Pickaway County Educational Service Center
Pickaway County
Regular Audit
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Millhuff-Stang
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

Members of the Board
Pickaway County Educational Service Center
2050 Stoneridge Drive
Circleville, OH 43113-0954

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Pickaway County Educational Service Center, Pickaway County, prepared by Millhuff-Stang, CPA, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The Pickaway County Educational Service Center is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

April 5, 2019

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Pickaway County
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For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

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Millhuff-Stang
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

Independent Auditor's Report

Members of the Board
Pickaway County Educational Service Center
2050 Stoneridge Drive
Circleville, Ohio 43113

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Pickaway County Educational Service Center, Pickaway County, Ohio (the Center), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, 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 the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Center's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

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Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Pickaway County Educational Service Center, Pickaway County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in note 16 to the financial statements, during fiscal year 2018, the Center adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions". The 2018 financial statements have been restated due to this implementation. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the schedule of the Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability, the schedule of the Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, and the schedule of Center contributions on pages 4 through 9, 46, 47, and 48, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Center's basic financial statements. The budgetary comparison information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements.

The budgetary comparison information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the budgetary comparison information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 22, 2019 on our consideration of the Center's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide on opinion on the effectiveness of the Center's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Center's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Millhuff-Stang, CPA, Inc.
Portsmouth, Ohio

February 22, 2019

The Pickaway County Educational Service Center's (the Center) discussion and analysis of the annual financial report provides a review of the financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the Center's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the Center's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

- The Center's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of resources at June 30, 2018 by $5,499,501.
- The Center's net position of governmental activities increased $2,553,215.
- General revenues accounted for $292,410 or 6 percent of total revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales and operating grants and contributions accounted for $4,437,580 or 94 percent of total revenues of $4,729,990.
- The Center had $2,176,775 in expenses related to governmental activities; all of these expenses were offset by program specific revenues.

Using This Annual Financial Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. These statements are presented so that the reader can understand the Center's financial situation as a whole and also give a detailed view of the Center's financial activities.

The statement of net position and statement of activities provide information about the activities of the Center as a whole and present a longer-term view of the Center's 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 the amount of funds available 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.

Reporting the Center as a Whole

The analysis of the Center as a whole begins on page 5. These reports provide information that will help the reader to determine whether the Center is financially improving or declining as a result of the year's financial activities. These statements include all assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by private sector companies. All current year revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the Center's net position and changes to net position. This change informs the reader whether the Center's financial position, as a whole, has improved or diminished. In evaluating the overall financial health, the user of these financial statements needs to take into account nonfinancial factors that also impact the Center's financial well-being. Some of these factors include the condition of capital assets and required educational support services to be provided.

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the Center has only one kind of activity.

- Governmental activities. Most of the Center's programs and services are reported here including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, and pupil transportation.

Reporting the Center's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the Center's funds begins on page 9. Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the Center's major funds, not the Center as a whole. Some funds are required by State law. Other funds may be established by the Treasurer with approval from the Board to help control, manage, and report money received for a particular purpose or to show that the Center is meeting legal responsibilities for use of grants. The Center's major fund is the general 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 be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Center's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps to determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational support services. The relationship (or difference) between governmental activities (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

Reporting the Center's Fiduciary Responsibilities. The Center acts in trustee capacity as an agent for another governmental unit. These activities are reported in an agency fund. All of the Center's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net position. These activities are excluded from the Center's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the Center to finance its operations.

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

The Center as a Whole

As stated previously, the statement of net position provides the perspective of the Center as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the Center's net position for 2018 compared to 2017.

Table 1
Net Position
Governmental Position

	2018	2017*
Assets:		
Current Assets	$1,308,220	$1,211,843
Capital Assets, Net	450,324	474,949
Total Assets	1,758,544	1,686,792
Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,739,713	1,604,657
Liabilities:		
Current and Other Liabilities	412,678	377,019
Long-Term Liabilities	7,447,112	10,517,217
Total Liabilities	7,859,790	10,894,236
Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,137,968	449,929

Table 1
Net Position
Governmental Position
(Continued)

	2018	2017*
Net Position:		
Investment in Capital Assets	$450,324	$474,949
Restricted	88,714	24,420
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(6,038,539)	(8,552,085)
Total Net Position	($5,499,501)	($8,052,716)

*As restated. See note 16 of the notes to the basic financial statements for more information.

Current assets increased $96,377 between years due primarily to an increase in cash and cash equivalents because of an increase in revenues. Capital assets, net decreased $24,625 due to depreciation. Deferred outflows of resources increased $135,056 due to an increase in actuarially determined amounts related to the Center's proportionate share of the state-wide net pension/OPEB liability. Current liabilities increased $35,659 between years due to an increase in accrued wages and benefits. Long-term liabilities decreased $3,070,105 due to a decrease in the Center's proportionate share of the state-wide net pension/OPEB liability. Deferred inflows of resources increased $688,039 due to an increase in actuarially determined amounts related to the Center's proportionate share of the state-wide net pension/OPEB liability.

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the Center at June 30, 2018 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." For fiscal year 2018, the Center adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed 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.

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

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

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

As a result of implementing GASB 75, the Center is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at June 30, 2017 from ($6,335,638) to ($8,052,716).

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

Table 2
Changes in Net Position
Governmental Activities

	2018	2017
Revenues		
Program Revenues:		
Charges for Services and Sales	$4,322,784	$4,138,772
Operating Grants and Contributions	114,796	175,310
Total Program Revenues	4,437,580	4,314,082
General Revenues:		
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted	237,956	252,340
Investment Earnings	6,255	4,663
Miscellaneous	48,199	20,669
Total General Revenues	292,410	277,672
Total Revenues	4,729,990	4,591,754

Table 2
Changes in Net Position
Governmental Activities
(Continued)

	2018	2017
Program Expenses:		
Instruction		
Regular	$174,607	$194,006
Special	380,424	755,262
Adult/Continuing	4,200	5,306
Other	423	0
Support Services		
Pupils	920,103	2,107,540
Instructional Staff	146,422	315,955
Board of Education	386	51,290
Administration	218,933	427,767
Fiscal	91,645	202,564
Business	20,866	21,122
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	111,556	155,134
Pupil Transportation	33,562	132,281
Central	73,648	194,652
Total Expenses	2,176,775	4,562,879
Change in Net Position	2,553,215	28,875
Net Position at Beginning of Year-Restated	(8,052,716)	N/A
Net Position at End of Year	($5,499,501)	($8,052,716)

Charges for services and sales increased by $184,012 due primarily to an increase in tuition and fees within special programs. Operating grants and contributions decreased $60,514 between years due to a decrease in activity in the bus driver safety program. Unrestricted grants and entitlements decreased $14,384 as a result of a decrease in state foundation funding. Miscellaneous revenue increased $27,530 due primarily to workers compensation rebates received in 2018.

Most expenses decreased significantly between years due to a negative expense in the amount of $2,060,519 that was recognized related to the State-wide net pension and OPEB liabilities. The pupil support services decrease was partially offset by an increase in personnel costs. All other expenses remained relatively consistent between years, excluding the effects of the aforementioned negative expense.

Governmental Activities

Charges for services and sales comprised 91 percent of revenue for governmental activities and operating grants and contributions comprised 2 percent, while general revenue grants and entitlements comprised 5 percent of revenue for governmental activities of the Center for fiscal year 2018.

As indicated by governmental program expenses, support services are emphasized. Support services for pupils comprised 42 percent of governmental program expenses with support services for instructional staff comprising 7 percent of governmental expenses.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and sales and operating grants and contributions offsetting those services. Table 3 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 general revenues of the Center.

Table 3
Total and Net Cost of Program Services
Governmental Activities

	2018		2017	
	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services
Instruction	$559,654	($435,464)	$954,574	$52,901
Support Services	1,617,121	(1,825,341)	3,608,305	195,896
Total Expenses	$2,176,775	($2,260,805)	$4,562,879	$248,797

The Center's Funds

Governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of $4,729,990 and expenditures of $4,669,272.

The General Fund had $4,057,938 in revenues, $4,052,244 in expenditures, $4,832 in other financing uses resulting in an increase in fund balance of $862.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2018, the Center had $450,324 invested in its capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. Table 4 shows the fiscal year 2018 balances compared to 2017.

Table 4
Capital Assets
(Net of Accumulated Depreciation)
Governmental Activities

	2018	2017
Land	$66,900	$66,900
Building	380,121	403,152
Furniture and Equipment	3,303	4,897
Totals	$450,324	$474,949

Changes in capital assets from the prior year resulted from current year depreciation expense. See note 4 to the basic financial statements for more detailed information related to capital assets.

Debt

At June 30, 2018, the Center had no outstanding debt obligations. See note 5 to the basic financial statements for more detailed information related to other long-term obligations.

Contacting the Center's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, creditors, and investors with a general overview of the Center's financial condition and to show the Center's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Kristin O'Dell, Treasurer, Pickaway County Educational Service Center, 2050 Stoneridge Drive, Circleville, Ohio 43113.

Pickaway County Educational Service Center
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$1,293,947
Accounts Receivable	14,273
Noncurrent Assets:	
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	66,900
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	383,424
Total Assets	1,758,544
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pensions	1,686,416
OPEB	53,297
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,739,713
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	8,123
Accrued Wages and Benefits	335,416
Intergovernmental Payable	69,139
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due within One Year	4,516
Due in More Than One Year	214,310
Net Pension Liability	5,794,798
Net OPEB Liability	1,433,488
Total Liabilities	7,859,790
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pensions	977,529
OPEB	160,439
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,137,968
Net Postion	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	450,324
Restricted for Other Purposes	88,714
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(6,038,539)
Total Net Position	($5,499,501)

See the accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Pickaway County Educational Service Center
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

		Program Revenues		Net Revenues (Expenses) and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities				
Instruction				
Regular	$174,607	$206,378	$2,789	$34,560
Special	380,424	779,339	1,255	400,170
Adult/Continuing	4,200	4,319	76	195
Other	423	962	0	539
Support Services				
Pupils	920,103	1,970,807	2,623	1,053,327
Instructional Staff	146,422	333,024	0	186,602
Board of Education	386	0	0	(386)
Administration	218,933	443,246	799	225,112
Fiscal	91,645	201,775	97	110,227
Business	20,866	47,458	0	26,592
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	111,556	168,574	2,179	59,197
Pupil Transportation	33,562	68,923	108	35,469
Central	73,648	97,979	104,870	129,201
Total Governmental Activities	$2,176,775	$4,322,784	$114,796	2,260,805
		General Revenues		
		Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs		237,956
		Investment Earnings		6,255
		Miscellaneous		48,199
		Total General Revenues		292,410
		Change in Net Position		2,553,215
		Net Position Beginning of Year-Restated		(8,052,716)
		Net Position End of Year		($5,499,501)

See the accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Pickaway County Educational Service Center

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

June 30, 2018

	General Fund	All Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$1,146,553	$147,394	$1,293,947
Accounts Receivable	12,331	1,942	14,273
Interfund Receivable	719	0	719
Total Assets	$1,159,603	$149,336	$1,308,939
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	$6,492	$1,631	$8,123
Accrued Wages and Benefits	314,723	20,693	335,416
Interfund Payable	0	719	719
Intergovernmental Payable	63,452	5,687	69,139
Total Liabilities	384,667	28,730	413,397
Fund Balances			
Restricted	0	120,606	120,606
Committed	90,914	0	90,914
Assigned	684,022	0	684,022
Total Fund Balances	774,936	120,606	895,542
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$1,159,603	$149,336	$1,308,939

See the accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Pickaway County Educational Service Center

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to

Net Position of Governmental Activities

June 30, 2018

Total Governmental Fund Balances		$895,542
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		450,324
The net pension/OPEB liability is not due and payable in the current period. Therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds:		
Deferred outflows-pension	1,686,416	
Deferred outflows-OPEB	53,297	
Deferred inflows-pension	(977,529)	
Deferred inflows-OPEB	(160,439)	
Net pension liability	(5,794,798)	
Net OPEB liability	(1,433,488)	
Total		(6,626,541)
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of:		
Compensated absences	(218,826)	
		(218,826)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		($5,499,501)

See the accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Pickaway County Educational Service Center

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

Governmental Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues			
Intergovernmental	$237,956	$106,666	$344,622
Interest	6,255	0	6,255
Program Services	3,765,978	556,756	4,322,734
Gifts and Donations	0	8,130	8,130
Rent	50	0	50
Miscellaneous	47,699	500	48,199
Total Revenues	4,057,938	672,052	4,729,990
Expenditures			
Current			
Instruction			
Regular	153,460	153,066	306,526
Special	599,800	68,931	668,731
Adult/Continuing	0	4,200	4,200
Other	423	0	423
Support Services			
Pupils	2,204,143	144,897	2,349,040
Instructional Staff	337,467	0	337,467
Board of Education	10,120	0	10,120
Administration	369,603	43,892	413,495
Fiscal	210,592	5,347	215,939
Business	20,866	0	20,866
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	91,868	22,605	114,473
Pupil Transportation	48,551	5,947	54,498
Central	5,351	168,143	173,494
Total Expenditures	4,052,244	617,028	4,669,272
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	5,694	55,024	60,718
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Transfers In	0	4,832	4,832
Transfers Out	(4,832)	0	(4,832)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(4,832)	4,832	0
Net Change in Fund Balances	862	59,856	60,718
Beginning Fund Balances, January 1-Restated	774,074	60,750	834,824
Ending Fund Balances, December 31	$774,936	$120,606	$895,542

See the accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Pickaway County Educational Service Center

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, 2018

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		$60,718
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period, the Center had no capital asset additions. The amount of depreciation is:		
Current year depreciation	(24,625)	
Total		(24,625)
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		452,434
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		2,060,519
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Decrease in compensated absences	4,169	
Total		4,169
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$2,553,215

See the accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Pickaway County Educational Service Center

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

June 30, 2018

	Agency Fund
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$20,842
Total Assets	$20,842
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities:	
Undistributed Monies	$20,842
Total Liabilities	$20,842

See the accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Note 1 – Description of the Center and Reporting Entity

Description of the Entity

The Pickaway County Educational Service Center (the Center) is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The Center is a County School District as defined by Section 313 of the Ohio Revised Code (ORC).

The Center is governed by a five member Governing Board elected by the citizens of Pickaway County and is responsible for the provision of special education and support services to public school districts located in the County. The Center also provides support services for the pupils and instructional staff, general administration, business, and fiscal services.

The Center serves Logan Elm Local School District, Teays Valley Local School District, and Westfall Local School District as provided by Senate Bill 140, ORC Section 3313.483. Circleville City School District and other school districts inside and outside of Pickaway County are served on an individual contract basis for various services.

Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements of the Center are not misleading. 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.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the Center is financially accountable. The Center is financially accountable for an organization if the Center appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the Center is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the Center is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the Center is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the Center is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations for which the Center approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes. As of June 30, 2018, the Center had no component units.

During fiscal year 2018, the Center was associated with two jointly governed organizations and two insurance purchasing pools. These organizations are META Solutions, Pickaway-Ross Career and Technology Center, the Ohio Association of School Business Officials Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program, and Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority. These organizations are discussed in notes 10 and 13.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Fund Accounting

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 more significant of the Center's accounting policies are described below.

The Center's accounts are maintained on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid management by segregating transactions related to specific Center functions or activities. The operation of each fund is accounted for within a separate set of self-balancing accounts.

Governmental Funds:

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the Center are financed. The acquisition, use, and balances of the Center's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. The following is the Center's major governmental fund:

> *General Fund* - The general fund is the general operating fund of the Center and is used to account for all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. The general fund is available to the Center for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the school laws of Ohio.

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

Fiduciary Fund:

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 is an agency fund. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. In accordance with GASB 34, fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide statements. The Center has one agency fund used to account for activity of the Pickaway County Family and Children First Council, for which the Center acts as fiscal agent.

Basis of Presentation

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

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the Center as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statement of net position presents the financial condition of governmental activities of the Center at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the Center's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program. Revenues which are not classified as program, revenues are presented as general revenues of the Center. 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.

Fund Financial Statements:

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

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

Fund Financial Statements - All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities 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 a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

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. The fund financial statements are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting for governmental funds or the accrual basis of accounting for fiduciary funds. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred inflows/outflows of resources, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues - Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions - Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or 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 year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the Center must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Center on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

The modified accrual basis is utilized for reporting purposes by the governmental fund types. Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at fiscal year-end: grants and program services.

Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources - In addition to assets, the statement of net position and balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of fund balance or net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditure/expense) until then. For the Center, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and other post-employment benefits. The pension and other post-employment benefits items are further explained in notes 6 and 7.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position and balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of fund balance or net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the Center, deferred inflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and other post-employment benefits. The pension and other post-employment benefits items are further explained in notes 6 and 7.

Expenses/Expenditures - 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 the governmental funds.

Budgetary Process

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

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 was discretionary, the Center continued to have its Board approve appropriations and estimated revenues. The Center’s Board adopts an annual appropriation resolution, which is the Board’s authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by the Board. The level of control has been established by the Board at the fund level for all funds. The Treasurer has been authorized to allocate appropriations to the function and object levels without resolution by the Board. Throughout the year, estimated resources and appropriations may be amended or supplemented as circumstances warrant.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, all 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 cash equivalents" on the balance sheet and the statement of net position.

As of June 30, 2018, the Center had no investments.

Capital Assets and Depreciation

All capital assets of the Center are general capital assets that are associated with governmental activities. General capital assets 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 on the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The Center maintains a capitalization threshold of $1,000. The Center does not possess any infrastructure.

Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset’s life are not.

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	5 Years
Building	30 Years
Furniture and Equipment	5-10 Years

Interfund Balances

On the fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from transactions between funds for services provided or goods received are classified as "due to/from other funds." Also, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans and unpaid amounts for interfund services are classified as "interfund receivables/payables." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column of the statement of net position.

Intergovernmental Revenues

In governmental funds, intergovernmental revenues, such as entitlements and grants awarded on a nonreimbursement basis, are recorded as receivables and revenues when measurable and available. Reimbursement type grants are recorded as receivables and revenues when the related expenditures are incurred and the funding is available.

Interfund Transactions

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

Compensated Absences

GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", specifies that compensated absences should be accrued as they are earned by employees if both of the following conditions are met:

1. The employee's right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered.
2. It is probable that the employer will compensate the employee for the benefits through paid time off or cash payments.

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the Center will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The Center records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the Center has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at fiscal year-end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the Center's termination policy. The Center records all liability for accumulated unused sick leave for classified employees after 10 years of current service with the Center and for certified employees and administrators after 10 years of service.

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

On the 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. These amounts are recorded in the account "matured compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employee will be paid. The Center had no matured compensated absences at June 30, 2018.

Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities, once incurred, that are paid in full and in a timely manner from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements. The Center had no long-term obligations other than compensated absences, net pension liability, and net OPEB liability at June 30, 2018 as disclosed in note 5.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net 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. Net position restricted for other purposes represents balances in special revenue funds for grants whose use is restricted by grant agreements.

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

None of the Center's restricted net position is restricted by enabling legislation.

Fund Balance

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

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

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

Committed – The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of the Center Board. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Center 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.

Assigned – Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the Center for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the General fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the Center Board.

Unassigned – Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

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

Estimates

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

Pensions/OPEB

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

Note 3 – 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 Center 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 monies may be deposited or invested in the following securities:

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

4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio;
5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio); and
8. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

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, by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution, or by the financial institution's participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System.

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 qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

Deposits **–** Custodial credit risk for deposits 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. As of June 30, 2018, the Center's bank balance of $1,428,959 was either covered by FDIC or collateralized by the financial institution's public entity deposit pool in the manner described below.

The Center has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or be protected by:

> Eligible securities pledged to the Center and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured; or
>
> Participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

Note 4 – Capital Assets

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

	Balance at 6/30/17	Additions	Deletions	Balance at 6/30/18
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated				
Land	$66,900	$0	$0	$66,900
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	66,900	0	0	66,900
Capital Assets Being Depreciated				
Land Improvements	19,330	0	0	19,330
Building	690,924	0	0	690,924
Furniture and Equipment	95,320	0	(17,045)	78,275
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	805,574	0	(17,045)	788,529
Less Accumulated Depreciation				
Land Improvements	(19,330)	0	0	(19,330)
Building	(287,772)	(23,031)	0	(310,803)
Furniture and Equipment	(90,423)	(1,594)	17,045	(74,972)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(397,525)	(24,625)	17,045	(405,105)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	408,049	(24,625)	0	383,424
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$474,949	($24,625)	$0	$450,324

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Support Services:	
Board of Education	$386
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	24,239
Total Depreciation Expense	$24,625

Note 5 – Long-Term Liabilities

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

	Balance at 6/30/17*	Increase	Decrease	Balance at 6/30/18	Due within One year
Compensated Absences	$222,995	$371,148	($375,317)	$218,826	$4,516
Net Pension Liability	8,563,169	0	(2,768,371)	5,794,798	0
Net OPEB Liability	1,731,053	0	(297,565)	1,433,488	0
Total	$10,517,217	$371,148	($3,441,253)	$7,447,112	$4,516

*Restated. See note 16 for additional information.

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid with the primary fund being the general fund. The Center pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Note 6 – 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 *intergovernmental payable* on the accrual and modified bases of accounting.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the Center is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.5 percent. The remaining 0.5 percent was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The Center's contractually required contributions to SERS were $114,036 for fiscal year 2018.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – Center licensed teachers and other faculty members participate in STRS Ohio, a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee 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.

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan, and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307.

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

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.5 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.5 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2 percent 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 services. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity after termination of employment at age 50 or later.

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

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years of credited service who is determined to be disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. New members on or after July 1, 2013 must have at least ten years of qualifying service credit to apply for disability benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. If a member of the DC Plan dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the employer rate was 14 percent and the plan members were also required to contribute 14 percent of covered salary. The fiscal year 2018 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The Center's contractually required contributions to STRS were $324,110 for fiscal year 2018.

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u>

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability Prior Measurement Date	0.02892170%	0.01925840%	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability Current Measurement Date	0.02812380%	0.01732025%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00079790%	-0.00193815%	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$1,680,335	$4,114,463	$5,794,798
Pension Expense	($132,618)	($1,765,741)	($1,898,359)

At June 30, 2018, 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	$72,314	$158,881	$231,195
Changes of assumptions	86,892	899,878	986,770
Changes in proportion and differences between Center contributions and proportionate share of contributions	9,270	21,035	30,305
Center contributions subsequent to the measurement date	114,036	324,110	438,146
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$282,512	$1,403,904	$1,686,416
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$0	$33,161	$33,161
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	7,976	135,784	143,760
Changes in proportion and differences between Center contributions and proportionate share of contributions	111,359	689,249	800,608
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$119,335	$858,194	$977,529

$438,146 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from Center contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2019	($4,743)	$1,251	($3,492)
2020	72,816	185,964	258,780
2021	22,676	74,338	97,014
2022	(41,608)	(39,953)	(81,561)
Total	$49,141	$221,600	$270,741

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage Inflation	3 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.5 percent to 18.2 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.5 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.5 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal

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

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

The most recent experience study was 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 an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes.

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

Discount Rate The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.5 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by state statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.5 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Center's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.5 percent, 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 (6.5 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.5 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.5%)	Current Discount Rate (7.5%)	1% Increase (8.5%)
Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$2,331,868	$1,680,335	$1,134,543

<u>Actuarial Assumptions - STRS</u>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Current Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$5,897,942	$4,114,463	$2,612,148

Note 7 – Postemployment Benefits

Net OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability 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 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 calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting these estimates annually.

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

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. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability 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* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on 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 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2018, 0.5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2018, this amount was $23,700. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2018, the Center's surcharge obligation was $10,064.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate, is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The Center's contractually required contribution to SERS was $14,288 for fiscal year 2018.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability Prior Measurement Date	0.02892170%	0.01925840%	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability Current Measurement Date	0.02823360%	0.01732025%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00068810%	-0.00193815%	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$757,716	$675,772	$1,433,488
OPEB Expense	$44,049	($206,209)	($162,160)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$0	$39,009	$39,009
Center contributions subsequent to the measurement date	14,288	0	14,288
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$14,288	$39,009	$53,297
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Changes of assumptions	$71,903	$54,435	$126,338
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	2,001	28,884	30,885
Changes in proportionate share and difference between Center contributions and proportionate share of contributions	3,216	0	3,216
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$77,120	$83,319	$160,439

$14,288 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from Center contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2019	($27,717)	($9,792)	($37,509)
2020	(27,717)	(9,792)	(37,509)
2021	(21,185)	(9,792)	(30,977)
2022	(501)	(9,792)	(10,293)
2023	0	(2,571)	(2,571)
Thereafter	0	(2,571)	(2,571)
Total	($77,120)	($44,310)	($121,430)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 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 Stocks	22.50	4.75
Non-US Stocks	22.50	7.00
Fixed Income	19.00	1.50
Private Equity	10.00	8.00
Real Assets	15.00	5.00
Multi-Asset Strategies	10.00	3.00
Total	100.00 %	

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

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

	1% Decrease (2.63%)	Current Discount Rate (3.63%)	1% Increase (4.63%)
Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$915,038	$757,716	$633,076

	1% Decrease (6.5 % decreasing to 4.0 %)	Current Trend Rate (7.5 % decreasing to 5.0 %)	1% Increase (8.5 % decreasing to 6.0 %)
Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$614,829	$757,716	$946,828

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease (3.13%)	Current Discount Rate (4.13%)	1% Increase (5.13%)
Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$907,213	$675,772	$492,858

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$469,498	$675,772	$947,254

Note 8 – Risk Management

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 contracted with the Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority (SORSA) for general property insurance. The coverage has no deductible with replacement cost coverage of $2,077,705.

Other types and amounts of coverage provided by SORSA are as follows:

General Liability – Occurrence Form:	
Bodily Injury and Property Damage	$15,000,000
Personal Injury/Advertising Liability	15,000,000
Products/Completed Operations	15,000,000
Employee Benefits Liability	15,000,000
Employers Stop Gap Liability	
Bodily Injury by Accident	15,000,000
Bodily Injury by Disease - Policy Limit	15,000,000
Bodily Injury by Disease - Each Employee	15,000,000
Aggregate Limit	15,000,000
General Annual Aggregate	17,000,000
Fire Damage Limit – Any One Event	500,000

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

Public officials' bond insurance is provided by The Travelers Casualty and Surety Company of America. The Treasurer is covered by a bond in the amount of $25,000. The Board President and Superintendent are covered by bonds in the amount of $20,000 each. Secretaries and fiscal staff are covered by bonds in the amount of $5,000 each.

For fiscal year 2018, the Center participated in the Ohio Association of School Business Officials Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (see note 13). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the Center by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the GRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "equity pooling fund".

This "equity pooling" arrangement ensures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement provides administrative, cost control, and actuarial services to the GRP.

Note 9 – Interfund Transactions

Interfund Payables/Receivables

At June 30, 2018, the Center had short-term interfund loans which are classified as "interfund receivables/payables." An analysis of interfund balances is as follows:

	Receivables	Payables
Major Fund:		
General Fund	$719	$0
Nonmajor Fund:		
Special Programs Fund	0	719
Total	$719	$719

The general fund made advances to the special programs fund in anticipation of monies to be received by this fund.

Interfund Transfers

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the Center made interfund transfers as follows:

	Transfers In	Transfers Out
Major Fund:		
General Fund	$0	$4,832
Nonmajor Fund:		
Special Programs Fund	4,832	0
Total	$4,832	$4,832

The general fund made transfers to the special programs fund to subsidize activities.

Note 10 – Jointly Governed Organizations

Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META) Solutions

META Solutions is an educational solutions partner providing services across Ohio. META Solutions provides cost-effective fiscal, network, technology and student services, a purchasing cooperative, and other individual services based on each client's needs.

The governing board of META Solutions consists of a president, vice president and six board members who represent the members of META Solutions. The board works with META Solutions' Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, an Chief Financial Officer to manage operations and ensure the continued progress of the organization's mission, vision, and values. The Board exercises total control over the operations of the Council including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. Each member's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board. The Center paid META Solutions $31,346 for services provided during the fiscal year. Financial information can be obtained from David Varda, who serves as Chief Financial Officer, at 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

Pickaway-Ross Career and Technology Center

The Pickaway-Ross Career and Technology Center is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio. The Pickaway-Ross Career and Technology Center has an eleven-member board of education. The Center has three board members as representatives on the Pickaway-Ross Career and Technology Center Board. The Pickaway-Ross Career and Technology Center possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. The Center has no ongoing financial interest in or financial responsibility to the Pickaway-Ross Career and Technology Center. To obtain financial information write to the Pickaway-Ross Career and Technology Center, 895 Crouse Chapel Road, Chillicothe, Ohio 45601-9010.

Note 11 – State Funding

The Center, under State law, provides supervisory services to the local school districts within its territory. The city school district that entered into an agreement with the Center is considered to be provided supervisory services. The cost of the supervisory services is determined by formula under State law. The State Department of Education apportions the costs for all supervisory services among the Center's school districts based on each school district's total student count. The State Department of Education deducts each school district's amount from their State Foundation Program settlements and remits the amount to the Center. The Center may provide additional supervisory services if the majority of the school districts agree to the services and the apportionment of the costs.

The Center also receives funding from the State Department of Education, in the amount of $37 multiplied by the average daily membership of the Center. Average daily membership includes the total student counts of all of the local school districts served by the Center. This amount is paid from State resources. The State Department of Education also deducts from the State Foundation Program settlements of each of the school districts served by the Center an amount equal to $6.50 for the city school district and $9.25 for the local school districts multiplied by the school district's total student count and remits this amount to the Center.

Due to provisions in the State budget bill, the per pupil funding in the permanent section of law did not apply to fiscal years 2013 through 2018. Instead, educational service centers received a percentage of the funding that they received the previous year.

The Center may contract with local, city, exempted village, joint vocational, or cooperative education school districts to provide special education and related services or career-technical education services. The individual boards of education have the costs for these services withheld from their foundation settlements to be paid by the foundation to the Center each month.

Note 12 - Contingencies

Grants

The Center received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. Management is unable to estimate possible claims from such audits until the audits have been completed. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the Center at June 30, 2018.

Litigation

The Center is not party to legal proceedings.

Note 13 – Insurance Purchasing Pools

Ohio Association of School Business Officials Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

The Center participates in the Ohio Association of School Business Officials Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the Center by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the GRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "equity pooling fund". This "equity pooling" arrangement ensures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement provides administrative, cost control, and actuarial services to the GRP.

Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority

The Center participates in the Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority (SORSA), a risk sharing pool serving school districts in Ohio for their building insurance coverage. SORSA was formed as an Ohio non-profit corporation for the purpose of administering a joint self-insurance pool and assisting members to prevent and reduce losses and injuries to Center persons and property which might result in claims being made against members of SORSA. Member school districts agree to jointly participate in coverage of losses and pay all contributions necessary for the specified insurance coverages provided by SORSA. These coverages include comprehensive general liability, automotive liability, certain property insurance, and educators' errors and omissions liability insurance.

Each member school district has one vote on all matters requiring a vote, to be cast by a designated representative. The affairs of SORSA are managed by an elected board of not more than nine directors. Only superintendents, treasurers, or business managers of member school districts are eligible to serve on the board. No school district may have more than one representative on the board at any time. Each member school district's control over the budgetary and financing of SORSA is limited to its voting authority and any representative it may have on the board of directors. Financial information can be obtained from SORSA at 655 Metro Place South, Suite 900, Dublin, Ohio 43017.

Note 14 - Encumbrances

At June 30, 2018, the Center had encumbrance commitments in governmental funds as follows:

Major Fund:	
General	$40,148
Nonmajor Funds:	
Special Programs	2,873
Bus Driver Safety	1,510
Total	$44,531

Note 15 – Fund Balances

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

	General	Nonmajor Governmental	Total Governmental Funds
Restricted for			
Special Programs	$0	$38,033	$38,033
Bus Driver Safety	0	82,573	82,573
Total Restricted	0	120,606	120,606
Committed for			
Severance Benefits	83,486	0	83,486
Other Purposes	7,428	0	7,428
Total Committed	90,914	0	90,914
Assigned to			
FY19 Appropriations in Excess of Estimated Receipts	657,709	0	657,709
Other Purposes	26,313	0	26,313
Total Assigned	684,022	0	684,022
Total Fund Balances	$774,936	$120,606	$895,542

Note 16 – New Accounting Pronouncements/Restatement of Beginning Balances

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the Center was required to implement Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements No. 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," No. 81, "Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements," No. 85, "Omnibus 2017," and No. 86, "Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues."

GASB Statement No. 75 replaces the requirements of GASB Statement No. 45, "Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions." Among other things, Statement No. 75 requires governments to report a liability on the face of the financial statements for the OPEB that they provide and requires governments in all types of OPEB plans to present more extensive note disclosures and required supplementary information about their OPEB liabilities. The Center implemented GASB 75, which resulted in expanded note disclosures and required supplementary information, restatement of beginning net position, and recognition of additional deferred inflows and outflows of resources and liabilities.

GASB Statement No. 81 requires that a government that receives resources pursuant to an irrevocable split-interest agreement recognize assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at the inception of the agreement. Furthermore, this Statement requires that a government recognize assets representing its beneficial interests in irrevocable split-interest agreements that are administered by a third party, if the government controls the present service capacity of the beneficial interests. Statement No. 81 requires that a government recognize revenue when the resources become applicable to the reporting period.

GASB Statement No. 85 addresses issues found during the application of: 1) blending a component unit in circumstances in which the primary government is a business-type activity reporting in a single column for financial statement presentation; 2) reporting amounts previously reported as goodwill and "negative" goodwill; 3) classifying real estate held by insurance entities; 4) measuring certain money market investments and participating interest-earning investment contracts at amortized cost; 5) timing of the measurement of pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liabilities and related expenditures recognized in financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus; 6) recognizing on-behalf payments for pensions or OPEB in employer financial statements; and 7) simplifying certain aspects of the alternative measurement method for OPEB. These changes were incorporated in the Center's fiscal year 2018 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

GASB Statement No. 86 provides guidance for transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources, that is, resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt, are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing debt. Under Statement No. 7, "Advance Refundings Resulting in Defeasance of Debt," government entities must consider debt to be considered defeased in substance when the debtor irrevocably places cash or other monetary assets acquired with refunding debt proceeds in a trust to be used solely for satisfying scheduled payments of both principal and interest of the defeased debt. Statement No. 86 generally follows the same requirements as Statement No. 7 when a government places cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources in an irrevocable trust to extinguish the debt. However, in financial statements using the economic resources measurement focus, governments should recognize any difference between the reacquisition price (the amount required to be placed in the trust) and the net carrying amount of the debt defeased in substance using only existing resources as a separately identified gain or loss in the period of the defeasance.

Except as noted above, none of these Statements had an impact on the Center's financial statements or note disclosures.

The Center previously recognized payables in a grant program for which subsequent funds would not be corrected. These obligations were fulfilled by the general fund. As such, the Center restated beginning fund balances.

The implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 and the reclassification of previously reported payables had the following effect on beginning balances.

	Governmental Activities	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds
Net Position, As Reported, June 30, 2017	($6,335,638)	$780,029	$54,795
Restatements:			
GASB 75 Implementation:			
Deferred Outflows of Resources	13,975	0	0
Net OPEB Liability	(1,731,053)	0	0
Reclassification of Payables	0	(5,955)	5,955
Net Position, As Restated, July 1, 2017	($8,052,716)	$774,074	$60,750

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

Pickaway County Educational Service Center
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Center's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Five Fiscal Years

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
State Teachers Retirement System					
Center's proportion of the net pension liability	0.02033810%	0.02033810%	0.02045540%	0.01925840%	0.01732025%
Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$5,892,750	$4,946,930	$5,653,272	$6,446,367	$4,114,463
Center's covered-employee payroll	$2,171,623	$2,188,408	$2,254,964	$1,811,386	$2,036,193
Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	271.35%	226.05%	250.70%	355.88%	202.1%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	69.3%	74.7%	72.1%	66.8%	75.3%
School Employees Retirement System					
Center's proportion of the net pension liability	0.03318399%	0.03318399%	0.02958000%	0.02892170%	0.02812380%
Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$1,973,346	$1,679,423	$1,687,880	$2,116,802	$1,680,335
Center's covered-employee payroll	$818,280	$964,459	$949,628	$898,200	$1,008,429
Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	241.16%	174.13%	177.74%	235.67%	166.6%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	65.5%	71.7%	86.5%	63.0%	69.5%

The amounts presented are as of the Center's measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year end.
Information not available prior to 2014.
See the accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Pickaway County Educational Service Center

Required Supplementary Information

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

Last Two Fiscal Years

	2017	2018
State Teachers Retirement System		
Center's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.01925840%	0.01732025%
Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$926,291	$675,772
Center's covered-employee payroll	$1,811,386	$2,036,193
Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	51.1%	33.2%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	37.3%	47.1%
School Employees Retirement System		
Center's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.02892170%	0.02823360%
Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$804,762	$757,716
Center's covered-employee payroll	$898,200	$1,008,429
Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	89.6%	75.1%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	11.5%	12.5%

The amounts presented are as of the Center's measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year end.
Information not available prior to 2017.
See the accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Pickaway County Educational Service Center
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Center Contributions
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
State Teachers Retirement System										
Contractually required contribution - pension	$278,438	$267,177	$267,704	$278,508	$282,311	$284,493	$315,695	$253,594	$285,067	$324,110
Contractually required contribution - OPEB	21,418	20,552	20,593	21,424	21,716	21,884	0	0	0	0
Contractually required contribution - total	299,856	287,729	288,297	299,932	304,027	306,377	315,695	253,594	285,067	324,110
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	299,856	287,729	288,297	299,932	304,027	306,377	315,695	253,594	285,067	324,110
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Center's covered-employee payroll	$2,141,831	$2,055,208	$2,059,262	$2,142,369	$2,171,623	$2,188,408	$2,254,964	$1,811,386	$2,036,193	$2,315,071
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll - pension	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll - OPEB	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll - total	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
School Employees Retirement System										
Contractually required contribution - pension	$48,739	$93,819	$96,917	$102,992	$113,250	$133,674	$125,161	$125,748	$141,180	$114,036
Contractually required contribution - OPEB (1)	20,605	3,187	11,026	4,212	1,309	1,350	7,787	0	0	4,224
Contractually required contribution - total	69,344	97,006	107,943	107,204	114,559	135,024	132,948	125,748	141,180	118,260
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	69,344	97,006	107,943	107,204	114,559	135,024	132,948	125,748	141,180	118,260
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Center's covered-employee payroll	$495,315	$692,903	$771,018	$765,740	$818,280	$964,459	$949,628	$898,200	$1,008,429	$844,711
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll - pension	9.84%	13.54%	12.57%	13.45%	13.84%	13.86%	13.18%	14.00%	14.00%	13.50%
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll - OPEB	4.16%	0.46%	1.43%	0.55%	0.16%	0.14%	0.82%	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll - total	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

(1) Excludes surcharge.
See the accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

State Teachers Retirement System

Pension

Changes in benefit terms

For fiscal year 2018, the cost of living adjustment (COLA) was reduced to 0 percent effective July 1, 2017.

Changes in assumptions

For fiscal year 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Inflation assumptions were lowered from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent.
- Investment return assumptions were lowered from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent.
- Total salary increases rates were lowered by decreasing merit component of the individual salary increases, as well as by 0.25 percent due to lower inflation.
- Payroll growth assumptions were lowered to 3.00 percent.
- Updated the health and disability mortality assumption to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016.
- Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

OPEB

Changes in benefit terms

For fiscal year 2018, STRS has the following changes in benefit terms since the previous measurement date:

- The HealthSpan HMO plans were eliminated.
- The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced to 1.9 percent per year of service from 2.1 percent.
- Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for survivors and beneficiaries who were age 65 by 2008 and either receiving a benefit or named as a beneficiary as of January 1, 2008.
- The remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be phased out over a three-year period.

Changes in assumptions

For fiscal year 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB 74.
- The long-term rate of return was reduced to 7.45 percent.
- Valuation-year per capita health costs were updated.
- The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data.
- The assumed future trend rates were modified.
- Decrement rates including mortality, disability, retirement, and withdrawal were modified.
- The assumed percentage of future disabled retirees assumed to elect health coverage was decreased from 84 percent to 65 percent, and the assumed percentage of terminated vested participants assumed to elect health coverage at retirement was decreased from 47 percent to 30 percent.
- The assumed salary scale was modified.

School Employees Retirement System

Pension

Changes in benefit terms

For fiscal year 2018, the following were the most significant changes in benefit that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- The cost-of-living adjustment was changed from a fixed 3.00 percent to a cost-of-living adjustment that is indexed to CPI-W not greater than 2.5 percent with a floor of 0 percenter beginning January 1, 2018. In addition, with the authority granted the Board under HB 49, the Board has enacted a three-year COLA suspension for benefit recipients in calendars 2018, 2019, and 2020.

Changes in assumptions

There were no changes in assumptions since the prior measurement date.

OPEB

Changes in benefit terms

There were no changes in benefit terms since the prior measurement date.

Changes in assumptions

For fiscal year 2018, the following was the most significant change of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The discount rate was increased from 2.98 percent to 3.63.

Pickaway County Educational Service Center
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Change in
Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues				
Intergovernmental	$245,457	$248,217	$237,956	($10,261)
Interest	4,500	6,255	6,255	0
Program Services	3,696,218	4,039,635	3,758,688	(280,947)
Rent	7,000	7,000	50	(6,950)
Miscellaneous	2,600	42,585	42,334	(251)
Total Revenues	3,955,775	4,343,692	4,045,283	(298,409)
Expenditures				
Current				
Instruction				
Regular	128,155	160,231	158,924	1,307
Special	1,222,349	1,223,645	609,426	614,219
Other	0	423	423	0
Support Services				
Pupils	2,127,054	2,263,986	2,135,515	128,471
Instructional Staff	348,380	368,226	343,577	24,649
Board of Education	99,146	100,931	50,961	49,970
Administration	606,486	727,701	370,855	356,846
Fiscal	203,213	230,340	210,852	19,488
Business	27,000	27,000	26,086	914
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	135,142	145,788	96,561	49,227
Pupil Transportation	58,023	58,206	48,724	9,482
Central	5,808	6,202	5,821	381
Total Expenditures	4,960,756	5,312,679	4,057,725	1,254,954
Excess of Revenues Under Expenditures	(1,004,981)	(968,987)	(12,442)	956,545
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Advances In	0	0	242,224	242,224
Transfers Out	0	0	(4,832)	(4,832)
Advances Out	0	0	(235,984)	(235,984)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	0	0	1,408	1,408
Net Change in Fund Balances	(1,004,981)	(968,987)	(11,034)	957,953
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	973,219	973,219	973,219	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	34,795	34,795	34,795	0
Ending Fund Balances, December 31	$3,033	$39,027	$996,980	$957,953

See the accompanying notes to the supplementary information.

Note 1 – Budgetary Process

The Center is not required under State statute to file budgetary information with the Ohio Department of Education. However, the Center's Board does follow the budgetary process for control purposes.

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

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

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

Note 2 – Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While the Center is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balances on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis is based upon the accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The schedule of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance – budget (non-GAAP budgetary basis) and actual – for the general fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget.

The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are that:

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
3. Advances in and advances out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).
4. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as a restriction, commitment, or assignment of fund balance (GAAP basis).
5. Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the Workers Compensation and Termination Benefits Funds. These funds were excluded from the budgetary presentation for the General Fund.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP and budgetary basis statement/schedule for the general fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance	
GAAP Basis	$862
Adjustments:	
Revenue Accruals	(7,290)
Expenditure Accruals	27,788
Advances In	242,224
Advances Out	(235,984)
Encumbrances	(40,148)
Perspective Differences	1,514
Budget Basis	($11,034)

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Millhuff-Stang
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards*

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Education
Pickaway County Educational Service Center
2050 Stoneridge Drive
Circleville, Ohio 43113

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Pickaway County Educational Service Center, Pickaway County, Ohio (the Center) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Center's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 22, 2019, wherein we noted the School District adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions" and restated beginning net position as a result of this implementation.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Center's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Center's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Center's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Center's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. 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 deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

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Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Center's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Center's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Center's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Millhuff-Stang, CPA, Inc.
Portsmouth, Ohio

February 22, 2019

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

PICKAWAY COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER

PICKAWAY COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED
APRIL 18, 2019