JEFFERSON COUNTY
EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER
JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO

AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

January 17, 2019

The attached audit report was completed and prepared for release prior to the commencement of my term of office on January 14, 2019. Reports completed prior to that date contain the signature of my predecessor.

Ohio Auditor of State

88 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370
www.ohioauditor.gov

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Members of the Governing Board
Jefferson County Educational Service Center
2023 Sunset Blvd
Steubenville, Ohio 43952

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

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

Dave Yost
Auditor of State

January 4, 2019

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JEFFERSON COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER
JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO
AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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JAMES G. ZUPKA, C.P.A., INC.
Certified Public Accountants
5240 East 98th Street
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of the Governing Board
Jefferson County Educational Service Center
Steubenville, Ohio

The Honorable Dave Yost
Auditor of State
State of Ohio

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 Jefferson County Educational Service Center, Jefferson County, Ohio, (the Center) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Center's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 3 to the basic financial statements, during 2018, the Center adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions.* Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and Schedules of Net Pension and Postemployment Benefit Liabilities and Pension and Postemployment Benefit Contributions, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Center's basic financial statements taken as a whole. The Schedules of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Budgetary Basis) and Actual and the related notes present additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

We did not subject the Schedules of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Budgetary Basis) and Actual to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion or any other assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 7, 2018, on our consideration of the Center's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion 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.

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc.

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants

December 7, 2018

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JEFFERSON COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER
JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018
(UNAUDITED)

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2018 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased $1,506,972 which represents a 24.27% increase from 2017 as restated.

- General revenues accounted for $346,285 in revenue or 6.30% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for $5,148,873 or 93.70% of total revenues of $5,495,158.

- The ESC had $3,988,186 in expenses related to governmental activities; $346,285 of these expenses were offset by general revenues supporting governmental activities (unrestricted grants and entitlements). Program specific charges for services, grants or contributions of $5,148,873 were adequate to provide for these programs.

- The ESC's major governmental funds are the general fund and the alternative school fund. The general fund had $4,809,196 in revenues and other financing sources and $4,837,301 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2018, the general fund's fund balance decreased $28,105 from $1,037,547 to $1,009,442.

- The alternative school fund had $460,265 in revenues and $452,565 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2018, the alternative school's fund balance increased $7,700 from $0 to $7,700.

Using the Basic Financial Statements (BFS)

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

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

Reporting the ESC as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

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

The ESC's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 17-18 of this report.

Reporting the ESC's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the ESC's major governmental funds begins on page 14. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the ESC's major funds. The ESC uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the ESC's most significant funds. The ESC's major governmental funds are the general fund and the alternative school fund.

Governmental Funds

Most of the ESC's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets than can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed short-term view of the ESC's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the statement of net position and statement of activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 19-22 of this report.

Proprietary Funds

The ESC maintains a proprietary fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the ESC's various functions. The ESC's internal service fund accounts for medical/surgical, vision and dental self-insurance. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 23-25 of this report.

Reporting the ESC's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The activity presented as agency funds account for monies due to other governments, individuals or private organizations. The ESC is also the trustee, or fiduciary, for its scholarship programs. This activity is presented as a private-purpose trust fund. All of the ESC's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements of fiduciary net position and changes in fiduciary net position on pages 26 and 27. These activities are excluded from the ESC's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the ESC to finance its operations.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 29-66 of this report.

Supplementary Information

The ESC has presented a budgetary comparison schedule for the general fund and alternative school fund as supplementary information on pages 69-72 of this report.

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the ESC's net pension liability and net OPEB liability. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 74-87 of this report.

The ESC as a Whole

Recall that the statement of net position provides the perspective of the ESC as a whole.

The table below provides a summary of the ESC's net position for fiscal years 2018 and 2017. The net position at June 30, 2017 has been restated as described in Note 3.A.

Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2018	Restated Governmental Activities 2017
Assets		
Current and other assets	$ 2,881,736	$ 3,809,695
Capital assets, net	664,063	674,764
Total assets	3,545,799	4,484,459
Deferred outflows of resources		
Pension	2,283,966	2,864,368
OPEB	64,272	23,050
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,348,238	2,887,418
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	428,645	1,137,104
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	177,549	221,815
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability	6,812,057	9,273,235
Net OPEB liability	2,094,986	2,473,740
Other amounts	155,617	138,775
Total liabilities	9,668,854	13,244,669
Deferred inflows of resources		
Pension	633,454	337,657
OPEB	295,206	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	928,660	337,657
Net Position		
Net Investment in capital assets	657,693	667,126
Restricted	43,111	11,894
Unrestricted (deficit)	(5,404,281)	(6,889,469)
Total net position (deficit)	$ (4,703,477)	$ (6,210,449)

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

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

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to equal the ESC'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 ESC is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

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

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

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

As a result of implementing GASB 75, the ESC is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at June 30, 2017, from a deficit of $3,759,759 to a deficit of $6,210,449.

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2018, the ESC's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources by $4,703,477, of this total; $43,111 is restricted in use.

Current and other assets decreased primarily in the areas of cash and cash equivalents due to the return of the Jefferson Health Plan's $750,000 contribution in fiscal 2017 for the new facility project that was abandon. Long-term liabilities decreased as a result of a decrease in the net pension liability discussed above. This decrease is outside of the control of the ESC. The ESC contributes its statutorily required contributions to the pension systems; however, it's the pension systems that collect, hold and distribute pensions to ESC employees, not the ESC.

At year-end, capital assets represented 18.73% of total assets. Capital assets include land, buildings, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2018 was $657,693. These capital assets are used to provide the ESC's services and are not available for future spending. Although the ESC's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

$43,111 of the ESC's net position is subject to external restriction on how it may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of $5,404,281. The deficit balance of unrestricted net position was the result of reporting the net pension liability and net OPEB liability required by GASB 68 and GASB 75, respectively.

The table below shows the change in net position for fiscal years 2018 and 2017. The net position at June 30, 2017 has been restated as described in Note 3.A.

Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2018	Restated Governmental Activities 2017
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services and sales	$ 4,750,319	$ 4,899,230
Operating grants and contributions	398,554	77,619
General revenues:		
Grants and entitlements	327,782	409,235
Investment earnings	18,029	12,995
Miscellaneous	474	1,960
Total revenues	5,495,158	5,401,039

Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2018	Restated Governmental Activities 2017
Expenses		
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	$ 266,567	$ 253,064
Special	360,953	525,118
Other	10,500	10,500
Support services:		
Pupil	789,853	1,153,072
Instructional staff	964,335	1,800,098
Board of education	13,111	15,966
Administration	1,301,667	2,017,139
Fiscal	151,145	330,247
Business	71,073	-
Operations and maintenance	21,636	249,328
Pupil transportation	3,718	-
Central	25,503	950
Operation of non-instructional services:		
Other non-instructional services	7,771	91,752
Interest and fiscal charges	354	467
Total expenses	3,988,186	6,447,701
Change in net position	1,506,972	(1,046,662)
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year (restated)	(6,210,449)	N/A
Net position (deficit) at end of year	$ (4,703,477)	$ (6,210,449)

Governmental Activities

Net position of the ESC's governmental activities increased $1,506,972. Total governmental expenses of $3,988,186 were offset by program revenues of $5,148,873 and general revenues of $346,285. Program revenues supported all governmental expenses.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from contracted fees for services provided to other entities. This revenue source represents 86.45% of total governmental revenue.

The information necessary to restate the 2017 beginning balances and the 2017 OPEB expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 75 is not available. Therefore, 2017 functional expenses still include OPEB expense of $23,050 computed under GASB 45. GASB 45 required recognizing OPEB expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB 75, OPEB expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows of resources. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of OPEB expense. Under GASB 75, the 2018 statements report negative OPEB expense of $91,737. Consequently, in order to compare 2018 total program expenses to 2017, the following adjustments on the next page are needed.

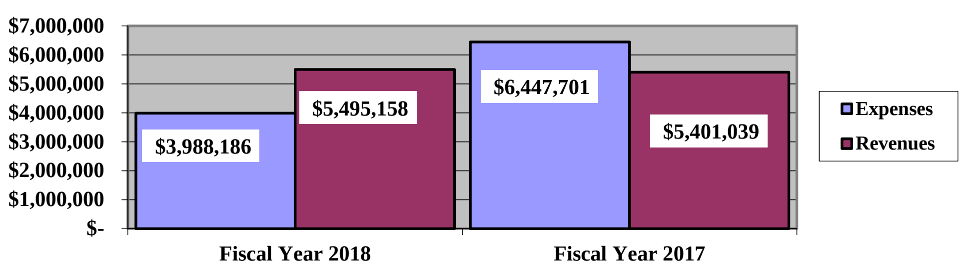
Total 2018 program expenses under GASB 75	$ 3,988,186
Negative OPEB expense under GASB 75	91,737
2018 contractually required contributions	33,033
Adjusted 2018 program expenses	4,112,956
Total 2017 program expenses under GASB 45	6,447,701
Decrease in program expenses not related to OPEB	$ (2,334,745)

Expenses of the governmental activities decreased $2,459,515 or 38.15%. This decrease is primarily the result of the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) indefinitely suspending the Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA") and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) lowering the COLA from 3.00% to 2.50%. On an accrual basis, the ESC reported ($1,124,170) in pension expense and ($91,737) in OPEB expense mainly due to these benefit changes by the retirement systems. Fluctuations in the pension expense reported under GASB 68 makes it difficult to compare financial information between years. Pension expense is a component of program expenses reported on the statement of activities. To assess fluctuations in program expenses, the increase or decrease in pension expense should be factored into the analysis. Pension expense, by function, for 2018 and 2017 follows:

Program expenses:	2018 Pension Expense	2017 Pension Expense	Increase (Decrease)
Instruction:			
Regular	$ (82,595)	$ 41,272	$ (123,867)
Special	(129,938)	131,097	(261,035)
Support services:			
Pupil	(305,609)	263,130	(568,739)
Instructional staff	(202,448)	245,506	(447,954)
Board of education	(2,512)	2,128	(4,640)
Administration	(318,830)	352,185	(671,015)
Fiscal	(71,714)	70,791	(142,505)
Operations and maintenance	(10,524)	10,230	(20,754)
Operation of non-instructional services:			
Other non-instructional services	-	98,056	(98,056)
Total	$ (1,124,170)	$ 1,214,395	$ (2,338,565)

The graph below presents the ESC's governmental activities revenue and expenses for fiscal years 2018 and 2017.

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



As discussed above, fluctuations in the pension expense reported under GASB 68 makes it difficult to compare financial information between years. Pension expense is a component of Total Cost of Services and Net Cost of Services reported on the statement of activities. The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by unrestricted State grants and entitlements, and other general revenues not restricted to a specific program.

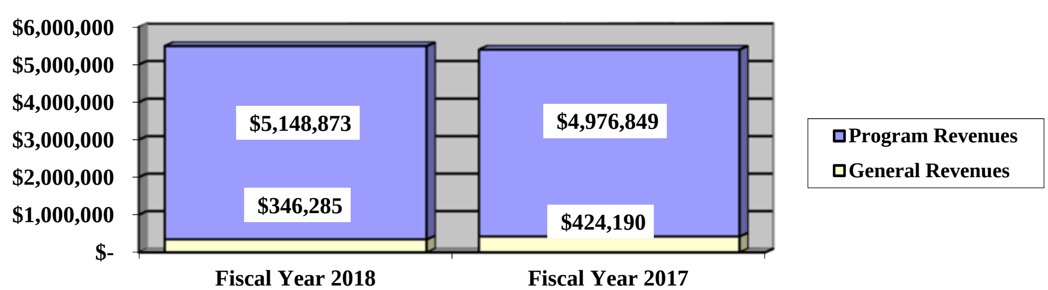
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services 2018	Net Cost of Services 2018	Total Cost of Services 2017	Net Cost of Services 2017
Program expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	$ 266,567	$ (508,180)	$ 253,064	$ (311,385)
Special	360,953	(1,039,590)	525,118	(927,491)
Other	10,500	4,110	10,500	4,356
Support services:				
Pupil	789,853	24,223	1,153,072	518,792
Instructional staff	964,335	152,657	1,800,098	850,510
Board of education	13,111	2,845	15,966	6,890
Administration	1,301,667	219,382	2,017,139	864,749
Fiscal	151,145	(11,830)	330,247	169,471
Business	71,073	(2,394)	-	-
Operations and maintenance	21,636	(1,941)	249,328	223,086
Pupil transportation	3,718	(499)	-	-
Central	25,503	(4,653)	950	(850)
Operations of non-instructional services	7,771	4,829	91,752	72,257
Interest and fiscal charges	354	354	467	467
Total	$ 3,988,186	$ (1,160,687)	$ 6,447,701	$ 1,470,852

For all governmental activities, program revenue support is 129.10%. The primary support of the ESC is contracted fees for services provided to other districts.

The graph below presents the ESC's governmental activities revenue for fiscal years 2018 and 2017.

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The ESC's Funds

The ESC's governmental funds (as presented on the balance sheet on page 19) reported a combined fund balance of $1,028,925, which is less than last year's total of $1,049,441. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2018 and 2017.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2018	Fund Balance June 30, 2017	Change
General	$ 1,009,442	$ 1,037,547	$ (28,105)
Alternative school	7,700	-	7,700
Other governmental	11,783	11,894	(111)
Total	$ 1,028,925	$ 1,049,441	$ (20,516)

General Fund

The ESC's general fund balance decreased $28,105. The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activities and fund balance of the general fund.

	2018 Amount	2017 Amount	Percentage Change
Revenues			
Services provided to other entities	$ 2,943,755	$ 3,360,815	(12.41) %
Tuition	1,515,260	1,526,593	(0.74) %
Earnings on investments	7,570	6,159	22.91 %
Intergovernmental	329,019	407,998	(19.36) %
Other revenues	6,099	12,935	(52.85) %
Total	$ 4,801,703	$ 5,314,500	(9.65) %
Expenditures			
Instruction	$ 500,458	$ 752,516	(33.50) %
Support services	4,322,502	4,982,317	(13.24) %
Operation of non-instructional services	4,834	29,056	(83.36) %
Facilities acquisition and construction	-	241,269	(100.00) %
Capital outlay	7,493	-	- %
Debt service	2,014	3,596	(43.99) %
Total	$ 4,837,301	$ 6,008,754	(19.50) %

During fiscal year 2018, the ESC reported less revenue for services performed for other entities than it did in the prior year. The ESC has reported a decrease in this revenue source for the past three years. The revenue for services performed to other entities for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016 was $2,943,755, $3,360,815 and $3,836,490, respectively. Intergovernmental revenue decreased primarily due to a decrease in foundation provided by the State of Ohio. Other revenues decreased primarily due receiving less donations to put on a spelling bee. Instruction expenditures decreased mainly in regular and special instruction. Support services decreased primarily in instructional staff. Facilities acquisition and construction expenditures decreased due to the completion of building renovations being performed at the ESC's facility. Operation of non-instructional decreased due to decreased operating costs. Capital outlay increased due to the inception of a new capital lease.

Alternative school fund

The alternative school fund had revenues of $460,265 and expenditures of $452,565 in fiscal year 2018. The fund balance increased $7,700 from $0 to $7,700 during fiscal year 2018.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2018, the ESC had $664,063 invested in land, buildings, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows June 30, 2018 balances compared to June 30, 2017:

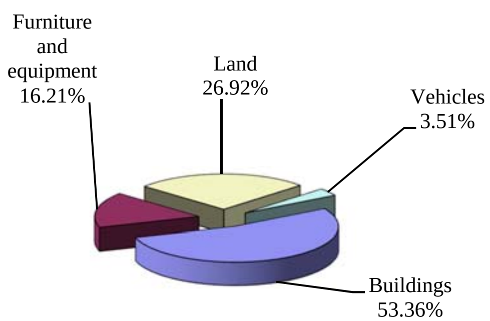
Capital Assets at June 30
(Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities	
	2018	2017
Land	$ 178,782	$ 146,284
Buildings	354,342	427,941
Furniture and equipment	107,635	64,905
Vehicles	23,304	35,634
Total	$ 664,063	$ 674,764

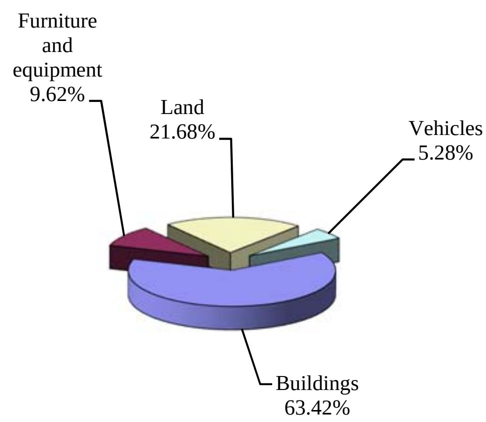
In total capital assets decreased $10,701 for fiscal year 2018. A total of $188,466 in total additions was less than total depreciation expense of $52,837 and net disposals of $146,330 in fiscal year 2018.

The graphs below present the ESC's capital assets at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

Capital Assets - Governmental Activities
2018



Capital Assets - Governmental Activities
2017



See Note 6 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the ESC's capital assets.

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2018 the ESC had $6,370 in capital lease obligations outstanding. The following table summarizes the capital lease obligations outstanding.

Outstanding Capital Lease Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities 2018	Governmental Activities 2017
Capital lease obligation	$ 6,370	$ 7,638
Total	$ 6,370	$ 7,638

See Note 8 to the basic financial statements for detail on the ESC's debt administration.

Current Financial Related Activities

The ESC is financially solvent. As the preceding information shows, the ESC relies heavily on contracts with local, city, and JVS school districts in Jefferson, Harrison and Columbiana Counties, as well as State foundation revenue, and grants. The need for additional services from local and city school districts, which is paid for by excess costs, State funding and grants will provide the ESC with necessary funds to meet operating expenses in fiscal year 2018. However, the future financial stability of the ESC is not without concerns.

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

Each year, school districts need additional services. Therefore, the ESC is constantly collecting data, monitoring program activity, and stepping forward to provide new services while still maintaining a financially solvent operation. The Virtual Learning Academy has added a new dimension for generating revenues, not only throughout the state of Ohio, but also throughout all fifty states and twenty-three countries overseas. In addition, the health benefits program continues to grow. The program currently insures over 18,000 employees and has contracts with one hundred seventy-six entities in seventy-nine counties across the State.

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

Contacting the ESC's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide the citizens supported by the districts, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the ESC's finances and to show the ESC's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Mr. Don Donahue, Treasurer, Jefferson County ESC, 2023 Sunset Boulevard, Steubenville, Ohio 43952.

JEFFERSON COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER
JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,363,049
Cash with fiscal agent	1,419,906
Receivables:	
Accounts	19,710
Accrued interest	3,002
Intergovernmental	55,540
Prepayments	19,359
Materials and supplies inventory	1,170
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable capital assets	178,782
Depreciable capital assets, net	485,281
Capital assets, net	664,063
Total assets	3,545,799
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Pension (Note 10)	2,283,966
OPEB (Note 11)	64,272
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,348,238
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	41,789
Accrued wages and benefits payable	262,371
Intergovernmental payable	3,894
Pension and postemployment benefits payable	68,769
Claims payable	51,822
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	177,549
Due in more than one year:	
Net pension liability (Note 10)	6,812,057
Net OPEB liability (Note 11)	2,094,986
Other amounts	155,617
Total liabilities	9,668,854
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Pension (Note 10)	633,454
OPEB (Note 11)	295,206
Total deferred inflows of resources	928,660
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	657,693
Restricted for:	
State funded programs	9,074
Federally funded programs	26,894
Other purposes	7,143
Unrestricted (deficit)	(5,404,281)
Total net position (deficit)	$ (4,703,477)

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JEFFERSON COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER
JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

		Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	**Charges for Services and Sales**	**Operating Grants and Contributions**	**Governmental Activities**
Governmental activities:				
Instruction:				
Regular	$ 266,567	$ 630,935	$ 143,812	$ 508,180
Special	360,953	1,394,918	5,625	1,039,590
Other	10,500	6,390	-	(4,110)
Support services:				
Pupil.	789,853	698,298	67,332	(24,223)
Instructional staff	964,335	755,852	55,826	(152,657)
Board of education	13,111	10,266	-	(2,845)
Administration.	1,301,667	1,055,654	26,631	(219,382)
Fiscal.	151,145	162,975	-	11,830
Business.	71,073	9,600	63,867	2,394
Operations and maintenance	21,636	22,489	1,088	1,941
Pupil transportation.	3,718	-	4,217	499
Central	25,503	-	30,156	4,653
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Other non-instructional services . .	7,771	2,942	-	(4,829)
Interest and fiscal charges	354	-	-	(354)
Total governmental activities	$ 3,988,186	$ 4,750,319	$ 398,554	1,160,687

General revenues:	
Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs	327,782
Investment earnings	18,029
Miscellaneous	474
Total general revenues	346,285
Change in net position	1,506,972
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year (restated)	(6,210,449)
Net position (deficit) at end of year	$ (4,703,477)

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JEFFERSON COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER
JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2018

	General	Alternative School	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:				
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,287,666	$ 63,264	$ 12,119	$ 1,363,049
Receivables:				
Accounts	120	-	-	120
Interfund loans	19,447	-	-	19,447
Intergovernmental	24,911	3,399	27,230	55,540
Prepayments	19,359	-	-	19,359
Materials and supplies inventory	1,170	-	-	1,170
Total assets	$ 1,352,673	$ 66,663	$ 39,349	$ 1,458,685
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	$ 41,418	$ 35	$ 336	$ 41,789
Accrued wages and benefits payable	230,509	31,862	-	262,371
Intergovernmental payable	3,490	404	-	3,894
Pension and postemployment benefits payable	61,554	7,215	-	68,769
Interfund loans payable	-	19,447	-	19,447
Total liabilities	336,971	58,963	336	396,270
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Intergovernmental revenue not available	-	-	27,230	27,230
Miscellaneous revenue not available	6,260	-	-	6,260
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,260	-	27,230	33,490
Fund balances:				
Nonspendable:				
Materials and supplies inventory	1,170	-	-	1,170
Prepaids	19,359	-	-	19,359
Restricted:				
Special education	-	-	7,143	7,143
Other purposes	-	7,700	4,976	12,676
Assigned:				
Student instruction	136	-	-	136
Student and staff support	36,114	-	-	36,114
Unassigned	952,663	-	(336)	952,327
Total fund balances	1,009,442	7,700	11,783	1,028,925
Total liabilities, deferred inflows, and fund balances	$ 1,352,673	$ 66,663	$ 39,349	$ 1,458,685

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JEFFERSON COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER
JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO
NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
JUNE 30, 2018

Total governmental fund balances		$ 1,028,925
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		664,063
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.		
Accounts receivable	6,260	
Intergovernmental receivable	27,230	
Total		33,490
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position.		1,390,676
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.		
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	2,283,966	
Deferred inflows of resources - pension	(633,454)	
Net pension liability	(6,812,057)	
Total		(5,161,545)
The net OPEB liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.		
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	64,272	
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	(295,206)	
Net OPEB liability	(2,094,986)	
Total		(2,325,920)
Long-term liabilities, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Capital lease obligations	(6,370)	
Compensated absences	(326,796)	
Total		(333,166)
Net position (deficit) of governmental activities		$ (4,703,477)

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JEFFERSON COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER
JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	General	Alternative School	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
From local sources:				
Services provided to other entities	$ 2,943,755	$ -	$ -	$ 2,943,755
Tuition	1,515,260	296,866	-	1,812,126
Earnings on investments	7,570	-	-	7,570
Contributions and donations	5,625	-	-	5,625
Other local revenues	474	-	-	474
Intergovernmental - state	329,019	163,399	1,800	494,218
Intergovernmental - federal	-	-	200,500	200,500
Total revenues	4,801,703	460,265	202,300	5,464,268
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	11,225	323,805	23,718	358,748
Special	478,733	-	-	478,733
Other	10,500	-	-	10,500
Support services:				
Pupil	1,060,240	80,852	33,626	1,174,718
Instructional staff	1,241,953	-	50,390	1,292,343
Board of education	16,869	-	-	16,869
Administration	1,688,920	42,347	10,000	1,741,267
Fiscal	267,787	-	-	267,787
Business	13,029	2,547	55,497	71,073
Operations and maintenance	33,704	3,014	-	36,718
Pupil transportation	-	-	3,718	3,718
Central	-	-	25,462	25,462
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Other non-instructional services	4,834	-	-	4,834
Capital outlay	7,493	-	-	7,493
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	1,660	-	-	1,660
Interest and fiscal charges	354	-	-	354
Total expenditures	4,837,301	452,565	202,411	5,492,277
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(35,598)	7,700	(111)	(28,009)
Other financing sources:				
Capital lease transaction	7,493	-	-	7,493
Total other financing sources	7,493	-	-	7,493
Net change in fund balances	(28,105)	7,700	(111)	(20,516)
Fund balances at beginning of year	1,037,547	-	11,894	1,049,441
Fund balances at end of year	$ 1,009,442	$ 7,700	$ 11,783	$ 1,028,925

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JEFFERSON COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER
JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		$ (20,516)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.		
Capital asset additions	$ 188,466	
Current year depreciation	(52,837)	
Total		135,629
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.		(146,330)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Accounts receivable	(5,562)	
Intergovernmental	25,993	
Total		20,431
Repayment of capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		1,660
Issuance capital leases are recorded as other financing sources in the funds; however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase liabilities on the statement of net position.		(7,493)
Capital lease obligations forgiven as part of a lease trade-in agreement reduces long-term obligations on the statement of net position.		7,101
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		460,809
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		1,124,170
Contractually required OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		33,033
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		91,737
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		26,156
An internal service fund used by management to charge the cost of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.		(219,415)
Change in net position of governmental activities		$ 1,506,972

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JEFFERSON COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER
JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
JUNE 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
Assets:	
Current assets:	
Cash with fiscal agent.	$ 1,419,906
Receivables:	
Accounts	19,590
Accrued interest.	3,002
Total assets.	1,442,498
Liabilities:	
Current liabilities:	
Claims payable.	51,822
Net position:	
Unrestricted.	1,390,676
Total net position.	$ 1,390,676

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JEFFERSON COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER
JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND
CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
Operating revenues:	
Charges for services	$ 478,689
Operating expenses:	
Claims	708,563
Operating loss	(229,874)
Nonoperating revenues:	
Interest revenue	10,459
Change in net position	(219,415)
Net position at beginning of year.	1,610,091
Net position at end of year	$ 1,390,676

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JEFFERSON COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER
JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Cash received from charges for services	$ 542,449
Cash payments for claims	(708,027)
Net cash used by operating activities	(165,578)
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Interest received	8,991
Net cash provided by investing activities	8,991
Net decrease in cash with fiscal agent	(156,587)
Cash with fiscal agent at beginning of year	1,576,493
Cash with fiscal agent at end of year	$ 1,419,906
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used by operating activities:	
Operating loss	$ (229,874)
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Decrease in accounts receivable	63,760
Increase in claims payable	536
Net cash used by operating activities	$ (165,578)

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JEFFERSON COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER
JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2018

	Private-Purpose Trust	
	Scholarship	**Agency**
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	$ 12,589	$ 68,401
Cash and investments in segregated accounts	-	137,995,274
Receivables:		
Accrued interest	6	483,363
Intergovernmental	-	115,578
Total assets	12,595	$ 138,662,616
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	-	$ 4,328
Intergovernmental payable	-	138,658,288
Total liabilities	-	$ 138,662,616
Net position:		
Held in trust for scholarships	12,595	
Total net position	$ 12,595	

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JEFFERSON COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER
JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Private-Purpose Trust
	Scholarship
Additions:	
Interest.	$ 2
Change in net position	2
Net position at beginning of year.	12,593
Net position at end of year	$ 12,595

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE ESC

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

Vocational Educational Services
General Instructional Services
Speech, Hearing and Language Services
Special Projects Coordination
Talented and Gifted Program
Special Educational Services
Psychological Services
Administrative Services
Developmental Handicapped and Disability Classroom Supervision

Average daily membership as of June 30, 2018 was 11,127. The Governing Board employed 28 certified employees and 51 non-certified employees.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

The reporting entity has been defined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity" as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, "Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units" and GASB Statement No. 61, "The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34". The reporting entity is composed of the primary government and component units. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the ESC. For the ESC, this includes general operations, support services, and student related activities of the ESC.

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

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the ESC is financially accountable. The ESC is financially accountable for an organization if the ESC appoints a voting majority of the organization's Governing Board and (1) the ESC is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the ESC is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; or (3) the ESC is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (4) the ESC is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the ESC in that the ESC approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes. Certain organizations are also included as component units if the nature and significance of the relationship between the primary government and the organization is such that exclusion by the primary government would render the primary government's financial statements incomplete or misleading. Based upon the application of these criteria, the ESC has no component units. The basic financial statements of the reporting entity include only those of the ESC (the primary government).

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

<u>Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Education Service Agency (OME-RESA)</u>
Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency (OME-RESA) is a jointly governed organization created as a regional council of governments pursuant to State statutes. OME-RESA provides financial accounting services, an education management information system, cooperative purchase services and legal services to member districts. OME-RESA has eleven participating counties consisting of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Muskingum, Monroe, Noble, and Tuscarawas counties. OME-RESA operates under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the participating school districts. The continued existence of OMERESA is not dependent on the ESC's continued participation and no equity interest exists. OMERESA has no outstanding debt. During fiscal year 2018, the ESC paid $22,570 to OME-RESA for various services. To obtain financial information, write to the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency, 2230 Sunset Boulevard Suite 2, Steubenville, Ohio 43952.

PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOLS

<u>Jefferson Health Plan (the "Health Plan")</u>
The ESC participates in the Jefferson Health Plan, a risk-sharing, claims servicing, and insurance purchasing pool comprised of over one hundred members, including two insurance consortiums. Each participant appoints a member of the insurance plans' assembly. The Plans' business and affairs are conducted by a nine-member Board of Directors elected from the assembly. The plan offers medical, dental and prescription drug coverage to the members on a self-insured basis, as well as the opportunity to participate in the group purchasing of life insurance coverage. The medical coverage plan provides each plan participant the opportunity to choose a self-insurance deductible limit which can range from $35,000 to $150,000 under which the individual member is responsible for all claims through the claims servicing pool. Plan participants also participate in a shared risk internal pool for individual claims between the self-insurance deductible limit and $500,000, and all claims between the deductible and the $500,000 are paid from the internal shared risk pool. The internal pool is not owned by the plan participants.

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

All participants pay a premium rate that is actuarially calculated based on the participants' actual claims experience which are utilized for the payment of claims within the claims servicing pool up to the self-insurance deductible limit; and for this portion of the plan, all plan participants retain their own risk. All participants pay an additional fee for participation in the internal pool that is based on the claims of the internal pool in aggregate and is not based on individual claims experience. In the event of a deficiency in the internal pool, participants would be charged a higher rate for participation, and in the event of a surplus, the internal pool pays dividends to the participants. For all individual claims exceeding $500,000, stop loss coverage is purchased, as well as for an annual total plan aggregate claims amount. All plan participants also pay a monthly administrative fee for fiscal services and third-party administrative services. The plan also purchases fully insured life insurance for plan participants provided by Met Life.

During fiscal year 2018, the ESC was fiscal agent for the Health Plan (See Note 4.B.).

<u>Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program</u>
The ESC participates in the Ohio Association of School Business Officials (OASBO)/ CompManagement, Inc. Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP). The GRP is sponsored by OASBO and administered by CompManagement, Inc. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the ESC by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The ESC pays a fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program. Refer to Note 9.B. for further information on the GRP.

B. Fund Accounting

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

<u>Alternative school fund</u> - The alternative school fund is used to account for and report all financial resources and expenditures restricted for use in the operation of the Jefferson County Alternative School classroom units which provide structured educational opportunity for students unable to adjust to alternative programs available in their home schools.

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

Nonmajor governmental funds of the ESC are used to account for specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

PROPRIETARY FUND

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

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

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 ESC under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the ESC's own programs. The ESC's trust fund is a private-purpose trust which accounts for scholarships. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The ESC's agency funds account for various resources held for the Jefferson Health Plan and OME-RESA.

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements - Fund financial statements report detailed information about the ESC. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Internal service funds are combined, and the totals are presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets and deferred outflows of resources and current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

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

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

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

Revenues - Exchange and Nonexchange 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 ESC, available means expected to be received within sixty days of fiscal year end.

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

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

Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the ESC must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the ESC on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources 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 ESC, see Note 10 and Note 11 for deferred outflows of resources related the ESC's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the ESC, deferred inflows of resources include unavailable revenue. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the ESC, unavailable revenue includes contract services and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

For the ESC, see Note 10 and Note 11 for deferred inflows of resources related to the ESC's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

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.

E. Budgets

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

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

In fiscal year 2004, the ESC requirement to file budgetary information with the Ohio Department of Education was eliminated. Even though the budgetary process for the ESC was discretionary, the ESC continued to have its Governing Board approve appropriations and estimated resources. The ESC's Governing Board adopts an annual appropriation resolution, which is the Governing Board's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by the Governing Board. The level of control has been established by the Governing Board at the fund level for all funds. Budgetary information for the general fund and alternative school fund has been presented as supplementary information to the basic financial statements.

F. Cash and Investments

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

During fiscal year 2018, the ESC's investments were limited to non-negotiable certificates of deposits and State Treasury Asset Reserve (STAR) Plus. Investments in nonparticipating investment contracts, such as nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, are recorded at cost.

In fiscal year 2018, the ESC invested in STAR Plus, a federally insured cash account powered by the Federally Insured Cash Account (FICA) program. STAR Plus enables political subdivisions to generate a competitive yield on cash deposits in a network of carefully-selected FDIC-insured banks via a single, convenient account. STAR Plus offers attractive yields with no market or credit risk, weekly liquidity and penalty free withdrawals. All deposits with STAR Plus have full FDIC insurance with no term commitment on deposits.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. By policy of the Governing Board investment earnings are assigned to the general fund, the Self-Insurance internal service fund, (which is maintained by a fiscal agent in an interest-bearing account separate from the ESC's internal investment pool), and the private-purpose trust fund. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2018 amounted to $7,570, which includes $1,856 assigned from other ESC funds.

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

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

G. Capital Assets

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

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The ESC maintains a capitalization threshold of $5,000. The ESC does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

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

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

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

H. Interfund Balances

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

I. Compensated Absences

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

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if (a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and (b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for sick leave is based on the sick leave accumulated at the balance sheet date by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for severance on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees age 50 or greater with at least 10 years of service and for all employees with at least 20 years of service at any age were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

The total liability for vacation and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at June 30, 2018 and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments.

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

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

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

J. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

K. Inventory

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

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

Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption.

L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

Assigned - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the ESC for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted nor committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the ESC Governing Board, which includes giving the Treasurer the authority to constrain monies for intended purposes.

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

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

M. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. The net position component “net investment in capital assets,” consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing 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 ESC or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

N. Prepayments

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2018, are recorded as prepayments using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

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

On the fund financial statements, reported prepayments are equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of the net current position.

O. Estimates

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

P. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

Q. Interfund Activity

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the basic financial statements. During fiscal year 2018, the ESC had no interfund activity.

R. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, 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.

S. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Governing Board and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2018.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles/Restatement of Net Position

For fiscal year 2018, the ESC has implemented GASB Statement No. 75, "*Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*", GASB Statement No. 81 "*Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements*" GASB Statement No. 85, "*Omnibus 2017*" and GASB Statement No. 86, "*Certain Debt Extinguishments*".

GASB Statement No. 75 improves the accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB). It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 affected the ESC's postemployment benefit plan disclosures, as presented in Note 11 to the basic financial statements and added required supplementary information which is presented on pages 74 - 87.

GASB Statement No. 81 improves the accounting and financial reporting for irrevocable split-interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of the agreement. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 81 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the ESC.

GASB Statement No. 85 addresses practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and OPEB. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 85 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the ESC.

GASB Statement No. 86 improves consistency in accounting and financial reporting for in-substance defeasance of debt by providing guidance for transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources - resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt - are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing debt. This Statement also improves accounting and financial reporting for prepaid insurance on debt that is extinguished and notes to financial statements for debt that is defeased in substance. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 86 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the ESC.

A net position restatement is required in order to implement GASB Statement No 75. The governmental activities at July 1, 2017 have been restated as follows:

	Governmental Activities
Net position as previously reported	$ (3,759,759)
Deferred outflows - payments subsequent to measurement date	23,050
Net OPEB liability	(2,473,740)
Restated net position at July 1, 2017	$ (6,210,449)

Other than employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date, the ESC made no restatement for deferred inflows/outflows of resources as the information needed to generate these restatements was not available. The restatement had no effect on fund balances.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	Deficit
Miscellaneous federal grants	$ 336

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands on the treasury. Such monies must be maintained either as cash in the ESC treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

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

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

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

1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;

2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;

3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;

4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio);

7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one-hundred-eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,

8. Under limited circumstances, corporate note interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the ESC, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

A. Cash with Fiscal Agent

The ESC is self-insured through a fiscal agent. The money held by the fiscal agent cannot be identified as an investment or deposit, since it is held in a pool made up of numerous participants. The amount held by the fiscal agent at June 30, 2018, was $1,419,906.

B. Cash and Investments in Segregated Accounts

The ESC is fiscal agent for the Jefferson Health Plan (See Note 2.A.). At June 30, 2018, $137,995,274 was held in agency funds on behalf of the Health Plan. The deposits and investments of the Health Plan are held separate from the ESC internal cash management pool. The data regarding insurance and collateralization of the Health Plan deposits and investments can be obtained from the entity's separate financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

C. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2018, the carrying amount of all ESC deposits was $1,444,039 and the bank balance of all ESC deposits was $1,512,126. Of the bank balance, $833,730 was covered by the FDIC and $678,396 was potentially exposed to custodial credit risk discussed below because those deposits were uninsured and could be uncollateralized.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the ESC will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The ESC has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the ESC and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For 2018, the ESC's financial institutions were approved for a collateral rate of 50 percent through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the ESC to a successful claim by the FDIC.

D. Investments

The ESC had no investments at June 30, 2018.

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

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2018:

Cash and investments per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	$ 1,444,039
Cash with fiscal agent	1,419,906
Cash and investments in segregated accounts	137,995,274
Total	$ 140,859,219
Cash and investments per statement of net position	
Governmental activities	$ 2,782,955
Private-purpose trust funds	12,589
Agency funds	138,063,675
Total	$ 140,859,219

NOTE 5 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2018 consisted of intergovernmental (billings to school districts for user charged services, tuition and accrued interest) and accounts. All receivables are considered collectible in full. A summary of the principal items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:

Intergovernmental	$ 55,540
Interest	3,002
Accounts	19,710
Total governmental activities	$ 78,252

NOTE 5 – RECEIVABLES – (Continued)

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

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance 06/30/17	Additions	Deductions	Balance 06/30/18
Govermental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 146,284	$ 105,535	$ (73,037)	$ 178,782
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	146,284	105,535	(73,037)	178,782
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	509,024	24,500	(67,979)	465,545
Furniture and equipment	494,849	58,431	(27,959)	525,321
Vehicles	47,939	-	-	47,939
Total capital assets, being depreciated	1,051,812	82,931	(95,938)	1,038,805
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	(81,083)	(34,369)	4,249	(111,203)
Furniture and equipment	(429,944)	(6,138)	18,396	(417,686)
Vehicles	(12,305)	(12,330)	-	(24,635)
Total accumulated depreciation	(523,332)	(52,837)	22,645	(553,524)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 674,764	$ 135,629	$ (146,330)	$ 664,063

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	$ 2,427
Special	1,086
Support services:	
Pupil	674
Instructional staff	113
Administration	47,278
Operations and maintenance	924
Central	41
Operations of non instructional	294
Total depreciation expense	$ 52,837

NOTE 7 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

During fiscal year 2018, ESC entered into a capital lease agreement for copier equipment. This lease replaces copiers previously under a capital lease obligation. This lease agreement meets the criteria of a capital lease as defined by generally accepted accounting principles which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the financial statements for the governmental funds. These expenditures are reported as function expenditures on the budgetary statements.

Capital assets consisting of equipment have been capitalized in the amount of $25,613. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2018 was $19,619, leaving a current book value of $5,994. A corresponding liability was recorded in the government-wide financial statements. Principal and interest payments in the 2018 fiscal year totaled $1,660 and $354, respectively, paid by the general fund.

In conjunction with the fiscal year 2018 lease agreement, the ESC terminated the previous lease agreement entered into during fiscal year 2015 and returned the copier equipment. The remaining obligation related to the fiscal year 2015 lease, in the amount of $7,101, has been removed from the statement of net position.

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital lease and the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2018:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2019	$ 1,696
2020	1,698
2021	1,696
2022	1,697
2023	283
Total minimum lease payments	7,070
Less: Amount representing interest	(700)
Total	$ 6,370

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

During the fiscal year 2018, the following activity occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations. The long-term obligations at June 30, 2018 have been restated as described in Note 3.A.

	Restated Balance 06/30/17	Additions	Reductions	Balance 06/30/18	Amounts Due in One Year
Capital lease obligations	$ 7,638	$ 7,493	$ (8,761)	$ 6,370	$ 1,410
Compensated absences	352,952	192,370	(218,526)	326,796	176,139
Net pension liability	9,273,235	-	(2,461,178)	6,812,057	-
Net OPEB liability	2,473,740	-	(378,754)	2,094,986	-
Total	$ 12,107,565	$ 199,863	$ (3,067,219)	$ 9,240,209	$ 177,549

Capital Lease Obligation
See Note 7 for further information on the ESC's capital lease obligations.

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

Net Pension Liability
See Note 10 for further information on the ESC's net pension liability. The ESC pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Net OPEB Liability
See Note 11 for further information on the ESC's net OPEB liability. The ESC pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Comprehensive

The ESC is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. The ESC has a comprehensive property and casualty policy through Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority. There is no deductible on any occurrences except $50,000 on Earth Movement and Floods. All Board members, administrators, and employees are covered under a school district liability policy. The limits of this coverage are $2,000,000 per occurrence and $8,000,000 per aggregate. The treasurer is covered under a surety bond in the amount of $250,000. The ESC also has an Employed Lawyers Liability policy through Illinois National Insurance Company. The policy covers up to $1,000,000 of liability for an in-house attorney.

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in the past three years. There has been no significant reduction in coverage from fiscal year 2017.

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

B. Group Workers' Compensation Rating Plan

For fiscal year 2018, the ESC participated in the OASBO/CompManagement, Inc. Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the ESC by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is tiered into groups based upon past workers' compensation experience. Within each tiered group, a common premium rate is applied to all school districts within that group. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the state based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated, and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of their tiered group. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement, Inc. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

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

Medical/surgical, dental, and vision insurance is offered to employees through a self-insurance internal service fund. The ESC is a member of a claims servicing pool, consisting of school districts and other entities throughout the state, in which monthly premiums are paid to the fiscal agent who in turn pays the claims on the ESC's behalf. The plan is administered through the Jefferson Health Plan and provides stop loss protection of claims over $1,500,000 per individual per year. The claims liability of $51,822 as reported in the internal service fund at June 30, 2018, is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrator and the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues", as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, "Risk Financing Omnibus", which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred, but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims.

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

Fiscal Year	Beginning Balance	Current Year Claims	Claims Payments	Ending Balance
2018	$ 51,286	$ 708,563	$ (708,027)	$ 51,822
2017	77,722	666,986	(693,422)	51,286

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

A. 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.

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

B. Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

The ESC's contractually required contribution to SERS was $221,360 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, $12,312 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

C. Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description - Licensed teachers participate in STRS Ohio, a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system administered by STRS. STRS provides retirement and disability benefits to members and death and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. STRS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about STRS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by writing to STRS, 275 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215-3771, by calling (888) 227-7877, or by visiting the STRS website at www.strsoh.org.

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. The DB Plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation will be 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Effective July 1, 2017, the cost-of-living adjustment was reduced to zero. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 26 years of service, or 31 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2 percent is applied to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity after termination of employment at age 50 or later.

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

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

Funding Policy - Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For fiscal year 2018, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The ESC was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2018 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The ESC’s contractually required contribution to STRS was $239,449 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, $20,759 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The ESC's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the ESC's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities.

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the net pension liability prior measurement date	0.05890660%	0.01482333%	
Proportion of the net pension liability current measurement date	0.05886740%	0.01387005%	
Change in proportionate share	(0.00003920)%	(0.00095328)%	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 3,517,197	$ 3,294,860	$ 6,812,057
Pension expense	$ 288,947	$ (1,413,117)	$ (1,124,170)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 151,367	$ 127,233	$ 278,600
Changes of assumptions	181,878	720,622	902,500
Difference between ESC contributions and proportionate share of contributions/ change in proportionate share	642,057	-	642,057
ESC contributions subsequent to the measurement date	221,360	239,449	460,809
Total deferred outflows of resources	$ 1,196,662	$ 1,087,304	$ 2,283,966

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ 26,555	$ 26,555
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	16,697	108,734	125,431
Difference between ESC contributions and proportionate share of contributions/ change in proportionate share	4,878	476,590	481,468
Total deferred inflows of resources	$ 21,575	$ 611,879	$ 633,454

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

$460,809 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from ESC contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	SERS	STRS	Total
2019	$ 556,602	$ 7,385	$ 563,987
2020	427,572	155,298	582,870
2021	51,547	71,700	123,247
2022	(81,994)	1,593	(80,401)
Total	$ 953,727	$ 235,976	$ 1,189,703

E. Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage inflation	3.00 percent
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
COLA or ad hoc COLA	2.50 percent
Investment rate of return	7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
ESC's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 4,880,956	$ 3,517,197	$ 2,374,771

F. Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

Discount Rate **-** The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2017. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75 percent as of June 30, 2016. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2017. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2017.

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Current Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
ESC's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 4,723,070	$ 3,294,860	$ 2,091,807

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

A. Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

B. Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Access to health care for retirees and beneficiaries is permitted in accordance with Section 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Health Care Fund was established and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 105(e). SERS' Retirement Board reserves the right to change or discontinue any health plan or program. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. The SERS Retirement Board established the rules for the premiums paid by the retirees for health care coverage for themselves and their dependents or for their surviving beneficiaries. Premiums vary depending on the plan selected, qualified years of service, Medicare eligibility, and retirement status.

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2018, .5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2018, this amount was $23,700. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2018, the ESC's surcharge obligation was $24,834.

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 ESC's contractually required contribution to SERS was $33,033 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, $25,274 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

C. Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

D. Net OPEB Liability, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the net OPEB liability prior measurement date	0.05897423%	0.01482333%	
Proportion of the net OPEB liability current measurement date	0.05789790%	0.01387005%	
Change in proportionate share	(0.00107633)%	(0.00095328)%	
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 1,553,828	$ 541,158	$ 2,094,986
OPEB expense	$ 80,679	$ (172,416)	$ (91,737)

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ 31,239	$ 31,239
ESC contributions subsequent to the measurement date	33,033	-	33,033
Total deferred outflows of resources	$ 33,033	$ 31,239	$ 64,272

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	$ 4,103	$ 23,130	$ 27,233
Changes of assumptions	147,450	43,592	191,042
Difference between ESC contributions and proportionate share of contributions/ change in proportionate share	33,232	43,699	76,931
Total deferred inflows of resources	$ 184,785	$ 110,421	$ 295,206

$33,033 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from ESC contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	SERS	STRS	Total
2019	$ (66,490)	$ (15,125)	$ (81,615)
2020	(66,490)	(15,125)	(81,615)
2021	(50,780)	(15,125)	(65,905)
2022	(1,025)	(15,123)	(16,148)
2023	-	(9,342)	(9,342)
Thereafter	-	(9,342)	(9,342)
Total	$ (184,785)	$ (79,182)	$ (263,967)

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

E. Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Wage inflation	3.00 percent
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment rate of return	7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Municipal bond index rate:	
Measurement date	3.56 percent
Prior measurement date	2.92 percent
Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:	
Measurement date	3.63 percent
Prior measurement date	2.98 percent
Medical trend assumption:	
Medicare	5.50 to 5.00 percent
Pre-Medicare	7.50 to 5.00 percent

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	1% Decrease (2.63%)	Current Discount Rate (3.63%)	1% Increase (4.63%)
ESC's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 1,876,445	$ 1,553,828	$ 1,298,232

	1% Decrease (6.5 % decreasing to 4.0 %)	Current Trend Rate (7.5 % decreasing to 5.0 %)	1% Increase (8.5 % decreasing to 6.0 %)
ESC's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 1,260,815	$ 1,553,828	$ 1,941,635

F. Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

Inflation	2.50 percent
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment rate of return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll increases	3 percent
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017
Blended discount rate of return	4.13 percent
Health care cost trends	6 to 11 percent initial, 4.5 percent ultimate

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	1% Decrease (3.13%)	Current Discount Rate (4.13%)	1% Increase (5.13%)
ESC's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 726,496	$ 541,158	$ 394,681

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
ESC's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 375,974	$ 541,158	$ 758,561

NOTE 12 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The ESC receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal, State and local agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds.

However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the ESC.

B. Litigation

The ESC is involved in no material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant.

NOTE 13 - STATE FUNDING

The ESC is funded by the State Board of Education from State funds for the cost of Part (A) of the budget. Part (B) of the budget is funded in the following way: $37.00 times the Average Daily Membership (ADM-the total number of pupils under the ESC's supervision) is apportioned by the State Board of Education from the local school ESCs to which the ESC provides services from payments made under the State's foundation program. Simultaneously, $26.00 times the sum of the ADM is paid by the State Board of Education from State funds to the ESC. This amount is pro-rated to stay within the appropriation in each fiscal year.

NOTE 14 - COMMITMENTS

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

Fund	Year-End Encumbrances
General fund	$ 36,250
Alternative schools	41
Total	$ 36,291

NOTE 15 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund loans receivable/payable at June 30, 2018 consisted of the following as reported on the fund financial statements:

	Interfund Receivable	Interfund Payable
General fund	$ 19,447	$ -
Alternative school	-	19,447
Total	$ 19,447	$ 19,447

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover cash deficits at June 30. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated cash is received. Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide statement of net position.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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JEFFERSON COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER
JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget
	Original	**Final**	**Actual**	**Positive (Negative)**
Revenues:				
From local sources:				
Services provided to other entities	$ 3,424,460	$ 2,950,298	$ 2,950,298	$ -
Tuition	1,580,000	1,515,260	1,515,260	-
Earnings on investments	6,000	7,570	7,570	-
Contributions and donations	11,000	5,625	5,625	-
Other local revenues	2,500	354	354	-
Intergovernmental - state	350,000	339,196	339,196	-
Total revenues	5,373,960	4,818,303	4,818,303	-
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	150,700	16,814	16,814	-
Special	441,625	487,173	487,173	-
Other	10,500	10,500	10,500	-
Support services:				
Pupil	1,077,250	1,057,601	1,057,601	-
Instructional staff	1,250,059	1,248,910	1,248,910	-
Board of education	14,110	16,439	16,439	-
Administration	1,439,380	1,699,462	1,698,999	463
Fiscal	268,850	259,745	259,745	-
Business	-	13,029	13,029	-
Operations and maintenance	38,940	36,121	36,121	-
Total expenditures	4,691,414	4,845,794	4,845,331	463
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	682,546	(27,491)	(27,028)	463
Other financing sources (uses):				
Refund of prior year's expenditures	-	52,125	52,125	-
Refund of prior year's receipts	-	(37,389)	(37,389)	-
Transfers in	-	280,000	280,000	-
Transfers (out)	-	(280,000)	(280,000)	-
Advances in	-	221,294	221,294	-
Advances (out)	-	(245,884)	(245,884)	-
Sale of capital assets	-	124	124	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	(9,730)	(9,730)	-
Net change in fund balance	682,546	(37,221)	(36,758)	463
Fund balance at beginning of year	1,252,586	1,252,586	1,252,586	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	33,949	33,949	33,949	-
Fund balance at end of year	$ 1,969,081	$ 1,249,314	$ 1,249,777	$ 463

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JEFFERSON COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER
JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)
ALTERNATIVE SCHOOL FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	**Final**	**Actual**	**(Negative)**
Revenues:				
From local sources:				
Tuition	$ -	$ 296,866	$ 296,866	$ -
Intergovernmental - state	55,000	160,000	160,000	-
Total revenue	55,000	456,866	456,866	-
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	55,000	292,816	292,816	-
Support Services:				-
Pupil	-	79,848	79,848	-
Administration	-	34,900	34,900	-
Business	-	2,547	2,547	-
Operations and maintenance	-	2,979	2,979	-
Total expenditures	55,000	413,090	413,090	-
Excess of revenues over expenditures	-	43,776	43,776	-
Other financing sources:				
Advances in	-	19,447	19,447	-
Total other financing sources	-	19,447	19,447	-
Net change in fund balance	-	63,223	63,223	-
Fund balance at beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Fund balance at end of year	$ -	$ 63,223	$ 63,223	$ -

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - BUDGETARY PROCESS

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

The ESC Governing Board adopts an annual appropriation resolution, which is the Governing Board's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures at the level of control selected by the Governing Board. The level of control has been established by the Governing Board at the fund level for all funds. Although the legal level of budgetary control was established at the fund level of expenditures, the ESC has elected to present the general fund and alternative schools fund budgetary statement comparison schedule at the fund and function level. The Treasurer has been authorized to allocate appropriations to the function and object level within all funds.

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

NOTE 2 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

1. Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);

2. Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);

3. To reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, total outstanding encumbrances (budget basis) are recorded as the equivalent of an expenditure, as opposed to assigned or committed of fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis);

4. Advances-in and advances-out are operating transactions (budget-basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis); and

5. Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate budgets (budget-basis).

NOTE 2 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

The adjustments necessary to convert the results of operations for the year on the budget basis to the GAAP basis for the general fund and alternative school fund is as follows:

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund	Alternative School
Budget basis	$ (36,758)	$ 63,223
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	(16,600)	3,399
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	(29,566)	(39,516)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	17,223	(19,447)
Adjustment for encumbrances	37,596	41
GAAP basis	$ (28,105)	$ 7,700

The internal service rotary fund that is budgeted in a separate special revenue fund is considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

JEFFERSON COUNTY EDUCATIONAL CENTER
JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
ESC's proportion of the net pension liability	0.05886740%	0.05890660%	0.04100570%	0.02939100%	0.02939100%
ESC's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 3,517,197	$ 4,311,420	$ 2,339,825	$ 1,487,462	$ 1,747,788
ESC's covered payroll	$ 1,936,700	$ 1,843,393	$ 1,234,484	$ 854,033	$ 788,158
ESC's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	181.61%	233.89%	189.54%	174.17%	221.76%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

JEFFERSON COUNTY EDUCATIONAL CENTER
JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
ESC's proportion of the net pension liabilit	0.01387005%	0.01482333%	0.01628096%	0.01631771%	0.01631771%
ESC's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 3,294,860	$ 4,961,815	$ 4,499,581	$ 3,969,032	$ 4,727,885
ESC's covered payroll	$ 1,535,893	$ 1,554,429	$ 1,698,643	$ 1,667,223	$ 2,092,431
ESC's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	214.52%	319.20%	264.89%	238.06%	225.95%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

JEFFERSON COUNTY EDUCATIONAL CENTER
JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	$ 221,360	$ 271,138	$ 258,075	$ 162,705
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(221,360)	(271,138)	(258,075)	(162,705)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
ESC's covered payroll	$ 1,639,704	$ 1,936,700	$ 1,843,393	$ 1,234,484
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

2014		2013		2012		2011		2010		2009	
$	118,369	$	109,081	$	231,302	$	204,068	$	217,378	$	152,467
	(118,369)		(109,081)		(231,302)		(204,068)		(217,378)		(152,467)
$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-
$	854,033	$	788,158	$	1,719,717	$	1,623,453	$	1,605,451	$	1,549,461
	13.86%		13.84%		13.45%		12.57%		13.54%		9.84%

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SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2018	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**
Contractually required contribution	$ 239,449	$ 215,025	$ 217,620	$ 237,810
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(239,449)	(215,025)	(217,620)	(237,810)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
ESC's covered payroll	$ 1,710,350	$ 1,535,893	$ 1,554,429	$ 1,698,643
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

2014		2013		2012		2011		2010		2009	
$	216,739	$	272,016	$	331,100	$	402,590	$	348,177	$	365,837
	(216,739)		(272,016)		(331,100)		(402,590)		(348,177)		(365,837)
$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-
$	1,667,223	$	2,092,431	$	2,546,923	$	3,096,846	$	2,678,285	$	2,814,131
	13.00%		13.00%		13.00%		13.00%		13.00%		13.00%

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SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

	2018	**2017**
ESC's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.05789790%	0.05897423%
ESC's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 1,553,828	$ 1,680,984
ESC's covered payroll	$ 1,936,700	$ 1,843,393
ESC's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	80.23%	91.19%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	12.46%	11.49%

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

	2018	**2017**
ESC's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.01387005%	0.01482333%
ESC's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 541,158	$ 792,756
ESC's covered payroll	$ 1,535,893	$ 1,554,429
ESC's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	35.23%	51.00%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	47.10%	37.30%

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	$ 33,033	$ 23,050	$ 26,747	$ 17,780
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(33,033)	(23,050)	(26,747)	(17,780)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
ESC's covered payroll	$ 1,639,704	$ 1,936,700	$ 1,843,393	$ 1,234,484
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	2.01%	1.19%	1.45%	1.44%

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
$ 9,795	$ 27,644	$ 39,463	$ 31,924	$ 16,166	$ 74,158
(9,795)	(27,644)	(39,463)	(31,924)	(16,166)	(74,158)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
$ 854,033	$ 788,158	$ 1,719,717	$ 1,623,453	$ 1,605,451	$ 1,549,461
1.15%	3.51%	2.29%	1.97%	1.01%	4.79%

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SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	-	-	-	-
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
ESC's covered payroll	$ 1,710,350	$ 1,535,893	$ 1,554,429	$ 1,698,643
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
$ 16,058	$ 20,924	$ 25,469	$ 30,968	$ 26,783	$ 28,141
(16,058)	(20,924)	(25,469)	(30,968)	(26,783)	(28,141)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
$ 1,667,223	$ 2,092,431	$ 2,546,923	$ 3,096,846	$ 2,678,285	$ 2,814,131
1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

(Continued)

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2017-2018.

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, STRS reduced the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 2.1% to 1.9% per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumption affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.26% to 4.13% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB), (b) the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (c) valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified, (d) the percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased and (e) the assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

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REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Members of the Governing Board
Jefferson County Educational Service Center
Steubenville, Ohio

The Honorable Dave Yost
Auditor of State
State of Ohio

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Jefferson County Educational Service Center, Jefferson County, Ohio, (the Center) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Center's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 7, 2018, wherein we noted the Center adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of This Report

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

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc.

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants

December 7, 2018

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

The prior audit period, as of June 30, 2017, included no citations. Management letter recommendations have been corrected or repeated.

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JEFFERSON COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER

JEFFERSON COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED
JANUARY 17, 2019