# TRI-COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER WAYNE COUNTY, OHIO

# BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (AUDITED)

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019



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Governing Board Tri-County Educational Service Center 741 Winkler Drive Wooster, Ohio 44691-1675

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Tri-County Educational Service Center, Wayne County, prepared by Julian & Grube, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019. 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 Tri-County Educational Service Center is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

January 31, 2020



## TRI-COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER WAYNE COUNTY, OHIO

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### Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

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#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

Tri-County Educational Service Center Wayne County 741 Winkler Drive Wooster, Ohio 44691

To the Governing Board:

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying cash-basis financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Tri-County Educational Service Center, Wayne County, Ohio, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Tri-County Educational Service Center's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements in accordance with the cash accounting basis Note 2 describes. This responsibility includes determining that the cash accounting basis is acceptable for the circumstances. Management is also responsible for designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Tri-County Educational Service Center Wayne County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2 *Opinion* 

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective cash financial position of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Tri-County Educational Service Center, Wayne County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in cash financial position thereof for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with the accounting basis described in Note 2.

#### Accounting Basis

Ohio Administrative Code § 117-2-03(B) requires the Tri-County Educational Service Center to prepare its annual financial report in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes the basis applied to these statements. The financial statements are prepared on the cash basis of accounting, which is a basis other than generally accepted accounting principles. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

#### Other Matters

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted to opine on the financial statements taken as a whole.

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

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

#### Other Information

We applied no procedures to management's discussion & analysis as listed in the table of contents. Accordingly, we express no opinion or any other assurance on it.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 30, 2019, on our consideration of the Tri-County Educational Service Center's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Tri-County Educational Service Center's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Grube, Inc. October 30, 2019

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

The discussion and analysis of the Tri-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, 2019. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the ESC's performance as a whole; readers should also review 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 2019 are as follows:

q In total, net position increased \$303,950, which represents a 5 percent increase from fiscal year 2018.

#### Using this Annual Report

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

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the whole ESC. 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 fund with all other non-major funds presented in total in one column. For fiscal year 2019, the general fund is the ESC's most significant fund.

#### Basis of Accounting

The ESC has elected to present its financial statements on the cash basis of accounting. This cash basis of accounting is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. The cash basis of accounting involves the measurement of cash and cash equivalents and changes in cash and cash equivalents resulting from cash receipt and disbursement transactions.

Essentially, the only assets reported on this strictly cash receipt and disbursement basis presentation in a statement of net position will be cash and cash equivalents. The statement of activities reports cash receipts and disbursements, or in other words, the sources and uses of cash and cash equivalents. Therefore, when reviewing the financial information and discussion within this annual report, the reader should keep in mind the limitations resulting from the use of the cash basis of accounting.

### 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 fiscal year 2019?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question.

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

These two statements report the ESC's *net position* and *changes in net 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 the ESC's facility conditions, required educational programs, and other factors.

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, governmental activities include the ESC's programs and services, including instruction, support services, and operation of non-instructional services.

#### Reporting the ESC's Most Significant Fund

#### Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the ESC's major fund. The ESC uses many funds to account for financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the ESC's most significant fund. The ESC's major governmental fund is the general 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 the cash basis of accounting. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the ESC's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or less financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs.

**Proprietary Fund** - The ESC maintains one type of proprietary fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the ESC's various functions. The ESC uses an internal service fund to account for its health insurance benefits. Because this service predominately benefits governmental functions, it has been included within the governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

#### Reporting the ESC's Fiduciary Responsibilities

**Fiduciary funds** - Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the ESC. These funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources are not available to support the ESC's own programs. The accounting for the fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. The ESC does not report any fiduciary funds.

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

### The ESC as a Whole

Table 1 provides a summary of the ESC's net position for fiscal year 2019 compared to 2018.

(Table 1) Net Position –Cash Basis

	Governmental Activities					
	2019		2018			Change
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	\$	5,164,972 1,369,319	\$	5,117,053 1,113,288	\$	47,919 256,031
Total Assets	\$	6,534,291	\$	6,230,341	\$	303,950
Net Position Restricted for Other Purposes Unrestricted	\$	73,573 6,460,718	\$	70,380 6,159,961	\$	3,193 300,757
Total Net Position	\$	6,534,291	\$	6,230,341	\$	303,950

A portion of the ESC's net position, \$73,573 or 1 percent, represents resources subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of the government-wide unrestricted net position of \$6,460,718 may be used to meet the ESC's ongoing obligations.

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

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal year 2019 as compared to fiscal year 2018.

### (Table 2) Changes in Net Position –Cash Basis

	Governmental Activities				
	2019	2018	Change		
Receipts					
Program Receipts					
Charges for Services and Sales	\$ 12,307,548	\$ 11,690,374	\$ 617,174		
Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest	1,479,167	1,073,477	405,690		
Total Program Receipts	13,786,715	12,763,851	1,022,864		
Total Trogram Receipts	13,700,713	12,703,031	1,022,001		
General Receipts					
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to					
Specific Programs	816,441	779,623	36,818		
Investment Earnings	107,047	45,167	61,880		
Miscellaneous	48,876	63,147	(14,271)		
Total General Receipts	972,364	887,937	84,427		
Total Receipts	14,759,079	13,651,788	1,107,291		
Program Disbursements					
Instruction:					
Regular	1,546,314	1,391,888	154,426		
Special	3,191,395	3,502,391	(310,996)		
Adult/Continuing Education	0	18,055	(18,055)		
Support Services:					
Pupils	2,170,543	2,013,421	157,122		
Instructional Staff	824,350	406,299	418,051		
Governing Board	113,348	48,048	65,300		
Administration	1,108,842	897,509	211,333		
Fiscal	324,737	358,795	(34,058)		
Business	14,955	11,136	3,819		
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	127,532	155,509	(27,977)		
Central	4,294,698	4,201,936	92,762		
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:			/== 0 = n		
Community Services	507,315	530,171	(22,856)		
Capital Outlay	231,100	0	231,100		
Total Program Disbursements	14,455,129	13,535,158	919,971		
Change in Net Position	303,950	116,630	187,320		
Net Position Beginning of Year	6,230,341	6,113,711	116,630		
Net Position End of Year	\$ 6,534,291	\$ 6,230,341	303,950		

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

Fluctuations among individual program receipts and disbursements are a result of a change in how certain consultant services are provided.

#### **Governmental Activities**

Program receipts supported 95 percent of the total governmental disbursements. The primary sources of receipts for governmental activities are derived from charges for services and sales provided to other entities. This receipt source represents 93 percent of total governmental receipts.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. Table 3 shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by unrestricted State entitlements.

(Table 3) Governmental Activities –Cash Basis

	Total Costs	of Services	Net Costs of Services			
	2019	2018	2019	2018		
Program Disbursements	·					
Instruction:						
Regular	\$ 1,546,314	\$ 1,391,888	\$ 84,521	\$ 132,884		
Special	3,191,395	3,502,391	(389,867)	(288,885)		
Adult/Continuing Education	0	18,055	0	(16,068)		
Support Services:						
Pupils	2,170,543	2,013,421	251,637	253,595		
Instructional Staff	824,350	406,299	101,128	123,658		
Governing Board	113,348	48,048	44,724	20,625		
Administration	1,108,842	897,509	232,295	246,281		
Fiscal	324,737	358,795	121,108	145,067		
Business	14,955	11,136	5,901	4,781		
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	127,532	155,509	45,678	62,698		
Central	4,294,698	4,201,936	615,884	829,360		
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:						
Community Services	507,315	530,171	(675,695)	(742,689)		
Capital Outlay	231,100	0	231,100	0		
Total	\$ 14,455,129	\$ 13,535,158	\$ 668,414	\$ 771,307		

#### The ESC's Funds

The ESC's governmental funds are accounted for using the cash basis of accounting.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the ESC. The fund balance of the general fund increased by \$36,970 during the current fiscal year.

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

#### **Current Issues**

The Tri-County ESC is dedicated to serving its local school districts by providing valuable services as needed. The Board and administration closely monitor its receipts and disbursements in accordance with Board policy to remain financially viable. While many outside factors can affect the economy, including state funding reductions to ESCs, the Tri-County ESC continues to provide the best services possible and to be fiscally responsible.

#### Contacting the ESC's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide the citizens supported by the districts, 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 any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Mary Workman, Treasurer, Tri-County ESC, 741 Winkler Drive, Wooster, Ohio 44691, or by calling 330-345-6771.

Statement of Net Position - Cash Basis June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities			
Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	5,164,972		
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent		1,369,319		
Total Assets		6,534,291		
Net Position				
Restricted for Other Purposes		73,573		
Unrestricted		6,460,718		
Total Net Position	\$	6,534,291		

# Tri-County Educational Service Center Wayne County, Ohio Statement of Activities - Cash Basis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

				Program Ca	Program Cash Receipts			Disbursements) ots and Changes Net Position
	Cash Disbursements			Services Grant		Operating Grants and ontributions		overnmental Activities
Governmental Activities								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	1,546,314	\$	1,321,211	\$	140,582	\$	(84,521)
Special		3,191,395		3,539,538		41,724		389,867
Support Services:								
Pupils		2,170,543		1,849,802		69,104		(251,637)
Instructional Staff		824,350		216,430		506,792		(101,128)
Governing Board		113,348		68,624		0		(44,724)
Administration		1,108,842		876,547		0		(232,295)
Fiscal		324,737		196,034		7,595		(121,108)
Business		14,955		9,054		0		(5,901)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		127,532		81,854		0		(45,678)
Central		4,294,698		3,678,814		0		(615,884)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:								
Community Services		507,315		469,640		713,370		675,695
Capital Outlay		231,100		0		0		(231,100)
Totals	\$	14,455,129	\$	12,307,548	\$	1,479,167		(668,414)
	Grants	ral Receipts	nts not	Restricted to S	pecific	Programs		816,441
		ment Earnings						107,047
	Misce	llaneous						48,876
	Total	General Receip	ts					972,364
	Chang	ge in Net Positio	on					303,950
	Net Po	osition Beginnir	ng of Y	'ear				6,230,341
	Net Po	osition End of Y	'ear				\$	6,534,291

Statement of Assets and Fund Balances - Cash Basis Governmental Funds June 30, 2019

	 General	Gov	Other ernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 5,094,627	\$	70,345	\$	5,164,972
Fund Balances					
Restricted	\$ 0	\$	73,573	\$	73,573
Committed	92,511		0		92,511
Assigned	619,640		0		619,640
Unassigned	 4,382,476		(3,228)		4,379,248
Total Fund Balances	\$ 5,094,627	\$	70,345	\$	5,164,972

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

<b>Total Governmental Fund Balances</b>	\$ 5,164,972
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.	1,369,319
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 6,534,291

Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balances - Cash Basis - Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	 General	Go	Other vernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Receipts						
Intergovernmental	\$ 1,529,812	\$	756,384	\$	2,286,196	
Investment Income	89,004		0		89,004	
Tuition and Fees	814,651		0		814,651	
Gifts and Donations	9,413		0		9,413	
Charges for Services	11,199,896		0		11,199,896	
Miscellaneous	 44,100		4,776		48,876	
Total Receipts	 13,686,876		761,160		14,448,036	
Disbursements						
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular	1,443,285		138,383		1,581,668	
Special	3,211,669		41,326		3,252,995	
Support Services:						
Pupils	2,119,784		69,081		2,188,865	
Instructional Staff	337,075		491,365		828,440	
Governing Board	113,348		0		113,348	
Administration	1,130,658		878		1,131,536	
Fiscal	322,515		7,595		330,110	
Business	14,955		0		14,955	
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	127,721		0		127,721	
Central	4,083,263		0		4,083,263	
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:						
Community Services	514,533		1,583		516,116	
Capital Outlay	 231,100		0		231,100	
Total Disbursements	 13,649,906		750,211		14,400,117	
Net Change in Fund Balances	36,970		10,949		47,919	
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	 5,057,657		59,396		5,117,053	
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 5,094,627	\$	70,345	\$	5,164,972	

Reconciliation of the Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities - Cash Basis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 47,919
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Internal service funds charge insurance costs to other funds. The entity-wide statements eliminate governmental fund disbursements and related internal service fund charges. Governmental activities report allocated net internal service fund receipts (disbursements).	 256,031
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 303,950

Statement of Fund Net Position - Cash Basis Proprietary Fund June 30, 2019

	A	vernmental ctivities nal Service Fund
Assets Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	\$	1,369,319
Net Position Unrestricted	\$	1,369,319

Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Net Position - Cash Basis
Proprietary Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
Operating Receipts Charges for Services	\$ 2,062,143
Operating Disbursements Purchased Services Claims	283,910 1,540,245
Total Operating Disbursements	1,824,155
Operating Income	237,988
Non-Operating Receipts Interest	18,043
Change in Net Position	256,031
Net Position Beginning of Year	1,113,288
Net Position End of Year	\$ 1,369,319

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

#### Note 1 - Description of the Educational Service Center

The Tri-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 an educational service center as defined by Section 3311.05 of the Ohio Revised Code. The ESC operates under an elected governing board of nine members and provides services to the public schools in Holmes, Wayne and Ashland Counties. The Board controls the ESC's instructional support services.

#### Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the ESC consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the ESC. For the ESC, this includes general operations, and related special education, supervisory and administrative and fiscal activities of the ESC.

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; the ESC is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or 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. The ESC does not have any component units.

The ESC is associated with the Tri-County Computer Service Association (TCCSA), a jointly governed organization; the Ohio Association of School Business Officials (OASBO)/CompManagement, Inc. Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), the Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority Board (SORSA) and the Jefferson Health Plan, which are public entity risk pools. These organizations are presented in Notes 11 and 12.

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

As discussed further in the Basis of Accounting section of this note, these financial statements are presented on the cash basis of accounting. This cash basis of accounting differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Generally accepted accounting principles include all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements, which have been applied to the extent they are applicable to the cash basis of accounting. Following are the more significant of the ESC's accounting policies.

#### A. Basis of Presentation

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

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

Government-wide Financial Statements 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. The activity of the internal service fund is also eliminated to avoid "doubling up" receipts and disbursements.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the ESC at fiscal year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct disbursements and program receipts for each program or function of the ESC's governmental activities. A function is a group of related activities designed to accomplish a major service or regulatory program for which the government is responsible. Program receipts include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program, and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. General receipts are receipts which are not classified as program receipts, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct disbursements with program receipts identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing on a cash basis or draws from the general receipts of the ESC.

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

#### 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 two categories of funds: governmental and proprietary.

*Governmental Funds* The ESC classifies funds financed primarily from intergovernmental receipts (e.g. grants), and other exchange and nonexchange transactions as governmental funds. The following is the ESC's major governmental fund:

*General fund* 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.

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

**Proprietary Funds** The ESC classifies funds financed primarily from user charges for goods or services as proprietary. The ESC's only proprietary fund is an internal service fund.

*Internal service fund* The internal service fund accounts for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the ESC on a cost reimbursement basis. The ESC's only internal service fund accounts for a self-insurance program for employee medical benefits.

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

#### C. Basis of Accounting

The ESC's financial statements are prepared using the cash basis of accounting. Except for modifications having substantial support, receipts are recorded in the ESC's financial records and reported in the financial statements when cash is received rather than when earned and disbursements are recorded when cash is paid rather than when a liability is incurred. Any such modifications made by the ESC are described in the appropriate section in this note.

As a result of the use of this cash basis of accounting, certain assets and deferred outflows of resources and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not yet collected) and certain liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and their related expenses (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods or services received but not yet paid, and accrued expenses and liabilities) are not recorded in these financial statements.

#### D. Budgetary Process

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 Governing Board under the supervision of the ESC), and Part (C) includes the adopted appropriation resolution.

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.

### E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, all cash received by the ESC is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this account or temporarily used to purchase short term investments. Individual fund integrity is maintained through ESC records. Interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the financial statements.

The ESC participates in the Jefferson Health Plan insurance consortium for self-insurance. These monies are held separate from the ESC's central bank account and are reflected in the financial statements as "cash and cash equivalents with fiscal agent."

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

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

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

Following Ohio statutes, the Governing Board has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest receipts credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$89,004, which includes \$5,915 assigned from other ESC funds.

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

#### F. Inventory and Prepaid Items

The ESC reports disbursements for inventory and prepaid items when paid. These items are not reflected as assets in the accompanying financial statements.

#### G. Capital Assets

Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment are recorded as disbursements when paid. These items are not reflected as assets in the accompanying financial statements.

### H. Interfund Receivables/Payables

The ESC reports advances-in and advances-out for interfund loans. These items are not reflected as assets and liabilities in the accompanying financial statements.

#### I. Accumulated Leave

In certain circumstances, such as upon leaving employment or retirement, employees are entitled to cash payments for unused leave. Unpaid leave is not reflected as a liability under the ESC's cash basis of accounting.

#### J. Employer Contributions to Cost-Sharing Plans

The ESC recognizes the disbursement for employer contributions to cost-sharing pension plans when they are paid. As described in Notes 7 and 8, the employer contributions include portions for pension benefits and for postemployment health care benefits.

#### K. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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. 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 or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the ESC Governing Board. The Governing Board has by resolution authorized the Treasurer to assign fund balance. The Governing Board may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated receipt and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

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

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

#### L. Net Position

Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes primarily includes amounts for activities associated with assisting the instructional staff with the content and process of providing learning experiences for pupils.

The ESC's policy is to first apply restricted resources when a cash disbursement is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

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

#### M. Interfund Transactions

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as receipts in the seller funds and as disbursements in the purchaser funds. Subsidies 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 and after nonoperating receipts/cash disbursements in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular cash disbursements to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented in the financial statements.

#### N. Pensions and OPEB

For purposes of measuring the net pension and net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liabilities, information about the fiduciary net position of the retirement plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the retirement systems. For this purpose, pension and health care benefit payments (including refunds of member contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. The retirement systems report investments at fair value.

#### O. Implementation of New Accounting Policies

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the ESC has (to the extent it applies to the cash basis of accounting) implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations and GASB Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements.

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

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

#### **Note 3 – Compliance**

Ohio Administrative Code, Section 117-2-03 (B), requires the ESC to prepare its annual financial report in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. However, the ESC prepared its financial statements on a cash basis, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The accompanying financial statements omit assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, net position/fund balances, and disclosures that, while material, cannot be determined at this time. The ESC can be fined and various other administrative remedies may be taken against the ESC.

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

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

State statute classifies 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 monies are public deposits that the ESC's Governing 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.

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, or by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution.

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;

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

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

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the 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 qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

*Cash on Hand* - At June 30, 2019 the ESC had \$300 in undeposited cash on hand, which is included as part of "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents."

**Deposits** - At year-end, \$1,170,246 of the ESC's bank balance of \$1,420,246 was exposed to custodial credit risk. Although the securities were held by the pledging financial institutions' trust department in the ESC's name and all statutory requirements for the investment of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the ESC to a successful claim by the FDIC.

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

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

- 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
- 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.

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

#### Investments

As of June 30, 2019, the ESC had the following investment and maturity:

		Investment Maturity	
Investment Type	NAV	Less than 1 year	Total <u>Investments</u>
Star Ohio	\$3,904,851	\$3,904,851	100.00%

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

*Credit Risk.* STAR Ohio is an investment pool operated by the Ohio State Treasurer. It is unclassified since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. Ohio law requires STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The weighted average of maturity of the portfolio held by STAR Ohio as of June 30, 2019, is 53 days and carries a rating of AAAm by S&P Global Ratings. The ESC has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

*Concentration of Credit Risk*. The ESC places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The table above includes the percentage to total of each investment type held by the ESC at June 30, 2019.

### Funds Held by Fiscal Agent

The ESC participates in the Jefferson Health Plan for employee benefits. The amount held at fiscal year end for the employee benefit self-insurance fund was \$1,369,319. All benefit deposits are made to the consortium's depository account. Collateral is held by a qualified third-party trustee in the name of the Consortium.

#### Note 5 – State Funding

The ESC is funded by the State Governing Board from State funds for the cost of Part (A) of the budget.

Part (B) of the budget is funded in the following way: \$6.50 times the Average Daily Membership (ADM – the total number of pupils under the School District's supervision) is apportioned by the State Board of Education from the local School District's to which the School District provides services from payments made under the State's foundation program.

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

Simultaneously, \$26.00 times the sum of the ADM is paid by the State Governing Board from State funds to the ESC. If additional funding is required and if a majority of the boards of education of the participating School District's approve, the cost of Part (B) of the budget that is in excess of \$43.50 times ADM approved by the State Governing Board is apportioned to the participating School District's through reductions in their State foundation.

The local School District's to which the ESC provides services have agreed to pay \$6.50 per pupil to provide additional funding for services provided by the ESC. The State Governing Board initiates and supervises the procedure by which the participating boards approve or disapprove the apportionment.

#### Note 6 - Risk Management

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. During fiscal year 2019, the ESC contracted with the Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority for property and general liability insurance coverage.

General liability coverage is \$15,000,000 single occurrence and \$17,000,000 annual aggregate limit and no deductible. Willis Risk Solutions is the Program Underwriter. Property coverage is provided by the pool and reinsurer Travelers Insurance Company and includes coverage for crime, employee dishonesty and inland marine. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has been no significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

For fiscal year 2019, 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 ESCs is tiered into groups based upon past workers' compensation experience. Within each tiered group, a common premium rate is applied to all school ESCs 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 ESCs that can meet the GRPs selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement, Inc. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

The ESC holds all reserves including Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR), Shock Stabilization and Fluctuation reserves.

The ESC is self-insured for employee health insurance claims, but maintains aggregate stop-loss insurance through Jefferson Health Plan. The Self-Insurance Fund pays covered claims to Jefferson Health Plan and recovers these costs from premium charges to employees and Midland Council of Governments based on calculations provided by Jefferson Health Plan's consultant (Findley Davis, Inc.). The June 30, 2019 loss reserves estimated by the ESC's actuary are as follows:

Internal Service Fund Cash and Cash Equivalents \$ 1,369,319
IBNR actuarial liability \$ (217,655)
Fund Surplus \$ 1,151,664

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

#### **Note 7 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans**

#### Net Pension Liability

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

The net pension liability represents the 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.

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.

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

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

	Eligible to Retire before August 1, 2017*	Eligible to Retire on or after August 1, 2017
Full Benefits	Age 65 with 5 years of service credit; or	Age 67 with 10 years of service credit; or
	Any age with 30 years of service credit	Age 57 with 30 years of service credit
Actuarially Reduced	Age 60 with 5 years of service credit	Age 62 with 10 years of service credit; or
Benefits	Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age 60 with 25 years of service credit

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

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

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

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

The ESC's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$394,124 for fiscal year 2019.

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

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

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. From August 1, 2015–July 1, 2017, any member could retire with reduced benefits who had (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 26 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Effective August 1, 2017–July 1, 2019, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 27 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Eligibility changes will continue to be phased in through August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for

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

unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60. Retirement eligibility for reduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit regardless of age.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.5 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.5 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. Effective July 1, 2017, employer contributions of 9.53 percent are placed in the investment accounts and the remaining 4.47 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2 percent is applied to the DB Plan. In the Combined Plan, member contributions are allocated among investment choices by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund a defined benefit payment. A member's defined benefit is determined by multiplying one percent of the member's final average salary by the member's years of service credit. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The DC portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age 50 and termination of employment.

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

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The ESC was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2019 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The ESC's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$868,913 for fiscal year 2019.

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

### Net Pension Liability

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

	SERS			STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			·		
Current Measurement Date		0.07786280%		0.05361501%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.08279920%			0.05313044%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00493640%			0.00048457%	
Proportionate Share of the Net					
Pension Liability	\$	4,459,347	\$	11,788,737	\$ 16,248,084

#### **Actuarial Assumptions - SERS**

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2018, are presented below:

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

Wage Inflation 3.00 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent

Investment Rate of Return 7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation

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

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

will be delayed for three years following commencement

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

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

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

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

Sensitivity of the 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 ESC's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the ESC'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.

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

	Current						
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase		
ESC's Proportionate Share							
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	6,281,326	\$	4,459,347	\$	2,931,739	

### **Actuarial Assumptions - STRS**

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50 percent
Projected Salary Increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Projected Payroll Growth	3.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	0.00 percent

Post-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016; pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that employer and member contributions will be made at statutory contribution rates of 14 percent each. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2018. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2018.

Sensitivity of the 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 as of June 30, 2017, 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 assumption:

		Current					
	1%	1% Decrease Discount Rate			1% Increase		
ESC's Proportionate Share							
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	17,215,898	\$	11,788,737	\$	7,195,381	

#### Note 8 – Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

### Net OPEB Asset/Liability

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

Ohio Revised Code limits the 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 asset/liability. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB asset/liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

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

### 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 <a href="https://www.ohsers.org">www.ohsers.org</a> under Employers/Audit Resources.

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.0 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the ESC's surcharge obligation was \$43,689.

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 \$58,286 for fiscal year 2019.

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

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

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

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

### Net OPEB Asset/Liability

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

		SERS	STRS	 Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset):				
Current Measurement Date		0.07900810%	0.05361501%	
Prior Measurement Date		0.08361500%	0.05313044%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00460690%		 0.00048457%	
Proportionate Share of the Net				
OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	2,191,898	\$ (862,000)	\$ 1,329,898

### **Actuarial Assumptions - SERS**

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

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

Wage Inflation 3.00 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent

Investment Rate of Return 7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation

Municipal Bond Index Rate

Measurement Date 3.62 percent Prior Measurement Date 3.56 percent

Single Equivalent Interest Rate

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

Medical Trend Assumption

Medicare 5.375 percent - 4.75 percent Pre-Medicare 7.25 percent - 4.75 percent

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.

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

The long-term expected rate of return on plan factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a long-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.

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

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

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018 was 3.70 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018 was 3.63 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and 0.50 percent of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.62 percent, as of June 30, 2018 (i.e., municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

Sensitivity of the 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 and what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.70 percent) and higher (4.70 percent) than the current discount rate (3.70 percent). Also shown is what the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are one percent lower (6.25 percent decreasing to 3.75 percent) and one percent higher (8.25 percent decreasing to 5.75 percent) than the current rate.

				Current		
	1% Decrease Discount Ra		scount Rate	e 1% Increase		
ESC's Proportionate Share						
of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	2,659,696	\$	2,191,898	\$	1,821,490
				Current		
	1%	Decrease	T	rend Rate	1%	6 Increase
ESC's Proportionate Share						
of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	1,768,460	\$	2,191,898	\$	2,752,607

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

### Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2018, actuarial valuation are presented below:

Inflation 2.50 percent

Projected Salary Increases 12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65

Investment Rate of Return 7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation

Payroll Increases 3.00 percent

Health Care Cost Trend Rates (Prescription Drug) -5.23 percent to 8.00 percent, initial, 4.00 percent ultimate

Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA) 0.00 percent effective July 1, 2018

Health Care Cost Trend Rates (Medical) 5.00 percent to 6.00 percent, initial, 4.00 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.

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

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

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.

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:

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

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

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

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

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

				Current		
	1% Decrease		Dis	count Rate	1% Increase	
ESC's Proportionate Share						
of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	(738,419)	\$	(862,000)	\$	(965,014)
				Current		
	1%	Decrease	T1	rend Rate	1%	Increase
ESC's Proportionate Share		_				
of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	(959,173)	\$	(862,000)	\$	(762,383)

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

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

### Note 9 – Fund Balance and Accountability

#### A. Fund Balance

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

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

	Other						
	Governmental						
		General	]	Funds	Total		
Restricted for:							
Grants	\$	0	\$	73,573	\$	73,573	
Committed for:							
Retirement		92,511		0	•	92,511	
Assigned for:							
Student and Staff Support		69,266		0		69,266	
District Escrow Accounts		16,265		0		16,265	
Preschool Activities		151,770		0		151,770	
Other Purposes		382,339		0		382,339	
Total Assigned		619,640		0		619,640	
Unassigned		4,382,476		(3,228)		4,379,248	
Total Fund Balance	\$	5,094,627	\$	70,345	\$	5,164,972	

### B. Accountability

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

### Nonmajor Governmental Funds:

Title III	\$ 2,598
Miscellaneous Federal Grants	630

The general fund is liable for any deficit and provides transfers when cash is required.

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

### **Note 10 – Contingencies and Commitments**

#### A. Grants

The ESC received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursements of funds received under these programs generally require compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the ESC at June 30, 2019.

### B. Litigation

The ESC is not involved in any litigation that, in the opinion of management, would have a material effect on the financial statements.

### C. Encumbrance Commitments

Significant outstanding encumbrances for governmental funds include \$69,266 in the general fund.

### Note 11 - Jointly Governed Organization

*Tri-County Computer Service Association (TCCSA)* is a jointly governed organization comprised of 23 School District's and the ESC, created as a regional council of governments pursuant to State statute. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions for member districts. Each of the governments of these districts support TCCSA based on a per pupil charge dependent upon the software package utilized. The TCCSA assembly consists of a superintendent or designated representative from each participating district and a representative from the fiscal agent. TCCSA is governed by a board of directors chosen from the general membership of the TCCSA assembly. The board of directors consists of a representative from the fiscal agent, the chairman of each operating committee, and at least an assembly member from each county from which participating districts are located. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Treasurer of the TCCSA at 2125 Eagle Pass; Wooster, OH 44691.

### Note 12 – Public Entity Risk Pools

**Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program** 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.

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

Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority Board The ESC also participates in the Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority Board (SORSA), an insurance purchasing pool. SORSA's business affairs are conducted by a nine member Board of Directors consisting of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and five delegates. SORSA was created to provide joint self-insurance coverage and to assist members to prevent and reduce losses and injuries to the ESC's property and person. It is intended to provide liability and property insurance at reduced premiums for the participants. SORSA is organized as a nonprofit corporation under provisions of Ohio Revised Code 2744.

*Jefferson Health Plan*— The ESC participates in the Jefferson Health Plan, a claims servicing pool comprised of fifty members. Each participant is a member of the assembly. The Plan's business and affairs are conducted by a nine member Board of Directors elected from the Jefferson Health Plan's assembly. Each member pays a monthly premium based on their claims history and a monthly administration fee. All participating members retain their risk and the Plan acts as the claims servicing agent.



### TRI-COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

FEDERAL GRANTOR/ SUB GRANTOR/ PROGRAM TITLE	CFDA NUMBER	PASS-THROUGH GRANT NUMBER	(A) CASH FEDERAL DISBURSEMENTS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR PASSED THROUGH THE ASHLAND COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF JOB AND FAMILY SERVICES	_		
WIOA Cluster: (D) WIOA Youth Activities (D) WIOA Youth Activities Total U.S Department of Labor and WIOA Cluster	17.259 17.259	N/A N/A	\$ 1,984 92,521 94,505
U.S DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PASSED THROUGH THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	_		
Special Education Cluster (IDEA):  (C) Special Education_Grants to States  (C) Special Education_Grants to States  Total Special Education_Grants to States	84.027 84.027	2018 2019	913 22,531 23,444
(C) Special Education_Preschool Grants (C) Special Education_Preschool Grants Total Special Education_Preschool Grants	84.173 84.173	2018 2019	11,307 140,660 151,967
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			175,411
(C) Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	84.287	2018	1,060
(C) English Language Acquisition Grants	84.365	2019	17,399
(C) Striving Readers Comprehensive Literacy (C) Striving Readers Comprehensive Literacy Total Striving Readers Comprehensive Literacy	84.371 84.371	2018 2019	158,431 378,528 536,959
PASSED THROUGH THE WAYNE COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH AND RECOVERY BOARD	_		
(D) Special Education_Grants for Infants and Families with Disabilities (D) Special Education_Grants for Infants and Families with Disabilities  Total Special Education_Grants for Infants and Families with Disabilities	84.181 84.181	N/A N/A	29,025 184,107 213,132
Total U.S. Department of Education			943,961
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES PASSED THROUGH THE ASHLAND COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF JOB AND FAMILY SERVICES	-		
TANF Cluster:  (D) Temporary Assistance for Needy Families  (D) Temporary Assistance for Needy Families  Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and TANF Cluster	93.558 93.558	N/A N/A	6,241 111,351 117,592
Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$ 1,156,058

#### Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards:

- (A) This schedule includes the federal award activity under programs of the federal government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 and is prepared in accordance with the cash basis of accounting. The information on this schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Ptinciples, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Tri-County Educational Service Center it is not intended to and does not present the financial position or changes in net position of the Tri-County Educational Service Center.
- (B) CFR 200.414 allows a non-federal entity that has never received a negotiated indirect cost rate to charge a de minimis rate of 10% of modified total direct costs to indirect costs. Tri-County Educational Service Center has not elected to use the 10% de minimus indirect cost rate.
- (C) OAKS did not assign pass-through numbers for fiscal year 2019.
- (D) A pass-through number could not be obtained.



### Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

333 County Line Rd. West, Westerville, OH 43082 Phone: 614.846.1899 Fax: 614.846.2799

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

Tri-County Educational Service Center Wayne County 741 Winkler Drive Wooster, Ohio 44691

### To the Governing Board:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the cash-basis financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Tri-County Educational Service Center, Wayne County, Ohio, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Tri-County Educational Service Center's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 30, 2019, wherein we noted the Tri-County Educational Service Center used a special purpose framework other than generally accepted accounting principles.

### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Tri-County Educational Service Center
Wayne County
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on
Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards*Page 2

### Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the Tri-County Educational Service Center's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards* which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2019-001.

### Tri-County Educational Service Center's Response to Finding

The Tri-County Educational Service Center's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying corrective action plan. We did not subject the Tri-County Educational Service Center's response to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

#### Purpose of this Report

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

Julian & Grube, Inc. October 30, 2019

Julian & Sube, Elne.



### Julian & Grube, Inc.

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### Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to the Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

Tri-County Educational Service Center Wayne County 741 Winkler Drive Wooster, Ohio 44691

To the Governing Board:

### Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

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

#### Management's Responsibility

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

### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Tri-County Educational Service Center

Wayne County

Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

Page 2

### Opinion on the Major Federal Program

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

#### Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Julian & Grube, Inc. October 30, 2019

Julian & Sube, thre.

### TRI-COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER WAYNE COUNTY, OHIO

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

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS			
(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified	
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material control weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No	
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No	
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes	
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material internal control weaknesses reported for major federal programs?	No	
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No	
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified	
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR §200.516(a)?	No	
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Program (listed):	Striving Readers Comprehensive Literacy, CFDA #84.371	
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	Type A: >\$750,000 Type B: all others	
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	No	

### TRI-COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER WAYNE COUNTY, OHIO

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

2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS		
Finding Number	2019-001	

### **Noncompliance**

Ohio Rev. Code § 117.38 provides each public office shall file a financial report for each fiscal year. The Auditor of State may prescribe forms by rule or may issue guidelines, or both, for such reports. If the Auditor of State has not prescribed a rule regarding the form for the report, the public office shall submit its report on the form utilized by the public office. Ohio Admin. Code § 117-2-03 further clarifies the requirements of Ohio Rev. Code § 117.38. Ohio Admin. Code § 117-2-03(B) requires the ESC to prepare its annual financial report in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

The ESC prepared its financial statements in accordance with the cash basis of accounting in a report format similar to the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments.* This presentation differs from GAAP. There would be variances on the financial statements between this accounting practice and GAAP that, while presumably material, cannot be reasonably determined at this time.

Failure to prepare proper GAAP financial statements may result in the ESC being fined or other administrative remedies.

The ESC should prepare its financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

### 3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

# TRI-COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER WAYNE COUNTY, OHIO

### SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

2 CFR § 200.511(b) JUNE 30, 2019

Finding Number	Year Initially Occurred	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information
2018-001	2012	Noncompliance - Ohio Administrative Code Section 117-2-03(B) requires the ESC to prepare its annual financial report in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The ESC prepared its annual financial report in accordance with the cash basis of accounting.		Repeated as finding 2019- 001, as the ESC has not changed the accounting basis it uses to prepare its annual financial report.



### TRI-COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER

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# CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN 2 CFR § 200.511(c) JUNE 30, 2019

Finding Number	Planned Corrective Action	Anticipated Completion Date	Responsible Contact Person
2019-001	Due to the cost requirement of preparing these financial statements according to Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), the Board has determined that preparing year-end statements on a cash-basis of accounting will accurately reflect the ESC's financial position and allow for those resources previously spent on GAAP to be allocated to education purposes.	N/A	Mary Workman, Treasurer





# TRI COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER WAYNE COUNTY

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

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

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

Susan Babbitt

**CERTIFIED FEBRUARY 13, 2020**