



# PORTAGE LAKES CAREER CENTER SUMMIT COUNTY JUNE 30, 2019

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

IIILE	PAGE
ndependent Auditor's Report	1
Prepared by Management:	
Management's Discussion and Analysis	5
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements: Statement of Net Position	15
Statement of Activities	16
Fund Financial Statements: Balance Sheet Governmental Funds	17
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities	18
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds	19
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	20
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual General Fund	21
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual Adult Education Fund	22
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position – Fiduciary Funds	23
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position – Private Purpose Trust Fund	24
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	25

# PORTAGE LAKES CAREER CENTER SUMMIT COUNTY JUNE 30, 2019

# TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>TITL</u>	_E PA	AGE
F	Required Supplementary Information:	
5	Schedule of the Center's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	61
5	Schedule of the Center's Pension Contributions - Pension	62
5	Schedule of the Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	65
5	Schedule of the Center's OPEB Contributions	66
١	Notes to Required Supplementary Information	68
Sc	chedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	71
No	otes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	72
Fir	pendent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over nancial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters equired by Government Auditing Standards	73
Ap	pendent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements oplicable to the Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over ompliance Required by the Uniform Guidance	75
Sche	edule of Findings	77



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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Portage Lakes Career Center Summit County 4401 Shriver Road Uniontown, Ohio 44685

To the Board of Education:

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Portage Lakes Career Center, Summit County, Ohio (the Center), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Center's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Portage Lakes Career Center Summit County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Portage Lakes Career Center, Summit County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General and Adult Education funds thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### Other Matters

### Required Supplementary Information

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

### Supplementary and Other Information

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

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

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

Portage Lakes Career Center Summit County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

# Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 19, 2019, on our consideration of the Center's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Center's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

November 19, 2019

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Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)

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

### Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- Net position increased \$1,105,781 which represents a 15 percent increase over 2018.
- Capital assets decreased \$125,814 during fiscal year 2019.
- During the year, the Vocational School Building Assistance bonds matured, leaving the Career Center with no outstanding debt.

### Using this Annual Report

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

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the whole Career Center, presenting both an aggregate view of the Career Center's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the Career Center's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the Portage Lakes Career Center, the general fund and the adult education fund are by far the most significant funds.

# Reporting the Career Center as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While the basic financial statements contain the large number of funds used by the Career Center to provide programs and activities, the view of the Career Center as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2019?" The *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities* answer this question. These statements include all assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)

These two statements report the Career Center's net position and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the Career Center as a whole, the financial position of the Career Center has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the Career Center's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio which restrict revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs, and other factors.

In the *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities*, governmental activities include the Career Center's programs and services, including instruction, support services, and extracurricular activities.

### Reporting the Career Center's Most Significant Funds

#### Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been safeguarded for specific activities or objectives. The Career Center uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions; however, these fund financial statements focus on the Career Center's most significant funds. The Career Center's major governmental funds are the general fund and the adult education fund.

Governmental Funds Most of the Career 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 an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Career Center's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

# Reporting the Career Center's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The Career Center is the trustee, or fiduciary, for some of its scholarship programs. This activity is presented as a private purpose trust fund. The Career Center also acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds. These activities are reported in two agency funds. The Career Center's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Position and Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. These activities are excluded from the Career Center's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the Career Center to finance its operations.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)

# The Career Center as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the Career Center as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the Career Center's net position for 2019 compared to 2018:

Table 1 Net Position

	Governmental Activities						
	2019	2018	Change				
Assets							
Current and Other Assets	\$ 11,610,323	\$ 11,548,497	61,826				
Net Pension/OPEB Asset	488,920	0	488,920				
Capital Assets	8,782,916	8,908,730	(125,814)				
Total Assets	20,882,159	20,457,227	424,932				
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>							
Pension & OPEB	2,162,348	2,796,976	(634,628)				
Liabilities							
Other Liabilities	736,334	753,748	(17,414)				
Long-Term Liabilities							
Due Within One Year	51,436	130,871	(79,435)				
Due in More Than One Year							
Pension & OPEB	8,855,413	10,810,185	(1,954,772)				
Other Amounts	378,734	355,836	22,898				
Total Liabilities	10,021,917	12,050,640	(2,028,723)				
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Property Taxes	2,943,088	2,929,058	14,030				
Pension & OPEB	1,741,538	1,042,322	699,216				
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	4,684,626	3,971,380	713,246				
Net Position							
Net Investment in Capital Assets	8,782,916	8,875,392	(92,476)				
Restricted	42,475	149,612	(107,137)				
Unrestricted	(487,427)	(1,792,821)	1,305,394				
Total Net Position	\$ 8,337,964	\$ 7,232,183	\$ 1,105,781				

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the Career Center at June 30, 2019 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27. In a prior period, the Career Center adopted GASB Statement 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, which significantly revises accounting for costs and assets/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 Career Center's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB asset/liability (NOA/NOL) 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/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 asset/liability to equal the Career 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 Career Center is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these assets/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 asset/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.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)

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

At year end, capital assets represented 42 percent of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets was \$8,782,916 at June 30, 2019. These capital assets are used to provide services to students and are not available for future spending. Although the Career Center's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the Career Center's net position, \$42,475, or .5 percent, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The balance of government-wide unrestricted net position was a deficit of \$487,427.

There was a significant change in net pension/OPEB liability for the Career Center. These fluctuations are due to changes in the retirement systems unfunded liabilities/assets that are passed through to the Career Center's financial statements All components of pension and OPEB accruals contribute to the fluctuations in deferred outflows/inflows and NPL/NOL/NOA and are described in more detail in their respective notes.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal year 2019 and 2018.

Table 2 Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities						
	2019			2018	Change		
Revenues							
Program Revenues:							
Charges for Services	\$	1,358,673	\$	1,346,987	\$	11,686	
Operating Grants		581,570		535,095		46,475	
Total Program Revenues		1,940,243		1,882,082		58,161	
General Revenues:							
Property Taxes		3,259,674		3,253,588		6,086	
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted		2,552,065		2,596,069		(44,004)	
Other		291,658		78,094		213,564	
Total General Revenues		6,103,397		5,927,751		175,646	
Total Revenues		8,043,640		7,809,833		233,807	
Program Expenses							
Instruction:							
Regular		182,695		129,962		52,733	
Special		245,483		58,694		186,789	
Vocational		3,378,610		1,566,978	1	,811,632	
Adult/Continuing		864,224		439,558		424,666	
Other		14,757		1,188		13,569	
Support Services:							
Pupils		392,523		150,940		241,583	
Instructional Staff		28,590		216,882		(188,292)	
Board of Education		24,329		17,804		6,525	
Administration		732,674		424,189		308,485	
Fiscal		386,317		425,460		(39,143)	
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		483,888		630,794		(146,906)	
Pupil Transportation		71,571		68,537		3,034	
Central		126,711		181,851		(55,140)	
Extracurricular Activities		5,487		7,347		(1,860)	
Total Expenses		6,937,859		4,320,184	2	2,617,675	
Change in Net Position		1,105,781		3,489,649	(2	2,383,868)	
Net Position at Beginning of Year		7,232,183		3,742,534	3	3,489,649	
Net Position at End of Year	\$	8,337,964	\$	7,232,183	1	,105,781	

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)

There was an increase in other revenue during 2019 which was primarily caused by an increase in the interest received on the Career Center's investments. Fluctuations in instructional and support services expenses were caused by changes in the Career Center's pension and OPEB accruals as previously discussed.

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants 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 tax revenue and unrestricted State entitlements.

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Service					Net Cost of Servic			rvice
	2019			2018			2019		2018
Instruction:									
Regular	\$	182,695	\$	129,962		\$	182,695	\$	129,962
Special		245,483		58,694			93,421		(186,163)
Vocational		3,378,610		1,566,978			2,653,374		929,148
Adult/Continuing		864,224		439,558			(57,309)		(432,810)
Other		14,757		1,188			14,757		1,188
Support Services:									
Pupils		392,523		150,940			260,054		35,061
Instructional Staff		28,590		216,882			28,590		216,882
Board of Education		24,329		17,804			24,329		17,804
Administration		732,674		424,189			732,674		420,606
Fiscal		386,317		425,460			386,317		425,460
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		483,888		630,794			483,888		630,794
Pupil Transportation		71,571		68,537			71,571		68,537
Central		126,711		181,851			126,711		181,851
Extracurricular Activities		5,487		7,347			(3,456)		(218)
Total Expenses	\$	6,937,859	\$	4,320,184		\$	4,997,616	\$	2,438,102

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent. Approximately 72 percent of governmental activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues; such revenues are 76 percent of total governmental revenues. The community, as a whole, is by far the primary support for the Career Center students.

The total and net cost of services changes were primarily caused by the changes related to NPL/NOL, as previously discussed.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)

### Governmental Funds

As noted earlier, the Career Center's governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual method of accounting. The focus of the Career Center's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Career Center's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for discretionary use as they represent the portion of the fund balance which has not yet been limited to use for a particular purpose by either an external party, the Career Center itself, or a group or individual that has been delegated authority to assign resources for use for particular purposes by the Career Center's Board.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Career Center. The general fund's net change in fund balance for fiscal year 2019 was an increase of \$209,734.

The adult education fund balance decreased by \$124,245. This decrease was primarily due to an increase in payroll and associated benefit costs.

### General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The Career Center's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the general fund.

During the course of fiscal year 2019, the Career Center amended its general fund budget. The Career Center uses site-based budgeting and budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

*Original Budget Compared to Final Budget* During the year there was no need for any significant amendments to increase either the original estimated revenues or original budgeted appropriations.

*Final Budget Compared to Actual Results* For the general fund, there was no significant variances between the actual budget basis revenue and other financing sources to the final budget.

A review of actual expenditures and other financing uses compared to the appropriations in the final budget yields no significant variances.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)

# Capital Assets and Debt Administration

# **Capital Assets**

Table 4 shows fiscal year 2019 balances compared with 2018.

Table 4
Capital Assets at June 30
Net of Depreciation

	Governmental Activities						
		2019		2018			
Land	\$	195,190	\$	195,190			
Construction in Progress		58,461		9,999			
Land Improvements		358,121		385,988			
Buildings and Building Improvements		6,434,825		6,457,692			
Furniture and Fixtures		1,730,201		1,852,246			
Vehicles		6,118		7,615			
Totals	\$	8,782,916	\$	8,908,730			

See Note 6 for additional information about the capital assets of the Career Center.

### Debt

Table 5 summarizes loans outstanding. See Note 12 for additional details.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt at Year End

	Governmental Activities					
	2019			2018		
Loans Payable:						
Vocational School Building Assistance	\$	0	\$	33,338		

### Current Issues

Portage Lakes Career Center receives approximately half of its total General Fund revenue from the Ohio Department of Education. The Career Center receives additional revenue for being on the state guarantee. In fiscal year 2019, the revenue related to the guarantee was \$565,109. The Career Center also receives a significant amount of revenue in open enrollment from the four districts served. In fiscal year 2019, the open enrollment amount totaled \$565,132.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)

The Career Center, in turn, relies on its local property taxpayers for the four districts served. The only operating levy was passed in 1983, for 4.35 mills, on a continuing basis. The effective rate of that levy, relative to Class #1 and Class #2 real estate, is near the statutory minimum of 2 mills. There are no new proposed levies for the forecast period, and it is the intent of current management to continue to operate the Center in a manner which is responsible and sustainable, resulting in no additional sacrifices being necessary from taxpayers.

The Career Center is currently expanding its partnerships with select post-secondary institutions, and has an agreement in place to develop a safety services hub with the University of Akron. This partnership was initiated through the construction and operation of a regional "burn building," to serve the training needs of the Career Center fire academy students, as well as county-wide safety forces. The partnership was expanded to include an Early College High School concept, which first commenced in the 2017-2018 school year. This program provides high school students with the ability to graduate high school with a 2-year degree from the University of Akron.

During fiscal 2018, the Career Center entered into an agreement which grants Portage Lakes Solar, LLC the right to install, operate and maintain a solar array on Board-owned property, for purposes of power generation. Engaging in this project allows the Career Center to participate in reduced electricity costs, demonstrate environmental sensitivity, and provide opportunities for students to engage in renewable energy education modules. Construction of the solar array was completed in March 2019.

The five-year forecast projects positive carryover balances in the general fund for the next five years. This is contingent on the state guarantee remaining in place, and also assumes the revenue derived from open enrollment continues at current levels.

The Career Center's systems of budgeting and internal controls are well regarded. The Career Center's healthy financial reserves will help the Center continue to serve its mission. The Career Center's focus on sustainability has resulted in the Center maintaining solid finances, while also improving facilities and overall academic achievement.

# Contacting the Career Center's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the Career Center's finances and to show the Career Center's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Christopher Wright, Treasurer/CFO of Portage Lakes Career Center, 4401 Shriver Road, Uniontown, Ohio 44685 or <a href="mailto:cwt.chr.]</a> Wright@plcc.edu.

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 8,201,520
Receivables:	
Accrued Interest	22,620
Accounts	10,979
Property Taxes	3,375,204
Net OPEB Asset	488,920
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	253,651
Depreciable Capital Assets (Net)	8,529,265
Total Assets	20,882,159
Deferred Outflow of Resources	
Pension	2,088,218
OPEB	74,130
Total Deferred Outflow of Resources	2,162,348
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	23,706
Accrued Wages and Benefits	569,611
Contracts Payable	20,282
Intergovernmental Payable	85,739
Accrued Vacation Leave Payable	36,996
Long-Term Liabilities:	ŕ
Due Within One Year	51,436
Due In More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability	8,189,225
Net OPEB Liability	666,188
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	378,734
Total Liabilities	10,021,917
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	2,943,088
Pension	892,660
OPEB	848,878
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	4,684,626
Net Position	a <del>-</del>
Investment in Capital Assets	8,782,916
Restricted For:	
Other Purposes	42,475
Unrestricted	(487,427
Total Net Position	\$ 8,337,964

Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

				Program			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
	Expenses			Charges for Services and Sales	G	Operating rants and ntributions		Governmental Activities		
Governmental Activities Instruction:										
Regular	\$	182,695	\$	0	\$	0	\$	(182,695)		
Special		245,483		0		152,062		(93,421)		
Vocational		3,378,610		620,936		104,300		(2,653,374)		
Adult/Continuing		864,224		728,794		192,739		57,309		
Other		14,757		0		0		(14,757)		
Support Services:										
Pupils		392,523		0		132,469		(260,054)		
Instructional Staff		28,590		0		0		(28,590)		
Board of Education		24,329		0		0		(24,329)		
Administration		732,674		0		0		(732,674)		
Fiscal		386,317		0		0		(386,317)		
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		483,888		0		0		(483,888)		
Pupil Transportation		71,571		0		0		(71,571)		
Central		126,711		0		0		(126,711)		
Extracurricular Activities		5,487		8,943		0		3,456		
Total	\$	6,937,859	\$	1,358,673	\$	581,570		(4,997,616)		
	Propo Ge Gran Inves	eral Revenues erty Taxes Levic meral Purposes ts and Entitleme stment Earnings ellaneous		ot Restricted to	Specifi	c Programs		3,259,674 2,552,065 248,046 43,612		
	Total	! General Reven	ues				6,103,397			
	Chan	ige in Net Positi	on					1,105,781		
	Net F	Position Beginni	ing of	Year				7,232,183		
	Net F	Position End of I	Year				\$	8,337,964		

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2019

	General		Adult Education		Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets								
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	8,125,946	\$	33,099	\$	3,768	\$	8,162,813
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents		38,707		0		0		38,707
Receivables:		22 (20		0		0		22.620
Accrued Interest Accounts		22,620 10,979		0		0		22,620 10,979
Property Taxes		3,375,204		0		0		3,375,204
Flopelty Taxes		3,373,204				<u> </u>		3,373,204
Total Assets	\$	11,573,456	\$	33,099	\$	3,768	\$	11,610,323
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Liabilities	Balan	ces						
	\$	21.769	ø	1.020	¢.	0	\$	22.706
Accounts Payable Accrued Wages and Benefits	Þ	21,768 531,800	\$	1,938 37,811	\$	0	Þ	23,706 569,611
Contracts Payable		20,282		0		0		20,282
Intergovernmental Payable		80,834		4,905		0		85,739
intergovernmentar i ayaote		00,031		1,505				05,757
Total Liabilities		654,684		44,654		0		699,338
Deferred Inflows of Resources								
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year		2,943,088		0		0		2,943,088
Unavailable Revenue		102,038		0		0		102,038
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		3,045,126		0		0		3,045,126
Fund Balances								
Restricted		38,707		0		3,768		42,475
Committed		11,000		0		0		11,000
Assigned		607,777		0		0		607,777
Unassigned		7,216,162		(11,555)		0		7,204,607
Total Fund Balances		7,873,646		(11,555)		3,768		7,865,859
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances	\$	11,573,456	\$	33,099	\$	3,768	\$	11,610,323

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities June 30, 2019

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 7,865,859
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.		8,782,916
resources and therefore are not reported in the runds.		8,782,910
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-		
period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		
Property Taxes	91,059	
Miscellaneous	10,979	102,038
The net pension liability and the net OPEB asset/liability are not due and		
payable in the current period; therefore, the asset/liability and related		
deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds:		
Net OPEB Asset	488,920	
Deferred Outflows - Pension	2,088,218	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	74,130	
Net Pension Liability	(8,189,225)	
Net OPEB Liability	(666,188)	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(892,660)	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(848,878)	(7,945,683)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore		
are not reported in the funds.	,	
Accrued Vacation Leave Payable	(36,996)	
Compensated Absences	(430,170)	(467,166)
	(130,170)	 (107,100)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 8,337,964
•		

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

		Adult	Go	Other vernmental	Go	Total vernmental
	General	Education		Funds		Funds
Revenues	 	 				
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$ 3,273,219	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	3,273,219
Intergovernmental	2,704,127	192,739		236,769		3,133,635
Investment Income	248,046	0		0		248,046
Tuition and Fees	608,439	713,144		0		1,321,583
Extracurricular Activities	8,943	0		0		8,943
Charges for Services	20,647	7,500		0		28,147
Miscellaneous	 25,673	 6,960		0		32,633
Total Revenues	 6,889,094	 920,343		236,769		8,046,206
Expenditures Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular	250,621	0		0		250,621
Special	324,140	0		0		324,140
Vocational	3,466,555	50,437		113,203		3,630,195
Adult/Continuing	11,428	994,151		0		1,005,579
Other	14,757	0		0		14,757
Support Services:	204.050	0		122.464		427.422
Pupils Instructional Staff	294,958	0		132,464 0		427,422
Board of Education	28,590	0		0		28,590
Administration	26,367 1,016,346	0		0		26,367 1,016,346
Fiscal	409,472	0		0		409,472
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	417,400	0		0		417,400
Pupil Transportation	71,571	0		0		71,571
Central	134,318	0		0		134,318
Extracurricular Activities	9,161	0		0		9,161
Capital Outlay	170,343	0		0		170,343
Debt Service:	170,515	v		· ·		170,515
Principal Retirement	 0	 0		33,338		33,338
Total Expenditures	 6,646,027	 1,044,588		279,005		7,969,620
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	 243,067	 (124,245)		(42,236)		76,586
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfers In	0	0		33,333		33,333
Transfers Out	 (33,333)	 0		0		(33,333)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	 (33,333)	 0		33,333		0_
Net Change in Fund Balance	209,734	(124,245)		(8,903)		76,586
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	 7,663,912	 112,690		12,671		7,789,273
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 7,873,646	\$ (11,555)	\$	3,768	\$	7,865,859

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds			\$	76,586
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:				
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.  Capital Asset Additions	\$	284,432		
Current Year Depreciation	Ψ	(409,567)		(125,135)
Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal.				(679)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.				
Property Taxes Miscellaneous		(13,545) 10,979		(2,566)
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.				33,338
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position doesn't include these amounts as they are reported as deferred outflows.				
Pension		581,873		
OPEB		6,148		588,021
Except for amount reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension and Olasset/liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.	PEB	(5(2,(40)		
Pension OPEB		(563,649) 1,085,476		521,827
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.				
Accrued Vacation Leave Payable Compensated Absences		(8,810) 23,199		14,389
		20,177	•	
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities			\$	1,105,781

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance -Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual General Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts							
	Original		Final		Actual		Variance with Final Budget	
Revenues and Other Financing Sources	\$	6,810,430	\$	6,804,046	\$	6,723,780	\$	(80,266)
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses		7,150,000		6,750,000		6,723,594		26,406
Net Change in Fund Balance		(339,570)		54,046		186		(53,860)
Fund Balance Beginning of Year		8,000,149		8,000,149		8,000,149		0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	-	28,564		28,564		28,564		0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	7,689,143	\$	8,082,759	\$	8,028,899	\$	(53,860)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
Adult Education Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts						
		Original		Final		Actual	riance with nal Budget
Revenues and Other Financing Sources	\$	950,000	\$	950,000	\$	920,343	\$ (29,657)
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses		950,000		1,060,000		1,050,100	 9,900
Net Change in Fund Balance		0		(110,000)		(129,757)	(19,757)
Fund Balance Beginning of Year		140,370		140,370		140,370	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		20,543		20,543		20,543	 0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	160,913	\$	50,913	\$	31,156	\$ (19,757)

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2019

	Private Purpose Trust			Agency		
Assets						
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	29,473	\$	37,873		
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts		26,633		0		
Total Assets		56,106	\$	37,873		
Liabilities						
Due to Students		0		37,873		
Total Liabilities		0	\$	37,873		
Net Position						
Held in Trust for Scholarships	\$	56,106				

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Private Purpose Trust Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Priva 	Private Purpose Trust			
Additions Gifts and Contributions Investment Earnings	\$	29,437 621			
Total Additions		30,058			
<b>Deductions</b> Payments in Accordance with Trust Agreements		31,918			
Change in Net Position		(1,860)			
Net Position Beginning of Year		57,966			
Net Position End of Year	\$	56,106			

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

### Note 1 - Description of the Career Center and Reporting Entity

The Portage Lakes Joint Vocational School also known as the Portage Lakes Career Center (the "Career Center") is a vocational high school.

Joint Vocational Career Centers were created by the legislature as one means by which a School District can meet its obligation under law to make a vocational education program available to all of its students. The Career Center has four member school districts. They are: Green Local, Manchester Local, Springfield Local, and Coventry Local Schools.

The Portage Lakes Career Center's Board of Education consists of nine board members. Each local school district is represented by two board members elected from the membership of their local board. Green Local Schools is represented by three board members. Each year, the member school districts elect or assign board members to represent their board on the Career Center's Board of Education.

### Reporting Entity

The Portage Lakes Career Center is a Career Center governed by an appointed Board of Education. The reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements of the Career Center are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the Career Center.

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

The Career Center participates in one jointly governed organization and three public entity risk pools. These organizations are the Northeast Ohio Network for Educational Technology, the Stark County Schools Council of Governments, the Ohio School Comp Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program and the Ohio School Plan. These organizations are presented in Notes 8 and 13 to the basic financial statements.

### **Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

### A. Basis of Presentation

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

#### Fund Financial Statements

During the year, the Career Center segregates transactions related to certain Career 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 Career Center at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

### B. Fund Accounting

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

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

**General Fund** The general fund accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available to the Career Center for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

**Adult Education Fund** This fund accounts for transactions made in connection with adult education programs.

The other governmental funds of the Career Center account for grants and other resources to which the Career Center is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources.

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

### C. Measurement Focus

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

Private purpose trust funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. Agency funds do not report a measurement focus as they do not report operations.

### D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the basic financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

**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 Career Center, available means expected to be received within thirty days of the fiscal year-end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the Career Center receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 5). 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 Career Center must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Career Center on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at fiscal year-end: property taxes available as an advance, interest, tuition, grants and student fees.

**Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources** In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the Career Center, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 10 and 11.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the Career Center, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2019, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the Career Center, unavailable revenue may include delinquent property taxes, grants and entitlements and miscellaneous revenues. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 10 and 11).

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

### E. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, all cash received by the Career Center is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through Career Center records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and investments" on the financial statement. The Career Center has segregated a portion of cash balances, reported as "cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts" which is used for the scholarships.

During the year 2019, the Career Center invested in STAR Ohio, money markets, U.S. government agency notes, negotiable certificates of deposit and commercial paper. STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants. The Career Center measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For the fiscal year 2019, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, identified the funds to receive an allocation of interest. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$248,046 which includes \$6,318 assigned from other Career Center funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with a maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the Career Center are presented on the financial statements as "equity in pooled cash and investments." Investments with an original maturity of more than three months that are not made from the pool are reported as "investments."

### F. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, laws of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Restricted assets in the general fund include amounts required by State statue to be set-aside for budget stabilization. See Note 17 for additional information regarding set-asides.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

### G. Capital Assets

All capital assets of the Career Center are classified as general capital assets. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost or fair market value) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The Career Center maintains a capitalization threshold of \$2,500. The Career 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 expensed.

All reported capital assets except land and construction in progress 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	15 - 30 Years
Buildings	30 - 60 Years
Furniture and Equipment	5 - 20 Years
Vehicles	8 - 15 Years

# H. Compensated Absences

The Career Center reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*. Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

On the governmental fund statements, compensated absences are recognized as a liability and expenditure to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "matured compensated absences payable" in the funds from which the employee will be paid. There were no matured compensated absences payable as of June 30, 2019.

### I. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB asset/liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension/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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

### J. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

### K. 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, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Career Center or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. At June 30, 2019, there was no net position restricted by enabling legislation.

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

### L. Fund Balance

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, the Career Center classifies its fund balance based on the purpose for which the resources were received and the level of constraint placed on the resources. The classifications are as follows:

Non-spendable – The non-spendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable, as well as property acquired for resale, unless the use of the proceeds from the collection of those receivables or from the sale of those properties is restricted, committed or assigned.

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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

Assigned – Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the Career 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 Career Center Board of Education. The Board of Education has by resolution authorized the Treasurer to assign fund balance. The Board of Education may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

*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 Career 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.

### M. Interfund Activity

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

### N. Estimates

The preparation of the basic financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

#### O. Budgetary Data

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

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the Career Center Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the certificate when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the final amended certificate issued during fiscal year 2019.

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

#### P. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2019.

#### O. Implementation of New Accounting Principles

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the Career Center has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations and GASB Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements.

GASB Statement No. 83 establishes criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources for asset retirement obligations. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 83 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Career Center.

GASB Statement No. 88 establishes additional financial statement note disclosure requirements related to debt obligations of governments, including direct borrowings and direct placements. These changes were incorporated in the Career Center's fiscal year 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

#### Note 3 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

- 1. Revenues and other sources are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2. Expenditures and other uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as a restricted, committed or assigned fund balance (GAAP).
- 4. Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP), but have separate legally adopted budgets.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statement to the budgetary basis statement for the general and adult education funds.

#### **Net Change in Fund Balance**

	 General	Adult Education		
GAAP Basis	\$ 209,734	\$	(124,245)	
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	(135,524)		0	
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	(22,654)		(3,571)	
Funds Budgeted Elsewhere **	8,602		0	
Adjustment for Encumbrances	 (59,972)		(1,941)	
Budget Basis	\$ 186	\$	(129,757)	

<sup>\*\*</sup>As part of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes public school support funds, customer service fund, underground storage tank fund and the rotary fund.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

#### **Note 4 - Deposits and Investments**

State statutes classify monies held by the Career 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 Career Center treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the Board of Education has identified as not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

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

Interim monies may be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Commercial Paper, and Certificates of Deposit. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days and two hundred seventy days, respectively, from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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 Career Center, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

**Deposits** At fiscal year-end, the carrying amount of the Career Center's deposits were \$773,635, excluding \$500 in petty cash. Of the bank balance of \$791,158:

- 1. \$250,000 of the bank balance was covered by depository insurance; and
- 2. \$352,497 was collateralized by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System.
- 3. \$188,661 was uninsured and uncollateralized. Although securities serving as collateral were held by the pledging institution in the pledging institution's name, and all State statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the Career Center to a successful claim by the FDIC.

Custodial Credit Risk Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Career Center will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party.

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

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 required 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. For 2019, the Career Center's financial institution was approved for a reduced collateral rate of
50 percent through the OPCS.

**Segregated Cash** - The scholarship accounts in the special trust fund are maintained separately from the Career Center's deposits. The carrying amount of the deposits is reported as "Cash in Segregated Accounts."

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

#### **Investments**

As of June 30, 2019, the Career Center had the following investments:

	Maturity		% of
< 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	> 3 Years	Investments
\$ 212,769	\$ 0	\$ 0	2.83%
66,839	0	0	0.89%
1,535,808	0	0	20.42%
246,848	2,477,599	999,318	49.51%
0	400,803	0	5.33%
0	1,581,380	0	21.02%
\$ 2,062,264	\$ 4,459,782	\$ 999,318	100.00%
	\$ 212,769 66,839 1,535,808 246,848 0	< 1 Year     1 - 3 Years       \$ 212,769     \$ 0       66,839     0       1,535,808     0       246,848     2,477,599       0     400,803       0     1,581,380	< 1 Year     1 - 3 Years     > 3 Years       \$ 212,769     \$ 0     \$ 0       66,839     0     0       1,535,808     0     0       246,848     2,477,599     999,318       0     400,803     0       0     1,581,380     0

The Career Center categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above table identifies the Career Center's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019. The Career Center's investments measured at fair value are valued using methodologies that incorporate market inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and reference data including market research publications. Market indicators and industry and economic events are also monitored which could require the need to acquire further market data (Level 2 inputs).

**Interest Rate Risk:** The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of the settlement date. The Career Center's policy is to follow State statute which is to invest funds with the highest interest rate bid.

**Credit Risk:** The Career Center's investments during fiscal year 2019 included STAR Ohio, Commercial Paper, U.S. Government Agency Notes, negotiable certificates of deposit and a money market fund. STAR Ohio is an investment pool operated by the Ohio State Treasurer. It is unclassified since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. Ohio law requires STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The weighted average of maturity of the portfolio held by STAR Ohio as of June 30, 2019, is 53 days.

**Concentration of Credit Risk:** The Ohio Revised Code authorizes the Treasurer to invest a maximum of 40 percent of interim funds in either or a combined total of commercial paper and bankers acceptances. This is the only limit placed on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The previous table includes the percentage of total of each investment type held by the Career Center at June 30, 2019.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

#### **Note 5 - Property Taxes**

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the Career Center. Real property tax revenue received in calendar year 2019 represents collections of calendar year 2018 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2019 were levied after April 1, 2018, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2018, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax revenue received in calendar year 2019 represents collections of calendar year 2018 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2019 became a lien December 31, 2017, were levied after April 1, 2018 and are collected in 2019 with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The Career Center receives property taxes from Summit County. The Fiscal Officer periodically advances to the Career Center its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property and delinquent tangible personal property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2019, and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reported as revenue at fiscal year-end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows of resources.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

The assessed values upon which the fiscal year 2019 taxes were collected are:

	2018 Second		2019 First	
	Half Collections		Half Collections	
	Valuation	<u>%</u>	Valuation	<u>%</u>
Real Estate	\$ 1,604,650,800	95.86%	\$ 1,615,560,260	95.58%
Public Utility Personal Property	69,382,180	4.14%	74,770,950	4.42%
Total Assessed Valuation	\$ 1,674,032,980	100.00%	\$ 1,690,331,210	100.00%
Full Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$ 4.35		\$ 4.35	

# **Note 6 - Capital Assets**

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

Governmental Activities           Capital Assets, not being depreciated:         \$ 195,190         \$ 0         \$ 195,190         \$ 100         \$ 113,00         \$ 100         \$ 101,200         \$ 195,190         \$ 100         \$ 195,190         \$ 195,190         \$ 195,190         \$ 195,190         \$ 195,190         \$ 100         \$ 12,673,845         \$ 100         \$ 12,673,845         \$ 12,673,845         \$ 12,673,845         \$ 12,673,845         \$ 12,673,845         \$ 12,673,845         \$ 100         \$ 12,673,845 <th></th> <th>Balance 6/30/18</th> <th>Additions</th> <th>Reductions</th> <th>Balance 6/30/19</th>		Balance 6/30/18	Additions	Reductions	Balance 6/30/19
Land Construction in Progress         \$ 195,190 9,999         \$ 0 162,219         \$ 195,190 (113,757)         \$ 58,461           Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated         205,189         162,219         (113,757)         253,651           Capital Assets, being depreciated: Land Improvements         612,830         0         0         612,830           Buildings         12,489,476         184,369         0         12,673,845           Furniture and Equipment         3,714,681         51,601         (6,793)         3,759,489           Vehicles         61,173         0         0         61,173           Total Capital Assets, being depreciated         16,878,160         235,970         (6,793)         17,107,337           Less Accumulated Depreciation:         226,842         (27,867)         0         (254,709)           Buildings         (6,031,784)         (207,236)         0         (6,239,020)           Furniture and Equipment         (1,862,435)         (172,967)         6,114         (2,029,288)           Vehicles         (53,558)         (1,497)         0         (55,055)           Total Accumulated Depreciation         (8,174,619)         (409,567)         6,114         (8,578,072)           Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net	<b>Governmental Activities</b>				
Construction in Progress         9,999         162,219         (113,757)         58,461           Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated         205,189         162,219         (113,757)         253,651           Capital Assets, being depreciated:             Land Improvements         612,830         0         0         612,830           Buildings         12,489,476         184,369         0         12,673,845           Furniture and Equipment         3,714,681         51,601         (6,793)         3,759,489           Vehicles         61,173         0         0         61,173           Total Capital Assets, being depreciated         16,878,160         235,970         (6,793)         17,107,337           Less Accumulated Depreciation:         1         1         1         1         0         0         (254,709)           Buildings         (6,031,784)         (207,236)         0         (6,239,020)         0         (6,239,020)         0         (6,239,020)         0         (6,239,020)         0         (55,055)         0         (55,055)         0         (55,055)         0         (55,055)         0         (55,055)         0         (55,055)         0         (57,050)         0         (55,055)         0         0 <td></td> <td>\$ 195 190</td> <td>\$ 0</td> <td>\$ 0</td> <td>\$ 195 190</td>		\$ 195 190	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 195 190
Capital Assets, being depreciated:         612,830         0         0         612,830           Buildings         12,489,476         184,369         0         12,673,845           Furniture and Equipment         3,714,681         51,601         (6,793)         3,759,489           Vehicles         61,173         0         0         61,173           Total Capital Assets, being depreciated         16,878,160         235,970         (6,793)         17,107,337           Less Accumulated Depreciation:         Land Improvements         (226,842)         (27,867)         0         (254,709)           Buildings         (6,031,784)         (207,236)         0         (6,239,020)           Furniture and Equipment         (1,862,435)         (172,967)         6,114         (2,029,288)           Vehicles         (53,558)         (1,497)         0         (55,055)           Total Accumulated Depreciation         (8,174,619)         (409,567)         6,114         (8,578,072)           Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net         8,703,541         (173,597)         (679)         8,529,265           Governmental Activities			*	4	
Land Improvements       612,830       0       0       612,830         Buildings       12,489,476       184,369       0       12,673,845         Furniture and Equipment       3,714,681       51,601       (6,793)       3,759,489         Vehicles       61,173       0       0       61,173         Total Capital Assets, being depreciated       16,878,160       235,970       (6,793)       17,107,337         Less Accumulated Depreciation:       (226,842)       (27,867)       0       (254,709)         Buildings       (6,031,784)       (207,236)       0       (6,239,020)         Furniture and Equipment       (1,862,435)       (172,967)       6,114       (2,029,288)         Vehicles       (53,558)       (1,497)       0       (55,055)         Total Accumulated Depreciation       (8,174,619)       (409,567)       6,114       (8,578,072)         Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net       8,703,541       (173,597)       (679)       8,529,265	Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated	205,189	162,219	(113,757)	253,651
Land Improvements       612,830       0       0       612,830         Buildings       12,489,476       184,369       0       12,673,845         Furniture and Equipment       3,714,681       51,601       (6,793)       3,759,489         Vehicles       61,173       0       0       61,173         Total Capital Assets, being depreciated       16,878,160       235,970       (6,793)       17,107,337         Less Accumulated Depreciation:       (226,842)       (27,867)       0       (254,709)         Buildings       (6,031,784)       (207,236)       0       (6,239,020)         Furniture and Equipment       (1,862,435)       (172,967)       6,114       (2,029,288)         Vehicles       (53,558)       (1,497)       0       (55,055)         Total Accumulated Depreciation       (8,174,619)       (409,567)       6,114       (8,578,072)         Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net       8,703,541       (173,597)       (679)       8,529,265	Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Furniture and Equipment 3,714,681 51,601 (6,793) 3,759,489 (61,173 0 0 0 61,173  Total Capital Assets, being depreciated 16,878,160 235,970 (6,793) 17,107,337  Less Accumulated Depreciation: Land Improvements (226,842) (27,867) 0 (254,709) Buildings (6,031,784) (207,236) 0 (6,239,020) Furniture and Equipment (1,862,435) (172,967) 6,114 (2,029,288) Vehicles (53,558) (1,497) 0 (55,055)  Total Accumulated Depreciation (8,174,619) (409,567) 6,114 (8,578,072)  Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net 8,703,541 (173,597) (679) 8,529,265		612,830	0	0	612,830
Vehicles         61,173         0         0         61,173           Total Capital Assets, being depreciated         16,878,160         235,970         (6,793)         17,107,337           Less Accumulated Depreciation:         Land Improvements         (226,842)         (27,867)         0         (254,709)           Buildings         (6,031,784)         (207,236)         0         (6,239,020)           Furniture and Equipment         (1,862,435)         (172,967)         6,114         (2,029,288)           Vehicles         (53,558)         (1,497)         0         (55,055)           Total Accumulated Depreciation         (8,174,619)         (409,567)         6,114         (8,578,072)           Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net         8,703,541         (173,597)         (679)         8,529,265	Buildings		184,369	-	
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated         16,878,160         235,970         (6,793)         17,107,337           Less Accumulated Depreciation:         Land Improvements         (226,842)         (27,867)         0         (254,709)           Buildings         (6,031,784)         (207,236)         0         (6,239,020)           Furniture and Equipment         (1,862,435)         (172,967)         6,114         (2,029,288)           Vehicles         (53,558)         (1,497)         0         (55,055)           Total Accumulated Depreciation         (8,174,619)         (409,567)         6,114         (8,578,072)           Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net         8,703,541         (173,597)         (679)         8,529,265           Governmental Activities				(6,793)	
Less Accumulated Depreciation:         Land Improvements       (226,842)       (27,867)       0       (254,709)         Buildings       (6,031,784)       (207,236)       0       (6,239,020)         Furniture and Equipment       (1,862,435)       (172,967)       6,114       (2,029,288)         Vehicles       (53,558)       (1,497)       0       (55,055)         Total Accumulated Depreciation       (8,174,619)       (409,567)       6,114       (8,578,072)         Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net       8,703,541       (173,597)       (679)       8,529,265         Governmental Activities	Vehicles	61,173	0	0	61,173
Land Improvements       (226,842)       (27,867)       0       (254,709)         Buildings       (6,031,784)       (207,236)       0       (6,239,020)         Furniture and Equipment       (1,862,435)       (172,967)       6,114       (2,029,288)         Vehicles       (53,558)       (1,497)       0       (55,055)         Total Accumulated Depreciation       (8,174,619)       (409,567)       6,114       (8,578,072)         Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net       8,703,541       (173,597)       (679)       8,529,265	Total Capital Assets, being depreciated	16,878,160	235,970	(6,793)	17,107,337
Buildings       (6,031,784)       (207,236)       0       (6,239,020)         Furniture and Equipment       (1,862,435)       (172,967)       6,114       (2,029,288)         Vehicles       (53,558)       (1,497)       0       (55,055)         Total Accumulated Depreciation       (8,174,619)       (409,567)       6,114       (8,578,072)         Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net       8,703,541       (173,597)       (679)       8,529,265         Governmental Activities	Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Furniture and Equipment (1,862,435) (172,967) 6,114 (2,029,288) Vehicles (53,558) (1,497) 0 (55,055)  Total Accumulated Depreciation (8,174,619) (409,567) 6,114 (8,578,072)  Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net 8,703,541 (173,597) (679) 8,529,265  Governmental Activities	Land Improvements	(226,842)	(27,867)	0	(254,709)
Vehicles         (53,558)         (1,497)         0         (55,055)           Total Accumulated Depreciation         (8,174,619)         (409,567)         6,114         (8,578,072)           Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net         8,703,541         (173,597)         (679)         8,529,265           Governmental Activities	Buildings	(6,031,784)	(207,236)	0	(6,239,020)
Total Accumulated Depreciation (8,174,619) (409,567) 6,114 (8,578,072)  Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net 8,703,541 (173,597) (679) 8,529,265  Governmental Activities	Furniture and Equipment	(1,862,435)	(172,967)	6,114	(2,029,288)
Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net 8,703,541 (173,597) (679) 8,529,265  Governmental Activities	Vehicles	(53,558)	(1,497)	0	(55,055)
Governmental Activities	Total Accumulated Depreciation	(8,174,619)	(409,567)	6,114	(8,578,072)
	Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net	8,703,541	(173,597)	(679)	8,529,265
		\$8,908,730	\$ (11,378)	\$ (114,436)	\$ 8,782,916

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Vocational	\$ 343,752
Support Services:	
Administration	1,226
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	 64,589
Total Depreciation	\$ 409,567

#### Note 7 - Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of accrued interest, accounts and property taxes. Taxes receivable is considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes.

# **Note 8 - Risk Management**

#### A. Property and Liability

The Career 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 Career Center maintains comprehensive insurance coverage with private carriers for real property, building contents and vehicles. Vehicle policies include liability coverage for bodily injury and property damage. Real property and contents are 90 percent coinsured. Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three years, nor has there been any significant reduction in insurance coverage from the prior year.

#### B. Workers' Compensation

The Career Center participates in the Ohio School Comp Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. This represents a merger of individual pooling programs for the Ohio School Boards Association (OSBA) and the Ohio Association of School Business Officials (OASBO). Each year, the participating governments pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the Career Center by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating governments is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all governments 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 insures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to governments that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Comp Management, Inc. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

#### C. Ohio School Plan

The Career Center participates in the Ohio School Plan (the "Plan"), an insurance purchasing pool established under Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Plan is an unincorporated nonprofit association of its members which enables the participants to provide for a formalized joint insurance purchasing program for maintaining adequate insurance protection and provides risk management programs and other administrative services. The Plan's business and affairs are conducted by a fifteen member board consisting of superintendents, treasurers, the president of Harcum-Schuett Insurance Agency, Inc., and a member of Hylant Group, Inc. Hylant Group, Inc. is the Plan's administrator and is responsible for processing claims. Harcum-Schuett Insurance Agency serves as the sales and marketing representative which establishes agreements between the Plan and its members. Financial information can be obtained from Harcum-Schuett Insurance Agency, 246 East Sycamore Street, Columbus, Ohio 43206.

#### D. Employee Medical Benefits

The Career Center is a member of the Stark County Schools Council of Government (the Council), through which a cooperative Health Benefit Program was created for the benefit of its members. The Health Benefit Program (the "Program") is an employee health benefit plan which covers the participating members' employees. The Council acts as a fiscal agent for the cash funds paid into the program by the participating governments. These funds are pooled together for the purpose of paying health benefit claims for employees and their covered dependents, administrative expenses of the program, and premiums for stop-loss insurance coverage. The Career Center accounts for the premiums paid as expenditures in the general or applicable fund.

# **Note 9 – Compensated Absences**

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty-five days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Teachers do not earn vacation time. Administrators employed to work 260 days per year can earn twenty days of vacation annually. Accumulated unpaid vacation is limited to the amount earned during one year. Employees are paid one hundred percent of their accumulated unpaid vacation when they terminate their employment for any reason.

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated to a maximum of 325 days. Employees shall receive severance pay equal to 25 percent of 260 days plus 10 percent of accumulated sick leave between 261 and the maximum sick leave.

#### **Note 10 - 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

The net pension liability represents the Career 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 (COLA) adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting these estimates annually.

Ohio Revised Code limits the Career Center's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The Career Center cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions are financed; however, the Career 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 both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

#### Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description – Career Center non-teaching employees participate in SERS, a statewide, cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by SERS. SERS provides retirement, disability and survivor 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 <a href="www.ohsers.org">www.ohsers.org</a> under Employers/Audit Resources.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to Retire on or before	Eligible to Retire after
	August 1, 2017*	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	Age 60 with 5 years of service credit; or	Age 62 with 10 years of service credit; or
Benefits	Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age 60 with 25 years of service credit

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 30 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.

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the Career 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, 2019, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.5 percent. SERS allocated 0.5 percent of employer contributions to the Health Care Fund for fiscal year 2019.

The Career Center's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$113,518 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$5,223 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

#### Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – Career Center licensed teachers and other faculty members participate in STRS, 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 <a href="www.strsoh.org">www.strsoh.org</a>.

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. For the DB Plan, from August 1, 2015–July 1, 2017, any member could retire with reduced benefits who had (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 26 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Effective August 1, 2017–July 1, 2019, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 27 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Eligibility changes will continue to be phased in through August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit regardless of age.

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. Effective July 1, 2017, employer contributions of 9.53 percent are placed in the investment accounts and the remaining 4.47 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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. In the Combined Plan, member contributions are allocated among investment choices by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund a defined benefit payment. A member's defined benefit is determined by multiplying one percent of the member's final average salary by the member's years of service credit. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The DC portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age 50 and termination of employment.

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, 2019, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The Career Center was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2019 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The Career Center's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$468,355 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$64,448 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an independent actuarial valuation as of that date. The Career Center's employer allocation percentage of the net pension liability was based on the employer's share of employer contributions in the pension plan relative to the total employer contributions of all participating employers. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:					
Current Measurement Date		0.02617610%	(	0.03042635%	
Prior Measurement Date		0.02786660%	(	0.03056566%	
Change in Proportionate Share	_	0.00169050%	-(	0.00013931%	
Proportionate Share of the Net					
Pension Liability	\$	1,499,154	\$	6,690,071	\$ 8,189,225
Pension Expense	\$	41,462	\$	522,187	\$ 563,649

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources represent the effect of changes in the net pension liability due to the difference between projected and actual investment earnings, differences between expected and actual actuarial experience, changes in assumptions and changes in the Career Center's proportion of the collective net pension liability. The deferred outflows and deferred inflows are to be included in pension expense over current and future periods. The difference between projected and actual investment earnings is recognized in pension expense using a straight line method over a five year period beginning in the current year. Deferred outflows and deferred inflows resulting from changes in sources other than differences between projected and actual investment earnings are amortized over the average expected remaining service lives of all members (both active and inactive) using the straight line method. Employer contributions to the pension plan subsequent to the measurement date are also required to be reported as a deferred outflow of resources.

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

	SERS	STRS		Total	
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>					
Differences between Expected and					
Actual Experience	\$ 82,220	\$ 154,430	\$	236,650	
Changes of Assumptions	33,853	1,185,607		1,219,460	
Changes in Proportion and Differences between					
Career Center Contributions and Proportionate					
Share of Contributions	920	49,315		50,235	
Career Center Contributions Subsequent to the					
Measurement Date	 113,518	 468,355		581,873	
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	\$ 230,511	\$ 1,857,707	\$	2,088,218	
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>					
Differences between Expected and					
Actual Experience	\$ 0	\$ 43,691	\$	43,691	
Net Difference between Projected and					
Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	41,536	405,680		447,216	
Changes in Proportion and Differences between					
Career Center Contributions and Proportionate					
Share of Contributions	88,386	313,367		401,753	
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	\$ 129,922	\$ 762,738	\$	892,660	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

\$581,873 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from Career Center contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	 					
2020	\$ 51,364	\$	462,206	\$	513,570	
2021	(2,355)		229,442		227,087	
2022	(49,199)		28,719		(20,480)	
2023	 (12,739)		(93,753)		(106,492)	
Total	\$ (12,929)	\$	626,614	\$	613,685	

#### **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 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 pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2018, 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 investment expense, including inflation

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA 2.50 percent, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future retirees

will be delayed for three years following commencement

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

For post-retirement mortality, the table used in evaluating allowances to be paid is the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and Scale BB, with 120 percent of male rates and 110 percent of female rates used. The RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The asset allocation, as used in the June 30, 2015 five-year experience study, is summarized as follows:

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

Discount Rate Total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 26-year amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.50 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Career 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 Career Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the Career Center's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.50 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate.

				Current		
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
Career Center's Proportionate Share						
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	2,111,671	\$	1,499,154	\$	985,599

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

#### Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

The total pension liability in the July 1, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

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
Projected Payroll Growth	3.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	0.00 percent

Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 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; pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2018 valuation were adopted by the board from the results of an actuarial experience study for July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2016.

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:

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

<sup>\*</sup>Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Ten 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that employer and member contributions will be made at statutory contribution rates of 14 percent each. 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, 2018. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2018.

Sensitivity of the Career Center's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the Career Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability as of June 30, 2018, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the Career 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 assumption:

			Current				
	1%	Decrease	Dis	count Rate	1% Increase		
Career Center's Proportionate Share							
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	9,769,968	\$	6,690,071	\$	4,083,356	

#### Note 11 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

#### Net OPEB Asset/Liability

The net OPEB asset/liability reported on the statement of net position represents an asset or 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 asset/liability represents the Career 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 asset/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 Career Center's obligation for this asset/liability to annually required payments. The Career Center cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which OPEB are financed; however, the Career Center does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation, including OPEB.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

GASB 75 assumes the asset/liability is solely that 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 asset/liability. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB asset/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 asset/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 both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

# Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Health Care Plan Description - The Career 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 <a href="https://www.ohsers.org">www.ohsers.org</a> 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 2019, 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 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.0 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the Career Center's surcharge obligation was \$1,944.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 Career Center's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$6,148 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount, \$2,137 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

#### Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

The net OPEB asset/liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total OPEB asset/liability used to calculate the net OPEB asset/liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Career Center's proportion of the net OPEB asset/liability was based on the Career 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 Asset/Liability:		<u> </u>	 _	 _
Current Measurement Date	(	0.02401310%	0.03042635%	
Prior Measurement Date		0.02577450%	 0.03056566%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-(	0.00176140%	-0.00013931%	
Proportionate Share of the Net				
OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	666,188	\$ (488,920)	\$ 177,268
OPEB Expense	\$	(23,709)	\$ (1,061,767)	\$ (1,085,476)

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	SERS STRS				Total
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	 				
Differences between Expected and					
Actual Experience	\$ 10,875	\$	57,107	\$	67,982
Career Center Contributions Subsequent to the					
Measurement Date	 6,148		0		6,148
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	\$ 17,023	\$	57,107	\$	74,130
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Differences between Expected and					
Actual Experience	\$ 0	\$	28,486	\$	28,486
Net Difference between Projected and					
Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	1,000		55,856		56,856
Changes of Assumptions	59,853		666,193		726,046
Changes in Proportion and Differences between					
Career Center Contributions and Proportionate					
Share of Contributions	30,103		7,387		37,490
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 90,956	\$	757,922	\$	848,878

\$6,148 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from Career Center contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB asset/liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS		STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:				
2020	\$	(34,039)	\$ (125,463)	\$ (159,502)
2021		(27,258)	(125,463)	(152,721)
2022		(5,782)	(125,464)	(131,246)
2023		(5,354)	(112,778)	(118,132)
2024		(5,424)	(108,323)	(113,747)
Thereafter		(2,224)	 (103,324)	 (105,548)
Total	\$	(80,081)	\$ (700,815)	\$ (780,896)

# Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018. The actuarial assumptions used in the valuation are based on results from the most recent actuarial experience study, which covered the five-year period ending June 30, 2015. The experience study report is dated April 2016. The total OPEB liability used the following assumptions and other inputs:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 investment expense, including inflation

Municipal Bond Index Rate

Measurement Date 3.62 percent Prior Measurement Date 3.56 percent

Single Equivalent Interest Rate

Measurement Date 3.70 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation Prior Measurement Date 3.63 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation

Health Care Cost Trend Rate

Medicare 5.375 percent - 4.75 percent Pre-Medicare 7.25 percent - 4.75 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 long-term expected rate of return on plan 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:

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018 was 3.70 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018 was 3.63 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 contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered 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 3.62 percent, as of June 30, 2018 (i.e., municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. 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 Career 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 and what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.70 percent) and higher (4.70 percent) than the current discount rate (3.70 percent). Also shown is what the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are one percent lower (6.25 percent decreasing to 3.75 percent) and higher (8.25 percent decreasing to 5.75 percent) than the current rate.

	Current								
	1%	1% Decrease Discount Rate							
Career Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	808,367	\$	666,188	\$	553,609			
	1%	Decrease		Current rend Rate	1%	% Increase			
Career Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	537,492	\$	666,188	\$	836,606			

#### Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2018 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 3.00 percent

Health Care Cost Trend Rates -5.23 percent to 9.62 percent, initial, 4.00 percent ultimate

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

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:

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

<sup>\*</sup>Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

**Discount Rate** The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB asset was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed STRS continues to allocate no employer contributions to the Health Care Fund. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2018. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB asset as of June 30, 2018.

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

<sup>\*\*</sup>Ten 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	1%	Current  1% Decrease Discount Rate					
Career Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	(419,051)	\$	(488,920)	\$	(547,643)	
	1%	6 Decrease		Current Frend Rate	19	% Increase	
Career Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	(544,328)	\$	(488,920)	\$	(432,650)	

# **Note 12 - Long - Term Obligations**

The changes in the Career Center's long-term obligations during the year consist of the following:

									$\mathbf{A}$	mounts
	Out	tstanding					O	utstanding	Ι	Due in
	6/3	30/2018	A	dditions	Re	ductions	etions 6/30/2019		One Year	
Governmental Activities:										
Loan Payable:										
Vocational School Building Assista	nce									
Due 6/24/19, 0%	\$	33,338	\$	0	\$	33,338	\$	0	\$	0
Net Pension/OPEB Liability:										
Pension	8	3,925,906		0		736,681		8,189,225		0
OPEB	1	,884,279		0		1,218,091		666,188		0
Total Net Pension/OPEB Liability	10	),810,185		0		1,954,772		8,855,413		0
Compensated Absences		453,369		23,116		46,315		430,170		51,436
Total Governmental Activities										
Long-Term Liabilities	\$11	,296,892	\$	23,116	\$ 2	2,034,425	\$	9,285,583	\$	51,436

In 2004, the Career Center received a \$500,000 interest free loan from the Ohio School Facilities program, which was subsequently used to pay off an improvement note. The retirement of the loan will be made through the debt service fund. The loan fully matured in fiscal year 2019.

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund in which the employee is paid. In prior years, this fund has primarily been the general fund. The Career Center pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

### Note 13 - Jointly Governed Organization

#### Northeast Ohio Network for Educational Technology

The Northeast Ohio Network for Educational Technology (NEONET) is a jointly governed organization comprised of 117 educational entities. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions for members. Each of the governments of these members supports NEONET based on a per pupil charge dependent upon the software package utilized. The NEONET assembly consists of a superintendent or designated representative from each participating member and a representative from the fiscal agent. NEONET is governed by a board of directors chosen from the general membership of the NEONET assembly. The board of directors consists of a representative from the fiscal agent, the chairman of each operating committee, and at least one assembly member from each county from which participating members are located. Financial information can be obtained by contacting Northeast Ohio Network for Educational Technology, located at 700 Graham Road, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio 44221. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the Career Center paid \$60,375 to NEONET for basic service charges.

# Note 14 – Contingencies

#### A. Grants

The Career 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 is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the Career Center at June 30, 2019, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

#### B. Litigation

The Career Center is not party to any claims or lawsuits that would, in the Career Center's opinion, have a material effect of the basic financial statements.

#### C. School District Funding

School district Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2019 are not finalized. As a result, the impact of future FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2019 financial statements is not determinable, at this time. Management believes this may result in either an additional receivable to, or a liability of, the Career Center.

#### **Note 15 – Significant Commitments**

#### A. Encumbrance Commitments

Outstanding encumbrances for governmental funds include \$30,251 in the general fund and \$1,799 in the adult education fund.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

#### **B.** Contractual Commitments

Outstanding construction commitments for governmental funds include \$20,282 in the general fund.

Based on timing of when contracts are encumbered, contractual commitments identified above may or may not be included in the outstanding encumbrance commitments previously disclosed in this note.

#### **Note 16 - Interfund Transfers**

The general fund transferred \$33,333 to the debt service fund to cover principal paid on the outstanding loan.

#### Note 17 - Set-Asides

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

Effective April 10, 2001, Senate Bill 345 eliminated the requirement that the Career Center establish and maintain a budget stabilization reserve. The monies which do not represent the Bureau of Workers Compensation (BWC) refunds may be left in the budget reserve set-aside, or returned to the general fund and used at the discretion of the of the Career Center's Board of Education.

The following cash basis information describes the change in the year end set-aside amounts for capital acquisition and budget stabilization. Disclosure of this information is required by State statute.

Budget Stabilization	Capital Improvement		Totals
Statisticii	Timpro vernient		Totals
\$ 185,120	\$ 0	\$	185,120
0	77,370		77,370
0	(523,226)		(523,226)
\$ 185,120	\$ (445,856)	\$	(260,736)
\$ 185,120	\$ 0	\$	185,120
		\$	38,707
	\$ 185,120 0 0 \$ 185,120	Stabilization       Improvement         \$ 185,120       \$ 0         0       77,370         0       (523,226)         \$ 185,120       \$ (445,856)	Stabilization       Improvement         \$ 185,120       \$ 0         0       77,370         0       (523,226)         \$ 185,120       \$ (445,856)

The Career Center had qualifying disbursements during the year that reduced the capital improvements set-aside below zero. This extra amount may not be used to reduce the set-aside requirement of future years. Negatives are therefore not presented as being carried forward to the next fiscal year.

The total reserve balance for the set-asides at the end of the fiscal year was \$185,120. Of the \$185,120, \$38,707 represents BWC refunds which are reported as a restricted fund balance. The remaining amount of \$146,413 is reported as unassigned since the requirements that initially established the reserve were not specific to its use.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

#### Note 18 – Fund Balance

Fund balance can be classified as non-spendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the Career Center is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in governmental funds.

The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other funds are presented as follows:

		Other						
			Adult	Gov	ernmental			
	 General	E	ducation	]	Funds		Total	
Restricted for:	_						_	
BWC Refund	\$ 38,707	\$	0	\$	0	\$	38,707	
Other Purposes	0		0		3,768		3,768	
Total Restricted	38,707		0		3,768		42,475	
Committed for:								
Underground Storage Tank	 11,000		0		0		11,000	
Assigned for:								
Encumbrances								
Instruction	8,594		0		0		8,594	
Support Services	19,099		0		0		19,099	
Capital Outlay	2,558		0		0		2,558	
Subsequent Year Appropriations	577,526		0		0		577,526	
Total Assigned	607,777		0		0		607,777	
Unassigned	7,216,162		(11,555)		0		7,204,607	
Total Fund Balance (Deficit)	\$ 7,873,646	\$	(11,555)	\$	3,768	\$	7,865,859	

The adult education fund had a deficit of \$11,555 at June 30, 2019. This deficit resulted from an adjustment for accrued liabilities. The general fund is liable for any deficits and will provide transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

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Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Career Center's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Six Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Career Center's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.02617610%	0.02786660%	0.02852680%	0.02925500%	0.03023500%	0.03023500%
Career Center's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,499,154	\$ 1,664,968	\$ 2,087,899	\$ 1,669,319	\$ 1,530,176	\$ 1,797,978
Career Center's Covered Payroll	\$ 873,696	\$ 853,007	\$ 919,914	\$ 935,539	\$ 887,446	\$ 1,258,519
Career Center's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	171.59%	195.19%	226.97%	178.43%	172.42%	142.86%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)						
Career Center's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.03042635%	0.03056566%	0.03062910%	0.03313365%	0.03235076%	0.03235076%
Career Center's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 6,690,071	\$ 7,260,938	\$ 10,252,483	\$ 9,157,172	\$ 7,868,824	\$ 9,373,292
Career Center's Covered Payroll	\$ 3,424,300	\$ 3,384,336	\$ 3,304,057	\$ 3,498,057	\$ 3,559,615	\$ 3,666,346
Career Center's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	195.37%	214.55%	310.30%	261.78%	221.06%	255.66%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.31%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

<sup>(1)</sup> Information prior to 2014 is not available.

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

Portage Lakes Career Center Summit County, Ohio Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Career Center Contributions Last Ten Fiscal Years

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015	
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	113,518	\$	117,949	\$	119,421	\$	128,788	\$	123,304	
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(113,518)		(117,949)		(119,421)		(128,788)		(123,304)	
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	
Career Center's Covered Payroll	\$	840,874	\$	873,696	\$	853,007	\$	919,914	\$	935,539	
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		13.50%		13.50%		14.00%		14.00%		13.18%	
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)											
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	468,355	\$	479,402	\$	473,807	\$	462,568	\$	489,728	
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(468,355)		(479,402)		(473,807)		(462,568)		(489,728)	
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	
Career Center's Covered Payroll	\$	3,345,393	\$	3,424,300	\$	3,384,336	\$	3,304,057	\$	3,498,057	
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%	

 2014	 2013	2012		2011		2010	
\$ 123,000	\$ 174,179	\$	142,302	\$	116,206	\$	109,699
 (123,000)	 (174,179)		(142,302)		(116,206)		(109,699)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
\$ 887,446	\$ 1,258,519	\$	1,058,007	\$	924,471	\$	810,185
13.86%	13.84%		13.45%		12.57%		13.54%
\$ 462,750	\$ 476,625	\$	493,299	\$	497,339	\$	410,077
 (462,750)	 (476,625)		(493,299)		(497,339)		(410,077)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
\$ 3,559,615	\$ 3,666,346	\$	3,794,608	\$	3,825,685	\$	3,154,438
13.00%	13.00%		13.00%		13.00%		13.00%

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Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the Career Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability Last Three Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)		2019		2018		2017
Career Center's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	(	0.02401310%	(	0.02577450%	(	0.02623491%
Career Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	666,188	\$	691,720	\$	747,792
Career Center's Covered Payroll	\$	873,696	\$	853,007	\$	919,914
Career Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		76.25%		81.09%		81.29%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	13.57%		12.46%			11.49%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)						
Career Center's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	(	0.03042635%	(	0.03056566%	(	0.03062910%
Career Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	(488,920)	\$	1,192,559	\$	1,638,052
Career Center's Covered Payroll	\$	3,424,300	\$	3,384,336	\$	3,304,057
Career Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		-14.28%		35.24%		49.58%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability/(Asset)		176.00%		47.10%		37.30%

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

<sup>(1)</sup> Information prior to 2017 is not available.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Career Center Contributions Last Ten Fiscal Years

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	 2019	 2018	 2017	2016
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	\$ 6,148	\$ 6,049	\$ 2,467	\$ 1,103
Contributions in Relation to the				
Contractually Required Contribution	 (6,148)	(6,049)	 (2,467)	 (1,103)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Career Center's Covered Payroll	\$ 840,874	\$ 873,696	\$ 853,007	\$ 919,914
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)	0.73%	0.69%	0.29%	0.12%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Contributions in Relation to the				
Contractually Required Contribution	 0	 0	 0	 0
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Career Center's Covered Payroll	\$ 3,345,393	\$ 3,424,300	\$ 3,384,336	\$ 3,304,057
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes surcharge

 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010
\$ 8,215	\$ 5,243	\$ 14,869	\$ 15,130	\$ 23,961	\$ 13,018
 (8,215)	 (5,243)	 (14,869)	 (15,130)	 (23,961)	 (13,018)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 935,539	\$ 887,446	\$ 1,258,519	\$ 1,058,007	\$ 924,471	\$ 810,185
0.88%	0.59%	1.18%	1.43%	2.59%	1.61%
\$ 0	\$ 35,596	\$ 36,663	\$ 37,946	\$ 38,257	\$ 31,544
 0	 (35,596)	 (36,663)	 (37,946)	(38,257)	 (31,544)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 3,498,057	\$ 3,559,615	\$ 3,666,346	\$ 3,794,608	\$ 3,825,685	\$ 3,154,438
0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

# **Note 1 - Net Pension Liability**

#### Changes in Assumptions - SERS

For fiscal year 2017, the SERS Board adopted the following assumption changes:

- Assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25 percent to 3.00 percent
- Payroll Growth Assumption was reduced from 4.00 percent to 3.50 percent
- Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75 percent to 0.50 percent
- Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience.
- Mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set back for both males and females.
- Mortality among service retired members and beneficiaries was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates and 110 percent of female rates.
- Mortality among disabled members was updated to 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.

# Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

For fiscal year 2018, 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 2.50 percent with a floor of zero percent 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 calendar years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

# Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the Retirement Board approved several changes to the actuarial assumptions in 2017. The long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent, the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent, the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00 percent, and total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25 percent due to lower inflation. The healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated 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.

#### Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) was reduced to zero.

#### Note 2 - Net OPEB Asset/Liability

# Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2019 incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability. The Municipal Bond Index Rate increased from 3.56 percent to 3.62 percent. Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation, increased from 3.63 percent to 3.70 percent. The health care cost trend assumptions changed as follows:

Notes to Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Pre-Medicare	
Fiscal year 2018	7.50 percent initially, decreasing to 5.00 percent
Fiscal year 2019	7.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Medicare	
Fiscal year 2018	5.50 percent initially, decreasing to 5.00 percent
Fiscal year 2019	5.375 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2018 incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability. The Municipal Bond Index Rate increased from 2.92 percent to 3.56 percent. Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation, increased from 2.98 percent to 3.63 percent.

#### Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

There have been no changes to the benefit provisions.

#### Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2019, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated. Health care cost trend rates ranged from 6 percent to 11 percent initially and a 4.50 percent ultimate rate for fiscal year 2018 and changed for fiscal year 2019 to a range of -5.23 percent to 9.62 percent, initially and a 4 percent ultimate rate.

For fiscal year 2018, the blended discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 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.

#### Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

For fiscal year 2019, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9 percent to 1.944 percent per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

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

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# PORTAGE LAKES CAREER CENTER SUMMIT COUNTY

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor	Federal CFDA	Pass Through Entity Identifying	Total Federal
Program / Cluster Title	Number	Number	Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  Direct Program			
Federal Pell Grant Program Federal Direct Student Loans	84.063 84.268	Not Available Not Available	\$252,193 480,607
Total Student Financial Aid Cluster			732,800
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			
Caeer and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	84.048	063495-3L90-2019	132,469
Total U.S. Department of Education			865,269
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$865,269

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

# PORTAGE LAKES CAREER CENTER SUMMIT COUNTY

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

#### NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Portage Lakes Career Center (the Career Center) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2019. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Career Center, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the Career Center.

#### NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

#### **NOTE C - INDIRECT COST RATE**

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



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

Portage Lakes Career Center Summit County 4401 Shriver Road Uniontown, Ohio 44685

#### To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Portage Lakes Career Center, Summit County, (the Center) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Center's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 19, 2019.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and timely correct misstatements. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of internal control deficiencies resulting in a reasonable possibility that internal control will not prevent or detect and timely correct a material misstatement of the Center's financial statements. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

Portage Lakes Career Center Summit County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards Page 2

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

# Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

November 19, 2019



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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Portage Lakes Career Center **Summit County** 4401 Shriver Road Uniontown, Ohio 44685

To the Board of Education:

#### Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the Portage Lakes Career Center's (the Center) compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement that could directly and materially affect the Portage Lakes Career Center's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2019. The Summary of Auditor's Results in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the Center's major federal program.

#### Management's Responsibility

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Portage Lakes Career Center
Summit County
Independent Auditor's Report On Compliance With Requirements
Applicable To The Major Federal Program And On Internal Control Over
Compliance Required By The Uniform Guidance
Page 2

#### Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Portage Lakes Career Center complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2019.

#### Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State

ethe tober

Columbus, Ohio

November 19, 2019

# PORTAGE LAKES CAREER CENTER SUMMIT COUNTY

# SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2019

# 1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Student Financial Assistance Cluster (84.063 and 84.268)
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	Yes

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

None

# 3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None





#### **PORTAGE LAKES CAREER CENTER**

#### **SUMMIT COUNTY**

#### **CLERK'S CERTIFICATION**

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

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED DECEMBER 5, 2019