KNOX COUNTY CAREER CENTER
KNOX COUNTY, OHIO

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(AUDITED)

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2018

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

Board of Education
Knox County Career Center
306 Martinsburg Road
Mount Vernon, Ohio 43050

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Knox County Career Center, Knox County, prepared by Julian & Grube, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018. 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 Knox County Career Center is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

February 26, 2019

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KNOX COUNTY CAREER CENTER

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Julian & Grube, Inc.
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Independent Auditor's Report

Knox County Career Center
Knox County
306 Martinsburg Road
Mount Vernon, Ohio 43050

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Knox County Career Center, Knox County, Ohio, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Knox County Career Center's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on these financial statements based on our audit. We audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the financial audit standards in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the Knox County Career Center's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the Knox County Career Center's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of the overall financial statement presentation.

We believe the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support our audit opinions.

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 Knox County Career Center, Knox County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General and Adult Education funds thereof for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, during fiscal year 2018, the Knox County Career Center adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *management's discussion and analysis* and schedules of net pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities and pension and other post-employment benefit contributions listed in the table of contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any other assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted to opine on the Knox County Career Center's basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards presents additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards and is not a required part of the financial statements.

The Schedule is management's responsibility, and derives from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. We subjected this information to the auditing procedures we applied to the basic financial statements. We also applied certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling this information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, this information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 17, 2018, on our consideration of the Knox County Career Center's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Knox County Career Center's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Grube, Inc.
December 17, 2018

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It is a privilege to present to you the financial picture of the Knox County Career Center (the "Center"). This discussion and analysis of the Center's financial performance provides an overall review of the Center's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the Center's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the Center's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2018 are as follows:

The Center was able to make many equipment purchases during fiscal year 2018 that will enhance the educational opportunities of students. As always, technology enhancements are at the forefront of additions to many programs. Chromebooks and laptops were purchased during the fiscal year that will be used in the English, Health Technologies, Auto Technology, Science and College U classrooms by students. 3D printers were purchased for use in the Digital Media and the Precision Machining programs, as well as for student use in the library. Interactive display panels were purchased for use in the science classrooms, as well as in the library. A Kubota skid loader was added to the inventory of the Building Trades program to provide students with current equipment. Restoration of the Landscape and Design greenhouse was started in fiscal year 2017 and completed in fiscal year 2018. This restoration will give the students the opportunity to grow plants and vegetables that can be available for purchase as the students learn the business side of their trade. A John Deere Gator was also purchased for the Landscape and Design program to help in maintenance of the Career Center grounds, which also serves as part of the learning environment.

The Knox County Career Center buildings and grounds also received some preventative maintenance equipment this past fiscal year. As mentioned, a John Deere Gator was purchased for better transportation around the grounds. A Clorox 360 machine was purchased to aid in cleaning and sanitizing classrooms. The largest purchase was a 700 gallon skid unit tank for salting the parking lots and drives in the winter months. The Center continued with the light replacement project of converting to LED lights for more efficiency.

The Adult Education division, known as Knox Technical Center, had a profitable year during fiscal year 2018. This was largely due to some cost-savings measures and the addition of a Heating and Cooling Ventilation class, as well as a revamped Auto Technology class.

Using this Financial Report

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 Center 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 position and statement of activities provide information about the activities of the whole Center, presenting both an aggregate view of the Center'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 Center's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the Center, the general fund is by far the most significant fund.

Reporting the Center as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the Center to provide programs and activities, the view of the Center as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2018?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include *all non-fiduciary assets and deferred outflows* and *liabilities and deferred inflows* using the *accrual basis of accounting* similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. Accrual accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the Center's *net position* and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the Center as a whole, the *financial position* of the Center has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors. Non-financial factors include the Center's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, the Center's performance, required educational programs, demographic and socioeconomic factors, the willingness of the community to support the Center and other factors. On the other hand, financial factors may include the Center's financial position, liquidity and solvency, fiscal capacity and risk and exposure.

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the Center has one type of activity:

> *Governmental Activities* – Most of the Center's programs and services are reported here including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, operation of non-instructional services, and extracurricular activities.

Reporting the Center's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the Center's major governmental funds begins on page 13. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the Center's major funds. The Center uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions; however, these fund financial statements focus on the Center's most significant funds. The Center's major governmental funds are the general fund and the adult education special revenue fund.

Governmental Funds Most of the Center's activities are reported in governmental funds that focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using the *modified accrual* accounting method that measures cash and all other *financial assets* that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Center'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 position and the statement of activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

The Center as a Whole

You may recall that the statement of net position provides the perspective of the Center as a whole. Table 1 provides a comparison of the Center's net position for fiscal year 2018 compared to 2017:

Table 1
Net Position
Governmental Activities

	2018	Restated 2017	Change
Assets			
Current and Other Assets	$12,989,818	$12,696,015	$293,803
Capital Assets, Net	23,660,959	24,199,938	(538,979)
Total Assets	36,650,777	36,895,953	(245,176)
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension	4,133,430	3,651,778	481,652
OPEB	128,141	14,862	113,279
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	4,261,571	3,666,640	594,931
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	906,913	756,612	(150,301)
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	567,015	537,483	(29,532)
Due in More Than One Year:			
Net Pension Liability	13,991,068	19,791,120	5,800,052
Net OPEB Liability	3,061,295	4,044,226	982,931
Other Amounts	5,945,534	6,323,449	377,915
Total Liabilities	24,471,825	31,452,890	6,981,065
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes	2,717,437	2,463,477	(253,960)
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	15,000	17,000	2,000
Pension	1,695,785	1,187,763	(508,022)
OPEB	523,547	0	(523,547)
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	4,951,769	3,668,240	(1,283,529)
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	18,199,959	18,353,938	(153,979)
Restricted	1,147,783	983,486	164,297
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(7,858,988)	(13,895,961)	6,036,973
Total Net Position	$11,488,754	$5,441,463	$6,047,291

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the Center at June 30, 2018 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." For fiscal year 2018, the Center adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed that follow, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the Center's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability* or *net OPEB liability*. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to equal the Center's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange; however, the Center is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide health care to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension/OPEB plan *as against the public employer*. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

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

In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the Center's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's *change* in net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

As a result of implementing GASB 75, the Center is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at June 30, 2017, from $9,470,827 to $5,441,463.

Total assets of governmental activities decreased. The majority of this decrease is due to a decrease in capital assets. Total liabilities of governmental activities decreased due to changes in the net pension liability. STRS adopted certain assumption changes, including a reduction in their discount rate, and also voted to suspend cost of living adjustments (COLA). SERS decreased their COLA assumption. By comparing assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows, one can see the overall position of the Center has improved as evidenced by the increase in net position.

In order to further understand what makes up the changes in net position for the current year, the following table gives readers further details regarding the results of activities for 2018 and 2017.

Table 2
Changes in Net Position
Governmental Activities

	2018	2017	Change
Revenues			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services	$1,842,544	$1,908,973	($66,429)
Operating Grants and Contributions	1,641,489	1,683,205	(41,716)
Total Program Revenues	3,484,033	3,592,178	(108,145)
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	3,595,829	3,473,610	122,219
Intergovernmental	4,618,349	4,743,334	(124,985)
Unrestricted Contributions	3,689	3,002	687
Investment Earnings	72,211	80,656	(8,445)
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	60,580	88,972	(28,392)
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	10,676	9,630	1,046
Miscellaneous	28,674	19,525	9,149
Total General Revenues	8,390,008	8,418,729	(28,721)
Total Revenues	$11,874,041	$12,010,907	($136,866)

(continued)

Table 2
Changes in Net Position (continued)
Governmental Activities

	2018	2017	Change
Program Expenses			
Instruction:			
Regular	$51,081	$187,595	$136,514
Special	129,790	608,500	478,710
Vocational	1,656,636	4,615,414	2,958,778
Adult/Continuing	307,546	1,284,471	976,925
Support Services:			
Pupil	306,254	887,551	581,297
Instructional Staff	608,625	982,058	373,433
Board of Education	12,483	16,289	3,806
Administration	411,690	1,312,269	900,579
Fiscal	389,513	510,256	120,743
Business	8,553	8,310	(243)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,300,662	1,668,734	368,072
Pupil Transportation	101	0	(101)
Central	80,156	38,386	(41,770)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	274,721	307,380	32,659
Extracurricular Activities	19,104	55,140	36,036
Interest and Fiscal Charges	269,835	284,389	14,554
Total Program Expenses	5,826,750	12,766,742	6,939,992
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	6,047,291	(755,835)	6,803,126
Net Position Beginning of Year	5,441,463	N/A	
Net Position End of Year	$11,488,754	$5,441,463	$6,047,291

The information necessary to restate the 2017 beginning balances and the 2017 OPEB expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 75 is not available. Therefore, 2017 functional expenses still include OPEB expense of $14,862 computed under GASB 45. GASB 45 required recognizing pension expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB 75, OPEB expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of OPEB expense. Under GASB 75, the 2018 statements report negative OPEB expense of $550,456. Consequently, in order to compare 2018 total program expenses to 2017, the following adjustments are needed:

Total 2018 program expenses under GASB 75	$5,826,750
Negative OPEB expense under GASB 75	550,456
2018 contractually required contribution	22,207
Adjusted 2018 program expenses	6,399,413
Total 2017 program expenses under GASB 45	12,766,742
Decrease in program expenses not related to OPEB	($6,367,329)

The largest component of the decrease in program expenses results from changes in assumptions and benefit terms related to pensions. STRS adopted certain assumption changes, including a reduction in their discount rate, and also voted to suspend cost of living adjustments (COLA). SERS decreased their COLA assumption (see Note 13). As a result of these changes, pension expense decreased from $1,293,586 in fiscal year 2017 to a negative pension expense of $4,847,791 for fiscal year 2018. The allocation of the fiscal year 2018 negative pension expense to program expenses is as follows:

Program Expenses	2018 Program Expenses Related to Negative Pension Expense
Instruction:	
Regular	$120,839
Special	361,134
Vocational	2,246,703
Adult/Continuing	633,471
Support Services:	
Pupils	395,206
Instructional Staff	329,986
Board of Education	1,165
Administration	591,492
Fiscal	47,581
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	70,435
Central	6,009
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	13,583
Extracurricular Activities	30,187
Total Expenses	$4,847,791

Governmental Activities

Net position of the Center's governmental activities increased during in fiscal year 2018. Program revenues were not sufficient to offset total governmental expenses, but total revenues were sufficient to offset total governmental expenses during fiscal year 2018. The primary sources of revenue for the Center are derived from property taxes and State foundation payments. The largest expense for the Center is for vocational instruction in fiscal year 2018.

A State law, enacted in 1976, does not allow for revenue increases caused by inflationary growth of real property. Increases in valuation prompt corresponding annual reductions in the "effective millage," the tax rates applied to real property. The Center operates on voted millage of 6.4 mills. The reduced or effective millage in fiscal year 2018 was 2.131 mills for Residential/Agricultural property and 4.347 mills for other property. The following table illustrates the rate of growth in property values in the past ten years which has positively impacted the Center:

Year Ending	Total Valuation	Growth Rate
2018	$1,526,430,404	3.27%
2017	1,478,080,066	1.65
2016	1,454,098,030	-0.06
2015	1,454,955,670	11.90
2014	1,300,259,030	-0.77
2013	1,310,402,930	0.78
2012	1,300,229,030	-0.78
2011	1,310,409,120	0.31
2010	1,306,378,350	0.86
2009	1,295,216,970	4.39

The average rate of growth over the last 10 years is 2.16 percent.

Unrestricted State support has remained consistent over the past few years. This is mostly due to the Center being funded on the guarantee. The State's funding formula includes a provision that schools will not receive less money for State support than what was received in fiscal year 2017. The Center received $740,070 in guaranteed funding. The Center is making every effort to increase enrollment in order to be removed from guaranteed funding and onto the actual formula. State legislation added a provision beginning in fiscal year 2018 to remove the career technical weights from the guaranteed amounts to allow for financial growth when enrollment increases. This will give career centers the opportunity to purchase much needed equipment to meet the ever increasing demands of current industry standards and the educational needs of the community.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants and contributions offsetting those services. The following table shows the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of those services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State grants and entitlements.

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services 2018	Net Cost of Services 2018	Total Cost of Services 2017	Net Cost of Services 2017
Program Expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	$51,081	$23,134	$187,595	($96,141)
Special	129,790	415,126	608,500	74,641
Vocational	1,656,636	(1,383,051)	4,615,414	(4,305,493)
Adult/Continuing	307,546	760,401	1,284,471	(154,136)
Support Services:				
Pupil	306,254	(120,391)	887,551	(695,597)
Instructional Staff	608,625	(146,126)	982,058	(596,767)
Board of Education	12,483	(11,863)	16,289	(15,600)
Administration	411,690	(29,880)	1,312,269	(932,799)
Fiscal	389,513	(369,368)	510,256	(489,208)
Business	8,553	(8,186)	8,310	(7,927)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,300,662	(1,192,372)	1,668,734	(1,590,674)
Pupil Transportation	101	(4)	0	0
Central	80,156	(25,928)	38,386	(36,616)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	274,721	(8,581)	307,380	(20,842)
Extracurricular Activities	19,104	24,207	55,140	(23,016)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	269,835	(269,835)	284,389	(284,389)
Total	$5,826,750	($2,342,717)	$12,766,742	($9,174,564)

As one can see, the reliance upon local tax revenues for the governmental activities is crucial.

The Center's Funds

The Center's governmental funds saw a decrease from fiscal year 2017. The general fund balance decreased in fiscal year 2018, as revenues, predominantly property taxes, decreased and expenditures increased from the prior fiscal year. The adult education fund increased from fiscal year 2017, as the fund had a decrease in expenditures.

Budgeting Highlights

The Center's appropriations are prepared according to Ohio law and are based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. In fiscal year 2018 all funds were appropriated at the fund level.

In fiscal year 2018, the Center adopted its appropriations prior to October 1, 2017 and amended those appropriations several times prior to fiscal year end. For the general fund, final amended estimated revenues and other financing sources saw an increase from original estimated revenues and other financing sources.

General fund original appropriations were increased in the final appropriation measure. Actual expenditures were well below the estimates, as a conservative approach to budgeting is used.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The decrease in capital assets was largely due to depreciation outpacing capital asset additions, which mainly consisted of equipment for fiscal year 2018. The Center's capitalization threshold for capital assets was set at $1,500. For additional information on capital assets, see Note 12 to the basic financial statements.

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2018, the Center had $5,461,000 in loans and certificates of participation outstanding with $397,000 due in one year. For additional information on long-term obligations, see Note 16 to the basic financial statements.

Challenges and Opportunities

The District Leadership Team (DLT) was formed during the summer of 2015, in part to create a vision statement/ mission statement and to create goals for the Center. The group used a variety of team building exercises and small and large group activities to unify the Center and set a vision for the Center to strive to accomplish. The vision of the Knox County Career Center is to prepare students for success. Through progressive curriculum and dynamic hands-on learning, Knox County Career Center challenges each student to develop lifelong skills that relate to the leadership and teamwork necessary in their future careers and community roles. Knox County Career Center establishes a relationship with staff, students, parents and community businesses that allows all learners to reach their full potential.

Mission statements for both the high school and adult education were also in development from these meetings. The mission statement for the high school is that Knox County Career Center exists to develop lifelong learners with the skills and values necessary to achieve success. The mission will be accomplished by creating a safe learning environment that emphasizes the lifelong skills and knowledge necessary to continue learning, communicate clearly, solve problems, use information and technology effectively, enjoy productive employment, appreciate aesthetics, and meet their obligations as citizens in a democratic and global society.

The Knox County Career Center adult education mission is to provide cutting edge programs that prepare adults with career and lifelong skills. The adult education program shall assist individuals and companies in their efforts to develop leadership, build new skills, upgrade skills, stay abreast of technological developments, and to develop competencies in areas of need and workforce development and personal interest.

The DLT set goals that focus on three key areas: employer partnerships, communication, and community perception. The DLT meets monthly to review the goals and strengthen individual leadership skills, as well as strengthen the DLT as a whole.

In order to meet the goals mentioned previously, it is imperative that the Center's management and staff continue to carefully and prudently plan in order to provide the resources and education required to meet student, staff and community needs over the next several years. To help meet goals, the DLT surveys the staff, community and the area businesses to gather information on what the Center does well and suggestions for improvement. From these surveys, the need for a dedicated marketing staff member became apparent. With this in mind, the Center has employed a marketing and communications director beginning with fiscal year 2018. With time, the expertise of this person will promote the great things the students accomplish, the benefits of attending the Center, and increase enrollment.

Due to sound fiscal management, the Center has not asked the voters for additional tax millage since 1994. The Center has not received significant increases in State funding for the past few years. This is due to the State financial instability and the Center's consistent enrollment. Since the Center is currently deficit spending, additional avenues for resources are being researched, as well as continued scrutinizing of expenses.

The Center strives to create and maintain programs that meet the needs of the local community, the State of Ohio, and the nation for both high school and adult learners. This is a never-ending challenge for the Board of Education and the administration. Fiscal year 2019 has an additional offering at the high school level. The new program is a senior-only program called "Skilled Trades thru Construction Management." The students will receive experience in many different career paths of the construction industry while incorporating hands-on learning with 21st century technology (CNC, CAD, Laser Engraving, and 3D printing). The Adult Education program began a new "LPN to RN" program in fiscal year 2018, which will enable current Licensed Practical Nurses to be training and ready to be licensed as Registered Nurses.

Contacting the Center's Financial Management Personnel

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the Center's finances and to show the Center's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Tracy L. Elliott, Treasurer, Knox County Career Center, 306 Martinsburg Road, Mount Vernon, Ohio 43050. You may also contact the Treasurer by phone at (740) 397-5820, extension 2257, or by e-mail at telliott@knoxcc.org.

Knox County Career Center

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$8,605,527
Accounts Receivable	36,190
Intergovernmental Receivable	67,532
Accrued Interest Receivable	14,094
Inventory Held for Resale	3,773
Materials and Supplies Inventory	49,161
Revenue in Lieu of Taxes Receivable	29,614
Property Taxes Receivable	4,183,927
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	321,280
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	23,339,679
Total Assets	36,650,777
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension	4,133,430
OPEB	128,141
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	4,261,571
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	45,567
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	664,492
Intergovernmental Payable	158,543
Accrued Interest Payable	10,932
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	25,424
Claims Payable	1,955
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	567,015
Due In More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability (See Note 13)	13,991,068
Net OPEB Liability (See Note 14)	3,061,295
Other Amounts	5,945,534
Total Liabilities	24,471,825
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Property Taxes	2,717,437
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	15,000
Pension	1,695,785
OPEB	523,547
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	4,951,769
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	18,199,959
Restricted for Other Purposes	1,147,783
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(7,858,988)
Total Net Position	$11,488,754

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Knox County Career Center

Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

		Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:				
Instruction:				
Regular	$51,081	$23,272	$50,943	$23,134
Special	129,790	25,360	519,556	415,126
Vocational	1,656,636	244,233	29,352	(1,383,051)
Adult/Continuing	307,546	728,339	339,608	760,401
Support Services:				
Pupil	306,254	28,024	157,839	(120,391)
Instructional Staff	608,625	266,525	195,974	(146,126)
Board of Education	12,483	620	0	(11,863)
Administration	411,690	278,781	103,029	(29,880)
Fiscal	389,513	20,145	0	(369,368)
Business	8,553	367	0	(8,186)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,300,662	56,233	52,057	(1,192,372)
Pupil Transportation	101	0	97	(4)
Central	80,156	1,709	52,519	(25,928)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	274,721	125,625	140,515	(8,581)
Extracurricular Activities	19,104	43,311	0	24,207
Interest and Fiscal Charges	269,835	0	0	(269,835)
Total Governmental Activities	$5,826,750	$1,842,544	$1,641,489	(2,342,717)

General Revenues	
Property Taxes Levied for General Purposes	3,595,829
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs	4,618,349
Unrestricted Contributions	3,689
Investment Earnings	72,211
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	60,580
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	10,676
Miscellaneous	28,674
Total General Revenues	8,390,008
Change in Net Position	6,047,291
Net Position Beginning of Year - Restated (See Note 3)	5,441,463
Net Position End of Year	$11,488,754

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Knox County Career Center

Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2018

	General	Adult Education	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$7,279,557	$135,831	$1,170,154	$8,585,542
Accounts Receivable	11,479	24,670	41	36,190
Interfund Receivable	250,136	0	0	250,136
Intergovernmental Receivable	6,494	1,623	59,415	67,532
Accrued Interest Receivable	14,094	0	0	14,094
Inventory Held for Resale	0	0	3,773	3,773
Materials and Supplies Inventory	38,430	10,087	644	49,161
Revenue in Lieu of Taxes Receivable	29,614	0	0	29,614
Property Taxes Receivable	4,183,927	0	0	4,183,927
Total Assets	$11,813,731	$172,211	$1,234,027	$13,219,969
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	$43,851	$1,590	$126	$45,567
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	623,960	9,468	31,064	664,492
Intergovernmental Payable	149,687	1,542	7,314	158,543
Interfund Payable	0	195,000	55,136	250,136
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	20,663	4,761	0	25,424
Total Liabilities	838,161	212,361	93,640	1,144,162
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Property Taxes	2,717,437	0	0	2,717,437
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	15,000	0	0	15,000
Unavailable Revenue	723,461	0	0	723,461
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,455,898	0	0	3,455,898
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable	38,430	10,087	644	49,161
Restricted	0	0	1,147,783	1,147,783
Committed	0	0	7,172	7,172
Assigned	578,860	0	0	578,860
Unassigned (Deficit)	6,902,382	(50,237)	(15,212)	6,836,933
Total Fund Balances (Deficit)	7,519,672	(40,150)	1,140,387	8,619,909
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	$11,813,731	$172,211	$1,234,027	$13,219,969

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Knox County Career Center

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
Net Position of Governmental Activities
June 30, 2018

Total Governmental Funds Balances		$8,619,909
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		23,660,959
Other long-term assets, such as delinquent property taxes, are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds.		723,461
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
School Facilities Loan	(2,586,000)	
School Facilities COPS	(2,875,000)	
Compensated Absences	(1,051,549)	
Total		(6,512,549)
In the statement of activities interest is accrued on outstanding debt, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		(10,932)
The net pension and OPEB liabilities are not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the governmental funds:		
Deferred Outflows - Pension	4,133,430	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	128,141	
Net Pension Liability	(13,991,068)	
Net OPEB Liability	(3,061,295)	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(1,695,785)	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(523,547)	
Total		(15,010,124)
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 position.		18,030
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$11,488,754

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Knox County Career Center

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

Governmental Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	General	Adult Education	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues				
Property Taxes	$3,192,845	$0	$194,091	$3,386,936
Intergovernmental	5,137,905	425,984	644,304	6,208,193
Interest	72,149	0	62	72,211
Tuition and Fees	374,980	1,209,520	23,524	1,608,024
Rentals	40,836	0	0	40,836
Gifts and Donations	3,689	0	51,645	55,334
Customer Sales and Services	68,059	0	125,625	193,684
Payments on Lieu of Taxes	60,580	0	0	60,580
Miscellaneous	24,672	52	3,950	28,674
Total Revenues	8,975,715	1,635,556	1,043,201	11,654,472
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	100,745	0	98,456	199,201
Special	588,624	0	0	588,624
Vocational	4,118,626	0	27,334	4,145,960
Adult/Continuing	0	991,233	78,669	1,069,902
Support Services:				
Pupil	654,776	192	157,415	812,383
Instructional Staff	558,939	317,934	121,796	998,669
Board of Education	14,435	0	0	14,435
Administration	819,772	328,781	17,100	1,165,653
Fiscal	464,193	0	0	464,193
Business	8,553	0	0	8,553
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,337,688	0	89,911	1,427,599
Pupil Transportation	0	0	101	101
Central	39,787	0	52,173	91,960
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	0	0	284,252	284,252
Extracurricular Activities	57,631	0	0	57,631
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	385,000	0	0	385,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	270,044	0	0	270,044
Total Expenditures	9,418,813	1,638,140	927,207	11,984,160
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(443,098)	(2,584)	115,994	(329,688)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Sale of Capital Assets	10,676	0	0	10,676
Transfers In	0	100,000	23,000	123,000
Transfers Out	(123,000)	0	0	(123,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(112,324)	100,000	23,000	10,676
Net Change in Fund Balances	(555,422)	97,416	138,994	(319,012)
Fund Balances (Deficit) Beginning of Year	8,075,094	(137,566)	1,001,393	8,938,921
Fund Balances (Deficit) End of Year	$7,519,672	($40,150)	$1,140,387	$8,619,909

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Knox County Career Center

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		($319,012)
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 depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period:		
Capital Outlay	146,373	
Current Year Depreciation	(685,352)	
Total		(538,979)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources, such as delinquent property taxes, are not reported as revenues in the funds.		208,893
Repayments of the school facilities loan and the certificates of participation are an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayments reduce long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		385,000
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding debt, whereas in governmental funds an interest expenditure is reported when due.		209
Some expenses, such as compensated absences, reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(36,617)
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows:		
Pension	925,891	
OPEB	22,207	
Total		948,098
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liabilities are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities:		
Pension	4,847,791	
OPEB	550,456	
Total		5,398,247
The internal service fund used by management to charge the cost of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the entity-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund and related internal service fund revenue is eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.		1,452
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$6,047,291

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Knox County Career Center

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Actual	
Revenues				
Total Revenues and Other Sources	$9,718,084	$9,737,584	$9,296,683	($440,901)
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	10,265,570	10,288,139	9,510,300	777,839
Net Change in Fund Balance	(547,486)	(550,555)	(213,617)	336,938
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	7,371,642	7,371,642	7,371,642	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	42,547	42,547	42,547	0
Fund Balance End of Year	$6,866,703	$6,863,634	$7,200,572	$336,938

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Knox County Career Center
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
Adult Education Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Total Revenues and Other Sources	$1,670,972	$1,790,972	$1,842,488	$51,516
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	1,695,609	1,815,609	1,734,134	81,475
Net Change in Fund Balance	(24,637)	(24,637)	108,354	132,991
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	18,528	18,528	18,528	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	6,109	6,109	6,109	0
Fund Balance End of Year	$0	$0	$132,991	$132,991

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Knox County Career Center
Statement of Net Position
Internal Service Fund
June 30, 2018

	Self Insurance
Assets	
Current Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$19,985
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Claims Payable	1,955
Net Position	
Unrestricted	$18,030

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Knox County Career Center

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Internal Service Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Self Insurance
Operating Revenues	
Charges for Services	$14,551
Operating Expenses	
Purchased Services	4,029
Claims	9,070
Total Operating Expenses	13,099
Change in Net Position	1,452
Net Position Beginning of Year	16,578
Net Position End of Year	$18,030

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Knox County Career Center

Statement of Cash Flows

Internal Service Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Self Insurance
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Cash Received from Transactions with Other Funds	$14,551
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(4,029)
Cash Payments for Claims	(8,083)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,439
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	17,546
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	$19,985
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	
Operating Income	$1,452
Adjustments:	
Increase in Claims Payable	987
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	$2,439

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Knox County Career Center

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Funds

June 30, 2018

	Private Purpose Trust	
	Scholarship	Agency
Assets		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$18,220	$72,466
Liabilities		
Due to Students	0	$72,466
Net Position		
Held in Trust for Scholarships	$18,220	

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Knox County Career Center

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Private Purpose Trust Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Scholarship
Additions	
Interest	$216
Deductions	
Payments in Accordance with Trust Agreements	125
Change in Net Position	91
Net Position Beginning of Year	18,129
Net Position End of Year	$18,220

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Note 1 – Description of the Center and Reporting Entity

The Knox County Career Center (the "Center") 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 Center is a joint vocational center as defined by Section 3311.18 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Center includes six member school districts spread throughout Coshocton, Delaware, Holmes, Knox, Licking, Morrow and Richland counties.

The Center is a jointly governed organization operating under a seven member board: three members are appointed by the Knox County Educational Service Center Board, three by the City of Mount Vernon School Board, and one by the Richland County Educational Service Center Board. Each Board member is elected to their home district and then appointed to the Center's board. The Center provides educational services as authorized by State statute and/or federal guidelines. The Center employs 64 certified full-time employees and 30 non-certified full-time employees who provide services to 562 students and other community members.

Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure that the basic financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the Center consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the Center. For Knox County Career Center, this includes the agencies and departments that provide the following services: general operations, food service, preschool and student related activities of the Center.

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

The Center participates in a jointly governed organization and two public entity risk pools. These organizations are META Solutions, the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program and the Ohio School Plan. These organizations are presented in Notes 18 and 19 to the basic financial statements.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Basis of Presentation

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

Government-wide Financial Statements The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the Center as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activity of the internal service fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses. These statements usually distinguish between those activities of the Center that are governmental and those that are considered business-type. The Center, however, has no business-type activities.

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

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

Fund Accounting

The Center uses funds to maintain its financial records during the fiscal year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The various funds of the Center are grouped into the categories 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 deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The following are the Center's major governmental funds:

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

Adult Education Fund The adult education fund is used to account for and report revenues and expenditures restricted for adult education classes. Revenues consist primarily of tuition and fees as well as grants received.

The other governmental funds of the Center account for and report grants and other resources whose uses are restricted to a particular purpose.

Proprietary Fund Type Proprietary funds reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as enterprise or internal service; the Center has no enterprise funds.

Internal Service Fund The internal service fund accounts for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the Center on a cost reimbursement basis. The Center's only internal service fund is a self insurance fund that accounts for dental and vision claims of the Center's employees.

Fiduciary Funds Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the Center under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the Center's own programs. The Center's only trust fund is a private purpose trust which accounts for a college scholarship program for students. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The Center's agency fund accounts for student activities.

Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the Center are included on the statement of net position. The statement of activities presents increases (e.g. revenues) and decreases (e.g. expenses) in total net position.

Fund Financial Statements All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, current assets and deferred outflows of resources and current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

Like the government-wide statements, the internal service fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of this fund is included on the statement of net position. The statement of changes in fund net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the Center finances and meets the cash flow needs of its internal service fund activity.

The private purpose trust fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. The agency fund does not report a measurement focus as it does not report operations.

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 and the statements presented for the proprietary and fiduciary funds are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred outflows/inflows of resources and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues – Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. 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 soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the Center, available means expected to be received within sixty days of fiscal year end.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the Center receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (see Note 8). 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 Center must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Center 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: property taxes available as an advance, grants, interest, tuition and student fees.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the Center, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB plans. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 13 and 14, respectively.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the Center, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, pension, OPEB plans and unavailable revenue. Property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2018, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2019. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the Center, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the reconciliation of total governmental fund balances to net position of governmental activities found on page 19. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position (see Notes 13 and 14, respectively).

Expenditures/Expenses 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.

Budgetary Process

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the appropriation resolution and the certificate of estimated resources, which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amounts that the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is the Board’s authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level. Budgetary modifications at this level require a resolution of the Board of Education.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original and final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the certificate when the original and final appropriations were adopted.

The appropriation resolution is subject to amendment by the Board throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations may not exceed estimated revenues. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation for that fund that covered the entire fiscal year, including amounts automatically carried over from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Board during the fiscal year.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the Center is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Interest in the pool is presented as “Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents” on the financial statements.

During fiscal year 2018, investments were limited to federal home loan mortgage corporation bonds, federal home loan bank bonds, negotiable certificates of deposit, and STAR Ohio. Investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices.

STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The Center measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For fiscal year 2018, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates; however, twenty-four hours advance notice is appreciated for deposits and withdrawals of $25 million or more. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transactions to $100 million per day, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the $100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during fiscal year 2018 amounted to $72,149, which includes $11,521 assigned from other Center funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the Center are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents.

Inventory

Inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expended/expensed when used. Inventories consist of materials and supplies held for consumption and donated and purchased food held for resale.

Capital Assets

All capital assets of the Center are classified as general capital assets. 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 position 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 reductions during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The Center maintains a capitalization threshold of fifteen hundred dollars. The Center does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

All reported capital assets, other than land, are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description	Estimated Lives
Buildings and Improvements	50-100 years
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	5-25 years
Vehicles	10-15 years

Interfund Balances

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

Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The Center records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the Center's past experience of making termination payments.

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

For governmental funds, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "matured compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have resigned or retired will be paid.

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds; however, compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds are recognized as a liability on the governmental fund financial statements when due. Net pension/OPEB liabilities should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plans' fiduciary net position are not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between all other elements in a statement of financial position. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes include resources restricted for classroom facilities maintenance, public school preschool, and other local, state, and federal grants.

The Center applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

Fund Balance

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the Center is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

Restricted Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or is imposed by law through constitutional provisions.

Committed The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by the highest level formal action (resolution) of the Center Board of Education. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Center Board of Education removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution) it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the Center for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance includes the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. These amounts are assigned by the Center Board of Education. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the Center Board of Education, a Center official delegated that authority by resolution only, or by State Statute. State Statute authorizes the Treasurer to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated. The Board of Education also assigned fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the fiscal year 2019 appropriated budget and for high school consumer services.

Unassigned Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

The Center applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which either restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) amounts are available. Similarly, within unrestricted fund balance, committed amounts are reduced first followed by assigned, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

Internal Activity

Transfers between governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements. Internal allocations of overhead expenses from one function to another or within the same function are eliminated on the Statement of Activities. Payments for interfund services provided and used are not eliminated.

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

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the Center, these revenues are charges for services for the self insurance program. Operating expenses are necessary costs that are incurred to provide the goods or services that is the primary activity of the fund. Any revenues and expenses not meeting the definitions of operating are reported as non-operating.

Estimates

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

Note 3 – Changes in Accounting Principles and Restatement of Net Position

For fiscal year 2018, the Center implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 85, *Omnibus 2017*, Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions,* and related guidance from (GASB) Implementation Guide No. 2017-3, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits other Than Pensions (and Certain Issues Related to OPEB Plan Reporting).*

For fiscal year 2018, the Center also implemented the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's (GASB) *Implementation Guide No. 2017-1*. These changes were incorporated in the Center's fiscal year 2018 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

GASB 85 addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and postemployment benefits (pensions and other postemployment benefits (OPEB)). These changes were incorporated in the Center's fiscal year 2018 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

GASB 75 established standards for measuring and recognizing Postemployment benefit liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources and expense/expenditure. The implementation of this pronouncement had the following effect on net position as reported June 30, 2017:

Net Position June 30, 2017	$9,470,827
Adjustments:	
Net OPEB Liability	(4,044,226)
Deferred Outflow - Payments Subsequent to Measurement Date	14,862
Restated Net Position June 30, 2017	$5,441,463

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

Note 4 – Accountability and Compliance

Accountability

Fund balances at June 30, 2018, included the following individual fund deficits:

Special Revenue Funds:	
Adult Education	$40,150
Food Service	14,568

The special revenue deficit balances resulted from an interfund payable in each of the funds. The general fund provided money to operate the program until grants and other monies are received and the advance can be repaid.

Compliance

The Center had negative cash balances of $6,050 in the adult basic literacy grant fund and $26,086 in the vocational education grant fund indicating that revenue from other sources were used to pay obligations of these funds. These funds had requests for cash pending at fiscal year end.

Note 5 – Fund Balances

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the Center is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented as follows:

Fund Balances	General	Adult Education	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable:				
Inventory	$38,430	$10,087	$644	$49,161
Restricted for:				
Facilities Maintenance	0	0	1,053,502	1,053,502
Day Care	0	0	679	679
Adult Basic Literacy	0	0	85	85
Vocational Education	0	0	2,188	2,188
Other Purposes	0	0	91,329	91,329
Total Restricted	0	0	1,147,783	1,147,783
Committed to:				
Other Purposes	0	0	7,172	7,172
Assigned to:				
Purchases on Order	74,415	0	0	74,415
2019 Appropriations	433,236	0	0	433,236
High School Consumer Services	71,209	0	0	71,209
Total Assigned	578,860	0	0	578,860
Unassigned (Deficit)	6,902,382	(50,237)	(15,212)	6,836,933
Total Fund Balances (Deficit)	$7,519,672	($40,150)	$1,140,387	$8,619,909

Note 6 – Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While the Center is reporting its financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual presented for the general fund and major special revenue fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget.

The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP (modified accrual) basis are as follows:

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

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

3. Unreported cash represents amounts received but not included as revenue on the budget basis operating statements. These amounts are included as revenue on the GAAP basis operating statement.

4. Investments are reported at cost (budget basis) rather than fair value (GAAP basis).

5. Advances In and Advances Out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).

6. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).

7. Budgetary revenues and expenditures of the high school consumer services fund is classified to general fund for GAAP reporting.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the general fund and the adult education major special revenue fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General	Adult Education
GAAP Basis	($555,422)	$97,416
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	59,150	31,932
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	278,974	16,846
Beginning Unrecorded Cash End of Year	53	0
Beginning Fair Value Adjustment for Investments	(2,012)	0
Ending Fair Value Adjustment for Investments	44,665	0
Advances In	144,000	75,000
Advances Out	(98,000)	(110,000)
Encumbrances	(84,589)	(2,840)
Perspective Difference:		
High School Consumer Services	(436)	0
Budget Basis	($213,617)	$108,354

Note 7 – Deposits and Investments

Monies held by the Center are classified by State statute into three categories.

Active monies are public monies determined to be necessary to meet current demands upon the Center treasury. Active monies must be maintained either as cash in the Center 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 moneys 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.

Protection of the Center's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. The entirety of the Center's deposits are covered by FDIC.

Interim monies held by the Center can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, 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;

2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligation or security 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, and Government National Mortgage 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 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 the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;

4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio;

5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;

6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;

7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).

8. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

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 Center, 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.

At year end, the Center has $1,000 in undeposited cash on hand which is included as part of "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

Investments

Investments are reported at fair value. As of June 30, 2018, the Center had the following investments:

Measurement/Investment	Measurement Amount	Maturity	Standard & Poor's Rating	Percent of Total Investments
Fair Value - Level 2 Inputs:				
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Bonds	$493,615	Less Than Three Years	AA+	10.74 %
Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds	771,045	Less Than Five Years	AA+	16.77
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	2,323,050	Less Than Four Years	AA+	50.54
Net Asset Value Per Share:				
STAR Ohio	1,009,162	Less Than One Year	AAAm	21.95
Total Investments	$4,596,872			100.00 %

The Center categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The preceding chart identifies the Center's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2018. The Center's investments measured at fair value are valued using methodologies that incorporate market inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers and reference data including market research publications. Market indicators and industry and economic events are also monitored, which could require the need to acquire further market data. (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk The Center has no investment policy that addresses interest rate risk. State statute requires that an investment mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the Center, and that an investment must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Credit Risk Ohio law requires STAR Ohio to maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The Center places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. The Center has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

Custodial Credit Risk For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Center will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Center has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk The Center places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The preceding table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the Center at June 30, 2018.

Note 8 – Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied and assessed on a calendar year basis while the Center's fiscal year runs from July through June. First half tax collections are received by the Center in the second half of the fiscal year. Second half tax distributions occur in the first half of the following fiscal year.

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the Center. Real property tax revenue received in calendar year 2018 represents collections of calendar year 2017 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2018 were levied after April 1, 2017, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2017, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax revenue received in calendar year 2018 represents collections of calendar year 2017 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2018 became a lien December 31, 2016, were levied after April 1, 2017 and are collected in calendar year 2018 with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The Center receives property taxes from Coshocton, Delaware, Holmes, Knox, Licking, Morrow and Richland Counties. The County Auditors periodically advance to the Center its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the counties by June 30, 2018, are available to finance fiscal year 2018 operations. The amount available to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property and tangible personal property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2018 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reported as revenue at fiscal year-end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows of resources – property taxes.

The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2018, was $743,029 in the general fund. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2017, was $880,875 in the general fund.

On a full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue, while on a modified accrual basis the revenue has been reported as deferred inflows of resources – unavailable revenue.

The assessed values upon which the fiscal year 2018 taxes were collected are:

	2017 Second Half Collections		2018 First Half Collections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/Residential and Other Real Estate	$1,389,278,166	93.99 %	$1,430,429,034	93.71 %
Public Utility Personal	88,801,900	6.01	96,001,370	6.29
Total	$1,478,080,066	100.00 %	$1,526,430,404	100.00 %
Tax rate per $1,000 of assessed valuation	$6.40		$6.40	

Note 9 – Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2018, consisted of taxes, accounts (customer services, student fees and insurance premiums), payments in lieu of taxes, accrued interest, and intergovernmental revenues. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current fiscal year guarantee of Federal funds. All receivables except delinquent property taxes are expected to be collected within one year. Property taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquencies that will not be collected within one year.

At June 30, 2018, the Center had the following intergovernmental receivables:

Intergovernmental Receivable	Amount
Carl D. Perkins Grant	$46,674
Bureau of Workers' Compensation	8,544
Adult Basic Literacy Grant	6,050
Public School Preschool Grant	5,265
Secondary Transition Grant	999
Total	$67,532

The Center is party to Tax Increment Financing (TIF) agreements. Municipalities, townships, and counties can enter into TIF agreements which lock in real property at its unimproved value for up to 30 years in a defined TIF district. Some TIF agreements also require the TIF government to allocate service payments to school districts and other governments to help offset the property taxes these governments would have received had the improvements to real property not been exempted. The service payments that the Center receives as part of TIF agreements are presented on the financial statements as Payments in Lieu of Taxes.

Note 10 – Risk Management

Property and Liability

The Center 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 Center maintains comprehensive insurance coverage with a private carrier for liability coverage. Real property, building contents and vehicles are through Ohio School Plan. The Center joined together with other school districts in Ohio to participate in the Ohio School Plan (OSP), a public entity insurance purchasing pool. Each individual participant enters into an agreement with the OSP and its premium is based on types of coverage, limits of coverage, and deductibles that it selects. The Center pays its annual premium to the OSP (see Note 19). The Center has general liability coverage with $5,000,000 per occurrence and $7,000,000 general aggregate.

Settlements have not exceeded coverage in any of the last three fiscal years. There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

Workers' Compensation

The Center participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (see Note 19). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the Center by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participants is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all participants in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Participation in the GRP is limited to participants that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement, Incorporated provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

Employee Medical Benefits

The Center offers vision and dental insurance to all eligible employees through a self insurance fund. The Center has a third party administrator, Medical Claims Services, review and administer the claims activity. The claims liability of $1,955 reported in the internal service fund at June 30, 2018, is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrator and the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 30, which requires that a liability for unpaid claim costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported. The estimate was not affected by incremental claim adjustment expenses and does not include other allocated or unallocated claim adjustment expenses. Changes in claims activity for the past two fiscal years are as follows:

Year	Balance Beginning of Year	Current Year Claims	Claim Payments	Balance End of Year
2017	$271	$8,164	$7,467	$968
2018	968	9,070	8,083	1,955

Note 11 – Interfund Transactions

Interfund Balances

Interfund Payable	Interfund Receivable General
Major Governmental Fund:	
Adult Education	$195,000
Other Governmental Funds:	
Food Service	23,000
Adult Basic Literacy Grant	6,050
Vocational Education Grant	26,086
Total	$250,136

The interfund payables from the funds are for student tuition and fees and grant funding that were not received by fiscal year end, as well as to cover negative cash balances (see Note 4).

Interfund Transfers

Transfers of $100,000 and $23,000 were made from the general fund to the adult education and food service special revenue funds, respectively, to support the operations of those funds. The transfers made during fiscal year 2018 were made in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15, and 5705.16.

Note 12 – Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, was as follows:

	Balance 6/30/17	Additions	Reductions	Balance 6/30/18
Governmental Activities				
Non-Depreciable Assets:				
Land	$321,280	$0	$0	$321,280
Depreciable Assets:				
Buildings and improvements	26,583,607	0	0	26,583,607
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	4,491,429	146,373	(1,529)	4,636,273
Vehicles	308,146	0	0	308,146
Total Depreciable Assets	31,383,182	146,373	(1,529)	31,528,026
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	(4,571,644)	(339,690)	0	(4,911,334)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(2,748,232)	(320,203)	1,529	(3,066,906)
Vehicles	(184,648)	(25,459)	0	(210,107)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(7,504,524)	(685,352) *	1,529	(8,188,347)
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	23,878,658	(538,979)	0	23,339,679
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$24,199,938	($538,979)	$0	$23,660,959

* Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	$10,755
Special	262
Vocational	435,055
Adult/Continuing	48,626
Support Services:	
Pupil	15,341
Instructional Staff	42,788
Board of Education	336
Administration	27,380
Fiscal	13,957
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	71,010
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	19,842
Total Depreciation Expense	$685,352

Note 13 – Defined Benefit Pension Plans

The Statewide retirement systems provide both pension benefits and other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide health care to eligible benefit recipients.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net pension/OPEB liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension/OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting. The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 14 for the required OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description – State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – Center licensed teachers and other faculty members participate in STRS Ohio, a cost-sharing multiple employer public employee system administered by STRS. STRS provides retirement and disability benefits to members and death and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. STRS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information, and detailed information about STRS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by writing to STRS, 275 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3771, by calling (888) 227-7877, or by visiting the STRS 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. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307.

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Effective July 1, 2017, the cost-of-living adjustment was reduced to zero. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 26 years of service, or 31 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.5 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.5 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. 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 DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2 percent goes to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity after termination of employment at age 50 or later.

New members who choose the DC plan or Combined Plan will have another opportunity to reselect a permanent plan during their fifth year of membership. Members may remain in the same plan or transfer to another STRS plan. The optional annuitization of a member's defined contribution account or the defined contribution portion of a member's Combined Plan account to a lifetime benefit results in STRS bearing the risk of investment gain or loss on the account. STRS has therefore included all three plan options as one defined benefit plan for GASB 68 reporting purposes.

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years of credited service who is determined to be disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. New members on or after July 1, 2013, must have at least ten years of qualifying service credit to apply for disability 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 – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the employer rate was 14 percent and the plan members were also required to contribute 14 percent of covered salary. The fiscal year 2018 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The Center's contractually required contribution to STRS was $714,791 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount $74,185 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description – School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description – Center non-teaching employees participate in SERS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by SERS. SERS provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3309. SERS issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about SERS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by visiting the SERS website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to Retire on or before August 1, 2017 *	Eligible to Retire on or after August 1, 2017
Full Benefits	Any age with 30 years of service credit	Age 67 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 57 with 30 years of service credit
Actuarially Reduced Benefits	Age 60 with 5 years of service credit Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age 62 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 60 with 25 years of service credit

* Members with 25 years of service credit as of August 1, 2017, will be included in this plan.

Annual retirement benefits are calculated based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service; 2.2 percent for the first thirty years of service and 2.5 percent for years of service credit over 30. Final average salary is the average of the highest three years of salary.

One year after an effective benefit date, a benefit recipient is entitled to a three percent cost-of-living adjustment (COLA). This same COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit.

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the Center is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.5 percent. The remaining .5 percent was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The Center's contractually required contribution to SERS was $211,100 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount $9,176 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Center's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Center's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	STRS	SERS	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability Prior Measurement Date	0.04711683%	0.05492080%	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability Current Measurement Date	0.04703470%	0.04716280%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00008213%	-0.00775800%	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$11,173,195	$2,817,873	$13,991,068
Pension Expense	($4,616,371)	($231,420)	($4,847,791)

At June 30, 2018, the Center reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	STRS	SERS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$431,457	$121,272	$552,729
Changes of Assumptions	2,443,700	145,714	2,589,414
Changes in Proportionate Share and Difference between Center Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	0	65,396	65,396
Center Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	714,791	211,100	925,891
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$3,589,948	$543,482	$4,133,430
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$90,052	$0	$90,052
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	368,728	13,376	382,104
Changes in Proportionate Share and Difference between Center Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	772,738	450,891	1,223,629
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$1,231,518	$464,267	$1,695,785

$925,891 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from Center contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	STRS	SERS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2019	$200,687	($16,982)	$183,705
2020	702,285	6,612	708,897
2021	552,725	(55,824)	496,901
2022	187,942	(65,691)	122,251
Total	$1,643,639	($131,885)	$1,511,754

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2017, actuarial valuation, compared with July 1, 2016 are presented as follows:

	July 1, 2017	July 1, 2016
Inflation	2.50 percent	2.75 percent
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65	12.25 percent at age 20 to 2.75 percent at age 70
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.75 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3 percent	3.5 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017	2 percent simple applied as follows: for members retiring before August 1, 2013, 2 percent per year; for members retiring August 1, ,2013, or later, 2 percent COLA commences on fifth anniversary of retirement date.

For the July 1, 2017, actuarial valuation, post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

For the July 1, 2016 actuarial valuation, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table (Projection 2022 – Scale AA) for Males and Females. Males' ages are set-back two years through age 89 and no set-back for age 90 and above. Females younger than age 80 are set back four years, one year set back from age 80 through 89, and no set back from age 90 and above.

Actuarial assumptions used in the July 1 2017, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016. Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2016, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study, effective July 1, 2012.

STRS' investment consultant develops an estimate range for the investment return assumption based on the target allocation adopted by the Retirement Board. The target allocation and long-term expected rate of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Rate of Return *
Domestic Equity	28.00 %	7.35 %
International Equity	23.00	7.55
Alternatives	17.00	7.09
Fixed Income	21.00	3.00
Real Estate	10.00	6.00
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	2.25
Total	100.00 %	

* 10 year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25 percent and does not include investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS' investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2017. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75 percent as of June 30, 2016. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2017. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2017.

Sensitivity of the Center's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.45 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.45 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Current Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
Center's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$16,016,393	$11,173,195	$7,093,524

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS

SERS' total pension liability was determined by their actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual actuarial valuation for each defined benefit retirement plan. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts (e.g., salaries, credited service) and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future (e.g., mortality, disabilities, retirements, employment termination). Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations.

Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. For a newly hired employee, actuarial calculations will take into account the employee's entire career with the employer and also take into consideration the benefits, if any, paid to the employee after termination of employment until the death of the employee and any applicable contingent annuitant. In many cases actuarial calculations reflect several decades of service with the employer and the payment of benefits after termination.

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2017, are presented as follows:

Wage Inflation	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.5 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal

Prior to 2017, an assumption of 3 percent was used for COLA or Ad Hoc COLA.

For 2017, the mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended June 30, 2015.

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalanced uncorrelated asset classes.

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US Stocks	22.50	4.75
Non-US Stocks	22.50	7.00
Fixed Income	19.00	1.50
Private Equity	10.00	8.00
Real Assets	15.00	5.00
Multi-Asset Strategies	10.00	3.00
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.50 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Center's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the School Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.50 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
Center's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$3,910,476	$2,817,873	$1,902,596

Note 14 – Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

See Note 13 for a description of the net OPEB liability.

Plan Description – State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued effective January 1, 2020. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting www.strsoh.org or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

Plan Description – School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Health Care Plan Description – The Center contributes to the SERS Health Care Fund, administered by SERS for non-certificated retirees and their beneficiaries. For GASB 75 purposes, this plan is considered a cost-sharing other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. SERS' Health Care Plan provides health care benefits to eligible individuals receiving retirement, disability, and survivor benefits, and to their eligible dependents. Members who retire after June 1, 1986, need 10 years of service credit, exclusive of most types of purchased credit, to qualify to participate in SERS' health care coverage. In addition to age and service retirees, disability benefit recipients and beneficiaries who are receiving monthly benefits due to the death of a member or retiree, are eligible for SERS' health care coverage. Most retirees and dependents choosing SERS' health care coverage are over the age of 65 and therefore enrolled in a fully insured Medicare Advantage plan; however, SERS maintains a traditional, self-insured preferred provider organization for its non-Medicare retiree population. For both groups, SERS offers a self-insured prescription drug program. Health care is a benefit that is permitted, not mandated, by statute. The financial report of the Plan is included in the SERS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report which can be obtained on SERS' website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

Access to health care for retirees and beneficiaries is permitted in accordance with Section 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Health Care Fund was established and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 105(e). SERS' Retirement Board reserves the right to change or discontinue any health plan or program. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. The SERS Retirement Board established 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.

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2018, .5 percent of covered payroll was made 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 if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2018, this amount was $23,700. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2018, the Center's surcharge obligation was $14,388.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The Center's contractually required contribution to SERS was $22,207 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount $14,728 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Center's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the Center's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	STRS	SERS	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability			
Prior Measurement Date	0.04711683%	0.05348100%	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability			
Current Measurement Date	0.04703470%	0.04568910%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00008213%	-0.00779190%	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$1,835,120	$1,226,175	$3,061,295
OPEB Expense	($560,607)	$10,151	($550,456)

At June 30, 2018, the Center reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	STRS	SERS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$105,934	$0	$105,934
Center Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	0	22,207	22,207
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$105,934	$22,207	$128,141
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Changes of Assumptions	$147,825	$116,358	$264,183
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	78,437	3,238	81,675
Changes in Proportionate Share and Difference between			
Center Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	3,765	173,924	177,689
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$230,027	$293,520	$523,547

$22,207 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from Center contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	STRS	SERS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2019	($27,218)	($105,984)	($133,202)
2020	(27,218)	(105,984)	(133,202)
2021	(27,218)	(80,742)	(107,960)
2022	(27,218)	(810)	(28,028)
2023	(7,609)	0	(7,609)
Thereafter	(7,612)	0	(7,612)
Total	($124,093)	($293,520)	($417,613)

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2017, actuarial valuation are presented as follows:

Inflation	2.50 percent
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017
Blended Discount Rate of Return	4.13 percent
Health Care Cost Trends	6 to 11 percent initial, 4.5 percent ultimate

Projections of benefits include the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and retired plan members.

For healthy retirees the mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. For disabled retirees, mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

Since the prior measurement date, the discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB *Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB)* and the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

Also since the prior measurement date, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019. Subsequent to the current measurement date, the date for discontinuing remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements was extended to January 2020.

The STRS health care plan follows the same asset allocation and long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class as the pension plan, see Note 13.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.13 percent as of June 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was not projected to be sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2037. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to determine the present value of the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2036 and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent as of June 30, 2017 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to determine the present value of the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The blended discount rate of 4.13 percent, which represents the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent for the unfunded benefit payments, was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017. A blended discount rate of 3.26 percent which represents the long term expected rate of return of 7.75 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 2.85 percent for the unfunded benefit payments was used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2016.

Sensitivity of the Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate The following table represents the net OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 4.13 percent, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (3.13 percent) or one percentage point higher (5.13 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB liability as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

	1% Decrease (3.13%)	Current Discount Rate (4.13%)	1% Increase (5.13%)
Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$2,463,620	$1,835,120	$1,338,401

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$1,274,963	$1,835,120	$2,572,353

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS

The total OPEB liability is determined by SERS' actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, as part of their annual actuarial valuation for each retirement plan. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts (e.g., salaries, credited service) and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future (e.g., mortality, disabilities, retirements, employment terminations). Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations.

Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. For a newly hired employee, actuarial calculations will take into account the employee's entire career with the employer and also take into consideration the benefits, if any, paid to the employee after termination of employment until the death of the employee and any applicable contingent annuitant. In many cases, actuarial calculations reflect several decades of service with the employer and the payment of benefits after termination.

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2017, are presented as follows:

Wage Inflation	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
Measurement Date	3.56 percent
Prior Measurement Date	2.92 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation	
Measurement Date	3.63 percent
Prior Measurement Date	2.98 percent
Medical Trend Assumption	
Medicare	5.50 to 5.00 percent
Pre-Medicare	7.50 to 5.00 percent

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates and 110 percent of female rates. RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates set back five years.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended June 30, 2015.

The long-term expected rate of return on plan assets is reviewed as part of the actuarial five-year experience study. The most recent study covers fiscal years 2010 through 2015, and was adopted by the Board on April 21, 2016. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return were developed by the investment consultant for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return, 7.50 percent, by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The capital market assumptions developed by the investment consultant are intended for use over a 10-year horizon and may not be useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding pension plans which covers a longer timeframe. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

The SERS health care plan follows the same asset allocation and long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class as the pension plan, see Note 13.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2017 was 3.63 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2017 was 2.98 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and 0.50 percent of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.56 percent, as of June 30, 2017 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

Sensitivity of the Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.63 percent) and higher (4.63 percent) than the current discount rate (3.63 percent). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.5 percent decreasing to 4.0 percent) and higher (8.5 percent decreasing to 6.0 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (2.63%)	Current Discount Rate (3.63%)	1% Increase (4.63%)
Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$1,480,763	$1,226,175	$1,024,477

	1% Decrease (6.5 % decreasing to 4.0 %)	Current Trend Rate (7.5 % decreasing to 5.0 %)	1% Increase (8.5 % decreasing to 6.0 %)
Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$994,949	$1,226,175	$1,532,207

Note 15 – Other Employee Benefits

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn twelve to twenty seven days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time.

All employees are entitled to a sick leave credit equal to one and one-quarter days for each month of service. This sick leave will either be absorbed by time off due to illness or injury or, within certain limitations, be paid to the employee upon retirement. The amount paid to certified and classified employees upon retirement is limited to one-third of accumulated sick days not to exceed 276 days. The total maximum payment is for 92 days.

Note 16 – Long-Term Obligations

The changes in the Center's long-term obligations during fiscal year 2018 were as follows:

		Restated Outstanding 6/30/2017	Additions	Reductions	Outstanding 6/30/2018	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental Activities						
School Facilities Loan	4.84%					
Issued August 17, 2006		$2,846,000	$0	($260,000)	$2,586,000	$272,000
School Facilities COPS	2-5%					
Issued September 10, 2013		3,000,000	0	(125,000)	2,875,000	125,000
Compensated Absences		1,014,932	189,100	(152,483)	1,051,549	170,015
Net Pension Liability:						
STRS		15,771,424	0	(4,598,229)	11,173,195	0
SERS		4,019,696	0	(1,201,823)	2,817,873	0
Total Net Pension Liability		19,791,120	0	(5,800,052)	13,991,068	0
Net OPEB Liability:						
STRS		2,519,820	0	(684,700)	1,835,120	0
SERS		1,524,406	0	(298,231)	1,226,175	0
Total Net OPEB Liability		4,044,226	0	(982,931)	3,061,295	0
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities		$30,696,278	$189,100	($7,320,466)	$23,564,912	$567,015

The School Facilities loan will be used for the local portion of the Ohio School Facilities Commission Project. The loan will be paid from property tax revenue and matures June 30, 2026.

In 2013, the Center issued $3,355,000 in Certificates of Participation (COPs) for the purpose of building improvements. The COPs will be paid from property tax revenue and mature on December 1, 2033. The COPs were issued through a series of lease agreements and trust indentures in accordance with Section 3313.375 of the Ohio Revised Code. The COPs have been designated to be "qualified tax exempt obligations" within the meaning of 265(b)(3) of the Ohio Revised Code. In accordance with the lease terms, the project assets are leased to the PS&W Holding Company, Incorporated and then subleased back to the Center. The initial term of the lease expired on June 30, 2014, and renewals are subject to appropriations by the Board of Education. Upon the appropriation of sufficient funds to pay base rent during each renewal period and certification of sufficiency of those appropriations, the lease will be renewed by the Center for successive renewal periods, each of one year or less, through December 31, 2033. The base rent includes an interest component of 2-5 percent. The Center may purchase the project on any date by paying to the Trustee as Lessor the amount necessary to defease the Indenture.

Compensated absences will be paid from the general fund and adult education and food service special revenue funds. There are no repayment schedules for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension contributions are made from the general fund and adult education, food service, other local grants, public school preschool, various enterprise, career development grants and adult basic literacy grant special revenue funds. For additional information related to the net pension liability and net OPEB liability, see Notes 13 and 14, respectively.

The Center's overall legal debt margin was $137,378,736 with an unvoted debt margin of $1,526,430 at June 30, 2018. Principal and interest requirements to retire the debt outstanding at June 30, 2018, are as follows:

	School Facilities Loan		School Facilities COPS		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2019	$272,000	$125,162	$125,000	$129,781	$397,000	$254,943
2020	285,000	111,998	130,000	126,750	415,000	238,748
2021	299,000	98,204	135,000	121,750	434,000	219,954
2022	314,000	83,732	140,000	114,875	454,000	198,607
2023	329,000	68,534	150,000	107,625	479,000	176,159
2024-2028	1,087,000	106,916	865,000	418,238	1,952,000	525,154
2029-2033	0	0	1,080,000	197,663	1,080,000	197,663
2034	0	0	250,000	6,250	250,000	6,250
Total	$2,586,000	$594,546	$2,875,000	$1,222,932	$5,461,000	$1,817,478

Note 17 – Set-Asides

The Center is required by State statute to annually set aside in the general fund an amount based on a statutory formula for the acquisition and construction of capital improvements. Amounts not spent by the end of the fiscal year or offset by similarly restricted resources received during the year must be held in cash at year end. These amounts must be carried forward to be used for the same purposes in future years.

The following cash basis information describes the change in the fiscal year end set aside amount for capital acquisition. Disclosure of this information is required by State statute.

	Capital Improvement
Set-Aside Balance as of June 30, 2017	$0
Current Year Set-Aside Requirement	102,335
Qualifying Disbursements	(102,335)
Set-Aside Balance as of June 30, 2018	$0

Note 18 – Jointly Governed Organization

The Center is a participant with META Solutions, which is a jointly governed organization among member districts. META Solutions was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to the administrative and instructional functions among member districts. Each of the governments of these schools supports META Solutions based upon a per pupil charge dependent upon the software package utilized. META Solutions is governed by a board of directors consisting of superintendents of the members' districts. The degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the board. The Center paid $13,255 for services during fiscal year 2018. Audited yearly financial statements are available at META Solutions, 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio, 43302.

Note 19 – Public Entity Risk Pools

Insurance Purchasing Pool

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

Shared Risk Pool

Ohio School Plan – The Center participates in the Ohio School Plan (OSP), an insurance purchasing pool. The OSP is created and organized pursuant to and as authorized by Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code. The OSP is an unincorporated, non-profit association of its members and an instrumentality for each member for the purpose of enabling members of the Plan to provide for a formalized, joint insurance purchasing program to maintain adequate insurance protection, risk management programs and other administrative services. The OSP's business and affairs are conducted by a fifteen member Board of directors consisting of school district superintendents and treasurers, as well as the president of Harcum-Shuett Insurance Agency, Incorporated and a partner of the Hylant Group, Incorporated. Hylant Group, Incorporated is the Administrator of the OSP and is responsible for processing claims. Harcum-Shuett Insurance Agency, Incorporated is the sales and marketing representative, which establishes agreements between OSP and member schools.

Note 20 – Contingencies

Grants

The Center received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The expenditures of funds received under these programs generally require 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 adverse effect on the overall financial position of the Center at June 30, 2018.

Foundation Funding

Center Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by the schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2018 are not finalized. As a result, the impact of future FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2018 financial statement impact is not determinable, at this time. Management believes this may result in either an additional a receivable to, or a liability of, the Center.

Litigation

The Center is not a party to any legal proceedings.

Note 21 – Encumbrances

Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. At fiscal year end the amount of encumbrances expected to be honored upon performance by the vendor in the next fiscal year were as follows:

General	$84,589
Adult Education	2,840
Other Governmental Funds	381
Total	$87,810

Knox County Career Center

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the Center's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

*Last Five Fiscal Years (1) **

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Center's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.04703470%	0.04711683%	0.04978693%	0.05219699%	0.05219699%
Center's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$11,173,195	$15,771,424	$13,759,651	$12,696,115	$15,123,528
Center's Covered Payroll	$5,124,921	$4,966,286	$5,150,821	$5,358,357	$4,887,423
Center's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	218.02%	317.57%	267.14%	236.94%	309.44%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to fiscal year 2014 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

* Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the Center's measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year end.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

Knox County Career Center

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the Center's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

School Employees Retirement System of Ohio

*Last Five Fiscal Years (1) **

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Center's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.04716280%	0.05492080%	0.05847850%	0.05439100%	0.05439100%
Center's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$2,817,873	$4,019,696	$3,336,840	$2,752,696	$3,234,458
Center's Covered Payroll	$1,501,486	$1,730,457	$1,766,979	$1,562,687	$1,735,580
Center's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	187.67%	232.29%	188.84%	176.15%	186.36%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to fiscal year 2014 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

* Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the Center's measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year end.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

Knox County Career Center

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability

State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

*Last Two Fiscal Years (1) **

	2018	2017
Center's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.04703470%	0.04711683%
Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$1,835,120	$2,519,820
Center's Covered Payroll	$5,124,921	$4,966,286
Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	35.81%	50.74%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	47.10%	37.30%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to fiscal year 2017 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

* Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the Center's measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year end.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

Knox County Career Center

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability

School Employees Retirement System of Ohio

*Last Two Fiscal Years (1) **

	2018	2017
Center's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.04568910%	0.05348100%
Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$1,226,175	$1,524,406
Center's Covered Payroll	$1,501,486	$1,730,457
Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	81.66%	88.09%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	12.46%	11.49%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to fiscal year 2017 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

* Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the Center's measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year end.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

Knox County Career Center

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Center Contributions

State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2018	2017	2016	2015
Net Pension Liability:				
Contractually Required Contribution	$714,791	$717,489	$695,280	$721,115
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(714,791)	(717,489)	(695,280)	(721,115)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
Center Covered Payroll (1)	$5,105,650	$5,124,921	$4,966,286	$5,150,821
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
Net OPEB Liability:				
Contractually Required Contribution	$0	$0	$0	$0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	0	0	0	0
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

(1) The Center's covered payroll is the same for Pension and OPEB.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
$696,586	$635,365	$686,733	$681,482	$688,307	$666,920
(696,586)	(635,365)	(686,733)	(681,482)	(688,307)	(666,920)
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
$5,358,357	$4,887,423	$5,282,562	$5,242,169	$5,294,669	$5,130,154
13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%
$53,584	$48,874	$52,826	$52,422	$52,947	$51,302
(53,584)	(48,874)	(52,826)	(52,422)	(52,947)	(51,302)
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

Knox County Career Center

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Center Contributions
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2018	2017	2016	2015
Net Pension Liability:				
Contractually Required Contribution	$211,100	$210,208	$242,264	$232,888
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(211,100)	(210,208)	(242,264)	(232,888)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
Center Covered Payroll (1)	$1,563,704	$1,501,486	$1,730,457	$1,766,797
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%
Net OPEB Liability:				
Contractually Required Contribution (2)	$22,207	$14,862	$17,729	$41,007
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(22,207)	(14,862)	(17,729)	(41,007)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	1.42%	0.99%	1.02%	2.32%
Total Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (2)	14.92%	14.99%	15.02%	15.50%

(1) The Center's covered payroll is the same for Pension and OPEB.
(2) Includes Surcharge

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
$216,588	$240,204	$225,442	$200,835	$210,317	$131,790
(216,588)	(240,204)	(225,442)	(200,835)	(210,317)	(131,790)
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
$1,562,687	$1,735,580	$1,676,150	$1,597,731	$1,553,302	$1,339,329
13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%	9.84%
$23,433	$27,772	$31,251	$44,401	$35,314	$75,992
(23,433)	(27,772)	(31,251)	(44,401)	(35,314)	(75,992)
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
1.50%	1.60%	1.86%	2.78%	2.27%	5.67%
15.36%	15.44%	15.31%	15.35%	15.81%	15.51%

Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2018 incorporate changes in assumptions and changes in benefit terms used by STRS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2017 and prior are presented as follows:

	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2017 and Prior
Inflation	2.50 percent	2.75 percent
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65	12.25 percent at age 20 to 2.75 percent at age 70
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.75 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3 percent	3.5 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017	2 percent simple applied as follows: for members retiring before August 1, 2013, 2 percent per year; for members retiring August 1, ,2013, or later, 2 percent COLA commences on fifth anniversary of retirement date.

For fiscal year 2018 post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70% of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

For fiscal year 2017 and prior actuarial valuation, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table (Projection 2022 – Scale AA) for Males and Females. Males' ages are set-back two years through age 89 and no set-back for age 90 and above. Females younger than age 80 are set back four years, one year set back from age 80 through 89, and no set back from age 90 and above.

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

For fiscal year 2018, an assumption of 2.5 percent was used for COLA or Ad Hoc Cola. Prior to 2018, an assumption of 3 percent was used.

Beginning with fiscal year 2017, amounts reported incorporate changes in assumptions used by SERS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2016 and prior are presented as follows:

	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2016 and Prior
Wage Inflation	3.00 percent	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent	4.00 percent to 22.00 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation	7.75 percent net of investments expense, including inflation

Beginning with fiscal year 2017, mortality assumptions use mortality rates that are based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females. Amounts reported for fiscal year 2016 and prior, use mortality assumptions that are based on the 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table set back one year for both men and women. Special mortality tables were used for the period after disability retirement.

Net OPEB Liability

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB *Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB)* and the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

Also for fiscal year 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019.

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2018 incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented as follows:

Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
Fiscal year 2018	3.56 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.92 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation	
Fiscal year 2018	3.63 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.98 percent

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

KNOX COUNTY CAREER CENTER
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

FEDERAL GRANTOR/ SUB GRANTOR/ PROGRAM TITLE	CFDA NUMBER	(A) PASS-THROUGH GRANT NUMBER	(B) CASH FEDERAL DISBURSEMENTS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PASSED THROUGH THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:			
Child Nutrition Cluster:			
(C) School Breakfast Program	10.553	2018	$ 29,388
(D) National School Lunch Program - Food Donation	10.555	2018	21,866
(C) National School Lunch Program	10.555	2018	85,430
Total National School Lunch Program			107,296
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			136,684
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			136,684
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PASSED THROUGH THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:			
Adult Education - Basic Grants to States	84.002	2017	106
Adult Education - Basic Grants to States	84.002	2018	48,190
Total Adult Education - Basic Grants to States			48,296
Student Financial Assistance Cluster:			
(E) Federal Pell Grant Program	84.063	N/A	410,020
(E) Federal Direct Student Loans	84.268	N/A	618,620
Total Student Financial Assistance Cluster			1,028,640
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	84.048	2018	267,101
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,344,037
Total Federal Financial Assistance			$ 1,480,721

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

(A) OAKS did not assign pass-through numbers for fiscal year 2018.

(B) This schedule includes the federal award activity of the Knox County Career Center under programs of the federal government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 and is prepared in accordance with the cash basis of accounting. The information on this schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Knox County Career Center, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the Knox County Career Center.

(C) Commingled with state and local revenue from sales of breakfast and lunches; assumed expenditures were made on a first-in, first-out basis.

(D) The Food Donation Program is a non-cash, in kind, federal grant. Commodities are reported at the entitlement value.

(E) Program directly funded by the U.S. Department of Education.

(F) CFR Section 200.414 of the Uniform Guidance allows a non-federal entity that has never received a negotiated indirect cost rate to charge a de minimis rate of 10% of modified total direct costs to indirect costs. The Knox County Career Center has not elected to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate.

Julian & Grube, Inc.
Serving Ohio Local Governments
333 County Line Rd. West, Westerville, OH 43082 Phone: 614.846.1899 Fax: 614.846.2799

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

Knox County Career Center
Knox County
306 Martinsburg Road
Mount Vernon, Ohio 43050

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Knox County Career Center, Knox County, Ohio, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Knox County Career Center's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 17, 2018, wherein we noted as discussed in Note 3, the Knox County Career Center adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions.*

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the Knox County Career Center's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances to the extent necessary to support our opinions on the financial statements, but not to the extent necessary to opine on the effectiveness of the Knox County Career Center's internal control. Accordingly, we have not opined on it.

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 a reasonable possibility that internal control will not prevent or detect and timely correct a material misstatement of the Knox County Career Center's financial statements. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses. However, unidentified material weaknesses may exist.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the Knox County Career Center's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

This report only describes the scope of our internal control and compliance testing and our testing results, and does not opine on the effectiveness of the Knox County Career Center's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Knox County Career Center's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Grube, Inc.
December 17, 2018

Julian & Grube, Inc.
Serving Ohio Local Governments
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Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to the Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

Knox County Career Center
Knox County
306 Martinsburg Road
Mount Vernon, Ohio 43050

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the Knox County Career Center's compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could directly and materially affect the Knox County Career Center's major federal program for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The *Summary of Auditor's Results* in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the Knox County Career Center's major federal program.

Management's Responsibility

The Knox County Career Center's Management is responsible for complying with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on the Knox County Career Center's compliance for the Knox County Career Center's major federal program based on our audit of the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. Our compliance audit followed auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards for financial audits included in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). These standards and the Uniform Guidance require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure whether noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Knox County Career Center's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our compliance opinion on the Knox County Career Center's major program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Knox County Career Center's compliance.

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Knox County Career Center complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect its major federal program for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

The Knox County Career Center's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our compliance audit, we considered the Knox County Career Center's internal control over compliance with the applicable requirements that could directly and materially affect a major federal program, to determine our auditing procedures appropriate for opining on each major federal program's compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the Knox County Career Center's internal control over compliance.

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

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

This report only describes the scope of our internal control over compliance tests and the results of this testing based on Uniform Guidance requirements. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Grube, Inc.
December 17, 2018

KNOX COUNTY CAREER CENTER
KNOX COUNTY, OHIO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
2 CFR § 200.515
JUNE 30, 2018

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS		
(d)(1)(i)	*Type of Financial Statement Opinion*	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	*Were there any material control weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?*	No
(d)(1)(ii)	*Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?*	No
(d)(1)(iii)	*Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?*	No
(d)(1)(iv)	*Were there any material internal control weaknesses reported for major federal programs?*	No
(d)(1)(iv)	*Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?*	No
(d)(1)(v)	*Type of Major Program's Compliance Opinion*	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	*Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR §200.516(a)?*	No
(d)(1)(vii)	*Major Program (listed):*	Student Financial Assistance Cluster
(d)(1)(viii)	*Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs*	Type A: >$750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	*Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?*	Yes

2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

KNOX COUNTY CAREER CENTER

KNOX COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED
MARCH 12, 2019

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