Basic Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2010

With Independent Auditors' Report



Board of Education Butler County Educational Service Center 400 N. Erie Blvd, Suite A Hamilton, Ohio 45011

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditors' Report* of the Butler County Educational Service Center, Butler County, prepared by Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co., for the audit period July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010. 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.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

January 11, 2011



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Governing Board
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, 2010, 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 *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 the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Butler County Educational Service Center as of June 30, 2010, 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 November 30, 2010, 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 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.

105 east fourth street, ste. 1500 cincinnati. oh 45202

www.cshco.com p. 513.241.3111 f. 513.241.1212 For the budgetary comparison information on pages 33 through 36, 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 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 November 30, 2010

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, 2010. 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 2010 are listed below:

- ✓ The assets of the ESC exceeded its liabilities at year-end by \$4,139,359. Of this amount, \$3,060,468 is restricted.
- ✓ In total, net assets increased by \$1,217,417.
- ✓ The ESC had \$13,425,922 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$11,495,208 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenue of \$3,148,131, made up primarily of State Foundation payments provided adequate funding for these programs.
- ✓ The General Fund balance increased by \$340,157 from \$768,302 at June 30, 2009 to \$1,108,459 at June 30, 2010.

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).

Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2010 Unaudited

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the ESC that are principally supported by contract services 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.

BUTLER COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2010 Unaudited

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, 2010 and 2009:

	FY2010	FY2009
Current and other assets	\$ 6,526,401	3,952,730
Capital assets	2,720,940	192,012
Total assets	9,247,341	4,144,742
Long-term liabilities	3,243,759	286,078
Other liabilities	1,864,223	936,722
Total liabilities	5,107,982	1,222,800
Net assets:		
Invested in capital assets, net of debt	883,618	192,012
Restricted:		
Head Start	3,013,621	2,098,889
Other purposes	46,847	26,812
Unrestricted	195,273	604,229
Total net assets	\$ 4,139,359	2,921,942

Total assets increased by \$5.1 million. The primary reasons for the increase was due to an increase in intergovernmental receivables due to receiving ARRA funding for the Head Start programs and \$1.1 million of cash still available from the lease-purchase agreement for the purchase and improvement of new office facilities.

Total liabilities increased by \$3.9 million due to incurring \$737,000 in construction-related payables and the initiation of the \$2.9 million lease-purchase agreement to finance the new office facilities purchase and improvements.

BUTLER COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2010 Unaudited

B. Governmental Activities during fiscal year 2010

The following table presents a condensed summary of the ESC's activities during fiscal year 2010 and 2009 and the resulting change in net assets:

	FY2010	FY2009
Revenues:		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services and sales \$	4,834,811	4,689,380
Operating grants and contributions	6,660,397	4,585,022
Total program revenues	11,495,208	9,274,402
General revenues:		
Grants and entitlements	1,988,095	1,977,343
Contributions	646,048	-
Investment earnings	1,985	12,453
Miscellaneous	512,003	429,940
Total general revenues	3,148,131	2,419,736
Total revenues	14,643,339	11,694,138
Expenses:		
Instruction	2,616,409	2,191,236
Support services:		
Pupil	3,050,241	2,500,419
Instructional staff	2,133,285	2,091,237
Governing Board	19,358	11,862
Administration	946,381	1,451,166
Fiscal	564,594	571,813
Operation and maintenance of plant	1,966,145	807,999
Pupil transportation	224,112	216,700
Central	1,821,512	1,776,711
Interest and fiscal charges	83,885	
Total expenses	13,425,922	11,619,143
Change in net assets \$	1,217,417	74,995

Of the total governmental activities revenues of \$14,643,339, \$11,495,208 (79%) is from program revenue. This means that the ESC relies on general revenues to fund a remaining cost of services provided to the citizens. Of those general revenues, \$1,988,095 (63%) is from state funding.

Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2010 Unaudited

As noted above, there were significant increases in operating grants and contributions due to receiving ARRA funding for the ESC's Head Start programs. This led to increases in expenses to operate and administer these programs. Additionally, the ESC agreed to lease a portion of the new space to The Center for Family Solutions. The Center for Family Solutions agreed to contribute \$646,000 toward the improvements for this space.

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 86% of the cost of the general government programs was recouped in program revenues. Support services costs were \$10,725,628, but program revenue contributed to fund 86% of those costs. Thus, general revenues of \$1,491,415 were used to support of remainder of the support services costs.

Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services	Program Revenue	Revenues as a % of Total Costs	Net Cost of Services
Instruction	\$ 2,616,409	2,260,995	86%	355,414
Support services	10,725,628	9,234,213	86%	1,491,415
Interest and fiscal charges	83,885		0%	83,885
Total	\$ 13,425,922	11,495,208	<u>86</u> %	1,930,714

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ESC'S INDIVIDUAL FUNDS

Governmental funds

The ESC has three major governmental funds: the General Fund, the Federal Head Start Fund, and the ARRA-Early Head Start Fund. Assets of these three funds comprise \$6,447,063 (99%) of the total \$6,535,361 in governmental funds assets.

General Fund. Fund balance at June 30, 2010 was \$1,108,459, with an unreserved fund balance of \$910,793. The fund balance increased by \$340,157. The unreserved fund balance represents approximately 9% 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, 2010 will be used to meet program requirements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2010 Unaudited

ARRA-Early Head Start Fund. This fund is used to account for the activity related to the federal grant for the ARRA-funded Early Head Start program. The fund balance at June 30, 2010 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. There was very little change between the original and final revenue budget estimates. The final budget estimates for expenditures increased \$4.2 million from the original budget. The final budget for capital outlay increased due to the anticipated capital expenditures for the purchase and improvements of new office facilities. The increase in the final budget for instructional staff was due to the additional personnel in our alternative as well as our school programs.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets. At June 30, 2010, the ESC had \$2,720,940 invested in capital assets, including furniture, equipment, vehicles, and buildings and improvements. The increase in capital assets is due to the purchase and improvements to new office facilities. See Note 3 to the financial statements for more detail.

Capital Assets at Year-End (Net of Depreciation)

	FY2010	FY2009
Construction in progress	\$ 1,547,354	-
Equipment and furniture	127,719	146,142
Vehicles	38,896	45,870
Buildings and improvements	1,006,971	
Total	\$ 2,720,940	192,012

Debt. The ESC entered into a \$2,937,000 lease-purchase agreement for the purchase and improvement of new office facilities. See Note 7 to the financial statements for more detail.

BUTLER COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2010 Unaudited

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.

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, 400 N. Erie Blvd. Suite A, Hamilton, Ohio 45011.

Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2010

		Governmental Activities
Assets:	_	
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	1,254,637
Receivables:		
Accounts		572,400
Intergovernmental		3,599,686
Restricted cash and investments		1,099,678
Nondepreciable capital assets		1,547,354
Depreciable capital assets, net		1,173,586
Total assets		9,247,341
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable		794,704
Accrued wages and benefits		840,295
Intergovernmental payable		219,140
Accrued interest payable		10,084
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Due within one year		126,234
Due within more than one year		3,117,525
Total liabilities		5,107,982
Net Assets:		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		883,618
Restricted for:		865,016
Head Start programs		3,013,621
Other purposes		46,847
Unrestricted		195,273
Onestreted		195,215
Total net assets	\$	4,139,359

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2010

			Program 1	Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets
			Operating			
			Services	Grants and		Governmental
		Expenses	and Sales	Contributions		Activities
Governmental Activities:	_					
Instruction:						
Regular	\$	508,033	405,096	-	\$	(102,937)
Special education		2,108,376	950,460	905,439		(252,477)
Support services:						
Pupil		3,050,241	547,265	3,178,868		675,892
Instructional staff		2,133,285	960,790	950,775		(221,720)
Governing Board		19,358	-	-		(19,358)
Administration		946,381	204,117	682,133		(60,131)
Fiscal		564,594	-	151,226		(413,368)
Operation and maintenance of plant		1,966,145	268,711	670,784		(1,026,650)
Pupil transportation		224,112	95,840	80,345		(47,927)
Central		1,821,512	1,402,532	40,827		(378,153)
Interest and fiscal charges		83,885				(83,885)
Total Governmental Activities	\$	13,425,922	4,834,811	6,660,397		(1,930,714)
	Gei	neral Revenues:				
	Gra	nts and entitleme	ns	1,988,095		
	Cor	ntributions not res	stricted to specific	programs		646,048
	Inv	estment earnings				1,985
	Mis	cellaneous				512,003
	Tot	al general revenu	es			3,148,131
	Cha	ange in net assets				1,217,417
	Net	assets beginning	of year			2,921,942
	Net	assets end of year	ır		\$	4,139,359

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2010

				Other	Total	
		Federal	ARRA-Early	Governmental		
-	General	Head Start	Head Start	Funds	Funds	
Assets:						
Equity in pooled cash and investments \$	1,081,521	95,589	-	77,527	1,254,637	
Restricted cash and investments	1,099,678	-	-	-	1,099,678	
Receivables:	562 440			0.060	572 400	
Accounts	563,440	-	-	8,960	572,400	
Intergovernmental Interfund receivable	89,065	2,682,485	826,325	1,811	3,599,686	
	8,960				8,960	
Total assets	2,842,664	2,778,074	826,325	88,298	6,535,361	
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	766,200	22,139	6,176	189	794,704	
Accrued wages and benefits	496,945	317,399	16,462	9,489	840,295	
Intergovernmental payable	90,938	88,048	38,301	1,853	219,140	
Interfund payable	-	-	-	8,960	8,960	
Deferred revenue	380,122	2,126,690	431,758	1,811	2,940,381	
Total liabilities	1,734,205	2,554,276	492,697	22,302	4,803,480	
Fund Balances:						
Reserved for:						
Encumbrances	197,666	155,308	63,469	2,322	418,765	
Unreserved, reported in:						
General Fund	910,793	-	-	-	910,793	
Special Revenue Funds		68,490	270,159	63,674	402,323	
Total fund balances	1,108,459	223,798	333,628	65,996	1,731,881	
Total liabilities and fund balances \$	2,842,664	2,778,074	826,325	88,298		
Amounto non out of four consumerated and	initi on in the o	tatam and of a at	4 mag ata			
Amounts reported for governmental acti are different because:	villes in the si	atement of net	usseis			
Capital assets used in governmental ac	ctivities are no	t financial reso	ources and			
therefore are not reported in the fund					2,720,940	
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures						
and therefore are not reported in the		•	1		2,940,381	
Long-term liabilities, including lease p	ourchase and c	ompensated ab	sences, are not			
due and payable in the current period						
Lease purchase agreem	ent	-			(2,937,000)	
Accrued interest					(10,084)	
Compensated absences					(306,759)	
Net assets of governmental activities					4,139,359	

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2010

					Other	Total
			Federal	ARRA-Early	Governmental	Governmental
		General	Head Start	Head Start	Funds	Funds
Revenues:						
Contractual services	\$	4,748,736	-	-	-	4,748,736
Tuition and fees		-	-	-	73,171	73,171
Interest		1,985	-	-	-	1,985
Intergovernmental		1,986,230	5,277,493	746,241	25,416	8,035,380
Other local revenues		801,690			290	801,980
Total revenues		7,538,641	5,277,493	746,241	98,877	13,661,252
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular		504,423	-	-	-	504,423
Special education		1,205,069	879,978	-	23,231	2,108,278
Support services:						
Pupil		683,825	1,944,551	412,613	17,176	3,058,165
Instructional staff		1,180,807	923,878	-	27,993	2,132,678
Governing Board		19,358	-	-	-	19,358
Administration		1,055,986	659,450	-	5,346	1,720,782
Fiscal		427,686	136,394	-	-	564,080
Operation and maintenance of plant		346,347	650,017	-	1,446	997,810
Pupil transportation		121,931	77,809	-	-	199,740
Central		1,789,635	28,719	-	-	1,818,354
Capital outlay		2,726,616	-	-	-	2,726,616
Debt Service:						
Interest and fiscal charges		73,801				73,801
Total expenditures		10,135,484	5,300,796	412,613	75,192	15,924,085
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditure	S	(2,596,843)	(23,303)	333,628	23,685	(2,262,833)
Other financing sources:						
Proceeds from lease-purchase		2,937,000				2,937,000
Total other financing sources:		2,937,000				2,937,000
Net change in fund balance		340,157	(23,303)	333,628	23,685	674,167
Fund balance, beginning of year		768,302	247,101		42,311	1,057,714
Fund balance, end of year	\$	1,108,459	223,798	333,628	65,996	1,731,881

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2010

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 674,167
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlay 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 Depreciation expense	2,616,795 (85,355)
Losses on the sale or disposal of capital assets are reported on the statement of activities and not as expenses of the governmental funds.	(2,512)
Proceeds from the lease-purchase are an other financing source in the governmental funds, but a lease-purchase issuance increases long-term liabilities in the statement of activities.	(2,937,000)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on the outstanding lease-purchase, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.	(10,084)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	(20,681)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds.	982,087
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 1,217,417

Statement of Net Assets Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2010

	Private Purpose Trusts	Agency Funds
ASSETS		
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 30,050	1,175,364
Intergovernmental receivable		245,112
Total assets	30,050	1,420,476
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	-	62,704
Due to other governments		1,357,772
Total liabilities		1,420,476
NET ASSETS		
Held in trust	\$ 30,050	

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Fiduciary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2010

	Private- Purpose Trusts
Additions:	
Interest income	\$ 36
Total additions	36
Deductions: Community gifts, awards and scholarships Total deductions	
Change in net assets	36
Net assets, beginning of year Net assets, end of year	\$ 30,014

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2010

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) guidance issued on or before November 30, 1989 in its government-wide financial statements provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. 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 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2010

The ESC is associated with two 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2010

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.

ARRA Early Head Start Fund – This fund is used to account for the Early Head Start grant funded by the Recovery Act.

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. 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. 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2010

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 2010, 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, 2010.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2010

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. 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 Building and improvements 20-40 years

G. 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.

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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2010

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 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.

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. 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.

K. Restricted Assets

Restricted assets in the general fund represents the cash balance available to be drawn down at June 30, 2010 by the ESC for building improvements under the lease-purchase agreement.

L. 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, 2010

M. <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;
- 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;

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2010

- 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 ESC's deposits may not be returned to it. The ESC does not have a custodial credit risk policy. At year-end, \$1,704,634 of the ESC's bank balance of \$2,204,634 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 ESC's name.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2010

Investments

The ESC's investments at June 30, 2010 consist of an investment in STAROhio with a fair value of \$1,708,281. Investments in STAR Ohio were rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

3. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2010 was as follows:

		Balance 7/1/09	Additions	Disposals	Balance 6/30/10
Governmental Activities	-				
Nondepreciable:					
Construction in progress	\$	-	1,547,354	-	1,547,354
Depreciable:					
Equipment and furniture		1,078,131	47,135	(210,822)	914,444
Vehicles		263,765	-	-	263,765
Buildings and improvements		934	1,022,306	(934)	1,022,306
Subtotal		1,342,830	1,069,441	(211,756)	2,200,515
Totals at historical cost		1,342,830	2,616,795	(211,756)	3,747,869
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Equipment and furniture		931,989	63,046	(208,310)	786,725
Vehicles		217,895	6,974	-	224,869
Buildings and improvements		934	15,335	(934)	15,335
Total accumulated depreciation		1,150,818	85,355	(209,244)	1,026,929
Capital assets, net	\$	192,012	2,531,440	(2,512)	2,720,940

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:		
Regular	\$	4,590
Special		52
Support services:		
Pupil		7,939
School administration		23,680
Fiscal		981
Operation and maintenance of plant		479
Pupil transportation		24,284
Central	_	23,350
Total depreciation expense	\$	85,355
	_	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2010

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, disability, and survivor 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 can be obtained by contacting 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 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 Retirement Board acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund) of the System. For fiscal year ending June 30, 2010, the allocation to pension and death benefits is 12.78%. The remaining 1.22% of the 14% employer contribution rate is allocated to the Health Care and Medicare B Funds. The ESC's required contributions to SERS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were approximately \$1,058,000, \$1,053,000, and \$973,000, respectively, which equaled the required contributions each year. 79% has been contributed for fiscal year 2010 and 100% for fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively. The unpaid contribution for fiscal year 2010 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 Ohio), a state-wide, cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system for licensed teachers and other faculty members employed by the ESC. STRS Ohio provides basic 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 Ohio 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 STRS Ohio, 275 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3771.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2010

New members have a choice of three retirement plan options. In addition to the Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, new members are offered a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. The DC Plan allows members to allocate all their member contributions and employer contributions equal to 10.5% of earned compensation among various investment choices. The Combined Plan offers features of the DC Plan and the DB Plan. In the Combined Plan, member contributions are allocated to investment choices by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund a defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. Contributions into the DC Plan and the Combined Plan are credited to member accounts as employers submit their payroll information to STRS Ohio, generally on a biweekly basis. DC and Combined Plan members will transfer to the DB Plan during their fifth year of membership unless they permanently select the DC or Combined Plan.

DB Plan benefits are established under Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. Any member may retire who has (i) five years of service credit and attained age 60; (ii) 25 years of service credit and attained age 55; or (iii) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. The annual retirement allowance, payable for life, is the greater of the "formula benefit" or the "money-purchase benefit" calculation. Under the "formula benefit," the retirement allowance is based on years of credited service and final average salary, which is the average of the member's three highest salary years. The annual allowance is calculated by using a base percentage of 2.2% multiplied by the total number of years of service credit (including Ohio-valued purchased credit) times the final average salary. The 31st year of earned Ohio service credit is calculated at 2.5%. An additional one-tenth of a percent is added to the calculation for every year of earned Ohio service over 31 years (2.6% for 32 years, 2.7% for 33 years and so on) until 100% of final years will be calculated at 2.5% instead of 2.2%. Under the "money-purchase benefit" calculation, a member's lifetime contributions plus interest at specified rates are matched by an equal amount from other STRS Ohio funds. This total is then divided by an actuarially determined annuity factor to determine the maximum annual retirement allowance.

DC Plan benefits are established under Sections 3307.80 to 3307.89 of the Ohio Revised Code. For members who select the DC Plan, all member contributions and employer contributions at a rate of 10.5% are placed in an investment account. The member determines how to allocate the member and employer money among various investment choices. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump-sum withdrawal. Employer contributions into members' accounts are vested after the first anniversary of the first day of paid service. 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.

Under the Combined Plan, member contributions are allocated by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund a defined benefit payment. A member's defined benefit is determined by multiplying 1% of the member's final average salary by the member's years of service credit. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age 50.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2010

A retiree of STRS Ohio or another Ohio public retirement system is eligible for reemployment as a teacher following the elapse of two months from the date of retirement. Contributions are made by the reemployed member and employer during the reemployment. Upon termination of reemployment or age 65, whichever comes later, the retiree is eligible for an annuity benefit or equivalent lump-sum payment in addition to the original retirement allowance. A reemployed retiree may alternatively receive a refund of only member contributions with interest before age 65, once employment is terminated.

Benefits are increased annually by 3% of the original base amount for DB Plan participants.

The DB and Combined plans offer access to health care coverage to eligible retirees who participated in the plans and their eligible dependents. Coverage under the current program includes hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs, and partial reimbursements of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. By Ohio law, health care benefits are not guaranteed.

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 members who die before retirement may qualify for survivor benefits. A death benefit of \$1,000 is payable to the beneficiary of each deceased retired member who participated in the DB Plan. Death benefit coverage up to \$2,000 can be purchased by participants in the DB, DC, or Combined Plans. Various other benefits are available to members' beneficiaries.

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 Ohio, 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, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$313,000, \$308,000, and \$323,000, respectively; 100% has been contributed for all three fiscal years.

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, 2010, 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). Benefit provisions and the obligations to contribute are established by the Systems based on authority granted by state statute.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2010

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. Coverage under the current program includes hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. 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.

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, 2010, 2009, and 2008. 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, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were approximately \$22,000 for all three fiscal years.

SERS administers two postemployment benefit plans:

Medicare Part 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 2010 was \$96.40 for most participants, but could be as high as \$353.60 per month depending on their income. 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 2010, the actuarially required allocation is 0.76%. The ESC's contributions for the years ended June 30, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were approximately \$57,000, \$50,000, and \$47,000, respectively, which equaled the required contributions each year. 79% has been contributed for fiscal year 2010 and 100% for fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively. The unpaid contribution for fiscal year 2010 is recorded as a liability within the respective funds.

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, Medicare Advantage, 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2010

The Health Care Fund was established under, and is administered in accordance with, Internal Revenue Code 105(e). 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. For the year ended June 30, 2010, the health care allocation is 0.46%. 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 2010, the minimum compensation level was established at \$35,800. The surcharge, added to the unallocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The ESC's contributions assigned to hearth care for years ended June 30, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$35,000, \$314,000, and \$231,000, respectively.

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 2010 were as follows:

	Balance			Balance	Due within
	7/1/09	Additions	Reductions	6/30/10	One Year
Lease-Purchase Agreement	\$ -	2,937,000	-	2,937,000	70,000
Compensated Absences	286,078	59,726	(39,045)	306,759	56,234
Total	\$ 286,078	2,996,726	(39,045)	3,243,759	126,234

In October, 2009, the ESC entered into a lease-purchase agreement in the amount of \$2,937,000 for the purchase of a building and improvements through U.S. Bank. The final payment will be made in December 2031. Interest payments were made from the General Fund. The building and improvements acquired by this lease-purchase agreement as of June 30, 2010 were \$2,569,660.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2010

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments required under the lease-purchase agreement and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2010:

Fiscal Year		
Ending June 30,		
2011	\$	189,562
2012		200,390
2013		200,847
2014		201,139
2015		202,245
2016 - 2020		1,015,193
2021 - 2025		1,025,266
2026 - 2030		1,035,010
2031 - 2032		415,623
Total		4,485,276
Less amount representing interes	t	(1,548,276)
Present value of minimum lease	payments \$	2,937,000

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 (BHP), 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 BHP at PO Box 526, Middletown, Ohio 45042.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2010

10. OPERATING LEASE

The ESC signed a ten-year office lease that commenced on July 1, 2004. Subsequent to June 30, 2010, the ESC moved into new facilities and entered into a buy-out agreement to terminate this lease.

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, 2010.

Litigation

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

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund Year Ended June 30, 2010

Tear Ended Julie 30, 2010	Original	Final		Variance With Final
	Budget	Budget	Actual	Budget
Revenues:				
Contractual services	\$ 4,946,486	4,987,723	4,987,723	-
Earnings on investments	5,000	1,985	1,985	-
Intergovernmental	1,977,343	1,986,230	1,986,230	-
Other local revenues	296,488	317,555	470,232	152,677
Total revenues	7,225,317	7,293,493	7,446,170	152,677
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	600,768	588,768	534,639	54,129
Special education	825,068	1,138,361	1,194,059	(55,698)
Support services:				
Pupil	587,388	647,584	685,214	(37,630)
Instructional staff	129,744	1,012,328	1,206,248	(193,920)
Board of Education	17,900	21,900	18,950	2,950
Administration	993,578	1,168,028	1,094,692	73,336
Fiscal	456,568	456,568	433,727	22,841
Operation and maintenance of plant	308,034	308,034	347,796	(39,762)
Pupil transportation	120,494	120,494	124,102	(3,608)
Central	1,598,055	1,598,105	1,817,022	(218,917)
Capital outlay	1,709,182	4,490,693	2,224,517	2,266,176
Total expenditures	7,346,780	11,550,863	9,680,966	1,869,897
Excess of revenues over expenditures	(121,463)	(4,257,370)	(2,234,796)	2,022,574
Other financing sources (uses):				
Advances in	200,000	214,663	214,663	-
Advances out	200,000	(159,764)	(186,882)	(27,118)
Lease-purchase proceeds	1,837,322	1,837,322	1,837,322	
Total other financing sources (uses):	2,237,322	1,892,221	1,865,103	(27,118)
Change in fund balance	2,115,859	(2,365,149)	(369,693)	1,995,456
Fund balance, beginning of year	955,867	955,867	955,867	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	146,791	146,791	146,791	
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 3,218,517	(1,262,491)	732,965	

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, 2010

Teal Eliaca Julie 30, 2010	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 7,013,245	5,302,171	5,302,171	
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Special education	1,217,266	1,436,583	908,808	527,775
Support services:				
Pupil	2,174,822	2,204,549	1,947,556	256,993
Instructional staff	1,335,908	1,395,909	943,527	452,382
Administration	992,317	1,088,591	669,309	419,282
Fiscal	229,910	229,910	138,269	91,641
Operation and maintenance of plant	890,851	1,006,046	708,350	297,696
Pupil transportation	116,920	94,724	79,350	15,374
Central	55,251	56,751	30,330	26,421
Total expenditures	7,013,245	7,513,063	5,425,499	2,087,564
Change in fund balance	-	(2,210,892)	(123,328)	2,087,564
Fund balance, beginning of year	(113,652)	(113,652)	(113,652)	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	158,207	158,207	158,207	
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 44,555	(2,166,337)	(78,773)	

See accompanying notes to supplemental information.

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) ARRA-Early Head Start Fund Year Ended June 30, 2010

Tear Ended June 30, 2010	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 1,177,999	351,674	351,674	
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Support services:				
Pupil	1,177,999	1,177,999	419,911	758,088
Total expenditures	1,177,999	1,177,999	419,911	758,088
Change in fund balance	-	(826,325)	(68,237)	758,088
Fund balance, beginning of year	-	-	-	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated				
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 	(826,325)	(68,237)	

See accompanying notes to supplemental information.

Notes to Supplementary Information Year Ended June 30, 2010

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 2010. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year-end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated.

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	ARRA-Early
	General	Start	Head Start
Net change in fund balance - GAAP Basis	\$ 340,157	(23,303)	333,628
Increase / (decrease):			
Due to revenues	(92,471)	24,678	(394,567)
Due to expenditures	803,075	49,659	60,939
Due to other sources (uses)	(1,071,897)	-	-
Due to encumbrances	(348,557)	(174,362)	(68,237)
Net change in fund balance - Budget Basis	\$ (369,693)	(123,328)	(68,237)

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Year Ended June 30, 2010

Federal Grantor/Program Title	Pass-through Entity <u>Number</u>	Federal CFDA <u>Number</u>	Federal Revenues	Federal Expenditures
U.S. Department of Agriculture: (Passed through Ohio Department of Education) Child Care and Adult Care Food Program Child Care and Adult Care Food Program Total U.S. Department of Agriculture	CC-MO-09 CC-MO-10	10.558 10.558	\$ 96,206 310,490 406,696	96,206 310,490 406,696
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Head Start - 2009-2010 grant Head Start - 2010-2011 grant Head Start - ARRA grant Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	n/a n/a n/a	93.600 93.600 93.709	2,789,574 1,884,002 598,132 5,271,708	2,789,605 1,883,679 598,132 5,271,416
U.S. Department of Education: (Passed through Ohio Department of Education) Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies Twenty First Century Community Learning Centers Total U.S. Department of Education	C1S1-2010 T1	84.010 84.287	6,600 11,189 17,789	6,600 11,189 17,789
Total Federal Awards			\$ 5,696,193	5,695,901

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 Governing Board of 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 ("Service Center") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2010, which collectively comprise the Service Center's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 30, 2010. 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 opinions 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 reporting.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combinations of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be deficiencies, 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 November 30, 2010.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Governing Board, management, others within the entity 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, Harhett & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio November 30, 2010



REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS THAT COULD HAVE A DIRECT AND MATERIAL EFFECT ON EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH OMB CIRCULAR A-133

To the Governing Board of Butler County Educational Service Center:

Compliance

We have audited the Butler County Educational Service Center's ("Service Center") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2010. 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 compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2010.

Internal Control Over Compliance

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 to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance on accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Service Center's internal control over compliance.

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be deficiencies, 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 Governing Board, management, 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, Harhett of Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio November 30, 2010

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended June 30, 2010

Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued: unqualified

none

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weakness(es) identified?
 none

 Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to be material weaknesses?

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? none

Federal Awards

Internal Control over major programs:

Material weakness(es) identified?

 Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to be material weaknesses?

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?

Identification of major programs:

Head Start Cluster: CFDA 93.600 – Head Start Program CFDA 93.709 – Head Start Program - ARRA

Dollar threshold to distinguish between Type A and Type B Programs: \$300,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?

Section II - Financial Statement Findings

None

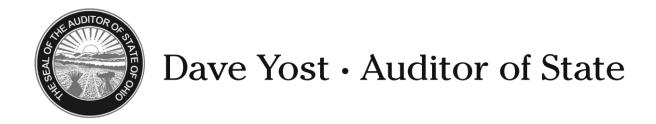
Section III - Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None

Section IV - Summary of Prior Audit Findings and Questioned Costs

None





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 JANUARY 25, 2011