



EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER OF LAKE ERIE WEST LUCAS COUNTY JUNE 30, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West Lucas County 2275 Collingwood Boulevard Toledo, Ohio 43620-1148

To the Governing Board:

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 Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West, Lucas County, Ohio (the Center), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the 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 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 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.

Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West Lucas County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

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 Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West, Lucas County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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 and Other Information

Our audit was conducted to opine on the 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 January 10, 2020, on our consideration of the Center's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts 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.

Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West Lucas County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Center's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

January 10, 2020

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

The discussion and analysis of the Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West's (the "Center") financial performance provides an overall review of the Center's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to consider the Center's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the Center's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$2,733,212 which represents a 16.87% percent increase from fiscal year 2018.
- General revenues accounted for \$1,705,162 in revenue or 7.70 percent of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$20,438,233 or 92.30 percent of total revenues of \$22,143,395.
- The Center had \$19,410,183 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$20,438,233 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$1,705,162 also supported the Center's programs.
- The Center's major governmental funds are the general fund and the auxiliary services fund. The general fund had \$13,981,841 in revenues and other financing sources and \$15,239,959 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2019, the general fund's fund balance decreased \$1,258,118 from a balance of \$11,350,174 to \$10,092,056 as a result of decreased customer service revenues in relation to billing member districts and an ECOT settlement paid to ODE during the year.
- The auxiliary services fund had \$4,432,237 in revenues and \$4,556,679 in expenditures during fiscal year 2019.

Using these Basic Financial Statements

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 and the auxiliary services special revenue fund are the most significant funds, and the only governmental funds reported as major funds.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

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 contains all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did the Center perform financially during 2019?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues, and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting, similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting considers 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. The change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the Center as a whole, the financial condition of the Center has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the Center's facility conditions, required educational programs and other factors.

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the governmental activities include the Center's programs and services, including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, and food service operations.

Reporting the Center's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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 auxiliary services fund.

Governmental Funds

Most of the Center's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Center's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps to 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 basic financial statements.

Reporting the Center's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The Center acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in agency funds. All of the Center's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary assets and liabilities. These activities are excluded from the Center's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the Center to finance its operations.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset in this report after the notes to the basic financial statements.

The Center as a Whole

Recall that the statement of net position provides the perspective of the Center as a whole. The table below provides a summary of the Center's net position for 2019 and 2018.

Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
<u>Assets</u>		
Current and other assets	\$ 12,332,713	\$ 13,390,905
Net OPEB asset	1,533,893	-
Capital assets	3,866,749	4,029,532
Total assets	17,733,355	17,420,437
Deferred outflows of resources		
Pension	7,419,311	8,175,536
OPEB	500,948	272,987
Total deferred outflows:	7,920,259	8,448,523

(Continued)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

Net Position - (Continued)

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Current liabilities	\$ 1,631,005	\$ 1,512,147
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	258,793	270,673
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability	26,656,723	27,353,608
Net OPEB liability	2,768,344	6,143,350
Other amounts	1,050,754	1,138,301
Total liabilities	32,365,619	36,418,079
Deferred inflows of resources		
Pension	3,918,547	4,665,244
OPEB	2,834,737	984,138
Total deferred inflows:	6,753,284	5,649,382
Net Position		
Investment in capital assets	3,866,749	4,019,479
Restricted	26,481	113,606
Unrestricted (deficit)	(17,358,519)	(20,331,586)
Total net position (deficit)	<u>\$(13,465,289)</u>	<u>\$(16,198,501)</u>

The net pension liability is reported pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions - an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability/asset is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions." For reasons discussed below, 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 and the net OPEB asset.

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.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

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 healthcare 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/asset, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2019, the Center's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$13,465,289. Of this total, a deficit of \$17,358,519 is unrestricted in use, which is a result of reporting the net pension liability required by GASB Statement No. 68.

At year-end, capital assets represented 21.80 percent of total assets. Capital assets include land, buildings and improvements, improvements other than buildings, and furniture, fixtures and equipment and vehicles. The Center's investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019, was \$3,866,749. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

Total assets at fiscal year-end include a net OPEB asset reported by the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS). See Note 12 for more detail. STRS did not report a net pension asset in the prior year.

Deferred outflows related to pension decreased primarily due to changes in assumptions by STRS. See Note 11 for more detail.

Deferred inflows related to OPEB increased primarily due to changes in assumptions by STRS. See Note 12 for more detail

A portion of the Center's net position, \$26,481 represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used.

Governmental Activities

The net position of the Center's governmental activities increased \$2,733,212. Total governmental expenses of \$19,410,183 were offset by program revenues of \$20,438,233 and general revenues of \$1,705,162. Program revenues supported all the total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2019.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from charges for services. This revenue source represents 76.85% percent of total governmental revenue.

The largest expense of the Center is for support services. Support services expenses totaled \$11,716,452 or 60.36 percent of total governmental expenses for fiscal 2019.

The table below shows the changes in net position for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
Revenues		
Program Revenues:		
Charges for services and sales	\$ 17,017,129	\$ 16,570,288
Operating grants and contributions	3,421,104	3,662,991
General revenues:		
Grants and entitlements	1,298,158	1,265,061
Investment earnings	199,077	121,470
Other	207,927	373,917
Total revenues	22,143,395	21,993,727

(Continued)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

Change in Net Position - (Continued)

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
Expenses		
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	\$ 8,834	\$ 14,238
Special	4,023,117	1,572,666
Adult/continuing	42,088	49,496
Support services:		
Pupil	2,640,436	916,644
Instructional staff	3,687,854	2,313,486
Board of education	20,943	26,359
Administration	2,100,105	1,440,771
Fiscal	1,725,016	384,067
Business	86,492	82,687
Operations and maintenance	980,283	836,713
Pupil transportation	-	259
Central	475,323	247,710
Operation of non-instructional services:		
Food service operations	16,233	26,065
Other non-instructional services	3,603,459	1,388,219
Total expenses	19,410,183	9,299,380
Change in net position	2,733,212	12,694,347
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year	(16,198,501)	(28,892,848)
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$ (13,465,289)	\$ (16,198,501)

Overall, expenses of the governmental activities increased \$10,110,803 or 108.73%. This increase is primarily the result of the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50% in 2018. The expenses of the governmental activities are comparable to fiscal year 2017 expenses before the STRS and SERS COLA adjustments.

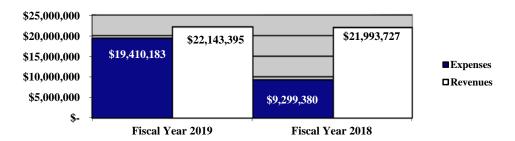
On an accrual basis, the Center reported \$1,297,054 and (\$9,965,144) in pension expense for fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively. In addition, the Center reported (\$3,220,035) and (\$999,371) in OPEB expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively. The increase in both the net pension expense and the OPEB expense from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019 was \$9,041,534. This increase is primarily the result of the benefit changes by the retirement systems. Fluctuations in the pension and OPEB expense makes it difficult to compare financial information between years. Pension and OPEB expense are components of program expenses reported on the statement of activities. The Center's total expenses for fiscal year 2019 are more comparable to total fiscal year 2017 expenses.

During fiscal year 2019, the Center paid a settlement in the amount of \$879,099 to the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) related to overpayments in sponsorship fees received from the Electronic Classroom of Tomorrow (ECOT) through state funding.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

The graph below presents the Center's governmental activities revenue and expenses for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



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

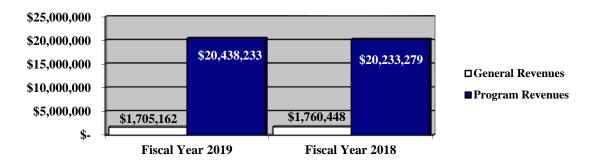
	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services
	2019	2019	2018	2018
Program expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 8,834	\$ 3,719	\$ 14,238	\$ (170,899)
Special	4,023,117	(144,112)	1,572,666	(2,489,896)
Adult/continuing	42,088	(18,426)	49,496	11,917
Support services:				
Pupil	2,640,436	(377,893)	916,644	(2,209,973)
Instructional staff	3,687,854	(142,898)	2,313,486	(2,105,737)
Board of education	20,943	1,645	26,359	2,834
Administration	2,100,105	37,653	1,440,771	(907,411)
Fiscal	1,725,016	150,547	384,067	(436,311)
Business	86,492	12,782	82,687	3,347
Operations and maintenance	980,283	133,784	836,713	7,602
Pupil transportation	-	-	259	122
Central	475,323	14,061	247,710	(169,486)
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Food service operations	16,233	1,979	26,065	10,181
Other non-instructional services	3,603,459	(700,891)	1,388,219	(2,480,189)
Total expenses	\$ 19,410,183	\$ (1,028,050)	\$ 9,299,380	\$(10,933,899)

Governmental activities were primarily supported by program revenues for fiscal years 2019 and 2018. The primary support of the Center is tuition and contracted fees for services provided to school districts. These revenues increased overall during 2019 as a result of billing member districts for regular services and parochial schools for services provided to students.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

The graph below presents the Center's governmental activities revenue for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The Center's Funds

The Center's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$10,474,344, which is lower than last year's total of \$11,802,116. The schedule below indicates the fund balances and the changes in fund balances as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Funds	Fund Balance June 30, 2019	Fund Balance June 30, 2018	Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
General	\$ 10,092,056	\$ 11,350,174	\$ (1,258,118)	(11.08) %
Auxiliary services	72,287	196,729	(124,442)	(63.26) %
Nonmajor governmental	310,001	255,213	54,788	21.47 %
Total	\$ 10,474,344	\$ 11,802,116	\$ (1,327,772)	(11.25) %

General Fund

The Center's general fund balance decreased \$1,258,118. The table that follows shows the revenues of the general fund for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

Revenues	2019 Amount	2018 Amount	Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
Tuition	\$ 5,678,055	\$ 5,302,974	\$ 375,081	7.07 %
Earnings on investments	199,077	121,470	77,607	63.89 %
Customer services	6,398,618	7,101,002	(702,384)	(9.89) %
Intergovernmental	1,298,158	1,274,272	23,886	1.87 %
Other revenues	397,039	507,991	(110,952)	(21.84) %
Total	\$ 13,970,947	\$ 14,307,709	\$ (336,762)	(2.35) %

Overall, revenues of the general fund decreased 2.35 percent during fiscal year 2019. Tuition revenue increased slightly from fiscal year 2018 as a result of more contract revenue paid by local school schools. The Center billed member districts for fewer services, resulting in decreased customer services revenue. Earnings on the Center's investments increased from fiscal year 2018 as a result of higher interest rates. Meanwhile, intergovernmental revenues increased slightly based on the amount of per-pupil foundation revenue received from the state of Ohio for fiscal year 2019.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

Expenditures	2019 Amount	2018 Amount	Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
Instruction	\$ 4,288,129	\$ 4,132,110	\$ 156,019	3.78 %
Support services	10,364,739	9,717,675	647,064	6.66 %
Non-instructional services	80,723	56,651	24,072	42.49 %
Facilities acquisition and construction	75,822	98,574	(22,752)	(23.08) %
Capital outlay	-	10,053	(10,053)	100.00 %
Total	\$ 14,809,413	\$ 14,015,063	\$ 794,350	5.67 %

Instruction expenditures increased 3.78% and support services increased 6.66% from fiscal year 2018. Support services increased as a result of the ECOT settlement paid to ODE, reported in fiscal expense. Additional expenditures related to ALC programs contributed to an increase in spending for non-instructional services. Facilities acquisition and construction expenditures for various repairs and improvements throughout the Center's buildings decreased during fiscal year 2019, as compared to fiscal year 2018. The Center entered into a capital lease agreement for copier equipment during fiscal year 2018, which was reported as capital outlay.

Auxiliary Services Fund

The auxiliary services fund had \$4,432,237 in revenues and \$4,556,679 in expenditures. The auxiliary fund reports revenues and expenditures for services and supplies provided to students attending parochial schools. During fiscal year 2019, the auxiliary services fund's fund balance decreased \$124,442 to a balance of \$72,287.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2019 the Center had \$3,866,749 invested in land, buildings and improvements, improvements other than buildings, furniture, fixtures and equipment, and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The table that follows shows the balances of the Center's capital assets at June 30, 2019 compared to restated balances at June 30, 2018.

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		
	2019	2018	
Land	\$ 314,321	\$ 314,321	
Building and improvements	3,179,490	3,296,332	
Improvements other than buildings	292,396	311,148	
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	70,319	93,127	
Vehicles	10,223	14,604	
Total	\$ 3,866,749	\$ 4,029,532	

The overall decrease in capital assets during fiscal year 2019 resulted from depreciation expense of \$242,660 exceeding capital outlay of \$88,926 and disposals of \$9,049 (net of depreciation) during the current period.

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2019, the Center had no debt outstanding. See Note 8 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the Center's debt obligations.

Current Financial Related Activities

The Center is financially solvent. As the preceding information demonstrates, the Center relies heavily on contracts with local, city, and exempted village school districts, as well as state foundation revenue and grants. With new contracts with our local, city, and exempted school districts, and providing the fiscal and administrative role to several entities, the Center will be able to provide the necessary funds to meet operating expenses in the future.

Contacting the Center's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our member districts and other interested parties 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: Mr. Richard Cox, Treasurer of the Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West, at 2275 Collingwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio 43620-1148 or via e-mail at RCox@esclakeeriewest.org.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities	
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 11,098,410	
Receivables:	400.045	
Accounts.	128,267	
Accrued interest	33	
Intergovernmental	1,057,463	
Prepayments	39,342	
Loans receivable	9,198	
Net OPEB asset	1,533,893	
Capital assets:		
Nondepreciable capital assets	314,321	
Depreciable capital assets, net	3,552,428	
Capital assets, net	3,866,749	
Total assets	17,733,355	
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Pension	7,419,311	
OPEB	500,948	
Total deferred outflows of resources	7,920,259	
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	101,370	
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,286,568	
Intergovernmental payable	37,012	
Pension and postemployment benefits payable.	206,055	
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	258,793	
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability (See Note 11)	26,656,723	
Net OPEB liability (See Note 12)	2,768,344	
Other amounts due in more than one year .	1,050,754	
Total liabilities	32,365,619	
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Pension	3,918,547	
	2,834,737	
OPEB		
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,753,284	
Net position:		
Investment in capital assets	3,866,749	
Restricted for:		
Food service operations	2,528	
State funded programs	9,975	
Federally funded programs	13,978	
Unrestricted (deficit)	(17,358,519)	
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (13,465,289)	

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Net (Expense)

				Program	Reven	ues		Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Expenses		Charges for rices and Sales		rating Grants Contributions	G	overnmental Activities
Governmental activities:								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	8,834	\$	2,674	\$	2,441	\$	(3,719)
Special		4,023,117		3,817,854		349,375		144,112
Adult/continuing		42,088		15,227		45,287		18,426
Support services:		2 (10 12 (2.005.241		122 000		277.002
Pupil		2,640,436		2,895,241		123,088		377,893
Instructional staff		3,687,854		1,670,673		2,160,079		142,898
Board of education		20,943		19,298		216 210		(1,645)
Administration		2,100,105		1,746,234		316,218		(37,653)
Fiscal		1,725,016		1,447,243		127,226		(150,547)
Business		86,492		73,611		99		(12,782)
Operations and maintenance Central		980,283 475,323		707,404 438,854		139,095		(133,784)
Operation of non-instructional services: Food service operations		16,233		430,034		22,408 14,254		(14,061)
Other non-instructional services		3,603,459		4,182,816		121,534		700,891
Total governmental activities	\$	19,410,183	\$	17,017,129	\$	3,421,104		1,028,050
	Gı te	neral revenues: rants and entitlen o specific progra vestment earning	ms					1,298,158 199,077
	M	iscellaneous						207,927
	Tota	al general revenu	es					1,705,162
	Cha	nge in net positio	on					2,733,212
	Net	position (deficit) at be	ginning of year				(16,198,501)
	Net	position (deficit	t) at en	d of year			\$	(13,465,289)

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	General	Auxiliary Services	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:				
Equity in pooled cash and investments Receivables:	\$ 10,403,874	\$ 423,242	\$ 271,294	\$ 11,098,410
Accounts	117,558 33	-	10,709	128,267 33
Intergovernmental	678,721	138,460	240,282	1,057,463
Prepayments	25,456	8,233	5,653	39,342
Due from other funds	89,391	-	-	89,391
Loans receivable	9,198	-	-	9,198
Total assets	\$ 11,324,231	\$ 569,935	\$ 527,938	\$ 12,422,104
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 50,489	\$ 29,232	\$ 21,649	\$ 101,370
Accrued wages and benefits payable	800,716	408,229	77,623	1,286,568
Compensated absences payable	76,643	-	-	76,643
Intergovernmental payable	29,299	5,243	2,470	37,012
Pension and postemployment benefits payable .	133,394	54,944	17,717	206,055
Due to other funds			89,391	89,391
Total liabilities	1,090,541	497,648	208,850	1,797,039
Deferred inflows of resources:	1.504			1.504
Tuition revenue not available	1,524	-	4.077	1,524
Customer services revenue not available	139,425 685	-	4,077	143,502 685
Classroom fees revenue not available	083	-	- 5.010	
Intergovernmental revenue not available Total deferred inflows of resources	141,634		5,010 9,087	5,010 150,721
Fund balances:				
Nonspendable:				
Prepaids	25,456	8,233	5,653	39,342
Restricted:				
Food service operations	-	-	2,528	2,528
Public school preschool	-	-	3,364	3,364
Special education	-	-	10,253	10,253
Vocational education	-	-	447	447
Motorcyle safety	-	-	5,957	5,957
Committed:		(4.054		CA 054
Auxiliary services	1 060	64,054	-	64,054
Technology	1,868	-	-	1,868
Other purposes	2,762,532 109,441	-	285,179	2,762,532 394,620
Assigned:	107,441	_	203,177	374,020
Student instruction	358	-	-	358
Student and staff support	122,086	-	-	122,086
Facilities acquisition and construction	10,550	-	-	10,550
Operation of non-instructional services	220	-	-	220
Unassigned (deficit)	7,059,545		(3,380)	7,056,165
Total fund balances	10,092,056	72,287	310,001	10,474,344
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 11,324,231	\$ 569,935	\$ 527,938	\$ 12,422,104
and faild balances	Ψ 11,324,231	Ψ 507,733	Ψ 321,730	Ψ 12,422,104

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2019

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 10,474,344
Amounts reported for governmental activities on 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.		3,866,749
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-		
period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.		
Accounts receivable	4,356	
Intergovernmental receivable	146,365	
Total		150,721
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current		
period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows		
of resources are not reported in governmental funds:		
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	7,419,311	
Deferred inflows of resources - pension	(3,918,547)	
Net pension liability	(26,656,723)	
Total		(23,155,959)
The net OPEB liability/asset is not due and payable in the current		
period; therefore, the liability/asset and related deferred inflows/		
outflows are not reported in governmental funds:		
Net OPEB asset	1,533,893	
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	500,948	
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	(2,834,737)	
Net OPEB liability	(2,768,344)	
Total:		(3,568,240)
Long-term liabilities (compensated absences payable) are not due		
and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported		
in the funds.		 (1,232,904)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ (13,465,289)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	General	Auxiliary Services	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
From local sources:				
Tuition	\$ 5,678,055	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,678,055
Earnings on investments	199,077	4,075	-	203,152
Classroom materials and fees	189,112	-	10,864	199,976
Customer services	6,398,618	4,428,162	164,563	10,991,343
Rental income	106,677	-	-	106,677
Contributions and donations	1,005	-	10,489	11,494
Other local revenues	100,245	-	151,941	252,186
Intergovernmental - state	1,298,158	-	739,157	2,037,315
Intergovernmental - federal	-		2,518,697	2,518,697
Total revenues	13,970,947	4,432,237	3,595,711	21,998,895
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:			0.607	0.407
Regular	4 200 120	262.402	8,687	8,687
Special	4,288,129	262,403	364,571	4,915,103
Adult/continuing	-	-	76,988	76,988
Pupil	3,146,114	98,435	122,228	3,366,777
Instructional staff	1,932,363	70,433	2,445,759	4,378,122
Board of education	23,273	_	2,113,739	23,273
Administration	2,048,615	122	431,155	2,479,892
Fiscal	1,745,331	-	129,210	1,874,541
Business	88,641	-	353	88,994
Operations and maintenance	852,084	-	143,737	995,821
Central	528,318	-	24,601	552,919
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Food service operations	-	-	16,233	16,233
Other non-instructional services	80,723	4,195,719	197,053	4,473,495
Facilities acquisition and construction	75,822			75,822
Total expenditures	14,809,413	4,556,679	3,960,575	23,326,667
Excess of expenditures over revenues	(838,466)	(124,442)	(364,864)	(1,327,772)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	10,894	-	430,546	441,440
Transfers (out)	(430,546)		(10,894)	(441,440)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(419,652)		419,652	
Net change in fund balances	(1,258,118)	(124,442)	54,788	(1,327,772)
Fund balances at beginning of year	11,350,174	196,729	255,213	11,802,116
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 10,092,056	\$ 72,287	\$ 310,001	\$ 10,474,344

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ (1,327,772)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. Capital asset additions Surrent year depreciation	\$ 88,926 (242,660)	
Total		(153,734)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.		(9,049)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Tuition revenue Miscellaneous revenues Customer services revenue Intergovernmental Total	1,524 (366) 141,471 1,871	144,500
Reduction of capital lease obligation is not reported in the governmental funds, but reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		10,053
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		1,984,411
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		(1,297,054)
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		66,226
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability/asset are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		3,220,035
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		95,596
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 2,733,212

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	A	Agency
Assets:		
Receivables:		
Accounts	\$	39,975
Intergovernmental		14,313
Prepayments		374
Total assets	\$	54,662
Liabilities:		
Accrued wages and benefits	\$	17,690
Compensated absences		11,029
Pension and postemployment benefits payable		2,432
Intergovernmental payable		14,313
Loans payable		9,198
Total liabilities	\$	54,662

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER

The Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West (the "Center") is located in Toledo, Ohio, the county seat of Lucas County. The Center supplies supervisory, special education, administrative, and other services to the Anthony Wayne, Ottawa Hills, Springfield, and Washington Local School Districts; Perrysburg and Rossford Exempted Village School Districts; and Maumee, Oregon, and Sylvania City School Districts. The Center furnishes leadership and consulting services designed to strengthen these school districts in areas they are unable to finance or staff independently.

The Center operates under a locally elected Board of Education consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four-year terms. The Center, as of June 30, 2019, is staffed by 11 administrators, 192 full-time and part-time certified employees, and 71 full-time and part-time classified employees who provide services to the local, exempted village and city school districts.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

The reporting entity has been defined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, "<u>The Financial Reporting Entity</u>" as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, "<u>Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units</u>" and GASB Statement No. 61, "<u>The Financial Reporting Entity</u>: <u>Omnibus an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34</u>". The reporting entity is composed of the primary government and component units. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the Center. For the Center, this includes general operations, food service, 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; or (3) the Center is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (4) 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. Certain organizations are also included as component units if the nature and significance of the relationship between the primary government and the organization is such that exclusion by the primary government would render the primary government's financial statements incomplete or misleading. Based upon the application of these criteria, the Center has no component units. The basic financial statements of the reporting entity include only those of the Center (the primary government).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

As of June 30, 2019, the Center served as fiscal agent for charter schools established under Chapter 3314 of the Ohio Revised Code. These charter schools are not considered a part of the Center.

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Penta Career Center (PCC)

The PCC is a jointly governed organization established by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) to provide vocational education and special needs to students. The PCC accepts non-tuition students from the Center as a member school. The PCC is operated under the direction of a Board consisting of eleven members, each appointed for a term of two years, to serve the sixteen participating school districts. Six members are appointed during even numbered years, one each from the ESC of Lake Erie West, Ottawa, and Wood County Centers, one from the Bowling Green and Maumee City School Districts, and one from the Rossford Exempted Village School District. Five members are appointed during odd numbered years, one each from the Fulton, Lucas, Sandusky, and Wood County Centers and one from the Perrysburg Exempted Village School District. The Board possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. The Center does not retain an ongoing financial interest or responsibility in the PCC. Financial information can be obtained from the PCC, Carrie Herringshaw, who serves as Treasurer, at 9301 Buck Road, Perrysburg, Ohio, 43551-4594.

Northwest Ohio Computer Association (NWOCA)

NWOCA is an association of thirty-seven educational entities, primarily school districts, located in Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Lucas, Williams and Wood Counties. The organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among members. NWOCA is governed by its participating members, which consists of a representative from each member entity. Financial information can be obtained from Tammy Butler, who serves as Treasurer, at 209 Nolan Parkway, P.O. Box 407, Archbold, Ohio 43502.

Ohio Schools' Council Association

The Ohio Schools' Council Association (Council) is a jointly governed organization among 200 school districts, educational service centers, joint vocational districts and Developmental Disabilities boards in 34 northern Ohio counties. The jointly governed organization was formed to purchase quality products and services at the lowest possible cost to the member districts. Each district supports the Council by paying an annual participation fee. The Council's Board consists of seven superintendents of the participating districts whose term rotates every year. The degree of control exercised by any district is limited to its representation on the Board. Financial information can be obtained by contacting William Zelei, Executive Director of the Ohio Schools Council at 6393 Oak Tree Blvd., Suite 377, Independence, Ohio, 44131.

The Center participates in the Council's prepaid natural gas purchase program. This program allows school districts to purchase natural gas at reduced rates. Each September, these estimated payments are compared to their actual usage for the year (July to June). Districts that paid more in estimated billings than their actual billings are issued credits on future billings beginning in September until the credits are exhausted and districts that did not pay enough on estimated billings are invoiced for the difference on the September monthly estimated billing.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

The Council has partnered with the Ohio Association of Business Officials, the Ohio School Boards Association and the Buckeye Association of School Administrators to form the Power4Schools program to bring savings on electric generation costs and budget certainty to Ohio public schools by pooling purchasing power statewide. Power4Schools has selected FirstEnergy Solutions as its exclusive provider for school districts in the Ohio Edison, The Illuminating Company, Toledo Edison, Duke Energy, and AEP Ohio Power service areas.

PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOL

Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council (SOEPC)

The SOEPC is a purchasing council made up of over 139 schools in 18 counties. The purpose of the council is to obtain prices for quality merchandise and services commonly used by schools. All members are obligated to pay all fees, charges, or other assessments as established by the SOEPC. Each member has one voting representative. Title to any and all equipment, furniture, and supplies purchased by the SOEPC is held in trust for the members; any member withdrawing from the SOEPC shall forfeit its claim to any and all SOEPC assets. One year prior notice is necessary for withdrawal from the group. During this time, the withdrawing member is liable for all member obligations. During fiscal year 2019, the Center paid \$57,005 to the SOEPC. To obtain financial information, write to the Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council, Ken Swink, Director, 303 Corporate Center Drive Suite 208, Vandalia, Ohio 45377.

B. Fund Accounting

The Center uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid management by segregating transactions related to certain Center functions or activities. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self balancing set of accounts. The Center maintains two categories of funds: governmental 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 plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The following are the Center's major governmental funds:

<u>General fund</u> - The general fund is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. The general fund balance is available for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

<u>Auxiliary services fund</u> - This fund accounts for funds that provide service and materials to pupils attending parochial schools.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

Other governmental funds of the Center are used to account for specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes.

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. The Center's only fiduciary fund type is agency funds.

Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets and liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The Center's agency funds account for various resources held for other organizations.

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

<u>Government-Wide Financial Statements</u> - 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 statements include only governmental-type activities.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the Center at fiscal year end. The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the governmental activities of the Center. 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 amounts paid by the recipient of goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues 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 governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the Center.

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the Center are included on the statement of net position.

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> - 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 report detailed information about the Center. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column, and all nonmajor funds are aggregated into one column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, deferred outflows of resources, 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.

Agency funds do not report a measurement focus as they do not report operations.

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the fiscal year in which 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, interest, tuition, customer services, grants, student fees, and rental income are considered to be both measurable and available at fiscal year-end.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents 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, See Notes 11 and 12 for deferred outflows of resources related the Center's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements 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 as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the Center, deferred inflows of resources include unavailable revenue. 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, but is not limited to delinquent tuition, customer services, rental income, miscellaneous revenue and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

For the Center, See Notes 11 and 12 for deferred inflows of resources related to the Center's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

 $\underline{\textit{Expenses/Expenditures}}$ - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized in the period during which they are incurred.

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

E. Budgetary Process

In fiscal year 2004, the Center's requirement to file budgetary information with the Ohio Department of Education was eliminated. Even though the budgetary process for the Center is discretionary, the Center's Board does approve appropriations and estimated resources for all funds for control purposes. The Center's Board adopts an annual appropriation resolution, which is the Board's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures at the level of control selected by the Board. The level of control has been established by the Board at the object level for the general fund and the fund level for all other funds. The Treasurer has been authorized to allocate appropriations to the function and object level within all funds. Throughout the fiscal year, appropriations may be amended or supplemented as circumstances warrant. The Center has elected to not present budgetary schedules as supplementary information for the general fund and major special revenue fund.

F. Cash and Investments

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

As of June 30, 2019, the Center had invested funds in a negotiable certificate of deposit and non-negotiable certificates of deposit. Except for non-participating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. Non-participating investment contracts, such as nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are reported at cost.

Under existing Ohio statutes, all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless required to be credited to a specific fund by statute or by policy of the Board. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$199,077, which includes \$5,815 assigned from other funds.

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

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

G. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets related to activities reported in the governmental funds. 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 retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded their acquisition value of the date received. The Center maintains a capitalization threshold of \$2,000. 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. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is also capitalized. The Center does not possess infrastructure.

All reported capital assets are depreciated except for land. 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	40 years
Improvements Other than Buildings	20 years
Furniture, fixtures, and Equipment	5 - 15 years
Vehicles	5 years

H. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from cash deficits are classified as "due to/from other funds" and "loans receivable/payable". These interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated in the governmental type activities columns of the statement of net position.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

I. Prepayments

Certain payments to vendors reflect the costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the balance sheet using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of the purchase and the expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed. At fiscal year-end, because prepayments are not available to finance future governmental fund expenditures, the fund balance is nonspendable in the fund financial statements by an amount equal to the carrying value of the assets.

J. Compensated Absences

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

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) benefits. A liability for sick leave is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at June 30, 2019, by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for sick leave on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees age fifty or greater with at least 10 years of service were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

The total liability for vacation and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at June 30, 2019 and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments.

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

For governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures as payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee's salaries are paid.

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported on the governmental fund financial statements regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources; however, claims and judgments, net pension liability and 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. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

L. 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:

<u>Nonspendable</u> - The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or legally required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable in the general fund.

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

<u>Committed</u> - The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of the Governing Board (the highest level of decision making authority). Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Governing Board 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.

<u>Assigned</u> - 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 nor committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the Governing Board, which includes giving the Treasurer the authority to constrain monies for intended purposes.

<u>Unassigned</u> - 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 only used to report a deficit fund balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

The Center applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) fund balance is 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.

M. Budget Stabilization Arrangement

The Center has established a budget stabilization reserve in accordance with authority established by State law. Additions to the budget stabilization reserve can only be made by formal resolution of the Board of Education. Expenditures out of the budget stabilization reserve can be made to offset future budget deficits or expenditures as approved by the Board of Education. At June 30, 2019, the balance in the budget stabilization reserve was \$4,904,579. This amount is included in unassigned fund balance of the general fund and in unrestricted net position on the statement of net position.

N. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. The net position component "investment in capital assets," consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Center or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

O. Estimates

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

P. Interfund Activity

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 basic financial statements.

Q. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Center and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The Center did not have any transactions that were considered a special or extraordinary item during year 2019.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

R. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, net OPEB asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related pensions/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/OPEB systems. 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 systems report investments at fair value.

S. Fair Value

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.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2019, the Center has implemented GASB Statement No. 83, "Certain Asset Retirement Obligations" and GASB Statement No. 88, "Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements".

GASB Statement No. 83 addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. A government that has legal obligations to perform future asset retirement activities related to its tangible capital assets should recognize a liability. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 83 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Center.

GASB Statement No. 88 improves the information that is disclosed in notes to the basic financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 88 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Center.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

B. Deficit Fund Balance

Fund balances at June 30, 2019 included the following individual fund deficit:

Nonmajor special revenue fund	_D	eficit
Miscellaneous state grants	\$	1,764

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands on the treasury. Such monies must be maintained either as cash in the 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 monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use, but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

Interim monies are to be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the fair value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one-hundred-eighty days and two-hundred-seventy days, respectively, from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Protection of the Center's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the Treasurer by the financial institution, or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements, and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage, and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the 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.

A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of all the Center deposits, including \$8,223,370 in non-negotiable certificates of deposits, was \$10,852,925. Of the \$11,167,861 bank balance, \$9,850,639 was covered by the FDIC and \$1,317,222 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS).

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the Center will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Center has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of the State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the Center and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose fair value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the 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. OPCS requires the total fair value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a reduced rate set by the Treasurer of State. OPCS requires the total fair value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For 2019, the Center's financial institution was approved for a reduced collateral rate percent through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the Center to a successful claim by the FDIC.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

B. Investments

As of June 30, 2019, the Center had the following investment:

		Investment Maturity
Investment type	Amortized Cost	Greater than 24 Months
Negotiable certificate of deposit	\$ 245,845	\$ 245,845

The weighted average yield to maturity of the Center's investment is 0.74 years.

The Center's investment in the negotiable certificate of deposit is valued using quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk: As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to State law, the Center's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk: The Center's negotiable certificate of deposit was not rated. The Center's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the Center to only invest in securities authorized by State statute.

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 following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the Center at June 30, 2019:

	Amortized	Percent
Investment type	Cost	of Total
Negotiable certificate of deposit	\$ 245,485	100.00

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

C. Reconciliation of Cash and Investments to the Statement of Net Position

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2019:

Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 10,852,925
Investments	245,485
Total	\$ 11,098,410

Cash and investments per statement of net position

Governmental activities \$ 11,098,410

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

Transfers to general fund from:

Nonmajor special revenue funds:	
Professional growth programs	\$ 9,431
Other grants	1,241
Motorcyle safety	17
Alternative education challenge	163
Miscellaneous federal grants	42
Total transfers to general fund	10,894
Transfers from general fund to:	
Nonmajor special revenue funds:	
Food service	8,375
Other grants	417,278
Motorcyle safety	4,012
Miscellaneous state grants	396
IDEA preschool for the handicapped	97
State and community highway safety	388
Total transfers from general fund	430,546
Total transfers	\$ 441,440

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations and (3) move debt proceeds to the fund which is required to expend them. The transfers to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 were made to close out prior year programs.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)

B. Interfund balances at June 30, 2019, as reported on the fund financial statements, consist of the following amounts due to/from other funds:

Receivable fund	Payable funds	 Amount
General fund	Nonmajor special revenue funds:	
	Motorcycle safety	\$ 9,914
	Public school preschool	25,982
	Miscellaneous state grants	31,780
	State and community highway safety	9,965
	Disadvantaged children	7,674
	Preschool grant for the handicapped	3,010
	Miscellaneous federal grant	 1,066
Total due to/due from	other funds	\$ 89,391

The primary purpose of the due to/from other funds is to cover the negative cash balances at fiscal yearend in the nonmajor governmental funds. The interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received.

C. Loans between governmental funds and the agency fund are reported as "loans receivable/payable" on the financial statements. The Center had the following loan outstanding at fiscal year-end:

<u>Loan from</u>	<u>Loan to</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General fund	Agency fund:	
	District agency	\$ 9,198

The loan is expected to be repaid in the subsequent year as resources become available in the agency fund.

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees), accrued interest, and intergovernmental grants and entitlements. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds. A summary of the items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:

Accounts	\$ 128,267
Accrued interest	33
Intergovernmental	1,057,463
Total	\$1,185,763

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, was as follows:

	Balance 7/1/2018	Additions	Deductions	Balance 6/30/19
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land	\$ 314,321	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 314,321
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	314,321			314,321
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	5,145,176	75,822	- "	5,220,998
Improvements other than buildings	361,572	-	- "	361,572
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	2,053,964	13,104	(14,257)	2,052,811
Vehicles	21,906			21,906
Total capital assets, being depreciated	7,582,618	88,926	(14,257)	7,657,287
Less: accumulated depreciation				
Buildings and improvements	(1,848,844)	(192,664)	_ '	(2,041,508)
Improvements other than buildings	(50,424)	(18,752)	- "	(69,176)
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	(1,960,837)	(26,863)	5,208	(1,982,492)
Vehicles	(7,302)	(4,381)		(11,683)
Total accumulated depreciation	(3,867,407)	(242,660)	5,208	(4,104,859)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 4,029,532	\$ (153,734)	\$ (9,049)	\$ 3,866,749
Depreciation expense during fiscal year 2019 was charged to governmental functions as follows:				

Depreciation expense during fiscal year 2019 was charged to governmental functions as follows:

<u>Instruction</u> :	
Regular	\$ 147
Special	53,276
Adult/continuing	341
Support services:	
Pupil	38,889
Instructional staff	41,837
Administration	29,326
Fiscal	9,856
Business	1,621
Operations and maintenance	13,748
Central	6,874
Operation of non-instructional services	46,745
Total depreciation expense	\$242,660

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

During fiscal year 2018, the Center entered into a lease agreement for copier equipment. At June 30, 2018, capital assets consisting of furniture and equipment were capitalized in the amount of \$10,053, with a corresponding liability recorded in the government-wide financial statements. During fiscal year 2019, it was determined that the lease agreement did not meet the criteria of a capital lease, rather the lease should be reported as operating. The Center reported a reduction of \$10,053 in capital lease obligation and a deduction of \$10,053 in capital assets during fiscal year 2019 in the government-wide financial statements.

The Center entered into two additional operating leases for copier equipment during fiscal year 2019. The amount of the future lease payments required under the operating leases at June 30, 2019 follows:

Fiscal Year	
Endng June 30,	Amount
2020	\$ 44,647
2021	44,647
2022	44,647
2023	44,647
2024	30,734
	\$ 209,322

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

During fiscal year 2019, the following activity occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations.

	Balance 06/30/1		Additions	Reductions	Balance 06/30/19	_	Amounts due in one year
Governmental activities:							
Compensated absences payable	\$ 1,398,9	921 \$	282,510	\$ (371,884)	\$ 1,309,547	\$	258,793
Net pension liability:							
STRS	21,696,	124	-	(707,621)	20,988,803		-
SERS	5,657,	184	10,736		5,667,920		-
Total net pension liability	27,353,	508	10,736	(707,621)	26,656,723	_	
Net OPEB liability:							
STRS	3,563,	189	-	(3,563,489)	-		-
SERS	2,579,	361	188,483		2,768,344		-
Total net OPEB liability	6,143,	350	188,483	(3,563,489)	2,768,344	_	
Capital lease obligation	10,0)53		(10,053)			
Total long-term obligations	\$ 34,905,9	932 \$	481,729	\$ (4,653,047)	\$ 30,734,614	\$	258,793

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

<u>Compensated Absences</u> - Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid, which for the Center, is primarily the general fund.

<u>Net Pension Liability</u> - The Center's net pension liability is described in Note 11. The Center pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

<u>Net OPEB Liability</u> - The Center's net OPEB liability is described in Note 12. The Center pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Capital Lease Obligation - See Note 8 for detail.

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

Comprehensive

The Center does not have a "self-insurance" fund with formalized risk management programs. 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 is a member of the SOEPC program (see Note 2.A. for detail). The SOEPC Program is a public entity risk pool established pursuant to ORC 9.833 in order to provide the following coverage:

Real and personal property (\$5,000 maintenance deductible)	\$ 1,000,000
Excess property - per occurrence	350,000,000
Flood - annual aggregate	25,000,000
Earthquake - annual aggregate	25,000,000
Business auto:	
Limit of liability - per occurrence	1,000,000
Self-insured retention - auto liability	150,000
Auto medical payments - per person (non-students excluded)	5,000
Self-insured retention - auto physical damage	150,000
Comprehensive & collision deductible	1,000
Garage liability - any auto (each accident)	1,000,000
Crime (\$5,000 deductible per occurrence):	
Money & securities (within premises)	1,000,000
Money & securities (outside premises)	1,000,000
Commercial blanket bond - public employee dishonesty	1,000,000
Depositors forgery	1,000,000
Boiler and machinery:	
Property damage	250,000,000
Hazardous substance	10,000,000
Spoilage damage	100,000,000

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

General liability:	
Per occurrence	\$1,000,000
Self-insurance retention	150,000
Aggregate per member	3,000,000
Sexual abuse/molestation - per occurrence	1,000,000
Sexual abuse/molestation - aggregate per member	1,000,000
Employers liability-stop gap coverage - per occurrence	1,000,000
School Board legal liability and employment practices liability:	
Each loss and aggregate for each policy year - per member	1,000,000
Employment practices violation and Title IX	1,000,000
Breach of contract - aggregate per member	25,000
Personal injury and wrongful acts - aggregate per member	150,000
IEP claims - aggregate per member	250,000
Integration and/or desegregation - aggregate per member	100,000
Wage and hour claims - aggregate per member	100,000
Wrongful acts - aggregate per member	150,000
Wrongiul acts - aggregate per member	130,000
Excess liability:	
Per occurrence/aggregate per member	5,000,000
Aggregate per member	1,000,000
Sexual abuse & molestation - per occurrence	5,000,000
Violent event extra expense coverage - per event	100,000
Cyber liability/identity theft:	
Combined policy - aggregate limit	5,000,000
Third-party coverages	2,000,000
First party coverages	2,000,000
Data breach response and crisis management	2,000,000
Site pollution incident:	
Per incident/district aggregate	1,000,000
Total policy aggregate	5,000,000
Deductible (except mold and legionella)	25,000
Deductible - mold and legionella	50,000
Deductione - mora and regionena	30,000
Fiduciary liability:	
Aggregate limit	1,000,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three years. There has been no significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability to employees for pensions. Pensions are a component of exchange transactions - between an employer and its employees - of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions 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 liability represents the Center's proportionate share of each pension plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension 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 this estimate annually.

The 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.

GASB 68 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net pension liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *pension and postemployment benefits payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description - The 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to	Eligible to
	Retire on or before	Retire after
	August 1, 2017 *	August 1, 2017
Full benefits	Age 65 with 5 years of services credit: or 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; or 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% for the first thirty years of service and 2.5% for years of service credit over 30. Final average salary is the average of the highest three years of salary.

Effective January 1, 2018, SERS cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) changed from a fixed 3% annual increase to one based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W) with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%. SERS also has the authority to award or suspend the COLA, or to adjust the COLA above or below CPI-W. SERS suspended the COLA increases for 2018, 2019 and 2020 for current retirees, and confirmed their intent to implement a four-year waiting period for the state of a COLA for future retirees.

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary and the Center is required to contribute 14% 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% for plan members and 14% 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, 2019, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.5%. The remaining 0.5% of the employer contribution rate was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The Center's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$393,851 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$7,581 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description - Licensed teachers participate in STRS Ohio, a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement 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 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215-3771, by calling (888) 227-7877, or by visiting the STRS website at www.strsoh.org.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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 will be 2.2% 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 9.53% of the 14% employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.47% of the 14% 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% of the 14% member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2% is applied 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 fiscal year 2019, plan members were required to contribute 14% of their annual covered salary. The Center was required to contribute 14%; the entire 14% was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2019 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The Center's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,590,560 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$144,340 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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, 2018, 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 projected contributions of all participating entities.

Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	C	0.09468440%	(0.09133331%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0	0.09896520%	(0.09545678%	
Change in proportionate share	0	0.00428080%	(0.00412347%	
Proportionate share of the net	_				
pension liability	\$	5,667,920	\$	20,988,803	\$ 26,656,723
Pension expense	\$	279,117	\$	1,017,937	\$ 1,297,054

At June 30, 2019, the Center reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 310,850	\$ 484,485	\$ 795,335
Changes of assumptions	127,995	3,719,611	3,847,606
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	145,710	646,249	791,959
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	 393,851	1,590,560	1,984,411
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 978,406	\$ 6,440,905	\$ 7,419,311

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 137,069	\$ 137,069
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	157,041	1,272,740	1,429,781
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	263,909	2,087,788	2,351,697
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 420,950	\$ 3,497,597	\$ 3,918,547

\$1,984,411 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, 2020.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:		_				
2020	\$	298,939	\$	801,850	\$	1,100,789
2021		98,833		640,819		739,652
2022		(186,005)		20,808		(165,197)
2023		(48,162)		(110,729)		(158,891)
Total	\$	163,605	\$	1,352,748	\$	1,516,353

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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, 2018, are presented below:

Wage inflation 3.00%

Future salary increases,

including inflation 3.50% to 18.20%

COLA or ad hoc COLA 2.50%, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future

retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement

Investment rate of return 7.50% net of investments expense, including inflation Actuarial cost method Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

For 2018, 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% of male rates, and 110% of female rates. Mortality among disabled members was based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% 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 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 a weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	Target	Long Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US Equity	22.50	4.75
International Equity	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%. 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%). 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 net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50%, as well as what each plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.50%), or one percentage point higher (8.50%) than the current rate.

	Current					
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
		(6.50%)		(7.50%)		(8.50%)
Center's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$	7,983,693	\$	5,667,920	\$	3,726,300

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2018, actuarial valuation are presented below:

	July 1, 2018
Inflation	2.50%
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to
	2.50% at age 65
Investment rate of return	7.45%, net of investment
	expenses, including inflation
Payroll increases	3.00%
Cost-of-living adjustments	0.0%, effective July 1, 2017
(COLA)	

For the July 1, 2018, actuarial valuation, post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50% of rates through age 69, 70% of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90% of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100% 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% of rates for males and 100% 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.

Actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2018 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

STRS Ohio's 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:

	Target	Long Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation**	Real 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 geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25% 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

**The Target Allocation percentage is effective as of July 1, 2017. Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45% as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes 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. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not 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, 2018. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2018.

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%, 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%) or one-percentage-point higher (8.45%) than the current rate:

	Current					
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase			
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)			
Center's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$ 30,651,383	\$ 20,988,803	\$ 12,810,739			

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

The net OPEB liability/asset reported on the statement of net position represents a liability/asset to employees for OPEB. OPEB is a component of exchange transactions - between an employer and its employees - of salaries and benefits for employee services. 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 OPEB is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

The net OPEB liability/asset represents the Center's proportionate share of each OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The net OPEB liability/asset 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.

The 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 OPEB are financed; however, the Center does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including OPEB.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

GASB 75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because they benefit from employee services. OPEB contributions come from these employers and health care plan enrollees which pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. Any change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net OPEB liability/asset. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability/asset would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net OPEB liability* or *net OPEB asset* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *pension and postemployment benefits payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

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 healthcare 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% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5% 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 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the Center's surcharge obligation was \$51,639.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The Center's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$66,226 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$51,920 is reported as due to other governments/intergovernmental payable/pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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% of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

The net OPEB liability/asset was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total OPEB liability/asset used to calculate the net OPEB liability/asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Center's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset 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:

	SERS		STRS		 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability prior measurement date	C	0.09612940%	(0.09133331%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0	0.09978640%	(0.09545678%	
Change in proportionate share	0	0.00365700%	(0.00412347%	
Proportionate share of the net	_		-		
OPEB liability	\$	2,768,344	\$	-	\$ 2,768,344
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(1,533,893)	\$ (1,533,893)
OPEB expense	\$	116,765	\$	(3,336,800)	\$ (3,220,035)

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

At June 30, 2019, the Center reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

Ç	SERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred outflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	45,189	\$	179,162	\$	224,351
Difference between employer contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		63,430		146,941		210,371
Contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		66,226		<u> </u>		66,226
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	174,845	\$	326,103	\$	500,948
		SERS		STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	-	\$	89,370	\$	89,370
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investments		4,154		175,234		179,388
Changes of assumptions		248,714		2,090,050		2,338,764
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		55,646		171,569		227,215
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	308,514	\$	2,526,223	\$	2,834,737

\$66,226 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/asset in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2020	\$	(121,115)	\$	(399,321)	\$	(520,436)
2021		(91,428)		(399,321)		(490,749)
2022		2,578		(399,321)		(396,743)
2023		4,344		(359,523)		(355,179)
2024		4,058		(345,560)		(341,502)
Thereafter		1,668		(297,074)		(295,406)
Total	\$	(199,895)	\$	(2,200,120)	\$	(2,400,015)

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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, 2018, are presented below:

Wage inflation	3.00%
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.50% to 18.20%
Investment rate of return	7.50% net of investments
	expense, including inflation
Municipal bond index rate:	
Measurement date	3.62%
Prior measurement date	3.56%
Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,	
including price inflation:	
Measurement date	3.70%
Prior measurement date	3.63%
Medical trend assumption:	
Medicare	5.375 to 4.75%
Pre-Medicare	7.25 to 4.75%

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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%, 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 target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class, as used in the June 30, 2015 five-year experience study, are summarized as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US Equity	22.50	4.75
International Equity	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 discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018 was 3.70%. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018 was 3.63%. 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% of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50% payroll surcharge and 0.50% 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, 2026. 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, 2025 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.62%, as of June 30, 2018 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. A municipal bond rate of 3.56% was used as of June 30, 2017. 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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 (2.70%) and higher (4.70%) than the current discount rate (3.70%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.25% decreasing to 3.75%) and higher (8.25% decreasing to 5.75%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (2.70%)			Current count Rate (3.70%)	1% Increase (4.70%)	
Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	3,359,168	\$	2,768,344	\$	2,300,522
	(6.25	5 Decrease % decreasing o 3.75 %)	T (7.25	Current frend Rate % decreasing o 4.75 %)	(8.25	% Increase % decreasing o 5.75 %)
Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,233,546	\$	2,768,344	\$	3,476,513

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2018, actuarial valuation, compared with July 1, 2017, are presented below:

	July 1, 2018		July 1, 2017
Inflation	2.50%		2.50%
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20) to	12.50% at age 20 to
	2.50% at age 65		2.50% at age 65
Investment rate of return	7.45%, net of inv	estment	7.45%, net of investment
	expenses, includ	ding inflation	expenses, including inflation
Payroll increases	3.00%		3.00%
Cost-of-living adjustments	0.00%		0.00%, effective July 1, 2017
(COLA)			
Discounted rate of return	7.45%		N/A
Blended discount rate of return	N/A		4.13%
Health care cost trends			6 to 11% initial, 4.50% ultimate
	Initial	Ultimate	
Medical			
Pre-Medicare	6.00%	4.00%	
Medicare	5.00%	4.00%	
Prescription Drug			
Pre-Medicare	8.00%	4.00%	
Medicare	-5.23%	4.00%	

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% of rates through age 69, 70% of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90% of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100% 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% of rates for males and 100% of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

Assumption Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - The discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13% to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB). Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated.

Benefit Term Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.90% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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 Real 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 geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25% 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 OPEB asset was 7.45% as of June 30, 2018. A discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.13% 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 projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.45% was used to measure the total OPEB asset as of June 30, 2018.

Sensitivity of the Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate - The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2018, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45%, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower 6.45%) or one percentage point higher (8.45%) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset 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.

		Current						
	1% Decrease (6.45%)		Discount Rate (7.45%)		1% Increase (8.45%)			
Center's proportionate share								
of the net OPEB asset	\$	1,314,690	\$	1,533,893	\$	1,718,123		

^{**} The Target Allocation percentage is effective as of July 1, 2017. Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

		Current					
	1%	1% Decrease		Trend Rate		1% Increase	
Center's proportionate share							
of the net OPEB asset	\$	1,707,723	\$	1,533,893	\$	1,357,355	

NOTE 13 - STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING

The main sources of revenues of Educational Service Center (ESC) funding are the local funds that are deducted from the state foundation funding of the client districts and transferred to the ESC under ORC Sections 3313.843 or 3313.845 as well as state funds that are distributed directly to the ESCs based on parameters listed in Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Sections 263.220 and 263.390. Additionally, ESCs can apply to any state or federal agency for competitive grants.

A. State Funding

ORC Sections 263.220 and 263.390 provide for direct state funding of the ESCs for the general purpose of program maintenance and service delivery to client school districts.

State Per-Pupil Funding - One component of state funding is predicated on the per-pupil amounts. The per-pupil amount is applied to the total count of students of the client districts these entities serve. The law provides for \$40,000,000 in fiscal years 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively, for this purpose. As the appropriation for this funding is set and the funding is based on a constant per-pupil amount, it is often necessary and authorized by law for the fund distribution to be prorated in order to stay within the appropriations. As the data changes during the course of a fiscal year, so does the proration rate to maintain the appropriated levels.

The Am. Sub. HB 49 continued state per-pupil funding for ESCs. An ESC may apply to the Ohio Department of Education to be designated as a High-Performing ESC. The Educational Service Center of Lake Erie is a High-Performing ESC that will generate \$26.00 per student instead of the standard amount of \$24.00.

State Gifted Funding - Another component of the state funding of ESCs is for gifted education. Under this section of the law the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is authorized to set aside \$3,800,000 of the total statewide appropriation slated for Foundation Funding for ESC gifted education. ODE is to distribute this funding through the unit-based funding methodology in place under ORC Section 3317.024(L), ORC Section 3317.05(E) and ORC Section 3317.035(A), (B) and (C) as they existed prior to fiscal year 2010. These sections of the law provide for the cost of each gifted unit to be predicated on the salary and fringes of the full time equivalent of the personnel involved at 15% of the salary figure as well as any additional unit allowances the law allows. The law also provides for the proration of the resulting state funding if the appropriation is not sufficient.

In addition to the above-mentioned funding from the state, ESCs also receive funding to cover the costs associated with the transportation of special needs students and for special equipment needed for such transportation. This aid is calculated as the lesser of the actual cost reported or the sum of \$6 per pupil per day plus half of the amount by which the actual cost exceeds \$6 per pupil per day. The stat covers 60% of this amount.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 13 - STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING - (Continued)

B. Local Funding

ORC Section 3313.843 Contracts

Presently the law provides that city, exempted village and local school districts with an average daily enrollment of 16,000 or less must enter into an agreement with an ESC under ORC Section 3313.843. The services the ESC provides to the client district under this section may include a variety of services including special education for students with special needs. Since ESCs have no legal taxing or bonding authority they must depend on revenues from member school districts.

<u>Local Per-Pupil Funding</u> - ORC Section 3313.843(H) provides that pursuant to provisions of ORC Section 3317.023 the ODE annually shall deduct from each school district that enters into an agreement with an ESC under this section, a per-pupil amount of \$6.50 or an alternative amount in excess of \$6.50 if agreed upon by both the ESC and the client districts to be paid to the ESC. The per-pupil amount is multiplied by the school age students count of the client district as reported on the latest Report Card.

<u>Local Preschool Funding</u> - In addition to services provided to school age children, ESCs can also provide preschool services to children with disabilities who are under the age of 6 and are not enrolled in kindergarten. Under the provisions of ORC 3317.0213, the ODE shall compute and pay additional state aid to school districts for preschool children with disabilities. The state funding for preschool services goes directly to the school district based on the count of students the district reports. The district can choose to provide the services itself or contract with an ESC. Preschool funding will be calculated based on parameters specified in ORC Section 3317.0213(A). If the district provides the services itself, then the funding will remain with the district. If on the other hand the district contracts with an ESC, the calculated funding will be deducted from the foundation payment of the district and sent to the ESC.

School districts and ESCs can also agree on an alternative payment mechanism or they can agree on bypassing ODE altogether and base the payments directly from the district to the ESC. Should the district use these services for the preschool children and have ODE deduct the foundation from its foundation funding, the ESC funding will be based on a constant per-pupil amount of \$4,000 applied to the total count of all preschool children with disabilities plus special education per-pupil amounts as specified in the law, applied to each one of the 6 categories of special education preschool children. For this purpose special education preschool children are classified into 6 categories in accordance with their handicapping condition. The law provides for a unique per-pupil amount for each one of the categories that is applied at 50% strength to the number of children in the respective category. To wealth equalize this funding he law also calls for the application of the state share index which is the measure of the state contribution to the foundation formula of the district to this part of the funding calculation.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 13 - STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING - (Continued)

ORC Section 3313.845 Contracts

<u>Service Contracts</u> - In addition to service contracts under ORC Section 3313.843, districts may set up contracts with ESCs for various services based on agreed upon fees beyond those covered by ORC Section 3313.843 contracts. Funds for those contractual services can be deducted from contracting school districts' foundation calculation and sent to the appropriate ESCs. To receive payment for these contracts an ESC must furnish the ODE with a copy of the contract or a written statement clearly indicating the amount of the contract for each contracting school district. ESCs also have the option of billing school districts directly for these contracts instead of having the state deduct the contract amounts from their foundation funding.

NOTE 14 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The Center receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal, state and local agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the Center; however, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on the financial position of the Center.

B. School Foundation

District Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. Traditional Districts must comply with minimum hours of instruction, instead of a minimum number of school days each year. The funding formula the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to follow will continue to adjust as enrollment information is updated by the District, which can extend past the fiscal year-end. The Center's August 23, 2019 foundation settlement receipt included an FTE adjustment for fiscal year 2019. For the Center, this resulted in an increase of \$1,891. This amount is recorded as an intergovernmental receivable in the financial statements as of June 30, 2019.

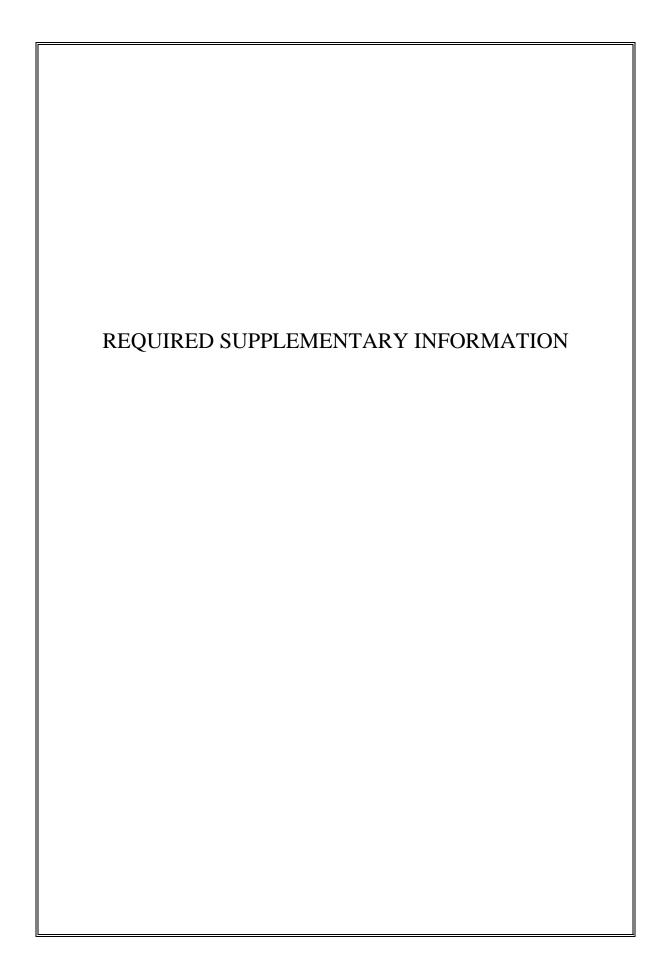
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 15 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

The Center utilizes encumbrance accounting as part of its budgetary controls. Encumbrances outstanding at year end may be reported as part of restricted, committed, or assigned classifications of fund balance. At year end, the Center's commitments for encumbrances in the governmental funds were as follows:

	7	Year-End
Fund	Enc	umbrances
General	\$	133,214
Auxiliary services		3,661
Nonmajor governmental		47,783
Total	\$	184,658





SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE CENTER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

		2019	2018		2017		2016	
Center's proportion of the net pension liability	0.09896520%		0.09468440%		0.09875850%		0.11175330%	
Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	5,667,920	\$	5,657,184	\$	7,228,211	\$	6,376,752
Center's covered payroll	\$	3,219,415	\$	3,148,907	\$	3,062,993	\$	3,364,355
Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		176.05%		179.66%		235.99%		189.54%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%

Note: Information prior to 2014 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

	2015	2014						
0.11016800%		0.11016800						
\$	5,575,540	\$	6,551,337					
\$	3,201,263	\$	3,048,100					
	174.17%		214.93%					
	71.70%		65.52%					

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE CENTER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	2019		2018		2017		2016	
Center's proportion of the net pension liability	0.09545678%		0.09133331%		0.09582460%		0.10338433%	
Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	20,988,803	\$	21,696,424	\$	32,075,382	\$	28,572,405
Center's covered payroll	\$	11,427,871	\$	10,082,929	\$	9,949,293	\$	10,835,579
Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		183.66%		215.18%		322.39%		263.69%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		77.31%		75.30%		66.80%		72.10%

Note: Information prior to 2014 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

 2015		2014
0.11090770%	(0.11090770%
\$ 26,976,586	\$	32,134,333
\$ 11,331,700	\$	12,099,377
238.06%		265.59%
74.70%		69.30%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CENTER PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ 393,851	\$ 434,621	\$ 440,847	\$ 428,819
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (393,851)	 (434,621)	 (440,847)	 (428,819)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
Center's covered payroll	\$ 2,917,415	\$ 3,219,415	\$ 3,148,907	\$ 3,062,993
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 443,422	\$ 443,695	\$ 421,857	\$ 406,561	\$ 429,072	\$ 494,151
 (443,422)	 (443,695)	 (421,857)	 (406,561)	 (429,072)	 (494,151)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 3,364,355	\$ 3,201,263	\$ 3,048,100	\$ 3,022,758	\$ 3,413,461	\$ 3,649,564
13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CENTER PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,590,560	\$ 1,599,902	\$ 1,411,610	\$ 1,392,901
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (1,590,560)	 (1,599,902)	 (1,411,610)	(1,392,901)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
Center's covered payroll	\$ 11,361,143	\$ 11,427,871	\$ 10,082,929	\$ 9,949,293
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

 2015		2014	 2013	 2012		2011		2010
\$ 1,516,981	\$	1,473,121	\$ 1,572,919	\$ 1,589,872	\$	1,674,185	\$	1,695,174
 (1,516,981)	_	(1,473,121)	 (1,572,919)	 (1,589,872)	_	(1,674,185)	_	(1,695,174)
\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$	
\$ 10,835,579	\$	11,331,700	\$ 12,099,377	\$ 12,229,785	\$	12,878,346	\$	13,039,800
14.00%		13.00%	13.00%	13.00%		13.00%		13.00%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE CENTER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017
Center's proportion of the net OPEB liability	C	0.09978640%	C	0.09612940%	C	0.09995322%
Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,768,344	\$	2,579,861	\$	2,849,036
Center's covered payroll	\$	3,219,415	\$	3,148,907	\$	3,062,993
Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		85.99%		81.93%		93.01%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		13.57%		12.46%		11.49%

Note: Information prior to 2017 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE CENTER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY/ASSET STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017
Center's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	(0.09545678%	(0.09133331%	(0.09582460%
Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(1,533,893)	\$	3,563,489	\$	5,124,725
Center's covered payroll	\$	11,427,871	\$	10,082,929	\$	9,949,293
Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		13.42%		35.34%		51.51%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		176.00%		47.10%		37.30%

Note: Information prior to 2017 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CENTER OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019		2018		2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ 66,226	\$	67,280	\$	52,609	\$ 50,029
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (66,226)	-	(67,280)	-	(52,609)	 (50,029)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$		\$		\$
Center's covered payroll	\$ 2,917,415	\$	3,219,415	\$	3,148,907	\$ 3,062,993
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	2.27%		2.09%		1.67%	1.63%

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 90,674	\$ 61,667	\$ 54,706	\$ 66,453	\$ 129,539	\$ 77,341
 (90,674)	 (61,667)	 (54,706)	 (66,453)	 (129,539)	(77,341)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 3,364,355	\$ 3,201,263	\$ 3,048,100	\$ 3,022,758	\$ 3,413,461	\$ 3,649,564
2.70%	1.93%	1.79%	2.20%	3.79%	2.12%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CENTER OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 		<u> </u>	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
Center's covered payroll	\$ 11,361,143	\$ 11,427,871	\$ 10,082,929	\$ 9,949,293
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2015	2014		2013		2012		2011		2010	
\$ -	\$	114,422	\$	120,994	\$	122,298	\$	128,783	\$	130,298
 		(114,422)		(120,994)		(122,298)		(128,783)		(130,298)
\$ _	\$	_	\$		\$		\$		\$	
\$ 10,835,579	\$	11,331,700	\$	12,099,377	\$	12,229,785	\$	12,878,346	\$	13,039,800
0.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2017. For fiscal year 2018, SERS changed from a fixed 3% annual increase to a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) based on the changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W), with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%. There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2019.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2016. For fiscal year 2017, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement and (h) the discount rate was reduced from 7.75% to 7.50%. There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2018-2019.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2017. For fiscal year 2018, STRS decreased the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) to zero. There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2019.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (b) the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%, (c) the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%, (d) total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25% due to lower inflation (e) the healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016 and (f) rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience. There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019.

(Continued)

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal years 2017-2019.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to the following: RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement, (h) the municipal bond index rate increased from 2.92% to 3.56% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 2.98% to 3.63%. For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%, (b) the health care cost trend rate for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.50%-5.00% to a range of 5.375%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.50%-5.00% to a range of 7.25%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate increased from 3.63% to 3.62% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 3.63% to 3.70%.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, STRS reduced the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 2.1% to 1.9% 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. For fiscal year 2019, STRS increased the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 1.9% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumption affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.26% to 4.13% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB), (b) the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (c) valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified, (d) 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 and (e) the assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs. For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13% to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB) and (b) decrease in trend rates from 6.00%-11.00 initial; 4.50% ultimate down to Medical Pre-Medicare 6.00% and Medicare 5.00% initial; 4.00% ultimate and Prescription Drug Pre-Medicare 8.00% and Medicare (5.23%) initial; 4.00% ultimate.



SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education		
Child Nutrition Cluster:		
National School Lunch Program	10.555	\$ 12,894
School Breakfast Program	10.553	5,598
Total Child Nutrition Cluster		18,492
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture		18,492
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION		
Passed Through Ohio Department of Public Safety		
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	73,484
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE		
Direct Program		
Competitive Grants: Promoting K-12 Student		
Achievement at Military-Connected Schools	12.556	64,308
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION		
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education		
Special Education Cluster:		
Special Education_Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027	2,027,108
Special Education_Grants to States (IDEA, Part B): Parent Mentoring		25,478
Special Education_Grants to States (IDEA, Part B): Early Literacy		88,342
Total Special Education_Grants to States		2,140,928
Special Education_Preschool Grants	84.173	77,807
Special Education_Preschool Grants: ARRA-Race to the Top		
Early Learning Discretionary		66,060
Special Education_Preschool Grants: Early Literacy		26,146
Total Special Education_Preschool Grants		170,013
Total Special Education Cluster		2,310,941
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	129,216
Special Education - State Personnel Development	84.323	7,122
Total U.S. Department of Education		2,447,279
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards		\$ 2,603,563

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS 2 CFR 200.510(b)(6) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West, Lucas County, Ohio (the Center's) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2019. 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 Center, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position or changes in net position of the Center.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Uniform Guidance wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement.

NOTE C - INDIRECT COST RATE

The Center has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

The Center commingles cash receipts from the U.S. Department of Agriculture with similar State grants. When reporting expenditures on this Schedule, the Center assumes it expends federal monies first.



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

Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West Lucas County 2275 Collingwood Boulevard Toledo, Ohio 43620-1148

To the Governing Board:

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 Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West, Lucas County, Ohio (the Center) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Center's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 10, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the 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 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 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.

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Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West Lucas County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the 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 Center's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Center's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

January 10, 2020



One Government Center, Suite 1420 Toledo, Ohio 43604-2246 (419) 245-2811 or (800) 443-9276 NorthwestRegion@ohioauditor.gov

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

Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West Lucas County 2275 Collingwood Boulevard Toledo, Ohio 43620-1148

To the Governing Board:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West, Lucas County, Ohio's (the Center) 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 Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2019. The *Summary of Auditor's Results* in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the Center's major federal program.

Management's Responsibility

The 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 Center's compliance for the 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 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 Center's major program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Center's compliance.

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Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West Lucas County 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 Page 2

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

The 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 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 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.

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

January 10, 2020

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control 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 weaknesses in internal control 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 Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Special Education 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 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS

None

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL	AWARDS

None





EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER OF LAKE ERIE WEST

LUCAS COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED JANUARY 30, 2020