Basic Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2005

With

Independent Auditors' Report



Board of Education Butler County Educational Service Center 1910 Fairgrove Avenue, 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, 2004 through June 30, 2005. 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.

Betty Montgomery

BETTY MONTGOMERY Auditor of State

January 30, 2006



Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Independent Auditors' Report	1 – 2
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3 – 9
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Assets Statement of Activities	10 11
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds Statement of Net Assets – Fiduciary Funds Statement of Changes in Net Assets – Fiduciary Funds	12 13 14 15
Notes to Basic Financial Statements	16 – 31
Required Supplementary Information:	
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget-Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) – General Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget-Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) – Federal Head Start Fund	32 33
Notes to Required Supplementary Information	34
Additional Information:	
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	35
Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	36 - 37
Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Program and Internal Control Over Compliance in Accordance with OMB Circular A-133	38 – 39
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs	40
Schedule of Prior Audit Findings	41



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, 2005, which collectively comprise the Service Center's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. 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 *Governmental 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 the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the basic 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 Service Center as of June 30, 2005, 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, 2005 on our consideration of the 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 assessing the results of our audit.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 3 through 9 and 32 through 34 are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are 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.

Our audit was performed 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, 2005

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, 2005. 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 2005 are listed below:

- ✓ The assets of the ESC exceeded its liabilities at year-end by \$2.3 million. Of this amount, \$1.9 million is restricted.
- ✓ In total, net assets increased by approximately \$22,000.
- ✓ The ESC had \$10.9 million in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$7.0 million of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenue of \$3.9 million, made up primarily of State Foundation payments provided adequate funding for these programs.
- ✓ The General Fund balance increased by \$13,016 from \$285,064 at June 30, 2004 to \$298,080 at June 30, 2005.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis are 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.

Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2005 Unaudited

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.

Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2005 Unaudited

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.

Other information. In addition to basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also contains required supplementary information concerning the budget of the General Fund and the Federal Head Start special revenue fund.

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, 2005:

	<u>FY05</u>	FY04
Current and other assets	\$ 3,142,532	2,997,517
Capital assets	297,310	389,089
Total assets	3,439,842	3,386,606
Long-term debt outstanding	318,662	316,407
Other liabilities	849,728	820,413
Total liabilities	1,168,390	1,136,820
Net assets:		
Invested in capital assets, net of debt	297,310	389,089
Restricted:		
Other purposes	1,873,874	1,672,409
Unrestricted	100,268	188,288
Total net assets	\$ 2,271,452	2,249,786

Cash increased approximately \$79,000 which was primarily related to additional start-up funds provided by the Ohio Department of Education for the Head Start program. Capital assets decreased by approximately \$93,000 due to the current year depreciation exceeding purchases of capital assets.

BUTLER COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2005 Unaudited

B. Governmental Activities during fiscal year 2005

The following table presents a condensed summary of the ESC's activities during fiscal year 2005 and the resulting change in net assets:

	FY05	FY04
Revenues:		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services and sales	\$ 2,130,433	2,000,485
Operating grants and contributions	4,910,959	4,876,162
Total program revenues	7,041,392	6,876,647
General revenues:		
Grants and entitlements	3,378,670	3,474,537
Investment earnings	25,488	10,933
Miscellaneous	511,066	242,498
Total general revenues	3,915,224	3,727,968
Total revenues	10,956,616	10,604,615
Expenses:		
Instruction	1,624,015	1,757,552
Support services:		
Pupil	2,664,374	2,997,786
Instructional staff	2,310,429	2,568,994
Board of Education	16,427	9,209
Administration	1,629,728	1,450,102
Fiscal	448,521	170,812
Operation and maintenance of plant	685,204	767,227
Pupil transportation	338,899	570,354
Central	1,217,353	885,017
Total expenses	10,934,950	11,177,053
Change in net assets	\$ 21,666	(572,438)

Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2005 Unaudited

Of the total governmental activities revenues of \$10,956,616, \$7,041,392 (64%) 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, \$3,378,670 (86%) is from state funding. The ESC's operations are reliant upon the state's foundation program.

The ESC's increase in revenues is the direct cause of the increasing service that we provided to our local/city school districts.

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 64% of the cost of the general government programs was recouped in program revenues. Support services costs were \$9,310,935 but program revenue contributed to fund 63% of those costs. Thus, general revenues of \$3,423,148 were used to support of remainder of the instruction costs.

Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services	Program Revenue	Revenues as a % of Total Costs	Net Cost of Services
Instruction Support services	\$ 1,624,015 9,310,935	1,153,605 5,887,787	71% 63%	470,410 3,423,148
Total	\$ 10,934,950	7,041,392	<u>64%</u>	3,893,558

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 \$2,960,360 (92%) of the total \$3,202,518 governmental funds assets.

General Fund. Fund balance at June 30, 2005 was \$298,080, with an unreserved fund balance of \$198,266. The fund balance increased by \$13,016. The unreserved fund balance represents approximately 3% of current-year general fund expenditures.

Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2005 Unaudited

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, 2005 will be used to meet program requirements.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The schedule comparing the ESC's original and final budgets and actual results is included in the required supplementary information.

The final budgeted revenues were approximately \$187,000 or 3% higher than the original budget. The most significant portion of this increase related to the provision of additional services to the school districts served by the ESC.

Total expenses of the final budget were approximately \$223,000 or 4% higher than the original budget due to increases in personnel and salary increases for administrators.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets. At June 30, 2005, the ESC had \$297,310 invested in capital assets, including furniture, equipment and vehicles. See Note 5 to the financial statements for more detail.

Capital Assets at Year-End (Net of Depreciation)

	<u>FY05</u>
Equipment and furniture	\$ 240,172
Vehicles	57,138
Total	\$ 297,310

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.

BUTLER COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2005 Unaudited

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, 2005

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 757,075
Receivables:	
Accounts	64,422
Intergovernmental	2,302,086
Interest	3,164
Prepaids	15,785
Depreciable capital assets, net	297,310
Total assets	3,439,842
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	57,764
Accrued wages and benefits	677,152
Intergovernmental payable	114,812
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year	44,557
Due within more than one year	274,105
Total liabilities	1,168,390
Net Assets:	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	297,310
Restricted for:	
Other purposes	1,873,874
Unrestricted	100,268
Total net assets	\$ 2,271,452

Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2005

					Revenue and Changes in
		Program Revenues			Net Assets
		•	Charges for	Operating	
			Services	Grants and	Governmental
	_	Expenses	and Sales	Contributions	Activities
Governmental Activities:			_		
Instruction:					
Regular	\$	223,667	82,036	- \$	(141,631)
Special education		1,400,348	307,684	763,885	(328,779)
Support services:					
Pupil		2,664,374	429,523	1,686,391	(548,460)
Instructional staff		2,310,429	619,697	950,836	(739,896)
Board of Education		16,427	-	-	(16,427)
Administration		1,629,728	82,646	637,862	(909,220)
Fiscal		448,521	-	140,265	(308,256)
Operation and maintenance of plant		685,204	71,478	503,964	(109,762)
Pupil transportation		338,899	34,363	224,756	(79,780)
Central		1,217,353	503,006	3,000	(711,347)
Total Governmental Activities	\$	10,934,950	2,130,433	4,910,959	(3,893,558)
	Gei	neral Revenues:			
	Gra	ints and entitlemen	nts not restricted to	o specific programs	3,378,670
	Inv	estment earnings			25,488
	Mis	scellaneous			511,066
	Tot	al general revenue	es		3,915,224
	Cha	ange in net assets			21,666
	Net	assets beginning	of year		2,249,786
	Net	assets end of year	ſ	\$	2,271,452

Net (Expense)

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2005

	_	General	Federal Head Start	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	492,145	53,988	210,942	757,075
Receivables:	Ψ	472,143	33,766	210,742	131,013
Accounts		64,422	_	_	64,422
Accrued interest		3,164	_	-	3,164
Intergovernmental		110,260	2,161,389	30,437	2,302,086
Prepaids		4,663	10,343	779	15,785
Interfund receivable		59,986	-	-	59,986
Total assets		734,640	2,225,720	242,158	3,202,518
Total assets		751,010	2,223,720	212,130	3,202,310
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable		34,640	8,628	14,496	57,764
Accrued wages and benefits		370,646	287,200	19,306	677,152
Intergovernmental payable		31,274	77,329	6,209	114,812
Interfund payable		-	-	59,986	59,986
Deferred revenue		-	1,627,472	8,312	1,635,784
Total liabilities		436,560	2,000,629	108,309	2,545,498
Fund Balances:					
Reserved for:					
Encumbrances		95,151	103,181	12,734	211,066
Prepaids		4,663	10,343	779	15,785
Unreserved, reported in:		,			- ,
General Fund		198,266	_	_	198,266
Special Revenue Funds		-	111,567	120,336	231,903
Total fund balances		298,080	225,091	133,849	657,020
Total fund balances		270,000	223,071	155,047	037,020
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	734,640	2,225,720	242,158	
Amounts reported for governmental activities are different because:	s in th	e statement of	net assets		
Capital assets used in governmental activiti	ies are	not financial	resources and		
therefore are not reported in the funds.					297,310
Other long-term assets are not available to	pav fo	r current-perio	od expenditures		,
and therefore are not reported in the funds		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	F		1,635,784
Long-term liabilities for compensated abser		re not due and	navable in the		, ,
current period and therefore are not report			payable in the		(318,662)
carront period and mererore are not report		are range.			(310,002)
Net assets of governmental activities				5	2,271,452

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2005

			Federal	Other Governmental	Total Governmental
D	,	General	Head Start	Funds	Funds
Revenues: Contractual services	\$	2 044 422			2 044 422
Tuition and fees	Ф	2,044,422	-	86,011	2,044,422 86,011
Interest		25,488	_	50,011	25,488
Intergovernmental		3,378,670	4,423,598	382,003	8,184,271
Other local revenues		472,143	-	38,923	511,066
Total revenues		5,920,723	4,423,598	506,937	10,851,258
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular		192,896	-	21,900	214,796
Special education		619,373	721,714	58,860	1,399,947
Support services:					
Pupil		949,541	1,573,505	143,427	2,666,473
Instructional staff		1,415,899	843,737	50,765	2,310,401
Board of Education		16,427		20.060	16,427
Administration		987,440	578,472	38,968	1,604,880
Fiscal		309,487	131,395	9,844	450,726
Operation and maintenance of plant Pupil transportation		160,398 79,247	475,153 212,328	20,545 8,207	656,096 299,782
Central		1,202,222	15,630	3,536	1,221,388
Total expenditures		5,932,930	4,551,934	356,052	10,840,916
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditure	S	(12,207)	(128,336)	150,885	10,342
· · · · · ·					
Other financing sources (uses):		25 222	26.942	14.022	76,000
Transfers in Transfers out		25,223	36,842	14,023 (76,088)	76,088 (76,088)
		25 222	26.942		(70,088)
Total other financing sources (uses):		25,223	36,842	(62,065)	-
Net change in fund balance		13,016	(91,494)	88,820	10,342
Fund balance, beginning of year		285,064	316,585	45,029	
Fund balance, end of year	\$	298,080	225,091	133,849	
Amounts reported for governmental activity Governmental funds report capital outlay cost of those assets is allocated over their	s as expendi r estimated Capi	tures. However, ir useful lives as depi tal outlay	the statement of a		24,434
	Depr	reciation expense			(111,147)
Some expenses reported in the statement the use of current financial resources and in governmental funds.		•		t require	(2,255)
Revenues in the statement of activities the resources are not reported as revenues in		ovide current finance	cial		105,358
Losses on disposals of capital assets are n		in the funds.			(5,066)
	-			d	
Change in Net Assets of Governmental A	cuvities			\$	21,666

Statement of Net Assets Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2005

	Private Purpose Trusts	Agency Funds
ASSETS		
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 33,181	664,712
Intergovernmental receivable		197,542
Total assets	33,181	862,254
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	-	110,260
Due to other governments		751,994
Total liabilities		862,254
NET ASSETS		
Held in trust	\$ 33,181	

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Fiduciary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2005

	Private- Purpose Trust Funds
Additions:	
Contributions	\$ 7,936
Interest income	560
Total additions	8,496
Deductions:	
Community gifts, awards and scholarships	6,902
Total deductions	6,902
Change in net assets	1,594
Net assets, beginning of year	31,587
Net assets, end of year	\$ 33,181

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2005

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. Reporting Entity

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 Area Media Center and the Butler County Family and Children First Council, but is not accountable as defined in GASB Statement No. 14 for either organization, so these activities have been included in the ESC's financial statements as agency funds. The Media Center is a separate agency which provides media items such as educational films, videos and reference books to school districts within Butler County. The Family and Children First Council is a separate agency, which provides services to qualified Butler County families and children.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2005

The ESC is associated with three organizations, two of which are defined as insurance purchasing pools and one is a jointly governed organization. These organizations are the Southwest Ohio Computer Association, the Butler County Health Plan, and the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan. The organizations are presented in Notes 10 and 11 to the general purpose 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2005

C. Fund Accounting

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.

D. Basis of Accounting

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 and agency 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2005

Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Also, private-purpose trust 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. Budgetary Process

An educational service center is required by state statute, 3317.11 ORC, to submit an annual budget of operating expenses to the State Governing Board for approval. Appropriations for the ensuing year for an ESC are prepared on forms furnished by the State Governing Board, which certify the budget to the state, together with such other information as the Board may require. Said budget shall consist of two parts: Part(A) shall include the cost of the salaries, employer's retirement contributions, and travel expenses of supervisory teachers approved by the State Governing Board. Part (B) shall include the cost of all other lawful expenditures of the Educational Service Center. The State Governing Board shall review such budget and may approve, increase, or decrease such budget. A portion of the ESC's operating expenses are apportioned among the various districts in the ESC's service area on the basis of the total number of pupils in each district and deducted from funds allocated to districts under the school foundation program.

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. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation or alter total function appropriations within a fund, or alter object appropriations within functions must be approved by the State Governing Board.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2005

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with statutory provisions. All departments/functions and funds completed the year within the amount of their legally authorized cash basis appropriation.

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 2005.

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.

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary control in the appropriated governmental and proprietary funds. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balance for subsequent year expenditures on the modified accrual basis of accounting, compared to encumbrances outstanding at year-end reported as expenditures on the budget basis of accounting

F. 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 2005, 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, 2005.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2005

G. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment, are reported in the government-wide 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 government-wide 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

H. Prepayments

Prepayments for governmental funds represent cash disbursements, which have occurred and are therefore not current expendable resources. These items are reported as fund assets on the balance sheet using the allocation method, which amortizes their cost over the periods benefiting from the advance payment. At period-end, because prepaid expenses are not available to finance future governmental fund expenditures, the fund balance is reserved by an amount equal to the carrying value of the asset.

I. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2005

For governmental funds, 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.

J. <u>Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations</u>

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

K. <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.

L. Fund Balance Reserves

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 and prepaid assets.

M. Net Assets

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2005

N. <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

O. Fund Deficit

At June 30, 2005, the Miscellaneous State Grant Fund had a deficit fund balance of \$21,790. The deficit fund balance was created by the application of generally accepted accounting principles. The General Fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur.

2. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For fiscal year 2005, the ESC implemented GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures*. The implementation had no effect on previously issued financial statements.

3. 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:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2005

- 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:
- 2. 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".

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2005

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, \$729,953 of the School District's bank balance of \$829,953 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.

<u>Investments</u>

The School District's investments at June 30, 2005 consist of an investment in STAROhio with a fair value of \$742,647. The ESC's investment in STAROhio is unclassified because it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. Investments in STAR Ohio were rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

4. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund balances at June 30, 2005 consist of an interfund loan receivable of \$59,986 in the General Fund due from other non-major governmental funds.

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2005, consisted of the following:

	<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Transfers Out</u>
General Fund	\$ 25,223	-
Federal Head Start Fund	36,842	-
Non-major Governmental Funds	14,023	76,088
Total	\$ 76,088	76,088

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, (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2005

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2005 was as follows:

		Balance 7/1/04	Additions	Disposals	Balance 6/30/05
Governmental Activities	-				
Equipment and furniture	\$	1,241,926	24,434	(61,938)	1,204,422
Vehicles		534,390	-	(148,566)	385,824
Totals at historical cost	-	1,776,316	24,434	(210,504)	1,590,246
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Equipment and furniture		926,798	94,324	(56,872)	964,250
Vehicles		460,429	16,823	(148,566)	328,686
Total accumulated depreciation	-	1,387,227	111,147	(205,438)	1,292,936
Capital assets, net	\$	389,089	(86,713)	(5,066)	297,310

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 8,871
Special	401
Support services:	
Pupil	2,117
Instructional staff	28
School administration	23,368
Fiscal	2,623
Operation and maintenance of plant	24,542
Pupil transportation	39,117
Central	10,080
Total depreciation expense	\$ 111,147

6. 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2005

The ESC participates in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 11). The GRP is intended to reduce the ESC's premium by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate.

Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the GRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "Equity Pooling Fund". This insures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to ESCs that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. Gates McDonald & Co. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

7. 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, 45 North Fourth Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3634.

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, 2005, 2004, and 2003 were approximately \$657,000, \$673,000, and \$678,000 respectively; 83% has been contributed for fiscal year 2005 and 100% for fiscal years 2004 and 2003. The unpaid contribution for fiscal year 2005 is recorded as a liability within the respective funds.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2005

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. Existing members with less than five years of service credit as of June 30, 2001, were given the option of making a one time irrevocable decision to transfer their account balances from the existing DB Plan into the DC Plan or the Combined Plan. This option expired on December 31, 2001. 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, 2005, 2004, and 2003 were \$295,000, \$300,000, and \$305,000, respectively; 100% has been contributed for fiscal years 2005, 2004 and 2003.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2005

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, 2005, members of the Board of Education have elected social security. The Board's liability is 6.2% of wages paid.

8. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The ESC provides comprehensive health care benefits to retired teachers and their dependents through the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS), 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.

STRS has statutory authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Most benefit recipients pay a portion of the health care cost in the form of a monthly premium. By Ohio law, the cost of coverage paid from STRS funds shall be included in the employer contribution rate, currently 14% of covered payroll. For the year ended June 30, 2004, the board allocated employer contributions equal to 1.00% of covered payroll to the Health Care Reserve Fund. For the ESC, this amount equaled approximately \$21,000 during fiscal year 2005. STRS pays health care benefits from the Health Care Reserve Fund. The balance in the fund was \$3.1 billion at June 30, 2004. For the year ended June 30, 2004, net health care costs paid by STRS were \$268.7 million and STRS had 111,853 eligible benefit recipients.

For SERS, coverage is made available to service retirees with ten or more years of qualifying service credit, disability, and survivor benefit recipients. Members retiring on or after August 1, 1989, with less than twenty-five years of service credit must pay a portion of their premium for health care. The portion is based on years of service up to a maximum of 75% of the premium. For this fiscal year, employer contributions to fund health care benefits were 4.91% of covered payroll. In addition, SERS levies a surcharge to fund health care benefits equal to 14% of the difference between a minimum pay and the member's pay, pro-rated for partial service credit. For fiscal year 2005, the minimum pay has been established at \$14,500. The surcharge rate added to the unallocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate provides for maintenance of the asset target level for the health care fund.

The target level for the health care reserve is 150% of annual health care expenses. Expenses for health care for the year ended June 30, 2004 were \$223.4 million and the target level was \$335.2 million. At June 30, 2004, SERS' net assets available for payment of health care benefits was \$300.8 million. SERS has approximately 62,000 participants currently receiving health care benefits. For the ESC, this amount to fund health care benefits, including the surcharge, equaled approximately \$230,000 during the 2005 fiscal year.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2005

9. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The changes in the ESC's long-term obligations during fiscal year 2005 were as follows:

	Balance			Balance	Due within
	7/1/04	Additions	<u>Deletions</u>	6/30/05	One Year
Compensated Absences	\$ 316,407	41,379	(39,124)	318,662	44,557

10. 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.

11. INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

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

Butler County Health Plan

The ESC participates in the Butler County 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 P. O. Box 526, Middletown, Ohio 45042.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2005

12. 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	
<u>June 30</u>	
2006	\$ 145,974
2007	150,222
2008	154,783
2009	159,345
2010	164,221
2011 - 2014	707,379
	\$ 1,481,924

13. 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, 2005.

Litigation

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

14. SCHOOL FUNDING DECISION

On December 11, 2002, the Ohio Supreme Court issued its latest opinion regarding the State's school funding plan. The decision reaffirmed earlier decisions that Ohio's current school-funding system is unconstitutional. The Supreme Court relinquished jurisdiction over the case and directed "...the Ohio General Assembly to enact a school-funding scheme that is thorough and efficient..." 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.

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund Year Ended June 30, 2005

				Variance
	Original	Final		With Final
	Budget	Budget	Actual	Budget
Revenues:				
Contractual services	\$ 2,005,980	2,044,422	2,044,422	-
Earnings on investments	14,000	22,324	22,324	-
Intergovernmental	3,359,536	3,378,670	3,378,670	-
Other local revenues	316,052	437,932	437,932	
Total revenues	5,695,568	5,883,348	5,883,348	
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	195,485	193,101	193,101	-
Special education	618,833	627,608	627,608	-
Support services:				
Pupil	849,478	981,215	981,215	-
Instructional staff	1,459,158	1,419,098	1,419,098	-
Board of Education	15,500	13,978	13,978	-
Administration	919,396	1,012,296	1,012,296	-
Fiscal	342,603	311,906	311,906	-
Operation and maintenance of plant	160,591	164,471	164,471	-
Pupil transportation	100,623	80,915	80,915	-
Central	1,112,888	1,193,778	1,193,778	
Total expenditures	5,774,555	5,998,366	5,998,366	
Excess of revenues over expenditures	(78,987)	(115,018)	(115,018)	-
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	27,345	27,345	27,345	-
Transfers out	(1,101)	(1,101)	(1,101)	-
Advances in	124,570	124,570	124,570	-
Advances out	(170,246)	(170,246)	(170,246)	
Total other financing sources (uses):	(19,432)	(19,432)	(19,432)	
Change in fund balance	(98,419)	(134,450)	(134,450)	-
Fund balance, beginning of year	359,369	359,369	359,369	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	138,832	138,832	138,832	
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 399,782	363,751	363,751	

See accompanying notes to required 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, 2005

Teal Elided Julie 30, 2003				Variance
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	With Final Budget
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 4,458,000	4,510,215	4,510,215	
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Special education	718,379	718,379	741,380	(23,001)
Support services:				
Pupil	1,247,356	1,593,723	1,595,060	(1,337)
Instructional staff	848,387	848,387	880,162	(31,775)
Administration	574,453	574,453	585,095	(10,642)
Fiscal	131,258	131,258	134,019	(2,761)
Operation and maintenance of plant	469,073	469,073	478,858	(9,785)
Pupil transportation	184,295	184,295	215,779	(31,484)
Central	15,330	15,330	16,180	(850)
Total expenditures	4,188,531	4,534,898	4,646,533	(111,635)
Excess of revenues over expenditures	269,469	(24,683)	(136,318)	111,635
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	76,796	76,796	76,796	-
Transfers out	(39,954)	(39,954)	(39,954)	
Total other financing sources (uses):	36,842	36,842	36,842	
Change in fund balance	306,311	12,159	(99,476)	111,635
Fund balance, beginning of year	(47,531)	(47,531)	(47,531)	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	89,361	89,361	89,361	
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 348,141	53,989	(57,646)	

See accompanying notes to required supplemental information.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information Year Ended June 30, 2005

Note A **Budgetary Basis of Accounting**

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balances on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The 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:

	General	Head Start
Net change in fund balance - GAAP Basis	\$ 13,016	(91,494)
Increase / (decrease):		
Due to revenues	(37,375)	86,617
Due to expenditures	62,958	(5,238)
Due to other sources (uses)	(44,655)	-
Due to encumbrances	(128,394)	(89,361)
Net change in fund balance - Budget Basis	\$ (134,450)	(99,476)

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year Ended June 30, 2005

	Pass Through Entity	Federal CFDA		
Federal Grantor/Program Title	<u>Number</u>	Number	Receipts	<u>Expenditures</u>
U.S. Department of Agriculture:				
(Passed through Ohio Department of Education)				
Child Care and Adult Care Food Program	CC-MO-04	10.558	\$ 74,579	74,579
	CC-MO-05	10.558	253,917	253,917
	CC-CP-04	10.558	3,964	3,964
	LU-CP-05	10.558	13,907	13,907
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			346,367	346,367
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:				
Head Start	05CH5445	93.600	4,163,848	4,188,531
(Passed through Ohio Department of Education)				
Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF)	C50-510	93.558	120,967	
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			4,284,815	4,188,531
Total Federal Awards			\$ 4,631,182	4,534,898

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS:

NOTE A - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICES

The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is a summary of the activity of the School District's federal awards programs. This schedule has been prepared on the cash basis of accounting.

NOTE B - MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Certain federal programs require that the School District contribute non-federal funds (matching funds) to support the federally-funded programs. The School District 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 Butler County Educational Service Center (the Service Center) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2005, which collectively comprise the Service Center's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 28, 2005. 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 in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a reportable condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operations that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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 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*

We noted certain matters that we reported to management of the Service Center in a separate letter dated October 28, 2005.

This report is intended for the information of management, the Board of Education, 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, Schafer, Harhett & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio October 28, 2005



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 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, 2005. Butler County Educational 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 Butler County Educational 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, Butler County Educational 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, 2005.

Internal Control over Compliance

The management of Butler County Educational Service Center is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective control over compliance with requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered Butler County Educational 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 and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133.

Our consideration of the internal control over compliance would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that noncompliance with applicable requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants that would be material in relation to a major federal program being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over compliance and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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

Clark, Schafer, Hachett of Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio October 28, 2005

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

Year Ended June 30, 2005

Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of report issued on financial statements: unqualified Internal control over financial reporting: Material weakness(es) identified? none Reportable condition(s) identified not considered to be material weakness(es)? none Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? none Federal Awards Internal Control over major programs: Material weakness(es) identified? none Reportable condition(s) identified not considered to be material weakness(es)? none Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs: unqualified Any audit findings that are required to be reported in accordance with Circular A-133, Section .510(a)? none Identification of major programs: CFDA 93.600 -Head Start Program CFDA 10.558 - Child Care and Adult Care Food Program 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.

Schedule of Prior Audit Findings

Year Ended June 30, 2005

The prior audit disclosed no instances of noncompliance with requirements of major federal programs. In addition, no reportable conditions or material weaknesses with respect to internal controls over compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program were reported in the prior year.



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BUTLER COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER 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.

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED FEBRUARY 9, 2006