for years ended June 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006. The 14% employer contribution rate is the maximum rate established under Ohio law. The ESC's contributions to STRS Ohio allocated to post-employment health care for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006 were \$22,000, \$22,000, and \$21,000, respectively.

SERS administers two postemployment benefit plans:

Medicare B Plan - The Medicare B plan reimburses Medicare Part B premiums paid by eligible retirees and beneficiaries as set forth in Ohio Revised Code (ORC) 3309.69. Qualified benefit recipients who pay Medicare Part B premiums may apply for and receive a monthly reimbursement from SERS. The reimbursement amount is limited by statute to the lesser of the January 1, 1999 Medicare Part B premium or the current premium. The Medicare Part B premium for calendar year 2007 was \$93.50; SERS' reimbursement to retirees was \$45.50. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates a portion of the current employer contribution rate to the Medicare B Fund. For fiscal year 2007, the actuarially required allocation was 0.68%. The ESC contributions for the year ended June 30, 2007 were \$39,000, which equaled the required contributions for the year.

Health Care Plan - ORC 3309.375 and 3309.69 permit SERS to offer health care benefits to eligible retirees and beneficiaries. SERS' Retirement Board reserves the right to change or discontinue any health care plan or program. SERS offers several types of health plans from various vendors, including HMO's, PPO's, and traditional indemnity plans. A prescription drug program is also available to those who elect health coverage. SERS employs two third-party administrators and a pharmacy benefit manager to manage the self-insurance and prescription drug plans, respectively.

The ORC provides the statutory authority to fund SERS' postemployment benefits through employer contributions. Active members do not make contributions to the postemployment benefit plans.

The Health Care Fund was established under, and is administered in accordance with, Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year after the allocation for statutorily required benefits, the Retirement Board allocates the remainder of the employer 14% contribution to the Health Care Fund. At June 30, 2007, the health care allocation was 3.32%. The actuarially required contribution (ARC), as of the December 31, 2006 annual valuation, was 11.50% of covered payroll. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities of the plan over a period not to exceed thirty years. The ESC's contributions for years ended June 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006 were \$231,000, \$189,000, and \$171,000, respectively.

An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated according to service credit earned. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2007, the minimum compensation level was established at \$35,800. The SERS Retirement Board establishes the rules for the premiums paid by the retirees for health care coverage for themselves and their dependents or for their surviving beneficiaries. Premiums vary depending on the plan selected, qualified years of service, Medicare eligibility, and retirement status.

7. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The changes in the ESC's long-term obligations during fiscal year 2008 were as follows:

	Balance			Balance	Due within
	7/1/07	Additions	Deletions	6/30/08	One Year
Compensated Absences	\$ 306,709	20,097	(35,559)	291,247	82,843

8. JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATION

Southwestern Ohio Computer Association

The Southwestern Ohio Computer Association (SWOCA), a jointly governed organization, was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member districts. Each of the member schools of the three county consortium supports SWOCA based upon per pupil charge dependent upon the software package utilized. SWOCA is governed by a board of directors consisting of the superintendents and treasurers of member ESCs. The degree of control exercised by any participating ESC is limited to its representation on the Board. To obtain financial information, write to the Southwestern Ohio Computer Association, at 3603 Hamilton-Middletown, Hamilton, Ohio 45011.

9. INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL

Butler Health Plan

The ESC participates in the Butler Health Plan (BCHP), an insurance purchasing pool, formed to provide affordable and desirable dental, life, medical, and other disability group insurance for member's employees, eligible dependents and designated beneficiaries. The Board of Directors consists of one representative from each of the participating members and is elected by the vote of a majority of the member school districts. Financial information can be obtained from BCHP at PO Box 526, Middletown, Ohio 45042.

10. OPERATING LEASE

The ESC signed a ten-year office lease commencing on July 1, 2004. The following is a schedule of the minimum future year payments under this lease:

Year Ended	
June 30	
2009	\$ 159,345
2010	164,221
2011	169,098
2012	174,131
2013	179,322
2014	184,828
	\$ 1,030,945

11. CONTINGENCIES

Grants

The ESC received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the ESC at June 30, 2008.

Litigation

As of the balance sheet date, the ESC was not party to legal proceedings.

12. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

For the year ended June 30, 2008, the ESC implemented GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. This statement addresses how state and local governments should account and disclose their costs and obligations related to postemployment healthcare and other non-pension benefits. The implementation had no effect to the ESC's financial statement amounts.

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2008

rear Ended June 30, 2008				Variance
	Original	Final	A	With Final
_	Budget	Budget	Actual	Budget
Revenues:				
Contractual services	\$ 2,869,763	4,659,190	4,631,850	(27,340)
Earnings on investments	50,000	61,000	61,156	156
Intergovernmental	3,128,000	2,196,000	1,990,042	(205,958)
Other local revenues	130,000	197,530	206,860	9,330
Total revenues	6,177,763	7,113,720	6,889,908	(223,812)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	610,102	631,102	497,900	133,202
Special education	656,522	794,522	836,147	(41,625)
Support services:				
Pupil	733,384	756,384	742,716	13,668
Instructional staff	1,357,059	1,372,089	1,482,841	(110,752)
Board of Education	18,850	19,750	13,086	6,664
Administration	607,338	1,093,809	940,059	153,750
Fiscal	426,664	426,664	425,905	759
Operation and maintenance of plant	248,860	248,860	287,131	(38,271)
Pupil transportation	110,309	110,309	115,208	(4,899)
Central	1,605,841	1,622,141	1,722,715	(100,574)
Total expenditures	6,374,929	7,075,630	7,063,708	11,922
Excess of revenues over expenditures	(197,166)	38,090	(173,800)	(211,890)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Advances in	116,850	159,850	159,850	-
Advances out		(258,000)	(257,261)	739
Total other financing sources (uses):	116,850	(98,150)	(97,411)	739
Change in fund balance	(80,316)	(60,060)	(271,211)	(211,151)
Fund balance, beginning of year	827,215	827,215	827,215	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	189,166	189,166	189,166	
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 936,065	956,321	745,170	

See accompanying notes to supplemental information.

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) Federal Head Start Fund Year Ended June 30, 2008

Year Ended June 30, 2008				Variance
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	With Final Budget
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 2,571,044	6,788,503	4,618,050	(2,170,453)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Special education	469,110	1,285,722	805,920	479,802
Support services:				
Pupil	781,975	2,017,154	1,755,694	261,460
Instructional staff	475,093	1,339,378	842,779	496,599
Administration	365,704	936,998	553,872	383,126
Fiscal	63,010	184,186	124,952	59,234
Operation and maintenance of plant	316,141	797,764	437,540	360,224
Pupil transportation	50,120	130,720	93,137	37,583
Central	49,891	96,822	73,986	22,836
Total expenditures	2,571,044	6,788,744	4,687,880	2,100,864
Excess of revenues over expenditures	-	(241)	(69,830)	(69,589)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Other sources		241	241	
Total other financing sources (uses):	-	241	241	
Change in fund balance	-	-	(69,589)	(69,589)
Fund balance, beginning of year	(133,158)	(133,158)	(133,158)	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	133,158	133,158	133,158	
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 	-	(69,589)	

See accompanying notes to supplemental information.

Notes to Supplementary Information Year Ended June 30, 2008

Note A Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The ESC is no longer required under State statue to file budgetary information with the State Department of Education. However, the ESC's Board does follow the budgetary process for control purposes. This is done by adopting an annual appropriation resolution which is the Board's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of legal level of control. Appropriation amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the ESC through the year by supplemental appropriations, which either reallocated or increased the original appropriated amounts. All supplemental appropriations were legally enacted by the ESC during fiscal 2007. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year-end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. Expenditures plus encumbrances may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund, function and/or object level.

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

Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).

Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).

Encumbrances are treated as expenditures for all funds (budget basis) rather than as a reservation of fund balance for governmental fund types (GAAP basis).

The following tables summarize the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP statements and the budgetary basis schedule:

		Head
	General	Start
Net change in fund balance - GAAP Basis	\$ (168,303)	(57,092)
Increase / (decrease):		
Due to revenues	46,291	132,827
Due to expenditures	126,249	(14,157)
Due to other sources (uses)	(97,411)	241
Due to encumbrances	(178,037)	(131,408)
Net change in fund balance - Budget Basis	\$ (271,211)	(69,589)

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Year Ended June 30, 2008

Federal Grantor/Program Title	Pass Through Entity <u>Number</u>	Federal CFDA <u>Number</u>	Federal <u>Revenues</u>	Federal Expenditures
U.S. Department of Agriculture:				
(Passed through Ohio Department of Education)				
Child Care and Adult Care Food Program	CC-MO-07	10.558	\$ 181,552	181,552
Child Care and Adult Care Food Program	CC-MO-08	10.558	99,759	99,759
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			281,311	281,311
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Head Start - 2006-2007 grant Head Start - 2007-2008 grant Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	n/a n/a	93.600 93.600	2,571,285 1,765,695 4,336,980	2,571,285 1,703,875 4,275,160
Total Federal Awards			\$ 4,618,291	4,556,471

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS:

NOTE A - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is a summary of the activity of the Service Center's federal award programs. The schedule has been prepared on the cash basis of accounting.

NOTE B - MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Certain federal programs require that the Service Center contribute non-federal funds (matching funds) to support the federally-funded programs. The Service Center has complied with the matching requirements. The expenditures of non-federal matching funds is not included on the schedule.



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

To the Board of Education Butler County Educational Service Center:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Butler County Educational Service Center (the Service Center) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008, which collectively comprise the Service Center's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 28, 2008. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Service Center's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Service Center's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Service Center's internal control over financial control over financial reporting.

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Service Center's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants 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*.

We noted certain matters that we reported to management of the Service Center in a separate letter dated October 28, 2008.

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

Clark, Schafer, Harhett & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio October 28, 2008



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

To the Board of Education Butler County Educational Service Center:

Compliance

We have audited the compliance of Butler County Educational Service Center (the Service Center) with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that are applicable to each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2008. The Service Center's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to each of its major federal programs is the responsibility of the Service Center's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Service Center's compliance based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards,* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations.* Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to 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 Service Center'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. Our audit does not provide a legal determination on the Service Center's compliance with those requirements.

In our opinion, the Service Center complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that are applicable to each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2008.

Internal Control Over Compliance

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

A control deficiency in an entity's internal control over compliance 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 noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to administer a federal program such that there is more than a remote likelihood that noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

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

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Education, management, others within the organization and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than those specified parties.

Clark, Schufer, Hachett & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio October 28, 2008

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended June 30, 2008

Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued: Internal control over financial reporting:	unqualified
Material weakness(es) identified?	none
 Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to be material weaknesses? 	none
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	none
Federal Awards	
 Internal Control over major programs: Material weakness(es) identified? Significant deficiency(ies) identified 	none
not considered to be material weaknesses?	none
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs:	unqualified
Any audit findings that are required to be reported in accordance with 510(a) of Circular A-133?	none
Identification of major programs:	
CFDA 93.600 – Head Start	
Dollar threshold to distinguish between Type A and Type B Programs:	\$300,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	yes
Section II - Financial Statement Findings None	

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs None

Section IV – Summary of Prior Audit Findings and Questioned Costs

Finding 2007-1 Non-Payroll Cash Disbursements

As part of our testing of internal control over non-payroll cash disbursements, we selected a sample of sixty (60) cash disbursements from throughout the fiscal year. We noted an instance in which a requisition was not approved a Supervisor. In addition, we noted several requisitions which did not have the approval of the Superintendent.

Status: Corrected.





BUTLER COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED DECEMBER 9, 2008

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