JEFFERSON COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER

JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO

Audit Report

For the Year Ended June 30, 2010

Certified Public Accountants and Government Consultants



Board of Directors Jefferson County Educational Service Center 2023 Sunset Boulevard Steubenville, Ohio 43952

We have reviewed the *Independent Accountants' Report* of the Jefferson County Educational Service Center, Jefferson County, prepared by Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc., 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 Jefferson County Educational Service Center is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

February 1, 2011



Jefferson County Educational Service Center Jefferson County, Ohio Audit Report For the Year Ended June 30, 2010

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INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Jefferson County Educational Service Center Jefferson County 2023 Sunset Boulevard Steubenville, Ohio 43952

To the Board of Education:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Jefferson County Educational Service Center, Jefferson County, Ohio (the Center), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2010, which collectively comprise the Center's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Center's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these basic 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 basic financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the basic financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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 Center as of June 30, 2010, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 3 through 12 and the supplementary information on pages 47 through 50 are not required parts 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 supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated December 29, 2010 on our consideration of the Center's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grants agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. December 29, 2010

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010 (Unaudited)

The management's discussion and analysis of the Jefferson County Educational Service Center's ("the ESC") financial performance provides an overall review of the ESC's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the ESC's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the ESC's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2010 are as follows:

- In total, net assets of governmental activities decreased \$285,124 which represents a 7.42% decrease from 2009.
- General revenues accounted for \$731,854 in revenue or 10.79% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$6,052,141 or 89.21% of total revenues of \$6,783,995.
- The ESC had \$7,069,119 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$6,052,141 of these expenses were
 offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting
 governmental activities (unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$731,854 were not adequate to provide for
 these programs.
- The ESC's major governmental funds are the general fund and the miscellaneous State grants fund. The general fund had \$6,709,893 in revenues and other financing sources and \$6,391,594 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2010, the general fund's fund balance increased \$318,299 from \$2,806,572 to \$3,124,871.
- The miscellaneous State grants fund had \$10,909 in revenues and \$6,348 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2010, the miscellaneous State grants fund's fund balance increased \$4,561 from \$31,096 to \$35,657.

Using the Basic Financial Statements (BFS)

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the ESC as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities.

The statement of net assets and statement of activities provide information about the activities of the whole ESC, presenting both an aggregate view of the ESC's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the ESC's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the ESC, the general fund and miscellaneous State grants fund are by far the most significant funds, and the only governmental funds reported as major funds.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010 (Unaudited)

Reporting the ESC as a Whole

Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the ESC to provide programs and activities, the view of the ESC as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2010?" The statement of net assets and statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the ESC's net assets and changes in those assets. This change in net assets is important because it tells the reader that, for the ESC as a whole, the financial position of the ESC has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include increased or decreased services desired by school districts, state budget cuts, required educational programs and other factors.

In the statement of net assets and statement of activities, the governmental activities include the ESC's programs and services, including instruction, support services, and other operations.

The ESC's statement of net assets and statement of activities can be found on pages 13-14 of this report.

Reporting the ESC's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the ESC's major governmental funds begins on page 9. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the ESC's major funds. The ESC uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the ESC's most significant funds. The ESC's major governmental funds are the general fund and the miscellaneous State grants fund.

Governmental Funds

Most of the ESC's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets than can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed short-term view of the ESC's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the statement of net assets and statement of activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 15-18 of this report.

Proprietary Funds

The ESC maintains a proprietary fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the ESC's various functions. The ESC's internal service fund accounts for medical/surgical, vision and dental self-insurance. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 19-21 of this report.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010 (Unaudited)

Reporting the ESC's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The ESC is the fiscal agent of the area A-site, Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Education Service Agency ("OME-RESA"). This activity is presented as fiduciary funds. The ESC is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its scholarship programs. This activity is presented as a private-purpose trust fund. The ESC also maintains agency funds to account for monies due to other governments, individuals or private organizations. All of the ESC's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements of fiduciary net assets and changes in fiduciary net assets on pages 22 and 23. These activities are excluded from the ESC's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the ESC to finance its operations.

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. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 24-46 of this report.

The ESC as a Whole

The table below provides a summary of the ESC's net assets for fiscal years 2010 and 2009.

Net Assets

	Governmental Activities 2010		
Assets			
Current and other assets	\$ 4,060,450	\$ 4,212,708	
Capital assets, net	311,295	293,203	
Total assets	4,371,745	4,505,911	
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	577,595	457,443	
Long-term liabilities	235,405	204,599	
Total liabilities	813,000	662,042	
Net Assets			
Invested in capital			
assets, net of related debt	296,087	292,483	
Restricted	55,531	50,529	
Unrestricted	3,207,127	3,500,857	
Total net assets	\$ 3,558,745	\$ 3,843,869	

Over time, net assets can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2010, the ESC's assets exceeded liabilities by 3,558,745. Of this total, \$55,531 is restricted in use.

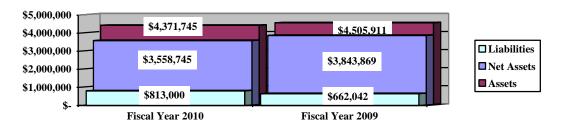
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010 (Unaudited)

At year-end, capital assets represented 7.12% of total assets. Capital assets include land, buildings, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Capital assets, net of related debt to acquire the assets, at June 30, 2010 were \$296,087. These capital assets are used to provide the ESC's services and are not available for future spending. Although the ESC's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the ESC's net assets, \$55,531, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net assets of \$3,207,127 may be used to meet the ESC's ongoing obligations to the students and creditors.

The graph below presents the ESC's governmental assets, liabilities and net assets for fiscal years 2010 and 2009.

Governmental Activities



The table below shows the change in net assets for fiscal years 2010 and 2009.

Change in Net Assets

	Governmental Activities 2010	Governmental Activities 2009	
Revenues			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services and sales	\$ 5,835,688	\$ 5,464,386	
Operating grants and contributions	216,453	847,068	
General revenues:			
Grants and entitlements	700,264	876,327	
Investment earnings	31,590	50,113	
Total revenues	6,783,995	7,237,894	

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010 (Unaudited)

Change in Net Assets

	Governmental Activities	Governmental Activities 2009
Expenses		
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	\$ 195,526	\$ 472,929
Special	563,866	404,002
Other	6,200	6,200
Support services:		
Pupil	1,756,634	1,231,730
Instructional staff	3,200,648	2,707,498
Board of education	22,929	17,459
Administration	1,067,125	899,125
Fiscal	244,249	254,768
Operations and maintenance	5,926	12,413
Central	5,042	4,987
Operations of non-instructional services	-	2,916
Interest and fiscal charges	974	238
Total expenses	7,069,119	6,014,265
Change in net assets	(285,124)	1,223,629
Net assets at beginning of year	3,843,869	2,620,240
Net assets at end of year	\$ 3,558,745	\$ 3,843,869

Governmental Activities

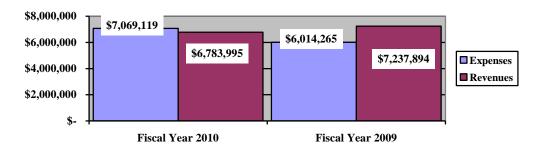
Net assets of the ESC's governmental activities decreased \$285,124. Total governmental expenses of \$7,069,119 were offset by program revenues of \$6,052,141 and general revenues of \$731,854. Program revenues supported 85.61 of the total governmental expenses.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from contracted fees for services provided to other entities. This revenue source represents 86.02% of total governmental revenue.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010 (Unaudited)

The graph below presents the ESC's governmental activities revenue and expenses for fiscal years 2010 and 2009.

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by unrestricted State grants and entitlements, and other general revenues not restricted to a specific program.

Governmental Activities

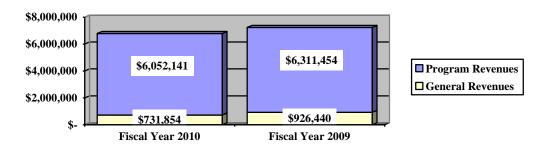
				Net Cost of Services 2010	Total Cost of Services 2009		Net Cost of Services 2009	
Program expenses								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	195,526	\$	50,173	\$	472,929	\$	(12,259)
Special		563,866		155,504		404,002		(31,616)
Other		6,200		386		6,200		(3)
Support services:								
Pupil		1,756,634		414,770		1,231,730		(146,755)
Instructional staff		3,200,648		307,071		2,707,498		(122,549)
Board of education		22,929		5,835		17,459		(2,015)
Administration		1,067,125		69,837		899,125		(1,561)
Fiscal		244,249		18,507		254,768		5,711
Operations and maintenance		5,926		(5,835)		12,413		12,017
Central		5,042		(244)		4,987		(1,013)
Operations of non-instructional services		-		-		2,916		2,616
Interest and fiscal charges		974		974		238		238
Total	\$	7,069,119	\$	1,016,978	\$	6,014,265	\$	(297,189)

For all governmental activities, program revenue support is 85.61%. The primary support of the ESC is contracted fees for services provided to other districts.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010 (Unaudited)

The graph below presents the ESC's governmental activities revenue for fiscal years 2010 and 2009.

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The ESC's Funds

The ESC's governmental funds (as presented on the balance sheet on page 15) reported a combined fund balance of \$3,172,591, which is greater than last year's total of \$2,830,758. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2010 and 2009.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2010	Fund Balance (deficit) June 30, 2009	Increase
General Miscellaneous state grants Other governmental	\$ 3,124,871 35,657 12,063	\$ 2,806,572 31,096 (6,910)	\$ 318,299 4,561 18,973
Total	\$ 3,172,591	\$ 2,830,758	\$ 341,833

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010 (Unaudited)

General Fund

The ESC's general fund balance increased \$318,299. The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activities and fund balance of the general fund.

	2010	2009	Percentage
	Amount	Amount	Change
Revenues			
Services provided to other entities	\$ 4,933,580	\$ 4,202,753	17.39 %
Tuition	713,319	720,367	(0.98) %
Earnings on investments	19,047	18,712	1.79 %
Intergovernmental	837,038	1,012,033	(17.29) %
Other revenues	188,789	555,350	(66.01) %
Total	\$ 6,691,773	\$ 6,509,215	2.80 %
Expenditures			
Instruction	\$ 539,690	\$ 633,005	(14.74) %
Support services	5,829,178	4,976,798	17.13 %
Operation of non-instructional	-	2,220	(100.00) %
Capital outlay	18,120	=	100.00 %
Debt service	4,606	4,362	5.59 %
Total	\$ 6,391,594	\$ 5,616,385	13.80 %

Service provided to other entities revenue increased 17.39% primarily due to an increase in the amount of OME-RESA health benefits plan fiscal agent fees received during the year. Intergovernmental revenues decreased 17.29% due to a decrease in grants received by the ESC because of the weak economy. Other revenues decreased by 66.01% due to a lack of reimbursements received by the ESC. Instructional expenditures decreased by 14.74% and Support services expenditures increased by 17.13% primarily due to more employees being paid out of support services than instruction throughout the year. Capital outlay expenditures increased by \$18,120 due to a new capital lease during the year. All other revenue and expenditure items remained consistent with the prior fiscal year.

Miscellaneous State Grants Fund

The miscellaneous State grants fund had \$10,909 in revenues and \$6,348 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2010, the miscellaneous State grants fund's fund balance increased \$4,561 from \$31,096 to \$35,657.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010 (Unaudited)

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2010, the ESC had \$311,295 invested in land, buildings, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2010 balances compared to 2009:

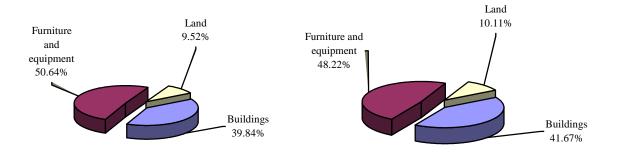
Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities				
	2010	2009			
Land	\$ 29,642	\$ 29,642			
Buildings	124,010	122,166			
Furniture and equipment	157,643	141,395			
Total	\$ 311,295	\$ 293,203			

Total additions to capital assets for 2010 were \$61,849. A total of \$37,357 in depreciation expense was recognized for fiscal year 2010.

The graphs below present the ESC's capital assets for fiscal year 2010 and fiscal year 2009.

Capital Assets - Governmental Activities 2010 Capital Assets - Governmental Activities 2009



See Note 7 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the ESC's capital assets.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010 (Unaudited)

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2010 the ESC had \$15,208 in capital lease obligations outstanding. The following table summarizes the capital lease obligations outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities 2010	Governmental Activities 2009
Capital lease obligation	<u>\$ 15,208</u>	\$ 720
Total	\$ 15,208	\$ 720

See Note 9 to the basic financial statements for detail on the ESC's debt administration.

Current Financial Related Activities

The ESC is financially solvent. As the preceding information shows, the ESC relies heavily on contracts with local, city, and JVS school districts in Jefferson and Harrison Counties, as well as State foundation revenue, and grants. The need for additional services from local and city school districts, paid for by excess costs, State funding and grants will provide the ESC with necessary funds to meet operating expenses in fiscal year 2011. However, the future financial stability of the ESC is not without concerns.

Declining enrollment in Jefferson County remains a concern of the ESC. State funding for the ESC and the districts is based on average daily membership of participating school districts. Continued decline in enrollment will have a direct impact on state revenues received by school districts and the amount of services they will need from the ESC. As district revenues decline, they rely on the ESC for services and personnel they cannot employ at the district level. With no increases from the State, the ESC is forced to try to do more with fewer resources.

Each year, school districts need additional services. Therefore, the ESC is constantly collecting data, monitoring program activity, and stepping forward to provide new services while still maintaining a financially solvent operation. The Virtual Learning Academy has added a new dimension for generating revenues, not only throughout the state of Ohio, but also throughout all fifty states and twenty-three countries overseas. In addition, the health benefits program continues to grow. The program currently insures over 12,000 employees and has contracts with one hundred eleven entities in forty-five counties across the State.

ESC systems of internal control and procedures are reviewed throughout the year to insure a cost efficient operation.

Contacting the ESC's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide the citizens supported by the districts, 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 Ms. Karen Blake, Treasurer, Jefferson County ESC, 2023 Sunset Boulevard, Steubenville, Ohio 43952.

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS JUNE 30, 2010

	Governmental Activities			
Assets:				
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,291,222		
Cash with fiscal agent		533,043		
Receivables:				
Accounts		19		
Intergovernmental		184,539		
Accrued interest		738		
Prepayments		47,281		
Materials and supplies inventory		3,608		
Capital assets:		,		
Land and construction in progress		29,642		
Depreciable capital assets, net		281,653		
Total capital assets, net		311,295		
Total assets		4,371,745		
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable		17,399		
Accrued wages and benefits		269,072		
Pension obligation payable		40,710		
Intergovernmental payable		27,074		
Claims payable		223,340		
Long-term liabilities:				
Due within one year		71,385		
Due in more than one year		164,020		
				
Total liabilities		813,000		
Net assets:				
Invested in capital assets, net				
of related debt		296,087		
Restricted for:				
State funded programs		53,869		
Federally funded programs		1,662		
Unrestricted		3,207,127		
Total net assets	\$	3,558,745		

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

				Program Charges for Services	O	es perating ants and	Re C	t (Expense) evenue and Changes in Net Assets
		Expenses		and Sales	Con	tributions	1	Activities
Governmental activities: Instruction:								
Regular	\$	195,526	\$	89,863	\$	55,490	\$	(50,173)
Special		563,866		399,010		9,352		(155,504)
Other		6,200		5,681		133		(386)
Support services:								
Pupil		1,756,634		1,311,134		30,730		(414,770)
Instructional staff		3,200,648		2,827,312		66,265		(307,071)
Board of education		22,929		16,703		391		(5,835)
Administration		1,067,125		953,921		43,367		(69,837)
Fiscal		244,249		220,572		5,170		(18,507)
Operations and maintenance		5,926		11,492		269		5,835
Central		5,042		-		5,286		244
Interest and fiscal charges		974						(974)
Totals	\$	7,069,119	\$	5,835,688	\$	216,453		(1,016,978)
	G		ams .	not restricted				700,264 31,590
	Tota	ıl general revenu	es					731,854
	Cha	nge in net assets						(285,124)
	Net	assets at beginr	ing of	year				3,843,869
	Net	assets at end of	year .				\$	3,558,745

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2010

	General		General		General		General		General		M	iscellaneous State Grants	Gov	Other ernmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Assets:								_								
Equity in pooled cash																
and cash equivalents	\$	3,149,460	\$	115,479	\$	26,283	\$	3,291,222								
Receivables:																
Accounts		19		-		-		19								
Intergovernmental		180,039		4,500		-		184,539								
Accrued interest		738		-		-		738								
Interfund loan receivable		90,731		-		-		90,731								
Prepayments		47,281		-		-		47,281								
Materials and supplies inventory		3,608						3,608								
Total assets	\$	3,471,876	\$	119,979	\$	26,283	\$	3,618,138								
Liabilities:																
Accounts payable	\$	17,399	\$	-	\$	_	\$	17,399								
Accrued wages and benefits		262,538		-		6,534		269,072								
Pension obligation payable		39,795		-		915		40,710								
Intergovernmental payable		26,712		-		362		27,074								
Interfund loans payable		-		84,322		6,409		90,731								
Deferred revenue		561		_		_		561								
Total liabilities		347,005		84,322		14,220		445,547								
Fund balances:																
Reserved for encumbrances		2,968		_		_		2,968								
Reserved for materials and supplies inventory .		3,608		-		_		3,608								
Reserved for prepayments		47,281		-		_		47,281								
Unreserved, undesignated, reported in:																
General fund		3,071,014		-		_		3,071,014								
Special revenue funds		<u> </u>		35,657		12,063		47,720								
Total fund balances		3,124,871		35,657		12,063		3,172,591								
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	3,471,876	\$	119,979	\$	26,283	\$	3,618,138								

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES ${\tt JUNE~30,~2010}$

Total governmental fund balances			\$ 3,172,591
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net assets are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			311,295
Other long-term assets, such as accrued interest, are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.			561
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Compensated absences payable	\$	(220,197)	
Capital lease obligations payable	Ψ	(15,208)	
Total			(235,405)
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in			
governmental activities in the statement of net assets.			 309,703
Net assets of governmental activities			\$ 3,558,745

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

	General		scellaneous State Grants	Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Revenues:							-
From local sources:							
Services provided to other entities	\$	4,933,580	\$ -	\$	-	\$	4,933,580
Tuition		713,319	-		-		713,319
Earnings on investments		19,047	-		-		19,047
Other local revenues		188,789	-		-		188,789
Intergovernmental - Intermediate		136,774	-		-		136,774
Intergovernmental - State		700,264	10,909		68,770		779,943
Total revenue		6,691,773	10,909		68,770		6,771,452
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular		98,065	-		34,852		132,917
Special		435,425	-		-		435,425
Other		6,200	-		-		6,200
Support services:							
Pupil		1,430,794	-		-		1,430,794
Instructional staff		3,085,345	-		-		3,085,345
Board of education		18,227	-		-		18,227
Administration		1,040,979	6,348		9,909		1,057,236
Fiscal		240,702	-		-		240,702
Operations and maintenance		13,131	-		-		13,131
Central		-	-		5,036		5,036
Capital outlay		18,120	-		-		18,120
Debt service:							
Principal retirement		3,632	-		_		3,632
Interest and fiscal charges		974	-		_		974
Total expenditures		6,391,594	6,348		49,797		6,447,739
Excess of revenues							
over expenditures		300,179	 4,561		18,973		323,713
Other financing sources:							
Capital lease transaction		18,120	-		-		18,120
Total other financing sources		18,120	-		-		18,120
Net change in fund balances		318,299	4,561		18,973		341,833
Fund balances (deficit) at beginning of year.		2,806,572	31,096		(6,910)		2,830,758
Fund balances at end of year	\$	3,124,871	\$ 35,657	\$	12,063	\$	3,172,591

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	9	\$ 341,833
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation expense in the current period.		
Capital asset additions	\$ 61,849	
Current year depreciation Total	 (37,357)	24,492
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets is to decrease net assets.		(6,400)
Capital lease transactions are recorded as revenue in the funds, however on the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase liabilities on the statement of net		
assets.		(18,120)
Revenues in the statement of activities, such as interest and services provided to other entities, that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(6,477)
Repayment of capital lease principal is an expenditure in the		
governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net assets.		3,632
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as		
expenditures in governmental funds.		(35,853)
The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal		
service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.	_	(588,231)
Change in net assets of governmental activities	9	\$ (285,124)

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUND JUNE 30, 2010

	Ac I	ernmental etivities - nternal vice Fund
Assets:		
Current assets:		
Cash with fiscal agent	\$	533,043
Total current assets		533,043
Liabilities:		
Claims payable		223,340
Total liabilities		223,340
Net assets:		
Unrestricted		309,703
Total net assets	\$	309,703

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Operating revenues:	561	rice runu	
Charges for services	\$	971,888	
Total operating revenues		971,888	
Operating expenses:			
Claims		1,410,488	
Other		168,651	
Total operating expenses		1,579,139	
Operating loss		(607,251)	
Nonoperating revenues:			
Interest revenue		19,020	
Total nonoperating revenues		19,020	
Change in net assets		(588,231)	
Net assets at beginning of year		897,934	
Net assets at end of year	\$	309,703	

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund			
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Cash received from charges for services	\$ 971,888			
Cash payments for claims	(1,248,508)			
Cash payments for other expenses	(168,651)			
Net cash used in				
operating activities	(445,271)			
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Interest received	19,020			
Net cash provided by investing activities	19,020			
Net decrease in cash and cash				
cash equivalents	(426,251)			
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	959,294			
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 533,043			
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:				
Operating loss	\$ (607,251)			
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
Increase in claims payable	161,980			
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (445,271)			

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2010

	Private Purpose Trust		Investment Trust		 Agency
Assets:					
Current assets:					
Equity in pooled cash					
and cash equivalents	\$	13,020	\$	860,358	\$ 490,658
Cash in segregated accounts		-		89,972,840	-
Receivables:					
Accrued interest		-		119,237	-
Intergovernmental				1,256	
Total current assets		13,020		90,953,691	 490,658
Total assets		13,020		90,953,691	\$ 490,658
Liabilities:					
Intergovernmental payable		-		-	\$ 489,402
Loans payable					 1,256
Total liabilities		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>	\$ 490,658
Net assets:					
Held in trust for scholarships		13,020		-	
Net assets available for pool participants				90,953,691	
Total net assets	\$	13,020	\$	90,953,691	

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS FIDUCIARY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

	Private Purpose Trust	Investment Trust
Additions: Capital transactions	\$ - 172	\$ 8,144,491 847,113
Total additions	172	8,991,604
Deductions: Distributions to participants	<u>-</u> _	3,600,149
Total deductions		3,600,149
Change in net assets	172	5,391,455
Net assets at beginning of year	12,848	85,562,236
Net assets at end of year	\$ 13,020	\$ 90,953,691

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE ESC

The Jefferson County Educational Service Center (the "ESC") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The ESC is defined by Section 3311.05 of the Ohio Revised Code. The ESC operates under an elected Board of Education (five members). The following services are provided to the local school districts and city school districts under contract in Jefferson and Harrison counties:

Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Services Agency (OME-RESA)

Computer Services

Vocational Educational Services

General Instructional Services

Speech, Hearing and Language Services

Special Projects Coordination

Talented and Gifted Program

Special Educational Services

Psychological Services

Administrative Services

Developmental Handicapped and Disability Classroom Supervision

Average daily membership as of June 30, 2010 was 11,713. The Board employed 42 certified employees and 39 non-certified employees.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the ESC have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (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, to its governmental activities and proprietary funds provided it does not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The ESC has the option to also apply FASB guidance issued after November 30, 1989 to its proprietary funds subject to this same limitation. The ESC has elected not to apply these FASB guidance. The ESC's significant accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

The reporting entity has been defined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, "<u>The Financial Reporting Entity</u>" as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, "<u>Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units</u>". The reporting entity is composed of the primary government and component units. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the ESC. For the ESC, this includes general operations, food service and student related activities of the ESC.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

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

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; or (3) the ESC is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (4) 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. Certain organizations are also included as component units if the nature and significance of the relationship between the primary government and the organization is such that exclusion by the primary government would render the primary governments financial statements incomplete or misleading. Based upon the application of these criteria, the ESC has no component units. The basic financial statements of the reporting entity include only those of the ESC (the primary government).

The following organizations are described due to their relationship to the ESC:

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Education Service Agency (OME-RESA)

The OME-RESA is a not-for-profit computer service organization whose primary function is to provide information technology services to its member school districts with the major emphasis being placed on accounting, payroll and inventory control services. Other areas of service provided by the OME-RESA include pupil scheduling, attendance and grade reporting, career guidance services, special education records and test scoring.

The OME-RESA is one of twenty-three regional service organizations serving over 600 public school districts in the State of Ohio that make up the Ohio Educational Computer Network (OECN). These service organizations are known as Data Acquisition Sites. The OECN is a collective group of Data Acquisition Sites, authorized pursuant to Section 3301.075 of the Ohio Revised Code and their member school districts. Such sites, in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Education (ODE), comprise a statewide delivery system to provide comprehensive, cost-efficient accounting and other administrative and instructional computer services for participating Ohio school districts.

Major funding for this network is derived from the State of Ohio. In addition, a majority of the software utilized by the OME-RESA is developed by the ODE.

The OME-RESA is owned and operated by forty-five member school districts in eleven different Ohio counties. The member school districts are comprised of public school districts and educational service centers. Each member district pays an annual fee for services provided by OME-RESA. OME-RESA is governed by a Board of Directors which is selected by the member school districts. Each member district has one vote in all matters and each member district's control over budgeting and financing of OME-RESA is limited to its voting authority and any representation it may have on the Board of Directors.

The OME-RESA is located at 2023 Sunset Blvd., Steubenville, Ohio 43952. The ESC acts in the capacity of fiscal agent for OME-RESA.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

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

PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOL

Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

The District participates in the Ohio Association of School Business Officials (OASBO)/CompManagement, Inc. Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP). The GRP is sponsored by OASBO and administered by CompManagement, Inc. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The District pays a fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program. Refer to Note 10.B. for further information on the GRP.

B. Fund Accounting

The ESC uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self balancing set of accounts. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

<u>General fund</u> - 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 for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

<u>Miscellaneous State grants fund</u> - The miscellaneous State grants fund is used to account for various monies received from State agencies which are not classified elsewhere.

The other governmental funds of the ESC account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose.

PROPRIETARY FUND

Proprietary funds are used to account for the ESC's ongoing activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector where the determination of net income is necessary or useful to sound financial administration. The following is the ESC's proprietary fund:

<u>Internal service fund</u> - The internal service fund is used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the ESC or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. The internal service fund of the ESC accounts for a self-insurance program which provides medical benefits to employees.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the ESC under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the ESC's own programs. The ESC's trust funds are a private-purpose trust which accounts for scholarships and two investment trust funds which account for monies held by the ESC as fiscal agent for the OME-RESA Self-Funded Insurance Program and the OME-RESA "A" Site Computer Center. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The ESC's agency funds account for various resources held for other organizations and individuals.

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> - The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the Center as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. Internal service fund activity is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses.

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. This is the same approach used in the preparation of the proprietary fund financial statements but differs from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

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

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> - 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. Internal service funds are combined and the totals are presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

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

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. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets and current liabilities, and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

The proprietary fund type is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the fund are included on the statement of net assets. The statement of changes in fund net assets presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the ESC finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

The proprietary fund distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating revenue of the ESC's internal service fund is charges for services. Operating expenses for internal service funds include the claims and administrative expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

The investment trust funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of fiduciary net assets. The statement of changes in fiduciary net assets presents additions (i.e., revenues) and deductions (i.e., expenses) in net total assets.

The private-purpose trust fund is reported using the economic resources measurement focus. Agency funds do not report a measurement focus as they do not report operations.

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary and fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting.

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the ESC receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants, entitlements and donations.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

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

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 nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at fiscal year-end: tuition, grants, accrued interest, and contract services.

<u>Unearned Revenue and Deferred Revenue</u> - Unearned revenue and deferred revenue arise when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied.

Revenues received in advance of the fiscal year for which they are intended to finance have been recorded as unearned revenue. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are recorded as deferred revenue.

On governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period have been reported as deferred revenue.

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

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

E. Budgets

Although not legally required, the ESC adopts its budget for all funds. The budget includes the estimated resources and expenditures for each fund and consists of three parts; Part (A) includes entitlement funding from the State, Part (B) includes the cost of all other lawful expenditures of the ESC (which are apportioned by the State Department of Education to each local board of education under the supervision of the ESC), and Part (C) includes the adopted appropriation resolution.

In fiscal year 2004, the ESC requirement to file budgetary information with the Ohio Department of Education was eliminated. Even though the budgetary process for the ESC was discretionary, the ESC continued to have its Board approve appropriations and estimated resources. The ESC's Board adopts 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 control selected by the Board. The level of control has been established by the Board at the fund level for all funds. Budgetary information for the general fund has been presented as supplementary information to the basic financial statements.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

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

F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the ESC is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the ESC's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the financial statements.

During fiscal year 2010, the ESC's investments were limited to investments in non-negotiable certificates of deposits. Investments in nonparticipating investment contracts, such as nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, are recorded at cost.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. By policy of the Board investment earnings are assigned to the general fund, the Self-Insurance internal service fund, (which is maintained by a fiscal agent in an interest bearing account separate from the ESC's internal investment pool), the private-purpose trust fund and the investment trust fund for which the ESC is acting as fiscal agent. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2010 amounted to \$19,047, which includes \$5,966 assigned from other ESC funds.

For presentation on the basic financial statements, investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the ESC are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

An analysis of the ESC's investment account at year end is provided in Note 4.

G. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets specifically related to governmental activities. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets, but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The ESC maintains a capitalization threshold of \$500. 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.

All reported capital assets except for land are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

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

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Buildings	40 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 30 years
Vehicles	10 years

H. Interfund Balances

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

I. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences of the ESC consist of vacation leave and sick leave to the extent that payments to the employee for these absences are attributable to services already rendered and are not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the ESC and the employee.

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if (a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and (b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for sick leave is based on the sick leave accumulated at the balance sheet date by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. 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 for all employees with at least 20 years of service at any age were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

The total liability for vacation and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at June 30, 2010, and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments.

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

For governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures as payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

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

J. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements, and all payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from the internal service fund are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements.

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

K. Inventory

On the government-wide and fund financial statements, purchased inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market. Inventories are recorded on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method.

On the fund financial statements, reported material and supplies inventory is equally offset by a fund balance reserve in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption.

L. Fund Balance Reserves

The ESC reserves those portions of fund equity which are legally segregated for a specific future use or which do not represent available expendable resources and therefore are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Unreserved fund balance indicates that portion of fund equity which is available for appropriation in future periods. Fund equity reserves have been established for encumbrances, materials and supplies inventory and prepayments.

M. Net Assets

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt consist 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 or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

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

N. Prepayments

Certain payments to vendors reflect the costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the balance sheet using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of the purchase and the expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

O. Estimates

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

P. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary fund. For the ESC, these revenues are charges for services for a self-insurance program. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or service that is the primary activity of the fund.

Q. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2010.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2010, the ESC has implemented GASB Statement No. 51, "<u>Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets</u>", GASB Statement No. 53, "<u>Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments</u>", and GASB Statement No. 58, "<u>Accounting and Financial Reporting for Chapter 9 Bankruptcies</u>".

GASB Statement No. 51 addresses accounting and financial reporting standards for intangible assets, which are assets that lack physical substance, are nonfinancial in nature, and have an initial useful life extending beyond a single reporting period. Examples of intangible assets include easements, water rights, computer software, patents, and trademarks. GASB Statement No. 51 improves the quality of financial reporting by creating consistency in the recognition, initial measurement, and amortization of intangible assets. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 51 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the ESC.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 53 addresses the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of information regarding derivative instruments entered into by state and local governments. Derivative instruments are financial arrangements used by governments to manage specific risks or to make investments. Common types of derivative instruments include interest rate and commodity swaps, interest rate locks, options, swaptions, forward contracts, and futures contracts. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 53 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the ESC.

GASB Statement No. 58 establishes accounting and financial reporting guidance for governments that have petitioned for protection from creditors by filing for bankruptcy under Chapter 9 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. GASB Statement No. 58 requires governments to remeasure liabilities that are adjusted in bankruptcy when the bankruptcy court confirms a new payment plan. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 58 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the ESC.

B. Deficit Fund Balance

Fund balances at June 30, 2010 included the following individual fund deficit:

Nonmajor fund	D	eficit
Alternative schools	\$	7,811

The general fund is liable for any deficits in this fund and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balance result from adjustments for accrued liabilities.

NOTE 4 - 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 Board has identified as not required for use within the current five 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 including passbook accounts.

Interim monies may 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 and interest by the United States;

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any 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 items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one-hundred-eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Protection of the ESC's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), 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.

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.

A. Cash With Fiscal Agent

The ESC is self-insured through a fiscal agent. The money held by the fiscal agent cannot be identified as an investment or deposit, since it is held in a pool made up of numerous participants. The amount held by the fiscal agent at June 30, 2010, was \$533,043.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

B. Cash and Investments in Segregated Accounts

The cash and investments in segregated accounts relates to the OME-RESA Self-Funded Insurance Program. The balance is covered by federal depository insurance, by collateral held by the ESC, or by collateral held by a qualified third-party trustee in the name of the ESC. The amount held in segregated accounts at June 30, 2010 was \$89,972,840.

C. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2010, the carrying amount of all ESC deposits was \$4,655,258. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of June 30, 2010, \$4,105,202 of the ESC's bank balance of \$4,842,827 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$737,625 was covered by the FDIC.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the ESC's deposits may not be returned. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by the Ohio Revised Code, is held in single financial institution collateral pools at Federal Reserve Banks, or at member banks of the federal reserve system, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at the Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the ESC. The ESC has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Although the securities were held by the pledging institutions' trust department and all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the ESC to a successful claim by the FDIC.

D. Reconciliation of Cash and Investments to the Statement of Net Assets

Cash and investments per note

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net assets as of June 30, 2010:

Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 4,655,258
Cash with fiscal agent	533,043
Cash and investments in segregated accounts	89,972,840
Total	\$ 95,161,141
Cash and investments per statement of net assets	
Governmental activities	\$ 3,824,265
Private-purpose trust funds	13,020
Investment trust funds	90,833,198
Agency funds	490,658
Total	\$ 95,161,141

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund loans receivable/payable consisted of the following at June 30, 2010, as reported on the fund statements:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	 Amount
General fund General fund	Miscellaneous State grants fund Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 84,322 6,409
Total interfund loans receivable/payable		\$ 90,731

Interfund loans receivable/payable are short-term interfund loans and are expected to be repaid in the subsequent fiscal year. The primary purpose of these interfund loans is to cover costs where revenues were not received by June 30. The interfund loans will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. Interfund loans receivable/payable between governmental funds are eliminated and are not reported on the government-wide statement of net assets.

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2010 consisted of accounts, intergovernmental (billings to school districts for user charged services, tuition and accrued interest) and accrued interest. All receivables are considered collectible in full. A summary of the principal items of receivables reported on the statement of net assets follows:

Governmental activities:

Accounts	\$	19
Intergovernmental		184,539
Accrued interest	<u> </u>	738
Total	\$_	185,296

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the basic financial statements. All receivables are expected to be collected in the subsequent year.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance			Balance
	06/30/09	Additions	<u>Deductions</u>	06/30/10
Govermental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 29,642	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 29,642
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	29,642			29,642
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	150,358	5,674	-	156,032
Furniture and equipment	377,606	56,175	(34,897)	398,884
Vehicles	7,172			7,172
Total capital assets, being depreciated	535,136	61,849	(34,897)	562,088
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	(28,192)	(3,830)	-	(32,022)
Furniture and equipment	(236,211)	(33,527)	28,497	(241,241)
Vehicles	(7,172)			(7,172)
Total accumulated depreciation	(271,575)	(37,357)	28,497	(280,435)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 293,203	\$ 24,492	\$ (6,400)	\$ 311,295

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction:</u> Regular	\$ 3,604
Support services:	
Pupil	1,464
Administration	31,353
Operations and maintenance	930
Central	 6
Total depreciation expense	\$ 37,357

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In fiscal year 2010, the ESC entered into a capitalized lease with Dollar Leasing Corporation for copier equipment. In prior fiscal years, the ESC has entered into a capitalized lease with GE Capital for copier equipment. These lease agreements meet the criteria of a capital lease as defined by generally accepted accounting principles which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the financial statements for the governmental funds. These expenditures are reported as function expenditures on the budgetary statements.

Capital assets consisting of equipment have been capitalized in the amount of \$18,120. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2010 was \$1,812, leaving a current book value of \$16,308. A corresponding liability was recorded in the government-wide financial statements. Principal and interest payments in the 2010 fiscal year totaled \$3,632 and \$974, respectively, paid by the general fund.

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

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	
	Amount
2011	\$ 4,231
2012	4,231
2013	4,231
2014	4,232
2015	353
Total minimum lease payments	17,278
Less: Amount representing interest	(2,070)
Total	\$ 15,208

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

During the fiscal year 2010, the following activity occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations:

	Balance 06/30/09	Additions	Reductions	Balance 06/30/10	Amounts Due in One Year
Capital lease obligations Compensated absences	\$ 720 203,879	\$ 18,120 95,695	\$ (3,632) (79,377)	\$ 15,208 220,197	\$ 3,373 68,012
Total	\$ 204,599	\$ 113,815	\$ (83,009)	\$ 235,405	\$ 71,385

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid, which primarily consist of the general fund.

Capital lease obligations will be paid from the general fund. See Note 8 for detail.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Comprehensive

The ESC is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. The ESC has a comprehensive property and casualty policy through Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority. There is no deductible on any occurrences except \$50,000 on Earth Movement and Floods. All vehicles are also insured with no deductible. All Board members, administrators, and employees are covered under a school district liability policy. The limits of this coverage are \$2,000,000 per occurrence and \$4,000,000 per aggregate. The treasurer is covered under a surety bond in the amount of \$250,000.

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in the past three years. There has been no significant reduction in coverage from fiscal year 2009.

B. Group Workers' Compensation Rating Plan

For fiscal year 2010, the ESC participated in the OASBO/CompManagement, Inc. Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the ESC by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is tiered into groups based upon past workers' compensation experience. Within each tiered group, a common premium rate is applied to all school districts within that group. 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 their tiered group. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement, Inc. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

C. Employee Group Life, Medical, Dental and Vision Insurance

Medical/surgical, dental, and vision insurance is offered to employees through a self-insurance internal service fund. The ESC is a member of a claims servicing pool, consisting of school districts and other entities throughout the state, in which monthly premiums are paid to the fiscal agent who in turn pays the claims on the ESC's behalf. The plan is administered through OME-RESA and provides stop loss protection of claims over \$500,000 per individual per year. The claims liability of \$223,340 as reported in the internal service fund at June 30, 2010, is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrator and the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues", as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, "Risk Financing Omnibus", which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred, but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims.

Changes in claims activity for the past two fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Beginning Balance	Current Year Claims	Claims Payments	Ending Balance
2010	\$ 61,360	\$1,410,488	\$(1,248,508)	\$ 223,340
2009	130,318	657,854	(726,812)	61,360

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

NOTE 11 - PENSION PLANS

A. School Employees Retirement System

Plan Description - The ESC contributes to the School Employees Retirement System (SERS), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. SERS provides retirement, disability, survivor benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by 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 the School Employees Retirement System, 300 East Broad Street, Suite 100, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3746. It is also posted on the SERS' Ohio website, www.ohsers.org, under Employees/Audit Resources.

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the ESC is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The current ESC rate is 14 percent of annual covered payroll. A portion of the ESC's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits. For fiscal year 2010, 12.78 percent of annual covered salary was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to a statutory maximum amount of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. Chapter 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. The ESC's required contributions for pension obligations to SERS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008 were \$205,177, \$140,846 and \$141,153, respectively; 100 percent has been contributed for fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008.

B. State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Plan Description - The ESC participates in the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement plan. STRS Ohio provides retirement and disability benefits to members and death and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. STRS Ohio issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained by writing to STRS Ohio, 275 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215-3771, by calling (888) 227-7877, or by visiting the STRS Ohio Web site at www.strsoh.org.

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 a member's lifetime contributions and earned interest matched by STRS Ohio funds divided by an actuarially determined annuity factor. The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and employer contributions equal to 10.5 percent 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 member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal. 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. The DB portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60; the DC portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age 50. Benefits are established by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

NOTE 11 - PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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 of the DC Plan dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

Funding Policy - For fiscal year 2010, plan members were required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salaries. The ESC was required to contribute 14 percent; 13 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. Contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board, upon recommendations of its consulting actuary, not to exceed statutory maximum rates of 10 percent for members and 14 percent for employers. Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions.

The ESC's required contributions for pension obligations to STRS Ohio for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008 were \$348,177, \$365,837 and \$380,529, respectively; 100 percent has been contributed for fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008. Contributions to the DC and Combined Plans for fiscal year 2010 were \$8,304 made by the ESC and \$5,931 made by the plan members.

C. Social Security System

Effective July 1, 1991, all employees not otherwise covered by the SERS/STRS Ohio have an option to choose Social Security or the SERS/STRS Ohio. As of June 30, 2010, certain members of the Board of Education have elected Social Security. The ESC's liability is 6.2 percent of wages paid.

NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. School Employees Retirement System

Plan Description - The ESC participates in two cost-sharing, multiple employer postemployment benefit plans administered by the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) for non-certificated retirees and their beneficiaries, a Health Care Plan and a Medicare Part B Plan. The Health Care Plan includes hospitalization and physicians' fees through several types of plans 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 Medicare Part B Plan reimburses Medicare Part B premiums paid by eligible retirees and beneficiaries as set forth in Section 3309.69 of the Ohio Revised Code. 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 2009 was \$96.40 and SERS' reimbursement to retirees was \$45.50. Benefit provisions and the obligations to contribute are established by the System based on authority granted by State statute. The financial reports of both Plans are included in the SERS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report which is available by contacting SERS at 300 East Broad St., Suite 100, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3746. It is also posted on the SERS' Ohio website, www.ohsers.org, under Employers/Audit Resources.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - (Continued)

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required benefits, the Retirement Board allocates the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund. The Health Care Fund was established and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 105(e). For 2010, 0.46 percent of covered payroll was allocated to health care. 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 2.0 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2010, the actuarially determined amount was \$35,800.

Active members do not contribute to the postemployment benefit plans. The 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.

The ESC's contributions for health care (including surcharge) for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$16,166, \$74,158 and \$78,198, respectively; 100 percent has been contributed for fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008.

The Retirement Board, acting with advice of the actuary, allocates a portion of the employer contribution to the Medicare B Fund. For fiscal year 2010, this actuarially required allocation was 0.76 percent of covered payroll. The ESC's contributions for Medicare Part B for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$12,201, \$11,621 and \$10,170, respectively; 100 percent has been contributed for fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008.

B. State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Plan Description - The ESC contributes to the cost sharing, multiple employer defined benefit Health Plan (the "Plan") administered by the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio) for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS Ohio. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. The Plan is included in the report of STRS Ohio which may be obtained by visiting www.strsoh.org or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Funding Policy - Ohio law authorizes STRS Ohio to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS Ohio. Active employee members do not contribute to the Plan. All benefit recipients pay a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions. For 2010, STRS Ohio allocated employer contributions equal to 1 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Stabilization Fund. The ESC's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$26,783, \$28,141 and \$29,271, respectively; 100 percent has been contributed for fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

NOTE 13 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The ESC receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal, State and local agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are 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 effect on the overall financial position of the ESC.

B. Litigation

There are no claims or lawsuits pending against the ESC that, upon ultimate disposition, would have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the ESC.

NOTE 14 - INVESTMENT POOL

The ESC serves as fiscal agent for the OME-RESA Self-Funded Insurance Program (Program) and the OME-RESA "A" Site Computer Center (Computer Center). The ESC is responsible for receiving and disbursing funds at the direction of the schools participating in the Program and Computer Center. These entities are legally separate from the ESC. The ESC is fiscal agent and custodian for these entities, but is not accountable. These funds invested on behalf of the Program and Computer Center have been included in the basic financial statements as investment trust funds.

Investments are specifically purchased in the name of the Program and Computer Center. The investment pools are not registered with the SEC as investment companies. The fair value of investments is determined annually. The Program and Computer Center earn interest on investments purchased in their name. This activity makes up the external portion of the investment pool.

During fiscal year 2010, investments were limited to non-negotiable certificates of deposit. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as non-negotiable certificates of deposit are reported at cost.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

NOTE 14 - INVESTMENT POOL

Condensed financial information for the investment pool follows:

Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2010

June 30, 2010	
Assets	
Equity in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,655,258
Cash in segregated accounts	90,505,883
Accrued interest receivable	119,975
Total assets	95,281,116
Net assets held in trust for pool participants	
Internal portion	5,189,039
External portion	90,092,077
Total net assets held in trust for pool participants	\$ 95,281,116
Statement of Changes in Net Assets For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010	
Additions	
Interest	\$ 1,699,456
Capital transactions	4,905,293
Total additions	6,604,749
Deductions	
Distributions to participants	1,404,121
Total deductions	1,404,121
Change in net assets	5,200,628
Net assets, beginning of year	90,080,488
Net assets, end of year	\$ 95,281,116

NOTE 15 - STATE FUNDING

The ESC is funded by the State Board of Education from State funds for the cost of Part (A) of the budget.

Part (B) of the budget is funded in the following way: \$6.50 times the Average Daily Membership (ADM-the total number of pupils under the ESC's supervision) is apportioned by the State Board of Education from the local school districts to which the ESC provides services from payments made under the State's foundation program. Simultaneously, \$37.00 times the sum of the ADM is paid by the State Board of Education from State funds to the ESC.

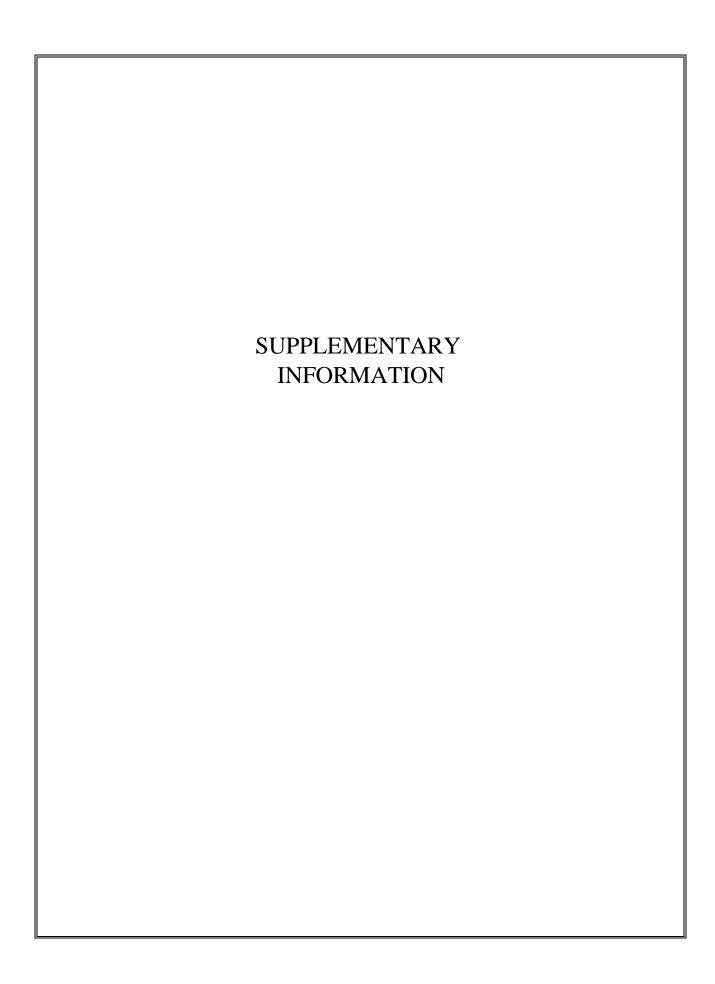
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

NOTE 16 - LOANS RECEIVABLE/PAYABLE

At June 30, 2010, the ESC had loans outstanding in the fiduciary funds as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable fund	Amount
Investment trust	Agency	\$ 1,256
Total		\$ 1,256

The primary purpose of these loans is to cover costs where revenues were not received by June 30. These loans will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received.



SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

Polymer Poly		Budgeted Amounts				Variance with Final Budget	
Revenues From local sources Services provided to other entities \$ 4,448,842 \$ 4,844,901 \$ 4,844,901 \$ - 1			Original	Final	Actual		
Services provided to other entities \$ 4,448,842 \$ 4,844,901 \$ 4,844,901 \$ 713,319 32,313 710,0264 700,264 700,264 700,264 700,264 700,264 700,264 700,264 700,264 700,264 700,264 700,264 700,264 703,31	Revenues:		<u> </u>	 	 1100000		reguer (c)
Tuition. 713,319 713,319 713,319 713,319 2 Earnings on investments. 25,200 18,924 18,924 - Other local revenues. 71,208 18,870 188,770 - Intergovernmental - intermediate. 140,000 136,774 136,774 - Intergovernmental - state. 745,000 700,264 700,264 - Total revenue. 6,143,569 6,602,952 6,602,952 - Expenditures: Current: Instruction: 1 143,759 143,759 112,629 31,130 Special. 432,625 435,099 433,065 2,034 Other. 6,200 6,200 6,200 6,200 Support services: 2 1,429,872 1,426,637 3,235 Instructional staff 2,973,051 3,213,25 3118,901 82,424 Board of education 22,452 2,827 18,436 4,391 Administration. 915,445 1,117	From local sources:						
Earnings on investments 25,200 18,924 18,924	Services provided to other entities	\$	4,448,842	\$ 4,844,901	\$ 4,844,901	\$	-
Other local revenues. 71,208 188,770 1.88,770 Intergovernmental - intermediate 140,000 136,774 136,774 -1 Intergovernmental - state 745,000 700,264 700,264 - Total revenue 6,143,569 6,602,952 6,602,952 - Expenditures: Current: Instruction: Regular 143,759 143,759 112,629 31,130 Special 432,625 435,099 433,065 2,034 Other. 6,200 6,200 6,200 - Support services: Pupil. 1,247,422 1,429,872 1,426,637 3,235 Instructional staff 2,973,051 3,201,325 3,118,901 82,424 Board of education 22,452 22,827 18,436 4,391 Administration 915,445 1,117,198 1,062,036 55,162 Fiscal 242,933 244,904 243,796 1,108 Operations and maintenan	Tuition		713,319	713,319	713,319		-
Intergovernmental - intermediate	Earnings on investments		25,200	18,924	18,924		-
Intergovernmental - state	Other local revenues		71,208	188,770	188,770		-
Expenditures: Current:	Intergovernmental - intermediate		140,000	136,774	136,774		-
Expenditures: Current:	Intergovernmental - state		745,000	700,264	700,264		-
Current: Instruction:	Total revenue		6,143,569	6,602,952	6,602,952		-
Current: Instruction:	Expenditures:						
Regular 143,759 143,759 112,629 31,130 Special. 432,625 435,099 433,065 2,034 Other. 6,200 6,200 6,200 - Support services:	-						
Special. 432,625 435,099 433,065 2,034 Other. 6,200 6,200 6,200 - Support services: Pupil. 1,247,422 1,429,872 1,426,637 3,235 Instructional staff 2,973,051 3,201,325 3,118,901 82,424 Board of education 22,452 22,827 18,436 4,391 Administration. 915,445 1,117,198 1,062,036 55,162 Fiscal 242,933 244,904 243,796 1,108 Operations and maintenance. 12,427 12,712 12,712 - Total expenditures 5,996,314 6,613,896 6,434,412 179,484 Excess/(deficiency) of revenues over/(under) expenditures. 147,255 (10,944) 168,540 179,484 Other financing sources (uses): Refund of prior year's expenditures 500 - - - - Refund of prior year's receipts (2,270) (3,387) (3,387) - -	Instruction:						
Special. 432,625 435,099 433,065 2,034 Other. 6,200 6,200 6,200 - Support services: Pupil. 1,247,422 1,429,872 1,426,637 3,235 Instructional staff 2,973,051 3,201,325 3,118,901 82,424 Board of education 22,452 22,827 18,436 4,391 Administration. 915,445 1,117,198 1,062,036 55,162 Fiscal 242,933 244,904 243,796 1,108 Operations and maintenance. 12,427 12,712 12,712 - Total expenditures 5,996,314 6,613,896 6,434,412 179,484 Excess/(deficiency) of revenues over/(under) expenditures. 147,255 (10,944) 168,540 179,484 Other financing sources (uses): Refund of prior year's expenditures 500 - - - - Refund of prior year's receipts (2,270) (3,387) (3,387) - -	Regular		143,759	143,759	112.629		31,130
Other. 6,200 6,200 6,200 - Support services: Pupil. 1,247,422 1,429,872 1,426,637 3,235 Instructional staff 2,973,051 3,201,325 3,118,901 82,424 Board of education 22,452 22,827 18,436 4,391 Administration. 915,445 1,117,198 1,062,036 55,162 Fiscal 242,933 244,904 243,796 1,108 Operations and maintenance. 12,427 12,712 12,712 - Total expenditures 5,996,314 6,613,896 6,434,412 179,484 Excess/(deficiency) of revenues over/(under) expenditures 147,255 (10,944) 168,540 179,484 Other financing sources (uses): Refund of prior year's expenditures 500 - </td <td>E</td> <td></td> <td><i>'</i></td> <td></td> <td>*</td> <td></td> <td></td>	E		<i>'</i>		*		
Support services: Pupil. 1,247,422 1,429,872 1,426,637 3,235 Instructional staff 2,973,051 3,201,325 3,118,901 82,424 Board of education 22,452 22,827 18,436 4,391 Administration. 915,445 1,117,198 1,062,036 55,162 Fiscal 242,933 244,904 243,796 1,108 Operations and maintenance. 12,427 12,712 12,712 - Total expenditures 5,996,314 6,613,896 6,434,412 179,484 Excess/(deficiency) of revenues over/(under) expenditures. 147,255 (10,944) 168,540 179,484 Other financing sources (uses): Refund of prior year's expenditures 500 - - - - Refund of prior year's receipts (2,270) (3,387) (3,387) - Total other financing sources (uses) (1,770) (3,387) (3,387) - Net change in fund balance 145,485 (14,331) 165,153 179,484			*	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,		_,
Pupil. 1,247,422 1,429,872 1,426,637 3,235 Instructional staff 2,973,051 3,201,325 3,118,901 82,424 Board of education 22,452 22,827 18,436 4,391 Administration 915,445 1,117,198 1,062,036 55,162 Fiscal 242,933 244,904 243,796 1,108 Operations and maintenance 12,427 12,712 12,712 - Total expenditures 5,996,314 6,613,896 6,434,412 179,484 Excess/(deficiency) of revenues over/(under) expenditures 147,255 (10,944) 168,540 179,484 Other financing sources (uses): 147,255 (10,944) 168,540 179,484 Other financing sources (uses): (2,270) (3,387) (3,387) - Refund of prior year's receipts (2,270) (3,387) (3,387) - Total other financing sources (uses) (1,770) (3,387) (3,387) - Net change in fund balance 145,485 (14,331) 165,1			-,	2,23	-,		
Instructional staff 2,973,051 3,201,325 3,118,901 82,424 Board of education 22,452 22,827 18,436 4,391 Administration 915,445 1,117,198 1,062,036 55,162 Fiscal 242,933 244,904 243,796 1,108 Operations and maintenance 12,427 12,712 12,712 - Total expenditures 5,996,314 6,613,896 6,434,412 179,484 Excess/(deficiency) of revenues over/(under) expenditures (10,944) 168,540 179,484 Other financing sources (uses): Refund of prior year's expenditures 500 - - - Refund of prior year's receipts (2,270) (3,387) (3,387) - Total other financing sources (uses) (1,770) (3,387) (3,387) - Net change in fund balance 145,485 (14,331) 165,153 179,484 Fund balance at beginning of year 2,967,484 2,967,484 2,967,484 -							

SEE ACCOMPANYING BUDGETARY NOTES

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) MISCELLANEOUS STATE GRANTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

		Budgeted	Amou	ınts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	()riginal		Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:						
From local sources:						
Intergovernmental - state	\$	84,322	\$	90,731	\$ 90,731	<u> </u>
Total revenue		84,322		90,731	90,731	
Excess of revenues over expenditures		84,322		90,731	90,731	
Other financing sources (uses):						
Refund of prior year's expenditures		(6,409)		(6,409)	(6,409)	<u> </u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	(6,409)		(6,409)	(6,409)	
Net change in fund balance		77,913		84,322	84,322	-
Fund balance at beginning of year		31,157		31,157	31,157	
Fund balance at end of year	\$	109,070	\$	115,479	\$ 115,479	\$ -

SEE ACCOMPANYING BUDGETARY NOTES

NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 1 - BUDGETARY PROCESS

The ESC is no longer required under State statute to file budgetary information with the State Department of Education. However, the ESC Board does follow the budgetary process for control purposes.

The ESC's Board budgets for resources estimated to be received during the fiscal year. The estimated revenues may be amended during the fiscal year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary schedules reflect the amounts of the estimated revenues when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary schedules reflect the amounts of the estimated revenues in effect at the time final appropriations were passed by the Board.

The ESC Board adopts an annual appropriation resolution, which is the Board's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures at the level of control selected by the Board. The level of control has been established by the Board at the fund level for all funds. The Treasurer has been authorized to allocate appropriations to the function and object level within all funds.

Throughout the fiscal year, appropriations may be amended or supplemented as circumstances warrant. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary schedules reflect the amounts on the first appropriation resolution for that fund that covered the entire fiscal year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior fiscal years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary schedules represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Governing Board during the fiscal year.

NOTE 2 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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 schedules of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance - budget and actual (budget basis) - for the general fund and miscellaneous State grants fund are 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:

- 1. Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);
- 2. Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (GAAP basis); and,
- 4. Advances-in and advances-out are operating transactions (budget-basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).

NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010 (SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 2 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP and budgetary basis statements for the general fund:

	<u>General</u>	Miscellenaous State Grants		
Budget basis	\$ 165,153	\$	84,322	
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	88,821		(79,822)	
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	34,764		(6,348)	
Net adjustment for other sources/(uses)	21,507		6,409	
Adjustment for encumbrances	8,054			
GAAP basis	\$ 318,299	\$	4,561	

Fax - (216) 436-2411

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS'REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Jefferson County Educational Service Center Jefferson County 2023 Sunset Boulevard Steubenville, Ohio 43952

To the Board of Education:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Jefferson County Educational Service Center, Jefferson County, (the Center) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2010 which collectively comprise the Center's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 29, 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 Controls Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the 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 Center's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and timely correct misstatements. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of internal control deficiencies resulting in more than a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the College's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and timely corrected.

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 over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider material weaknesses, as defined above.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Center's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters, 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 that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

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

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. December 29, 2010

JEFFERSON COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER Jefferson County, Ohio For the Year Ending June 30, 2010

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT'S CITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The prior audit report, for the year ended June 30, 2009, reported no material citations or recommendations.





JEFFERSON COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER

JEFFERSON 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 15, 2011