Edison State Community College

Financial Statements

June 30, 2019 and 2018

with Independent Auditors' Report



88 East Broad Street Columbus, Ohio 43215 IPAReport@ohioauditor.gov (800) 282-0370

Board of Trustees Edison State Community College 1973 Edison Drive Piqua, Ohio 45356

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Edison State Community College, Miami County, prepared by Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co., 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 Edison State Community College is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

October 23, 2019



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EDISON STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL June 30, 2019

Board of Trustees	<u>Title</u>	Term of Office
Mrs. Tamara Baird Ganley	Chairman	2015-2021
Mrs. Marvella Fletcher	Vice Chairman	2019-2025
Mr. Thomas P. Milligan	Trustee	2017-2023
Dr. Philip E. Dubbs	Trustee	2015-2021
Mr. Gary V. Heitmeyer	Trustee	2015-2021
Mr. Darryl D. Mehaffie	Trustee	2017-2023
Mr. James C. Oda	Trustee	2017-2023
Mr. Gary J. Bensman	Trustee	2017-2023
Mrs. Elizabeth Simms Gutmann	Trustee	2018-2024

College Administration	<u>Title</u>
Dr. Doreen Larson	President
Mr. Chris Spradlin	Provost
Mr. John Shishoff	Vice President of Administration and Finance
Mr. Rick Hanes	Vice President of Business and Community Partnerships
Mr. James Lehmkuhl	Controller
Ms. Christina Cummings	Director of Financial Aid

<u>Insurance</u>

All employees are insured through the Ohio Association of Community Colleges (OACC) Risk Management and Insurance Program for \$1,000,000. The effective date of the policy is November 1, 2018 to November 1, 2019.

Legal Counsel

Dave Yost, Ohio Attorney General **Education Section** 30 E. Broad St., 16th Floor Columbus, OH 43215

College Location 1973 Edison Drive Piqua, Ohio 45356





INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Trustees Edison State Community College Piqua, Ohio

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities and discretely presented component unit of Edison State Community College (the "College"), a component unit of the State of Ohio, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities and discretely presented component unit of the College, as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements. The schedules of the Board of Trustees and Administrative Personnel as well as the schedule of expenditures of federal awards as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, are presented for purpose of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

The schedules of the Board of Trustees and the Administrative Personnel have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 11, 2019, on our consideration of the College's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the College's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the College's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co.

Springfield, Ohio October 11, 2019

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The discussion and analysis of Edison State Community College's (the "College") financial statements provides an overview of the College's financial activities as of and for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. Management has prepared the financial statements and the related disclosures along with the discussion and analysis. Responsibility for the completeness and fairness of this information rests with College management.

Using This Report

In June 1999, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) released Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments*. This Statement requires a comprehensive look at the entity as a whole and presents a long-term view of the entity's finances. In November 1999, the GASB issued Statement No. 35, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for Public Colleges and Universities*, which applies these standards to public colleges and universities.

The standards require three basic financial statements: the statement of net position, the statement of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position, and the statement of cash flows.

This annual financial report includes the report of independent auditors, this management's discussion and analysis, the basic financial statements in the above-referred format, notes to financial statements, required supplementary information, and supplemental information.

These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources under the accrual basis of accounting, which is the same as the accounting used by most private sector institutions. All of the current year's revenue and expenses are taken into account regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

Financial Highlights

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the College's revenue and other support exceeded expenses, creating an increase in net position of \$515,418. Revenue increased from fiscal year 2018 due to an increase in Student tuition and fees, State appropriations, and Gifts and operating expenses increased due to annual GASB 68 and 75 adjustments, as noted in the following analysis. In addition, the cash and short-term investment position of the College decreased by \$439,234.

The Statements of Net Position and the Statements of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

One of the most important questions asked about the College's finances is whether the College, as a whole, is better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities. The Statements of Net Position and the Statements of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position report information on the College as a whole and on its activities in a way that helps answer this question. Over time, increases or decreases in the College's net position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. Other indicators of the College's overall health must also be considered. These include the trend and quality of applicants, class size, student retention, strength of faculty, condition of the buildings, and the safety of campus. All are necessary to assess the overall health of the College.

The College's financial position was lower at June 30, 2018 than it was in the prior year. For fiscal year 2018, the College adopted GASB Statement 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). The College's financial position was stronger at June 30, 2019 than it was in the prior year. In fiscal year 2019, the College experienced an increase in tuition and fees, state funding, and support from the foundation.

The following is a summary of the major components of net position and operating results of the College as of and for the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018, and 2017:

	2019	2018	2017
Current assets	\$ 9,270,386	\$ 9,251,310	\$ 9,962,224
Noncurrent assets			
Capital assets - Net	17,905,205	16,201,162	16,198,093
Other	1,605,808	1,334,133	879,955
Total assets	28,781,399	26,786,605	27,040,272
Deferred outflows of resources			
OPEB costs	461,841	313,461	-
Pension costs	4,163,131	3,518,647	3,864,514
Loss on bond refunding	120,851	137,145	153,439
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,745,823	3,969,253	4,017,953
Current liabilities	2,851,109	1,737,023	1,990,068
Noncurrent liabilities	19,778,231	18,404,945	20,125,253
Total liabilities	22,629,340	20,141,968	22,115,321
Total habilities	22,029,340	20,141,900	22,115,321
Deferred inflows of resources			
OPEB costs	967,399	452,547	-
Pension costs	1,330,553	2,076,831	766,161
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,297,952	2,529,378	766,161
Net position			
Net investment in capital assets	16,150,062	14,218,954	13,979,971
Restricted - expendable	178,220	618,803	908,322
Unrestricted	(7,728,352)	(6,753,245)	(6,711,550)
Total net position	\$ 8,599,930	\$ 8,084,512	\$ 8,176,743

Note: June 30, 2017 balances were not restated to reflect the impact of GASB Statement No. 75 because the information is not available to calculate the impact on the College's net position at that date.

	Years Ended June 30			
	2019	2018	2017	
Operating revenues Student tuition and fees Less grants and scholarships	\$ 8,055,609 (3,316,527)	\$ 7,791,554 (3,409,770)	\$ 7,778,513 (3,020,691)	
Net student tuition and fees	4,739,082	4,381,784	4,757,822	
Federal grants and contracts State and local grants and contracts Auxiliary activities Other operating revenues Total operating revenues	255,208 71,861 153,961 77,136 5,297,248	168,220 85,127 182,529 115,207 4,932,867	176,154 129,653 173,878 113,525 5,351,032	
Operating expenses Educational and general instruction Instruction	5,560,349	6,286,913	6,020,627	
Public service Academic support Student services	497,522 706,503 2,450,158	424,279 635,500 1,936,893	412,749 530,227 1,876,008	
Institutional support Plant operations and maintenance Depreciation Student aid	6,200,522 1,583,195 1,018,706 411,084	973,324 1,412,928 1,025,830 282,065	4,784,643 1,494,987 1,070,390 230,425	
Auxiliary enterprises - bookstore	8,639	8,232	6,704	
Total operating expenses	18,436,678	12,985,964	16,426,760	
Operating loss	(13,139,430)	(8,053,097)	(11,075,728)	
Nonoperating revenues (expenses) and other revenues				
Federal grants and contracts State appropriations	3,173,593 8,160,018	3,326,454 7,917,253	2,919,369 8,118,538	
Interest expense Other nonoperating revenues Capital grants Capital appropriations	(71,734) 1,576,945 - 816,026	(77,281) 226,037 26,295 867,561	(83,274) 50,619 26,295 453,534	
Total nonoperating revenues and other revenues	13,654,848	12,286,319	11,485,081	
Change in net position	\$ 515,418	\$ 4,233,222	\$ 409,353	

Note: Amounts for the years ended June 30, 2017 were not restated to reflect the impact of GASB Statement No. 75 because the information is not available to calculate the impact on the College's benefit expense for fiscal years prior to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

Operating Revenue

Operating revenue includes all revenue from exchange transactions such as tuition and fees, as well as income from sales of goods and services such as bookstore operations. In addition, certain federal, state, and private grants are considered operating if they are not for capital purposes and are considered a contract for service.

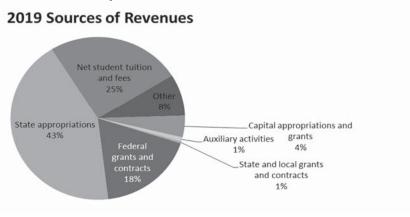
The following factors had a significant impact on the fiscal year 2019 operating revenue:

Gross student tuition and fees increased by 3.4%, or \$264,055 due to an increase of College Credit
Plus students of 21.4%. Net student tuition and fees increased by \$357,298, or 8.2%, due to an
increase in indirect costs related to Federal Pell Grant awards (which are reported as a reduction
in net student tuition and fees) of \$152,419, or 4.6% of net student tuition and fees. Note that
decreases in indirect costs for Pell Grants are offset by similar decreases in revenues from Pell
Grants, which are reported as nonoperating revenues from federal grants and contracts.

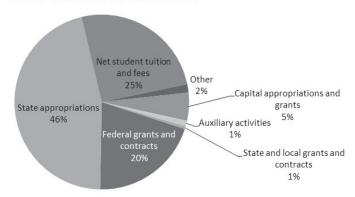
The following factors had a significant impact on the fiscal year 2018 operating revenue:

Net student tuition and fees decreased by \$376,038, or 7.9%, due to an increase in indirect costs related to Federal Pell Grant awards (which are reported as a reduction in net student tuition and fees) of \$389,079, or 8.9% of net student tuition and fees. Note that increases in indirect costs for Pell Grants are offset by similar increase in revenues from Pell Grants, which are reported as nonoperating revenues from federal grants and contracts.

The following is a graphic illustration of total revenue by source:



2018 Sources of Revenues



Operating Expenses

Operating expenses are all the costs necessary to perform and conduct the programs and functions of the College.

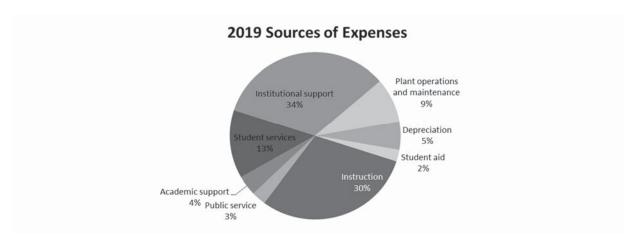
Fiscal year 2019 expenses were affected by the following:

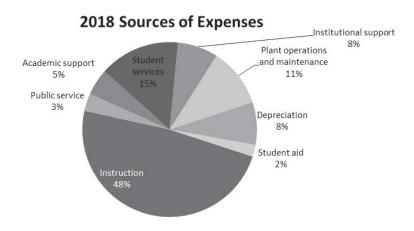
- Instructional spending decreased \$726,564, or 11.6%, primarily due to annual adjustments posted to record GASB 68 and 75 activity. The College's 2019 GASB 68 adjustment for STRS reduced instructional expenses by \$131,013 and its 2019 GASB 75 adjustment reduced instructional expenses by \$1,220,190.
- Student services spending increased \$513,265, or 26.5%, primarily due to increased personnel costs. These increases in personnel costs impacted all departments campus-wide, with the largest dollar increases occurring in the departments in which personnel costs constitute the largest portion of overall costs. In addition, GASB 68 OPERS and GASB 75 OPERS adjustments were allocated to all departments except instructional spending. The College's annual GASB STRS 68 and 75 adjustments were allocated to it.
- Institutional support spending increased \$5,227,198, or 537.0% primarily due to annual adjustments posted to record GASB 68 and 75 activity. The College's 2019 GASB 68 and GASB 75 adjustments for OPERS increased from the 2018 GASB 68 and 75 adjustments by \$4,366,237 and \$384,294, respectively. In 2019, these adjustments were allocated to public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, and plant and operations and maintenance as opposed to just being recorded as an institutional support adjustment. This has resulted in a significant change in institutional support spending due to the large reduction recorded in 2018.

Fiscal year 2018 expenses were affected by the following:

- Instructional spending increased \$266,286, or 4.4%, primarily due to increased personnel costs.
 These increases in personnel costs impacted all departments campus-wide, with the largest dollar increases occurring in the departments in which personnel costs constitute the largest portion of overall costs.
- Institutional support spending decreased \$3,811,319, or 79.7% primarily due to annual adjustments
 posted to record GASB 68 and 75 activity. The College's 2018 GASB 68 adjustment reduced
 institutional support expenses by \$3,843,606 and its 2018 GASB 75 adjustment reduced
 institutional support expenses by \$192,073.

The following is a graphic illustration of total expenses by function:





Nonoperating Revenues and Other Changes

Nonoperating revenues are all revenue sources that are primarily non-exchange in nature and consist primarily of revenue from state appropriations and certain federal grants and contracts.

Fiscal year 2019 nonoperating revenues and other changes were significantly affected by the following factors:

- State appropriations increased \$242,765, or 3.1%, from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019 due to an increase in its share of State of Ohio funding designated for community colleges.
- Gifts increased \$1,306,749, or 770.6%, from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019 due to an increase in revenue from the College Foundation corresponding to the construction of the Robinson Career Center.

Fiscal year 2018 nonoperating revenues and other changes were significantly affected by the following factors:

- Federal grants and contracts were \$407,085, or 13.9%, higher than the prior year due to an increase in Federal Pell Grant awards during fiscal year 2018.
- State appropriations decreased \$201,285, or 2.5%, from fiscal year 2017 to fiscal year 2018 due
 to a decrease in its share of State of Ohio funding designated for community colleges despite the
 College's strong focus on student success and completion.
- Gifts increased \$148,004, or 686.4%, from fiscal year 2017 to fiscal year 2018 due to an increase in revenue from the College Foundation corresponding to the construction of the Robinson Career Center.
- Capital appropriations from the State of Ohio increased \$414,027, or 91.3% from fiscal year 2017
 to fiscal year 2018 due to an increase in the number of projects completed. Capital appropriations
 were used to resurface a parking lot, to replace the roof on West Hall, to purchase cyber security
 equipment, and to do an overall network infrastructure upgrade throughout campus.

Statement of Cash Flows

Another way to assess the financial health of the College is to look at the statement of cash flows. Its primary purpose is to provide relevant information about the cash receipts and cash payments of the entity during a period. The statement of cash flows also helps users assess:

- An entity's ability to generate future net cash flows
- Its ability to meet its obligations as they come due
- Its needs for external financing

Cash Flows for the Years Ended June 30, 2019, 2018, and 2017

	2019	2018	2017
Cash (used in) provided by:			
Operating activities	\$ (11,442,580)	\$ (10,671,708)	\$ (9,653,584)
Noncapital financing activities	12,827,265	11,360,986	11,093,069
Capital and related fnancing activities	(2,205,676)	(481,739)	(490,924)
Investing activities	309,327	(435,364)	271,557
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash			
equivalents	(511,664)	(227,825)	1,220,118
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	4,340,207	4,568,032	3,347,914
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	\$ 3,828,543	\$ 4,340,207	\$ 4,568,032

The College's cash position decreased by \$511,664 in fiscal year 2019. The cash balance decreased primarily due to fluctuations in short term, operational asset and liability accounts.

The College's cash position decreased by \$227,825 in fiscal year 2018. The cash balance decreased primarily due to fluctuations in short term, operational asset and liability accounts.

Capital Assets

As of June 30, 2019, the College had approximately \$38.2 million in capital assets, less accumulated depreciation of \$20.3 million, for a net of \$17.9 million invested. Depreciation charges totaled approximately \$1.0 million for the current and prior fiscal years and \$1.1 million for fiscal year 2017.

The net book value of capital assets at June 30, 2019, 2018, and 2017 is as follows:

	2019		2018			2017
Land and land improvements	c	1 207 040	ው	1 111 601	Φ.	4 075 404
Land and land improvements	\$	1,397,948	\$	1,441,691	\$	1,275,124
Building and improvements		5,434,649		5,286,283		5,540,558
Student conference center		2,319,851		2,433,014		2,546,177
Center for Excellence		5,203,758		5,362,392		5,521,026
Equipment		1,141,961		868,953		876,772
Internally developed software		34,058		79,469		124,880
Construction in progress	_	2,372,980	_	729,360	_	313,556
Total	\$	17,905,205	\$	16,201,162	\$	16,198,093

Net OPEB Liability

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions (OPEB), the College is required to recognize its proportionate share of the net OPEB asset or liability and to more comprehensively measure the annual costs of its post employment benefits other than pensions related to its participation in the Public Employee Retirement System (PERS) or State Teachers Retirement Systems (STRS). Due to a lack of historical information available from the systems, the adoption of GASB Statement No. 75 resulted only in changes to the Statements of Net Position at July 1, 2017 and the Statement of Changes in Net Position for the year ended June 30, 2018. June 30, 2017 amounts have not been restated to reflect the impact of GASB Statement No. 75 because the information is not available to calculate the impact on benefit expense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2017. At June 30, 2019, the College recognized a net OPEB liability of \$3,347,904 and a net OPEB asset of \$553,041. In addition, the College recognized deferred inflows of resources of \$967,339 and deferred outflows of resources of \$461,841 at June 30, 2019. See Note 9 to the financial statements for more detailed information on OPEB plans.

Net Pension Liability

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, the College is required to recognize its proportionate share of the net pension liability and to more comprehensively measure the annual costs of pension benefits. At June 30, 2019, the College recognized a net pension liability of \$14,371,798. In addition, the College recognized deferred inflows of resources of \$1,330,553 and deferred outflows of resources of \$4,163,131 at June 30, 2019. See Note 8 to the financial statements for more detailed information on pensions.

Long-Term Debt

The College currently has series 2014 refunding bonds that bear interest rates from 1% to 3.5% and mature through fiscal year 2027. Scheduled interest and principal payments have been made on the bonds. The College's bonds are currently rated "Aa2" by Moody's through the State Credit Enhancement Program.

For more detailed information on current outstanding debt and the refunding of the aforementioned bonds in fiscal year 2019, see Note 5 to the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Future Years' Budgets

Edison State Community College remains committed to student success and community collaboration, with the goal of being the premier resource for higher education and workforce development in the region. Our strategic master plan is focused on achieving this goal by implementing strategies:

- To better understand our student and stakeholder needs.
- To obtain the physical and instructional resources necessary to enhance student learning and program completion, thereby meeting those needs.
- To continue to engage and value our faculty and staff, who expertly deploy those resources in ways that assure student success and enhance the communities we serve.
- To accomplish all of this in an environment of continuous improvement and fiscal sustainability.

Edison State has been, and will continue to be, subject to the same demographic, economic and policy issues as virtually all other colleges and universities in the higher education system of Ohio:

- Demographic: The number of traditional college age Ohio students (those graduating from high school) has been declining from year to year. Additionally, as the economy has improved, older students, have rejoined the work force and are taking fewer or no classes, while the College Credit Plus (CCP) program has increased the number of high school students taking classes for college credit.
- Economic: Traditional enrollment increased dramatically during the recession, but has decreased
 as the economy and job availability has improved. Additionally, as the number of high school
 graduates, "traditional" students paying at the normal tuition rate, has declined, there has been an
 increase in the number of current high school students taking college classes, both in the high
 school and at Edison State, at a much reduced reimbursement rate.
- Policy: In an effort to change the focus of the State Share of Instruction (SSI) formula from an emphasis on enrollment to an emphasis on completion, a new funding model was implemented in FY 2015. Due to the College's focus on increasing student success and completion, Edison State received increases in SSI funding under the new formula in FY 2018 due to our emphasis on student completion and success. With additional emphasis on auto-awarding earned certificates, review of funding levels for all courses, and other program efficiencies, we increased our SSI funding in FY 2019 and expect the same result in FY 2020. Edison State is represented on the various committees working to monitor and update the formula, and as noted above, continues working on strategies to increase student completion and success.
- Policy: The Ohio Department of Higher Education (ODHE) and the Office of Budget Management have both emphasized operational efficiencies through shared services and other collaborative arrangements. Edison State currently participates in a collaborative insurance buying program and is represented on the ODHE's Efficiency Committee. In addition, Edison State continues to take action to "right size" the college in light of enrollment trends, reducing the FY16 budget by \$1.3 Million. This baseline has been proportionally maintained in FY 2019 as we adjust for enrollment changes in order to maintain the fiscal integrity of the institution.

Policy: The state has increased the emphasis on campus safety, security, and emergency processes and procedures in light of recent active shooter incidents and natural disasters. Edison State has policies and procedures in place and we continue to review them in light of new information and requirements. We have also added active shooter training, increased our security staff – including two armed officers, and invested more than \$1 million in capital security projects, including an upgraded one-lock systems, better and more security cameras and upgraded audio speakers throughout the college.

Edison State Community College also has several opportunities that should positively impact our future financial position:

- Additional new academic programs to meet the demands of business, health care and others
 including aviation pilots, emergency medical technicians (EMTs), and veterinary technicians; as
 well as exploring areas such as new media, dental assisting and aircraft mechanic programs.
- Work Force Training and Education Demand: Edison State currently supports work force training, employee development, and education (some of which also includes for-credit course delivery) for a number of manufacturers in our region. Many of these firms have told us that their need for new employees is double the number of our engineering technologies and computer information technologies graduates, indicating that they have more current and future job opportunities than we can currently supply.
- Underserved Constituency: The percentage of residents with college degrees in all three of the Ohio counties we serve continue to be below the state average in terms of education and per capita income. This represents a potential market. Our current strategies are attempting to change perceptions, especially the perceptions of high tech, well paid manufacturing jobs.
- Increased emphasis on grant and other funding sources. Edison State has been successful in receiving a number of educational grants such as Strong Start to Finish, RAPIDS, Tech Prep and others. Our largest success, so far, is a \$2.5 million gift to build a new Student Career Center. Construction started in FY 2019 and the Center was finished in September 2019 (FY 2020).
- Energy Savings: Edison State has been able to decrease our energy cost through energy saving investments, including replacing CFL lighting with more efficient LED bulbs, negotiating future energy contracts at less cost, and replacing old chillers with chillers that are more efficient.
- Increased Tuition: Community Colleges in Ohio were permitted to increase tuition by \$5 per credit hour in FY 2020 and an additional \$5 per credit hour in FY 2021. Additionally, the Ohio State Budget also increased the amount of total SSI funding.

Edison's future forecast.

• Fiscal Year 2020: FY 2019 was an investment year for Edison State Community College, setting the stage to open two new branch campuses in FY 2020. The first is located in Troy, Ohio, next to a new Dayton Children's Hospital facility. The location for the hospital's new facility was selected due to our decision to open the new Troy campus, which is dedicated primarily to our medical and nursing programs. In addition to Dayton Children's, the campus will serve several other nearby medical facilities. Additionally, Franklin University is partnering with Edison State to offer general education night classes in the facility and cover a portion of the facilities operational costs. The second new branch campus is in Eaton, Ohio and actually opened in FY 2019. This facility was offered to us at minimum cost due to another college leaving the facility. At this time, we are offering general education and workforce development classes.

With the increased costs of the new endeavors, we expect the College's financial performance to be somewhat tighter than it was in FY 2019. Offsetting the increased costs are actual decreases in health care costs, only modest increases in faculty and staff pay in FY 2020, increases in grants, increased workforce development training and actual increases in student enrollment, especially continuing increases in the number of College Credit Plus students.

• Fiscal Year 2021: Forecasting an additional year in advance is always difficult. However, we now expect FY 2021 financial results to be stronger than our current estimates for FY 2020. We expect the College to continue its success in maintaining traditional and CCP enrollment, while not sacrificing our efforts to ensure student completion and success. The SSI funding model is based on the average results from the previous three fiscal years; therefore, we do not expect a significant shift in state SSI funding from FY 2020 to FY 2021. Additionally, we will receive the \$5 per credit hour tuition increase in both in FY 2020 and FY 2021. We also expect to continue the increase in grants, certificate programs, and workforce training programs in FY 2021, as companies in the region to strive to fill job vacancies with appropriately qualified personnel and upgrade the skills of current employees. Finally, as we have in the past few years, we will maintain the currently reduced budget baseline as much as possible in order to insure the fiscal integrity of the college.

EDISON STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION June 30, 2019 and 2018

			College Related	College Related
	College 2019	College 2018	Foundation 2019	Foundation 2018
Assets	2019	2010	2019	2010
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,828,543	\$ 4,340,207	\$ 1,420,763	\$ 2,516,204
Investments	3,159,698	3,087,268	-	-
Accounts and pledges receivable (net)	2,176,796	1,735,910	5,910	6,413
Prepaid expenses and other	102,699	84,106	5,478	5,670
Inventories	2,650	3,819	- 4 400 454	
Total current assets	9,270,386	9,251,310	1,432,151	2,528,287
Noncurrent Assets				
Restricted investments	1,052,767	1,334,133	-	-
Investments Net OPEB asset	- 553,041	-	2,266,096	2,089,627
Capital assets (net)	17,905,205	- 16,201,162	-	-
Total noncurrent assets	19,511,013	17,535,295	2,266,096	2,089,627
Total assets	28,781,399	26,786,605	3,698,247	4,617,914
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
OPEB	461,841	313,461	_	_
Pension	4,163,131	3,518,647	_	_
Loss on bond refunding	120,851	137,145	-	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,745,823	3,969,253		
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accruals	1,072,130	175,380	92,763	2,905
Accrued salaries, wages, and benefits	806,062	770,460	-	-
Unearned revenues	732,917	556,183	-	-
Long-term debt, current	240,000	235,000		
Total current liabilities	2,851,109	1,737,023	92,763	2,905
Noncurrent Liabilities	400 =04	404.000		
Accrued compensated absences	136,534	181,090	-	-
Net OPEB liability Net pension liability	3,347,904 14,371,798	3,994,294 12,059,207	-	-
Long-term debt	1,921,995	2,170,354	_	_
Total noncurrent liabilities	19,778,231	18,404,945		
Total liabilities	22,629,340	20,141,968	92,763	2,905
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
OPEB	967,399	452,547	_	_
Pension	1,330,553	2,076,831	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,297,952	2,529,378		
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	16,150,062	14,218,954	_	_
Restricted - expendable	178,220	618,803	2,118,112	2,940,876
Restricted - nonexpendable	-	-	211,759	126,390
Unrestricted	(7,728,352)		1,275,613	1,547,743
Total net position	\$ 8,599,930	\$ 8,084,512	\$ 3,605,484	\$ 4,615,009

EDISON STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

		College 2019		College 2018	F	College Related Foundation 2019	F	College Related oundation 2018
Operating revenues								
Student tuition and fees	\$	8,055,609	\$, ,	\$	-	\$	-
Less grants and scholarships	_	(3,316,527)	_	(3,409,770)	_			
Net student tuition and fees		4,739,082		4,381,784		-		-
Federal grants and contracts		255,208		168,220		-		-
State and local grants and contracts		71,861		85,127		-		-
Auxiliary enterprises - bookstore		153,961		182,529		-		-
Contributions		-		-		405,123		314,544
Other operating revenue		77,136	_	115,207	_			
Total operating revenues		5,297,248	_	4,932,867		405,123		314,544
Operating expenses								
Instruction		5,560,349		6,286,913		-		-
Public service		497,522		424,279		-		-
Academic support		706,503		635,500		-		-
Student services		2,450,158		1,936,893		-		-
Institutional support		6,200,522		973,324		1,668,101		395,263
Plant operations and maintenance		1,583,195		1,412,928		-		_
Depreciation and amortization		1,018,706		1,025,830		-		-
Student aid		411,084		282,065		-		-
Auxiliary enterprises		8,639		8,232	_			
Total operating expenses		18,436,678		12,985,964		1,668,101		395,263
Operating loss	((13,139,430)		(8,053,097)		(1,262,978)		(80,719)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)								
Federal grants and contracts		3,173,593		3,326,454		-		-
State appropriations		8,160,018		7,917,253		-		-
Gifts		1,476,316		169,567		-		-
Investment income, net of expense		100,391		60,537		253,453		150,913
Interest expense		(71,734)		(77,281)		-		_
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets		238		(4,067)				
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)		12,838,822		11,392,463		253,453		150,913
Income (loss) before other changes		(300,608)	_	3,339,366		(1,009,525)	_	70,194
Other changes								
Capital grants		_		26,295		_		-
Capital appropriations		816,026		867,561		-		-
Total other changes		816,026	_	893,856		_		_
Change in net position	_	515,418	_	4,233,222	_	(1,009,525)		70,194
Net position at beginning of year		8,084,512		3,851,290		4,615,009		4,544,815
Net position at end of year	\$	8,599,930	\$	0.004.540	\$	3,605,484	\$	4,615,009
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EDISON STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

		2019		2018
Cash flows from operating activities				
Student tuition and fees	\$	4,308,636	\$	4,946,724
Grants and contracts		476,025		247,294
Payments to vendors and employees		(16,458,338)		(16,163,462)
Auxiliary enterprises		153,961		182,529
Other receipts	_	77,136	_	115,207
Net cash used in operating activities		(11,442,580)		(10,671,708)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities				
State appropriations		8,160,018		7,917,253
Federal grants and contracts		3,190,931		3,274,166
Gifts		1,476,316	_	169,567
Net cash from noncapital financing activities		12,827,265		11,360,986
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities				
Capital grants		-		26,295
Purchases of capital assets		(1,906,723)		(165,405)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		238		-
Interest paid on outstanding debt		(55,832)		(61,378)
Principal paid on outstanding debt	_	(243,359)	_	(281,251)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities		(2,205,676)		(481,739)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Proceeds from maturities of investments		3,428,675		5,470,332
Purchase of investments		(3,129,030)		(5,917,169)
Interest on investments		9,682	_	11,473
Net cash from (used in) investing activities		309,327		(435,364)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(511,664)		(227,825)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		4,340,207	_	4,568,032
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	_	3,828,543	_	4,340,207

EDISON STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in		
operating activities:		
Operating loss	\$ (13,139,430)	\$ (8,053,097)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash		
used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	1,018,706	1,025,830
Changes in assets, deferred outflows,		
liabilities and deferred inflows:		
Accounts receivable	(458,224)	546,697
Inventories	1,169	405
Prepaid expenses and other	(18,593)	29,998
Net OPEB asset	(553,041)	-
Deferred outflows of resources	(792,864)	66,662
Accounts payable and accruals	897,142	(269,147)
Accrued salaries, wages, and benefits	(8,954)	71,095
Net OPEB liability	(646,390)	(365,415)
Net pension liability	2,312,591	(5,500,143)
Deferred inflows of resources	(231,426)	1,763,217
Unearned revenues	176,734	12,190
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (11,442,580)	\$ (10,671,708)

Noncash capital and related financing activities:

During the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the College acquired \$816,026 and \$867,561, respectively, in capital assets that were funded through State Capital Appropriations. The College received no cash for these appropriations and made no cash payments to vendors as the State of Ohio made payments directly to vendors.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Entity: Edison State Community College (the "College") was chartered in 1973 under provisions of the Ohio Revised Code as the first State General and Technical College in Ohio. The College thus emerged without special local taxation as a two-year, public, co-educational, state-supported institution of higher learning. The College is exempt from federal income taxes pursuant to provisions of Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code. Under its charter, the College is authorized to offer studies in the Arts and Sciences, Technical Education, and Adult Technical Education. The College, which is a component unit of the State of Ohio, is governed by a nine-member Board of Trustees. These members are appointed by the Governor of the State of Ohio.

<u>Accrual Accounting</u>: The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the full accrual basis of accounting, whereby revenue is recognized in the period earned, or in the case of advances from other governments, when all eligibility requirements are met in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 33, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions*. Expenditures are recognized when the related liabilities are incurred.

<u>Financial Statements</u>: The College reports as "business-type activities," as defined by GASB Statement No. 35, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for Public Colleges and Universities*. Business-type activities are those that are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The College has determined that the Edison Foundation, Inc. is a component unit of the College. The financial activity of the Foundation is included through a discrete presentation as part of the College's financial statements. The Foundation is a private nonprofit organization that reports under Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards. As such, certain revenue recognition criteria and presentation features are different from GASB revenue recognition criteria and presentation features. No modifications have been made to the Foundation's financial information in the College's financial reporting entity for these differences.

Net Position Classifications: The College's resources are classified into the following net asset categories:

Net investment in Capital Assets. Capitalized physical assets, net of accumulated depreciation and outstanding principal balances of debt attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

Restricted - Expendable. Assets related to grants, contributions, and contracts activity, whose use is subject to externally imposed restrictions.

Restricted - Nonexpendable. Net assets represent endowment contributions from donors that are permanently restricted as to principal.

Unrestricted. Net assets that are not subject to externally imposed restrictions. Unrestricted net assets may be designated for specific purposes by the Board of Trustees. Substantially all of the College's unrestricted assets are designated for future uses or contingencies.

Operating Versus Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses: The College defines operating activities as reported on the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position as those that generally result from exchange transactions such as payments received for providing goods or services and payments made for goods or services received. All of the College's expenses are from exchange transactions. Certain significant revenue streams relied on for operations as well as Pell grants, which are included in nonoperating federal grants and contracts on the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position, are reported as non-operating revenue as required by GASB Statement No. 35 and updates in the GASB's *Implementation Guide*, including state appropriations, investment income, and Pell Grants.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

<u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>: For the purpose of the statements of cash flows, the College considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include cash, STAR Ohio and money market funds, stated at cost, which approximates fair value. All certificates of deposit are included in investments on the statements of net position.

Accounts Receivable: Accounts receivable primarily consist of tuition and fees charged to students. Accounts receivable also include amounts due from federal government, state and local governments, or private sources, in connection with reimbursement of allowable expenditures made pursuant to the College's grants and contracts. Accounts receivable are recorded net of estimated uncollectible amounts. Allowance is determined based on historical analysis.

<u>Unearned Revenue</u>: Unearned revenue consists of the unearned portion of student tuition and fees for the summer session, and all of the recorded student tuition and fees collected resulting from early registration for the fall session. Unearned revenue also includes amounts received from grant and contract sponsors that have not yet been earned.

<u>Investments</u>: The College accounts for its investments at fair value. Changes in unrealized gain (loss) on the carrying value of investments are reported as a component of investment income in the statements of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position.

The restricted investments on the statement of net position consist of Capital Campaign funds that are to be used toward the debt service payments on the Series 2014 bonds. These funds were raised by the Edison Foundation and transferred to the College to be held until used for debt service.

<u>Capital Assets</u>: Capital assets are recorded at cost or, if acquired by gift, at acquisition value at the date of the gift. When capital assets are sold or otherwise disposed of, the net carrying value of such assets is removed from the accounts and the net investment in capital assets component of net position is adjusted accordingly. Capital assets, with the exception of land and construction in progress, are depreciated on the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and improvements	10 - 40 years
Student conference center	3 - 45 years
Center for excellence	45 years
Internally developed software	5 years
Equipment and fixtures	3 - 20 years

The College's capitalization limit for equipment and furniture and fixtures is \$5,000.

<u>Grants and Scholarships</u>: Student tuition and fees and bookstore revenue are presented net of grants and scholarships applied directly to student accounts. Grants and scholarships consist primarily of awards to students from the Federal Pell Grant Program. Payments made directly to students from grants and scholarships are presented as student aid.

<u>Compensated Absences</u>: Vested or accumulated vacation leave is recorded as an expense and liability as the benefits accrue to employees. In accordance with the applicable accounting standards, no liability is recorded for nonvesting accumulating rights to receive sick pay benefits. However, a liability is recognized for an estimate of the amount of accumulated sick leave benefits that will be paid.

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NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB): For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB asset, liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System and State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio pension plans ("OPERS" and "STRS", respectively) and additions to/deductions from OPERS and STRS fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by OPERS and STRS. OPERS and STRS use the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Contribution revenue is recorded as contributions are due, pursuant to legal requirements. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized as expense when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension/OPEB plans report investments at fair value.

<u>Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources</u>: In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the College, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the statement of net position for deferred charges on refunding, for pension and OPEB. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of the refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 8 and 9.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the College, deferred inflows of resources include pension and OPEB and are reported on the statement of net position. (See Notes 8 and 9)

<u>Use of Estimates</u>: The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Estimates also affect the reported amounts of revenue and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Adoption of New Standards: For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the College implemented GASB Statements No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations and No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related Debt, Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements.

GASB Statement No. 83 establishes uniform criteria for governments to recognize and measure certain asset retirement obligations (AROs), including obligations that may not have been previously reported, including certain required disclosures related to AROs. GASB Statement No. 83 did not impact the College's financial statements since the College does have any asset retirement obligations that meet the criteria of this statement.

GASB Statement No. 88 improves financial reporting by enhancing the disclosures in the notes to the financial statements related to debt obligations, including direct borrowings and direct placements. The Standard also establishes uniform guidance in determining debt obligations for disclosure purposes. The College implemented the applicable requirements of GASB Statement No. 88 in fiscal year 2019 with no significant impact to the financial statements.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

<u>Upcoming Accounting Pronouncements</u>: GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, was issued to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. The requirements of GASB Statement No. 87 are effective for fiscal year 2021. The College is currently evaluating the impact GASB Statement No. 87 may have on its financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period, was issued to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the costs of borrowing for a period and to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. The requirements of GASB Statement No. 89 are effective for fiscal year 2021. The College is currently evaluating the impact GASB Statement No. 89 may have on its financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests—an Amendment of GASB Statement No.14 and No.61*, was issued to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority interest in a legally separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. The requirements of GASB Statement No. 90 are effective for fiscal year 2020. The College is currently evaluating the impact GASB Statement No. 90 may have on its financial statements.

NOTE 2 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The College's Board of Trustees is responsible for establishing deposit and investment policies. Once established, the Board has delegated the day-to-day management to the Controller of the College. Deposit and investment policies are developed to ensure compliance with state laws and regulations as well as to establish and maintain sound financial management practices. In accordance with the State of Ohio's and the College's policy, the College is authorized to invest cash in certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, United States Treasury securities, federal government agency securities backed by the full faith of the government, municipal securities, and the State Treasurer's investment pool.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the College's deposits may not be returned to it. By Ohio law, financial institutions must pledge as collateral eligible securities of aggregate market value equal to the excess of deposits not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). Eligible securities must be pledged to the College and deposited with a qualified trustee as security for repayment whose market value at all time shall be at least 105% 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 to be 102% of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

At June 30, 2019 and 2018, the carrying amount of the College's cash and cash equivalents was \$3,828,543 and \$4,340,207, respectively, (included in cash and cash equivalents in the statements of net position) and the bank balances were \$4,759,796 and \$4,750,601, respectively, that are placed with federally insured banks. Of the June 30, 2019 and 2018 bank balances, \$572,693 and \$563,399, respectively, are covered by federal deposit insurance. The remaining balances of cash and cash equivalents are collateralized by the depository institution per Ohio Revised Code 135.182 or by a pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State (OPCS program).

NOTE 2 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Also included in cash and cash equivalents are \$12,861 and \$12,562 at June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively, which were on deposit in the State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio). STAR 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 Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment company but has adopted GASB Statement No. 79, Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants. The College measures its 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 a NAV per share that approximates fair value.

<u>Investments</u>: Investments are stated at their fair value of \$4,212,465 and \$4,421,401 at June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and are invested in certificates of deposit covered by federal depository insurance as well as a money market fund which was rated AAAm by Standard and Poors.

The fair value and cost of deposits and investments, by type, at June 30, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Cash	\$ 3,815,682	\$ 4,327,645
STAR Ohio	12,861	12,562
Certificates of deposit	1,052,767	1,334,133
Money Market Fund	 3,159,698	3,087,268
Total	\$ 8,041,008	\$ 8,761,608

In instances whereby inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the above fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. The College's assessment of the significance of particular inputs to these fair value measurements requires judgment and considers factors specific to each asset or liability.

The following tables present information about the College's assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2019 and 2018 and the valuation techniques used by the College to determine those fair values.

In general, fair values determined by Level 1 inputs use quoted prices in active markets. An active market for the asset or liability is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. A quoted price in an active market provides the most reliable evidence of fair value. The College has investments that are valued using Level 1 inputs, which are obtained directly from investment statements prepared by the institution holding the investments.

Fair values determined by Level 2 inputs use other inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs may include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or non-active markets (markets in which there are few transactions for the asset or liability, the prices are not current, or price quotations vary substantially either over time or among market makers, or in which there is little information released to the public). An example of a Level 2 input would be a price quote from a brokered market.

NOTE 2 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs, including inputs that are available in situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the related asset or liability. However, the fair value measurement objective remains the same as it would for Level 1 and 2 inputs, in that it is based on an exit price from the perspective of a market participant that holds the asset or liability. In addition, Level 3 inputs reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

			Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2019							
					Sigi	nificant		_		
			Quo	ted Prices in	C	Other	S	ignificant		
			Activ	e Markets for	Obs	ervable	Und	observable		
			lde	ntical Assets	In	puts		Inputs		
				(Level 1)	(Le	evel 2)	(Level 3)			
Assets:										
	Certificates of Deposit		\$	1,052,767	\$	-	\$	-		
	Money Market Fund			3,159,698		-				
		Total	\$	4,212,465	\$	-	\$	-		
			F	air Value Mea	suren	nents at c	June 3	30, 2018		
					Sigi	nificant				
			Quo	ted Prices in	C	Other	S	ignificant		
			Activ	e Markets for	Obs	ervable	Und	observable		
			lde	ntical Assets	In	puts		Inputs		
				(Level 1)	(Le	evel 2)	(Level 3)		
Assets:										
	Certificates of Deposit		\$	1,334,133	\$	-	\$	-		
	Money Market Fund			3,087,268		-				
		Total	\$	4,421,401	\$	-	\$			

Net realized and unrealized gains on investments were \$100,391 and \$60,537 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. There were no capital gains distributions in either year.

The investments in STAR Ohio are measured at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio; therefore, they are not included in the tables above. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV per share that approximates fair value. There are no limitations or restrictions on any STAR Ohio participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given to STAR Ohio 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 STAR Ohio investors will be combined for these purposes.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Receivables at June 30, 2019 and 2018 consist of billings for student fees and receivables arising from grants and are summarized as follows:

	 2019	2018
Student charges	\$ 902,189	\$ 936,625
Post-secondary enrollment options program	922,264	964,856
Federal grants and contracts	330,397	349,555
Other	668,898	75,864
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(646,952)	(590,990)
Total	\$ 2,176,796	\$ 1,735,910

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of changes in the capital assets and related accumulated depreciation during the 2019 and 2018 fiscal years:

		Balance une 30, 2018	Additions		Retirements/ Completed Additions CIP			Balance June 30, 2019
Nondepreciable capital assets:								
Land	\$	684,454	\$	-	\$	-	\$	684,454
Construction in progress		729,360	_	2,222,570		(578,950)	_	2,372,980
Total nondepreciable capital assets		1,413,814	_	2,222,570		(578,950)		3,057,434
Depreciable capital assets:								
Land improvements		1,443,932		-		-		1,443,932
Buildings and improvements		5,039,756		568,864		-		15,608,620
Student conference center		6,202,987		-		-		6,202,987
Center for Excellence		7,138,503		-		-		7,138,503
Equipment		4,027,692		510,265		(6,000)		4,531,957
Internally developed software		227,055						227,055
Total depreciable capital assets	3	4,079,925	_	1,079,129		(6,000)		35,153,054
Less accumulated depreciation:								
Land improvements		686,695		43,743		-		730,438
Buildings and improvements		9,753,473		420,498		-		10,173,971
Student conference center	;	3,769,973		113,163		-		3,883,136
Center for Excellence		1,776,111		158,634		-		1,934,745
Equipment	;	3,158,739		237,257		(6,000)		3,389,996
Internally developed software		147,586	_	45,411				192,997
Total accumulated depreciation	1	9,292,577		1,018,706		(6,000)		20,305,283
Total depreciable capital assets - net	1	4,787,348		60,423				14,847,771
Capital assets - net	\$ 1	6,201,162	\$	2,282,993	\$	(578,950)	\$	17,905,205

Construction in progress represents the cost of work performed on the College's access improvements, new main drive project, PA system upgrade, Troy campus, the Robison Career Center, and various room renovations through June 30, 2019, including amounts invoiced but not yet paid. Remaining commitments for work yet to be completed totaled \$1,464,383 at June 30, 2019.

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

		Balance June 30, 2017	Additions		Retirements/ Completed CIP			Balance June 30, 2018
Nondepreciable capital assets:								
Land	\$	688,414	\$	-	\$	(3,960)	\$	684,454
Construction in progress		313,556		708,910		(293,106)	_	729,360
Total nondepreciable capital assets	-	1,001,970		708,910	_	(297,066)	_	1,413,814
Depreciable capital assets:								
Land improvements		1,230,551		213,381		-		1,443,932
Buildings and improvements		14,836,276		203,480		-		15,039,756
Student conference center		6,202,987		-		-		6,202,987
Center for Excellence		7,138,503		-		-		7,138,503
Equipment		3,851,494		200,301		(24,103)		4,027,692
Internally developed software		227,055						227,055
Total depreciable capital assets	_ (33,486,866		617,162		(24,103)	_	34,079,925
Less accumulated depreciation:								
Land improvements		643,841		42,854		-		686,695
Buildings and improvements		9,295,718		457,755		-		9,753,473
Student conference center		3,656,810		113,163		-		3,769,973
Center for Excellence		1,617,477		158,634		-		1,776,111
Equipment		2,974,722		208,013		(23,996)		3,158,739
Internally developed software		102,175		45,411				147,586
Total accumulated depreciation		18,290,743		1,025,830		(23,996)	_	19,292,577
Total depreciable capital assets - net	_	15,196,123		(408,668)	_	(107)	_	14,787,348
Capital assets - net	\$ ^	16,198,093	\$	300,242	\$	(297,173)	\$	16,201,162

Construction in progress represents the cost of work performed on the College's new security cameras, new backup generator, new North Hall Chiller, new nursing simulator, access improvements, the Robison Career Center, and various room renovations through June 30, 2018, including amounts invoiced but not yet paid. Remaining commitments for work yet to be completed totaled \$239,188 at June 30, 2018.

NOTE 5 - NONCURRENT LIABILITIES

Noncurrent liabilities as of June 30, 2019 and 2018 are summarized as follows:

	2019									
	Beginning				Endin	g	(Current	Nor	ncurrent
	Balance	Additions	Redu	ctions	Baland	ce		Portion	P	ortion
Bond obligations	\$ 2,335,000	\$ -	\$ 23	35,000	\$ 2,100	,000	\$	240,000	\$ 1	,860,000
Unamortized bond premium	70,354			8,359	61	,995		_		61,995
Total	2,405,354	-	2	43,359	2,161	,995		240,000	1	,921,995
Net OPEB liability	3,994,294	-	64	46,390	3,347	,904		-	3	,347,904
Net pension liability	12,059,207	2,312,591		-	14,371	,798		-	14	,371,798
Compensated absences	405,051	72,632	8	80,212	397	,471		260,937		136,534
Total	\$ 18,863,906	\$ 2,385,223	\$ 90	69,961	\$20,279	168	\$	500,937	\$ 19	,778,231

NOTE 5 - NONCURRENT LIABILITIES (Continued)

	2018								
	Beginning			Ending	Current	Noncurrent			
	Balance	Additions	Reductions	Balance	Portion	Portion			
Bond obligations	\$ 2,570,000	\$ -	\$ 235,000	\$ 2,335,000	\$ 235,000	\$ 2,100,000			
Unamortized bond premium	78,712	-	8,358	70,354	-	70,354			
Capital lease obligation	37,893		37,893						
Total	2,686,605	-	281,251	2,405,354	235,000	2,170,354			
Net OPEB liability	4,359,709	-	365,415	3,994,294	-	3,994,294			
Net pension liability	17,559,350	-	5,500,143	12,059,207	-	12,059,207			
Compensated absences	357,745	61,800	14,494	405,051	223,961	181,090			
Total	\$24,963,409	\$ 61,800	\$ 6,161,303	\$ 18,863,906	\$ 458,961	\$ 18,404,945			

During the year ended June 30, 2007, the College issued General Receipts Bonds, series 2006 for \$4,060,000 that bear interest at rates between 4.0% to 5.0% and that mature in 2027. Proceeds were used for paying construction costs of the Emerson Center. The bonds are collateralized by a pledge of general receipts of the College.

In September 2014, the College issued \$2,860,000 of General Receipts Refunding Bonds, Series 2014 with an average interest rate of 2.37 percent, a portion of which was used to advance refund \$2,670,000 outstanding General Receipts Bonds, Series 2006 with an average interest rate of 4.75 percent. The net proceeds of \$82,510 were used to pay issuance costs and \$2,906,907 was deposited with the trustee to pay principal and interest on the Series 2006 bonds when called for redemption on June 1, 2016. The advance refunding resulted in an economic gain with a net present value of \$144,745 because total debt service payments decreased by \$158,853.

The College entered into a capital lease during the year ended June 30, 2016 to acquire new servers. Payment is made at an annual amount of \$38,880 that includes interest at an annual rate of 3.70% over a three year term ended in fiscal year 2018.

The annual debt service requirements to maturity for the bonds payable are as follows as of June 30, 2019:

Year Ending				
<u>June 30</u>	F	Principal	Interest	 Total
2020	\$	240,000	\$ 57,900	\$ 297,900
2021		245,000	53,050	298,050
2022		250,000	46,850	296,850
2023		260,000	39,200	299,200
2024		265,000	31,325	296,325
2025-2027		840,000	 43,075	 883,075
Total	\$	2,100,000	\$ 271,400	\$ 2,371,400

In addition to the debt service payments presented above, the College recognized bond premiums of \$102,396 which are amortized on a straight line basis over the remaining lives of the bonds. Unamortized bond premiums at June 30, 2019 are \$61,995.

Accrued compensated absences - The College provides vacation benefits to employees, as defined by each respective labor contract and administrative policy. The liability has been recorded based on the number of days available for each employee. Additionally, the College accrues unused sick days for those employees who have met the conditions of the plan at year end.

NOTE 6 - STATE SUPPORT

The College is a State-assisted institution of higher education which receives a student-based subsidy determined annually using a formula devised by the Ohio Board of Regents.

In addition to the student subsidies, the State of Ohio provides the funding for construction and renovation of major plant facilities on the College campus. The funding is obtained from the issuance of revenue bonds by the Ohio Public Facilities Commission (OPFC), which in turn provides for the construction and renovation of the facility by the Ohio Board of Regents. Upon completion of a construction project, the Board of Regents turns over control to the College which capitalizes the cost. Renovations are capitalized in the period incurred.

Neither the obligation for the revenue bonds issued by the OPFC nor the annual debt service charges for principal and interest on the bonds are reflected in the College's financial statements. These are currently being funded through appropriations to the Board of Regents by the Ohio General Assembly.

The facilities are not pledged as collateral for the revenue bonds. Instead, the bonds are supported by a pledge of monies in the Higher Education Bond Service Fund established in the custody of the Treasurer of State. If sufficient monies are not available from this fund, a requirement exists to assess a special student fee uniformly applicable to students in state-assisted institutions of higher education throughout the state.

NOTE 7 - LEASE AGREEMENTS

The College currently has a five-year lease agreement effective September 1, 2011 with Darke County Board of Commissioners for the facilities located in Greenville, Ohio with the option to renew for an additional five-year term. The option to renew was exercised on June 8, 2016. The annual rental expense under the additional five-year term is \$112,170. The College has a five-year lease agreement effective April 15, 2016 for office equipment. The annual rental expense under the agreement is \$38,789. In addition, the college has a five-year lease agreement effective November 1, 2015 for office equipment. The annual rental expense under the agreement effective July 1, 2018 for office equipment. The annual rental expense under the agreement is \$505. The College currently has a two-year lease agreement effective January 1, 2019 with the YMCA of Greater Dayton for the facilities located in Eaton, Ohio with the option to renew for five terms of two years. The annual rental expense under the agreement is \$1.

At June 30, 2019, minimum lease payments under all leases are as follows:

\$ 155,773
146,437
19,201
506
 1
\$ 321,918

NOTE 8 - RETIREMENT PLANS

College employees are covered by one of two retirement systems. The College faculty is covered by the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS). Substantially all other employees are covered by the Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS). These plans are statewide, multi-employer, cost sharing defined benefit plans. Employees may opt out of STRS or OPERS and participate in the alternative retirement plan (ARP) if they meet certain eligibility requirements.

Net Pension Liability:

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

The net pension liability represents the College'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 College's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The College cannot control benefit terms or the way pensions are financed; however, the College does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension.

GASB Statement No. 68 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable.

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

NOTE 8 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS):

Plan Description – College 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. The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation will be 2.2% of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with 5 years of qualifying service credit, or at age 55 with 26 years of service, or 31 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

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

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

New members who choose the DC plan or Combined Plan will have another opportunity to reselect a permanent plan during their fifth year of membership. Members may remain in the same plan or transfer to another STRS Ohio 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 Ohio bearing the risk of investment gain or loss on the account. STRS Ohio therefore has included all three plan options as one defined benefit plan for GASB Statement No. 68 reporting purposes.

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

NOTE 8 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

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 years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, plan members were required to contribute 14% of their annual covered salary. For both fiscal years, the College was required to contribute 14%; the entire 14% was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2019 and 2018 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The College's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$543,207 and \$530,045 for fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively. Of this amount \$30,533 and \$49,482 is reported in accrued salaries, wages, and benefits in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS):

Plan Description - College employees who are not covered by STRS participate in OPERS. OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The Traditional Pension Plan is a cost-sharing, multipleemployer defined benefit pension plan. The Member-Directed Plan is a defined contribution plan and the Combined Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan with defined contribution features. While members (e.g., College employees) may elect the Member-Directed Plan and the Combined Plan, the majority of employee members are in OPERS' Traditional Pension Plan; therefore, the following disclosures focus on the Traditional Pension Plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the Traditional Pension Plan. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code (ORC). OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about OPERS' fiduciary net position that may be obtained by visiting https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml, by writing to Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, OH 43215-4642, or by calling 800-222-7377.

Senate Bill (SB) 343 was enacted into law with an effective date of January 7, 2013. In the legislation, members were categorized into three groups with varying provisions of the law applicable to each group. The following table provides age and service requirements for retirement and the retirement formula applied to final average salary (FAS) for the three-member groups under the Traditional Pension Plan as per the reduced benefits adopted by SB 343 (see OPERS' CAFR referenced above for additional information):

•	Gr	oup 🗜	١.	
le	to	retire	prior	to
_	~ .			

Eligibl January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013

State and Local

Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit

Formula:

2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of Service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of

Group B

20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013

State and Local

Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit

Formula:

2.2% of FAS multiplied by year of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30

Group C

Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013

State and Local

Age and Service Requirements: Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit

Formula:

2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35

NOTE 8 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Final average salary (FAS) represents the average of the three highest years of earnings over a member's career for Groups A and B. Group C is based on the average of the five highest years of earnings over a member's career.

Members who retire before meeting the age and years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount.

When a benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA) is provided. This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those retiring prior to January 7, 2013, the COLA will continue to be a 3% simple annual COLA. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3%.

Funding Policy – The ORC provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. For fiscal years 2019 and 2018, member contribution rates were 10% of salary and employer contribution rates were 14%. Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The College's contractually required contribution was \$553,129 and \$505,299 for fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively. Of this amount \$47,854 and \$75,915 is reported in *accrued salaries, wages, and benefits* for fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively.

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

At June 30, 2019 and 2018, the College reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability of OPERS and STRS. The net pension liability presented as of June 30, 2019 was measured as of June 30, 2018 for the STRS plan and December 31, 2018 for the OPERS plan. The net pension liability presented as of June 30, 2018 was measured as of June 30, 2017 for the STRS plan and December 31, 2017 for the OPERS plan. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of those dates. The College's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the College's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities.

NOTE 8 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

The following is information related to the College's proportionate share, pension expense and deferred inflows and outflows for fiscal years 2019 and 2018:

Fiscal Year 2019	STRS	OPERS	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Proportion of the Net Pension Liability Change in Proportion Pension Expense	\$ 7,567,447 0.0344166% -0.0010221% \$ 412,194	\$ 6,804,351 0.0248443% 0.0016377% \$ 1,336,155	\$ 14,371,798 1,748,349
Deferred Outflows of Resources Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Change in assumptions Change in Entity's proportionate share and difference in employer contributions College contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$ 174,679	\$ 314	\$ 174,993
	-	923,541	923,541
	1,341,093	592,336	1,933,429
	-	304,648	304,648
	543,207	283,313	826,520
	\$ 2,058,979	\$ 2,104,152	\$ 4,163,131
Deferred Inflows of Resources Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Change in the College's proportionate share and difference in employer contributions	\$ (49,419)	\$ (89,345)	\$ (138,764)
	(458,881)	-	(458,881)
	(729,457)	(3,451)	(732,908)
	\$ (1,237,757)	\$ (92,796)	\$ (1,330,553)

NOTE 8 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Fiscal Year 2018	STRS	OPERS	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Proportion of the Net Pension Liability Change in Proportion Pension Expense	\$ 8,418,539 0.0354387% -0.0019093% \$ (3,501,186)	0.0009334%	\$ 12,059,207 (3,058,676)
Deferred Outflows of Resources Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 325,085	\$ 3,718	\$ 328,803
Change in assumptions	1,841,228	435,084	2,276,312
Change in College's proprotionate share and difference in employer contributions	-	128,602	128,602
College contributions subsequent to the measurement date	530,045	254,885	784,930
the measurement date	\$ 2,696,358	\$ 822,289	\$ 3,518,647
Deferred Inflows of Resources Differences between expected and actual			
experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension	\$ (67,852)	\$ (71,746)	\$ (139,598)
plan investments	(277,822)	(781,603)	(1,059,425)
Change in the College's proportionate share and difference in employer contributions	(809,383)	(68,425)	(877,808)
. ,	\$ (1,155,057)	\$ (921,774)	\$ (2,076,831)

\$826,520 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension at June 30, 2019 resulting from College contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30		STRS	OPERS	Total
2020	\$	348,896	\$ 800,794	\$ 1,149,690
2021		180,982	412,057	593,039
2022		(112,090)	85,677	(26,413)
2023		(139,773)	429,515	289,742
	\$	278,015	\$ 1,728,043	\$ 2,006,058

NOTE 8 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

The total pension liability in the July 1, 2018 and 2017 actuarial valuations was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65
Payroll increases	3.00%
Investment rate of return	7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount rate of return	7.45%
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0%

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

The actuarial assumptions were based on the results of an actual 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 for fiscal years 2019 and 2018 are summarized as follows:

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

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

NOTE 8 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45% as of June 30, 2018 and 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2018 and 2017. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2018 and 2017.

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

Fiscal Year 2019	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Current Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
	(0.4570)	(7.4570)	(0.4370)
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 11,051,259	\$ 7,567,447	\$ 4,618,871
Fiscal Year 2018			
College's proportionate share of the			
net pension liability	\$ 12,067,689	\$ 8,418,539	\$ 5,344,677

Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS:

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the values of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality and cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review or modification 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. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2018 and 2017 actuarial valuations were determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

	2018	2017
Wage inflation	3.25%	3.25%
Future salary increases,		
Including inflation	3.25% to 10.75%	3.25% to 10.75%
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3%; Post 1/7/2013 retirees: 3% simple through 2018, then 2.15% simple	Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3%; Post 1/7/2013 retirees: 3% simple through 2018, then 2.15% simple
Current measurement period	,	,
investment rate of return	7.20%	7.50%
Prior measurement period		
investment rate of return	7.50%	7.50%
Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age	Individual entry age

NOTE 8 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Health Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively, for to all of the above described tables. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to all of the above described tables.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2015.

The long-term rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation.

During 2018 and 2017, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets for the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio is 2.94% and 16.82% for 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2018 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
7.0001 0.000	7 110 00 11011	(7 4.14.11.104.0)
Fixed Income	23.00%	2.79%
Domestic Equities	19.00%	6.21%
Real Estate	10.00%	4.90%
Private Equity	10.00%	10.81%
International Equities	20.00%	7.83%
Other Investments	_18.00%	<u>5.50%</u>
Total	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>5.95%</u>

Mainblad Average

NOTE 8 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2017 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
22.00%	2.20%
	2.20%
19.00%	6.37%
10.00%	5.26%
10.00%	8.97%
20.00%	7.88%
<u> 18.00%</u>	<u>5.26%</u>
100.00%	<u>5.66%</u>
	Allocation 23.00% 19.00% 10.00% 10.00% 20.00% 18.00%

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.2% and 7.5% for 2018 and 2017, respectively. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the statutorily required rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected 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 benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following table represents the College's proportionate share of the net pension liability for fiscal years 2019 and 2018, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.2% and 7.5%, as well as what the College's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage point lower (6.2% and 6.5%) and one-percentage point higher (8.2% and 8.5%) than the current rate, all respectively:

Fiscal Year 2019	1% Decrease (6.20%)	Current Discount Rate (7.20%)	1% Increase (8.20%)		
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 10,051,995	\$ 6,804,351	\$ 4,105,517		
Fiscal Year 2018	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)		
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 6,464,898	\$ 3,640,668	\$ 1,286,110		

NOTE 8 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Alternate Retirement Plans ("ARP"):

Certain full-time College faculty and unclassified staff have the option to choose the ARP in place of STRS or OPERS. The ARP is a defined contribution plan, which provides employees with the opportunity to establish individual retirement accounts with a defined group of investment options, with each participant having control of the assets and investment options associated with those assets. The administrators of the plan are the providers of the plan investment options. Authority to establish and amend benefits and contribution requirements for the ARP is provided by state statute per the Ohio Revised Code.

Under the provisions of the ARP, the required contribution rates of plan participants are equal to the contribution rates of employees who would otherwise participate in STRS or OPERS. The College contributes 9.5% of a participating faculty member's compensation and 11.56% of participating non-faculty member's compensation to the participant's account. The College is also required to contribute an additional 4.5% of employees' covered compensation to STRS and 2.44% of employees' covered compensation to OPERS. Plan participants' contributions to ARP plan providers were \$128,749 and \$113,103 and the College contributions to the Plan providers amounted to \$117,715 and \$104,386, respectively, for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. In addition, the amounts contributed to STRS and OPERS by the College on behalf of ARP participants were \$36,355 and \$31,791, respectively, for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. Employees become fully vested in employer contributions to the ARP after three years, with no vesting provided for terms of service less than three years.

NOTE 9 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

Net OPEB Liability (Asset):

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

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

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

NOTE 9 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because they benefit from employee services. OPEB contributions come from these employers and health care plan enrollees which pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. Any change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net OPEB liability* or fully-funded benefits as a long-term *net OPEB asset* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for contractually-required OPEB contributions outstanding at the end of the fiscal year is included in *accrued salaries*, *wages*, *and benefits*.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS):

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

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14% of covered payroll. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS):

The OPERS administers three separate pension plans: the traditional pension plan, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the member-directed plan, a defined contribution plan; and the combined plan, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care trust, which funds multiple health care plans including medical coverage, prescription drug coverage and deposits to a Health Reimbursement Arrangement to qualifying benefit recipients of both the traditional pension and combined plans. This trust is also used to fund health care for member-directed plan participants, in the form of a Retiree Medical Account (RMA). At retirement or refund, member-directed plan participants may be eligible for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses from their vested RMA balance.

NOTE 9 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have twenty or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an other postemployment benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 75. See OPERS' CAFR referenced below for additional information.

The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require OPERS to provide health care to its eligible benefit recipients. Authority to establish and amend health care coverage is provided to the Board in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Disclosures for the health care plan are presented separately in the OPERS financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml, by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

Funding Policy – The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to OPERS. When funding is approved by Systems' Board of Trustees, a portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2018, local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0% of earnable salary. This is the maximum employer contribution rate permitted by Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. As recommended by OPERS' actuary, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Pension and Combined plans was 1.0% during calendar year 2017 and decreased to 0.0% for calendar year 2018. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the member-directed plan for 2019 was 4.0%. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, OPERS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

NOTE 9 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)

OPEB (Assets) Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB:

The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The College's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the College's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

Fiscal Year 2019		STRS	(OPERS	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (asset) Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (asset) Change in Proportion OPEB Expense	-0	(553,041) .0344166% .0010221% (1,220,190)	0. 0.	3,347,904 0256788% 0016292% 387,231	\$ 2,794,863
Deferred Outflows of Resources Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	64,595	\$	1,134	\$ 65,729
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments Change in assumptions		- -		153,483 107,941	153,483 107,941
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	± 	- 64,595	\$	134,688 397,246	\$ 134,688 461,841
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<u> </u>	
Deferred Inflows of Resources Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB	\$	(32,220)	\$	(9,084)	\$ (41,304)
plan investments Change in assumptions Difference between employer contributions and	d	(63,180) (753,560)		- -	(63,180) (753,560)
proportionate share of contributions		(109,355)		-	(109,355)
	\$	(958,315)	\$	(9,084)	\$ (967,399)

NOTE 9 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)

Fiscal Year 2018	STRS		OPERS		Total
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability Change in Proportion OPEB Expense	0.	1,382,688 0354387% 0019093% (436,510)	0	2,611,606 .0240496% .0006609% 244,437	\$ 3,994,294
Deferred Outflows of Resources Differences between expected and actual experience Change in assumptions Difference between employer contributions and	\$	79,818 -	\$	2,035 190,154	\$ 81,853 190,154
proportionate share of contributions	\$	- 79,818	\$	41,454 233,643	\$ 41,454 313,461
Deferred Inflows of Resources Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments plan investments Change in assumptions Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	\$	(59,100) (111,378) (87,521) (257,999)		(194,548) - - (194,548)	\$ (253,648) (111,378) (87,521) (452,547)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30	 STRS	OPERS			Total
2020	\$ (161,088)	\$	195,495	\$	34,407
2021	(161,088)		88,369		(72,719)
2022	(161,088)		26,979		(134,109)
2023	(146,740)		77,319		(69,421)
2024	(141,705)		-		(141,705)
2025	 (122,011)		-		(122,011)
	\$ (893,720)	\$	388,162	\$	(505,558)

NOTE 9 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS:

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

Salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65						
Payroll increases	3.00%						
Investment rate of return	7.45%, net of inv	estment expenses, including inflation					
Discount rate of return	7.45%						
Health care cost trends	Initial	Ultimate					
Medical							
Pre-Medicare	6.00%	4.00%					
Medicare	5.00%	4.00%					
Prescription Drug							
Pre-Medicare	8.00%	4.00%					
Medicare	-5.23%	4.00%					

The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 2.50%

Salary increases 12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65

Payroll increases 3.00% Blended discount rate of return 4.13%

Investment rate of return 7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation

Health care cost trends 6% - 11% initially, 4.50% ultimate

Cost-of-living adjustments 0% effective July 1, 2017

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

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 and 2017 valuations are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

Since the prior measurement date, the discount rate was increased from 4.13% to 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.

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

NOTE 9 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)

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

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

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

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability (asset) was 7.45% and 4.13% as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets of 7.45% was used to measure the total OPEB asset as of June 30, 2018. A blended discount rate of 4.13%, which represents a long-term expected rate of return of 7.45% for the funded benefit payments and a Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58% for the unfunded benefit payments, was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017.

Sensitivity of the College's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate and the Health Care Cost Trend Rates – The following table presents the College's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) for fiscal years 2019 and 2018, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45% and 4.13%, as well as what the College's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.45% and 3.13%) and one percentage point higher (8.45% and 5.13%) than the current rate, all respectively.

Fiscal Year 2019		% Decrease (6.45%)	Dis	Current count Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)		
College's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	(474,007)	\$	(553,041)	\$	(619,464)	
Fiscal Year 2018	1% Decrease (3.13%)		Current Discount Rate (4.13%)		1% Increase (5.13%)		
College's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,856,235	\$	1,382,688	\$	1,008,429	

NOTE 9 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)

Also shown is the net OPEB liability (asset) as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower and one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates:

	1% Decrease			Current		1% Increase		
Fiscal Year 2019	In T	rend Rates	Tr	end Rates	<u>In</u>	Trend Rates		
College's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$	(615,714)	\$	(533,041)	\$	(489,390)		
Fiscal Year 2018 College's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	960,632	\$	1,382,688	\$	1,938,162		

Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS:

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review or modification as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of health care costs for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan and include the types of coverages provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability for fiscal year 2019 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2018.

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Valuation of the Total OPEB Liability:

Actuarial valuation date	December 31, 2017
Rolled-forward measurement date	December 31, 2018
Experience study	5-year period ended December 31, 2015
Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age normal
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Single discount rate	3.96%
Investment rate of return	6.00%
Municipal bond rate	3.71%
Wage inflation	3.25%
Projected salary increases	3.25% - 10.75% (includes wage inflation at 3.25%)
Health care cost trend rate	10.0% initial, 3.25% ultimate in 2029

NOTE 9 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)

The total OPEB liability for fiscal year 2018 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2017.

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Valuation of the Total OPEB Liability:

Actuarial valuation date December 31, 2016 Rolled-forward measurement date December 31, 2017

Experience study 5-year period ended December 31, 2015

Actuarial cost method Individual entry age normal

Actuarial Assumptions:

Single discount rate 3.85% Investment rate of return 6.50% Municipal bond rate 3.31% Wage inflation 3.25%

Projected salary increases 3.25% - 10.75% (includes wage inflation at 3.25%)

Health care cost trend rate 7.5% initial, 3.25% ultimate in 2028

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted for improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to all of the above described tables.

The long-term expected rate of return on health care investment assets was determined using a buildingblock method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation.

During 2018 and 2017, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, contributions into the plans are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made, and health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio is 5.60% and 15.2% for 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The allocation of investment assets within the Health Care portfolio is approved by the OPERS Board as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. OPERS' primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit.

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NOTE 9 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)

The table below displays the OPERS Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2018 and the long-term expected real rates of return.

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income Domestic Equities REITs International Equities Other Investments	34.00% 21.00% 6.00% 22.00% 17.00%	2.42% 6.21% 5.98% 7.83% 5.57%
Total	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>5.16%</u>

The table below displays the OPERS Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2017 and the long-term expected real rates of return.

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	34.00%	1.88%
Domestic Equities	21.00%	6.37%
REITs	6.00%	5.91%
International Equities	22.00%	7.88%
Other Investments	<u>17.00%</u>	<u>5.39%</u>
Total	100.00%	4.98%

Discount Rate - A single discount rate of 3.96% was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2018. A single discount rate of 3.85% was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2017. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.0% and a municipal bond rate of 3.71%. The single discount rate on the prior measurement date was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.50% and a municipal bond rate of 3.31%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through 2031. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2031, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

NOTE 9 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates – The following table present the net OPEB liability for fiscal years 2018 and 2017 calculated using the single discount rate of 3.96% and 3.85, respectively, and the expected net OPEB liability if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.0% lower or 1.0% higher than the current rate:

Fiscal Year 2019		Current 1% Decrease Discount Rate (2.96%) (3.96%)			1% Increase (4.96%)		
College's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	4,283,099	\$	3,347,904	\$	2,604,011	
Fiscal Year 2018	1% Decrease (2.85%)		Current Discount Rate (3.85%)		1% Increase (4.85%)		
College's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	3,469,632	\$	2,611,606	\$	1,917,472	

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2019 is 10.0% and starting in 2018 was 7.50%. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is that in the not-too-distant future, the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.25% in the most recent valuation.

Changes in the health care cost trend rate may also have a significant impact on the net OPEB liability. The following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB liability if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.0% lower or 1.0% higher than the current rate:

Fiscal Year 2019		1% Decrease In Trend Rates		Current rend Rates	1% Increase In Trend Rates		
College's proportionate share of the	111 1	Tellu Nales		enu Nates		Heliu Nales	
net OPEB liability	\$	3,217,973	\$	3,347,904	\$	3,497,350	
Fiscal Year 2018 College's proportionate share of the							
net OPEB liability	\$	2,498,750	\$	2,611,606	\$	2,728,183	

NOTE 10 - INSURANCE

The College maintains comprehensive insurance coverage with private carriers for real property, building contents, and vehicles. Vehicle policies include liability coverage for bodily injury and property damage. The College also carries professional coverage for employees and its Board of Trustees. Over the past three years, settlement amounts related to these insured risks have been negligible.

NOTE 11 - CONTINGENCIES

The College receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability. It is the opinion of management that any potential disallowance of claims would not have a significant effect on the financial statements.

NOTE 12 - FEDERAL DIRECT LENDING PROGRAM

The College distributed \$3,488,903 and \$3,624,463 for student loans through the U.S. Department of Education federal direct lending program for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. These distributions and related funding source are not included as expenses or revenue in the accompanying financial statements.

NOTE 13 - RELATED ORGANIZATION

The Edison Foundation, Inc. (the "Foundation") is a separate not-for-profit entity organized for the purpose of promoting educational activities of the College. Since the resources held by the Foundation can be used only by and for the benefit of the College, the Foundation is considered a component unit of the College and is discretely presented in the College's financial statements. The up to 25-member board of the Foundation is self-perpetuating and consists of graduates and friends of the College. Amounts transferred to the College from the Foundation are recorded as nonoperating gifts in the accompanying financial statements.

The Foundation reports under FASB standards, including Accounting Standards Codification 958-205 (previously FASB Statement No. 117), *Financial Reporting for Not-for-Profit Organizations*. As such, certain revenue recognition criteria and presentation features are different from GASB revenue recognition criteria and presentation features. No modifications have been made to the Foundation's financial information in the College's financial reporting entity for these differences. Complete financial statements for the Foundation can be obtained from Edison State Community College, 1973 Edison Drive, Piqua, OH 45356.

The following is a summary of the Foundation's significant accounting and reporting policies presented to assist the reader in interpreting the financial statements and other data in this report.

<u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>: The Foundation considers all highly liquid investments, including certificates of deposit, with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

<u>Contributions</u>: Donations are recorded as revenue in the year received or when a bequest is legally finalized. Unconditional pledges are recorded in the period during which the pledges are received. Conditional pledges are recorded in the period in which the conditions have been met. Funds from pledges to be collected in future years are recorded at net present value. Any allowances are based upon prior experience, management's judgment, and other related factors.

<u>Pledges Receivable</u>: As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, contributors to the Foundation have outstanding unconditional pledges totaling \$5,910 and \$6,413, respectively. All pledges have been classified as net assets with donor restrictions since they will either expire or be fulfilled within a specified period of time. All pledges are due within one year and are considered to be fully collectible.

<u>Investments</u>: Investments are stated at fair value, and realized and unrealized gains and losses are reflected in the statements of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position. Fair value is determined by market quotes. Donated investments are recorded at the fair market value on the date received. Realized gains or losses are determined based on the average cost method.

NOTE 13 - RELATED ORGANIZATION (Continued)

Net Assets: Net assets are classified into two categories: (1) Net assets without donor restrictions, which represent funds available for grants and expenses which are not otherwise limited by donor restrictions. When a donor-imposed restriction is met in the same reporting period as received, the support is recorded as net assets without donor restrictions. These net assets may be designated for specific purposes by Board of Directors. (2) Net assets with donor restrictions, which consist of contributed funds subject to specific donor-imposed restrictions contingent upon specific performance of a future event or a specific passage of time. Generally, these donor restrictions limit the use of these net assets to the scholarships and other College programs and capital projects of the College. Some donor restrictions are perpetual in nature whereby principal is to be maintained intact in perpetuity and that only the income from investment thereof can be expended either for the general purpose of the Foundation or purposes specified by the donor.

Investments by major types for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019		2018	
Corporate bonds	\$	484,623	\$	444,481
U.S.Treasury notes		-		24,846
Common stocks		1,360,386		1,215,924
Mutual funds - REITS		109,338		101,841
Mutual funds - Fixed income		160,274		173,685
Mutual funds - Equities	_	151,475	_	128,850
Total	\$	2,266,096	\$	2,089,627

Accounting standards require certain assets and liabilities be reported at fair value in the financial statements and provide a framework for establishing that fair value. The framework for determining fair value is based on a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair value.

The following tables present information about the Foundation's assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2019 and 2018 and the valuation techniques used by the Foundation to determine those fair values.

Fair values determined by Level 1 inputs use quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Foundation has the ability to access.

Fair values determined by Level 2 inputs use other inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly. These Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, and other inputs such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs, including inputs that are available in situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the related asset. These level 3 fair value measurements are based primarily on management's own estimates using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques taking into account the characteristics of the asset.

In instances whereby inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the above fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. The Foundation's assessment of the significance of particular inputs to these fair value measurements requires judgment and considers factors specific to each asset.

NOTE 13 - RELATED ORGANIZATION (Continued)

The Foundation's policy is to recognize transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period. For the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, there were no transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy.

	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2019								
	M Ide	noted Prices in Active Markets for ntical Assets (Level 1)	C	Significant Other Observable uts (Level 2)	Und	ignificant observable Inputs (Level 3)	_	Balance at ne 30, 2019	
Assets:									
Fixed income - Domestic (1)	\$	160,274	\$	484,623	\$	-	\$	644,897	
Equities - Domestic		1,511,861		-		-		1,511,861	
Equities - REITs		109,338						109,338	
	\$	1,781,473	\$	484,623	\$	-	\$	2,266,096	
		Fair	Valu	ıe Measurem	ents	at June 30, 2	2018	.	
	Qu	oted Prices							
		in Active	9	Significant	S	ignificant			
	N	larkets for		Other		observable			
	Ide	ntical Assets	C	bservable		Inputs	Е	Balance at	
		(Level 1)	Inp	uts (Level 2)	((Level 3)	Jui	ne 30, 2018	
Assets:									
Fixed income - Domestic (1)	\$	618,166	\$	-	\$	-	\$	618,166	
Fixed income - U.S. agencies (1)		-		24,846		-		24,846	
Equities - Domestic		1,344,774		-		-		1,344,774	
Equities - REITs	_	101,841	_	-				101,841	
	\$	2,064,781	\$	24,846	\$	-	\$	2,089,627	

(1) The fair value of certain fixed-income securities at June 30, 2019 and 2018 was determined primarily based on Level 2 inputs. The Foundation estimates the fair value of these investments using quoted prices for similar assets in active markets. The fair value of the assets was determined primarily based on quoted market prices from the investment custodian.

Net realized and unrealized (losses) gains on investments were \$170,549 and \$83,585 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. There were no capital gains distributions in either year.

NOTE 14 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The College processes most of the Foundation's expenses and is periodically reimbursed for those checks written on the Foundation's behalf. For the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the College was reimbursed by the Foundation for \$19,753 and \$16,568, respectively, of salaries expense paid by the College on the Foundation's behalf. The College received \$1,456,587 and \$154,165 in grants from the Foundation during the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. At June 30, 2019 and 2018, the College had accounts receivable from the Foundation of \$92,763 and \$2,905, respectively.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio Last Five Fiscal Years (1) (2)

_	College's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	Sh	College's roportionate are of the Net nsion Liability		College's Covered Payroll	College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2015	0.040110%	\$	9,756,043	\$	3,717,594	262.43%	74.70%
2016	0.039131%	*	10,814,772	Ψ.	4,082,273	264.92%	72.10%
2017	0.037348%		12,501,491		3,804,950	328.56%	66.80%
2018	0.035439%		8,418,539		3,785,307	222.40%	75.30%
2019	0.034417%		7,567,447		3,786,035	199.88%	77.30%

- (1) Information prior to 2015 is not available. The College will continue to present information for years available until a full ten-year trend is compiled.
- (2) Amounts presented for each year were determined as of the College's measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year-end.

Notes to Schedule:

Change in assumptions. In measurement year 2017, changes in assumptions were made based upon an updated experience study that was completed for the five-year period ended June 30, 2016. Significant changes included a reduction of the discount discount rate from 7.75% to 7.45%, the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%, the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%, and total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0/25% due to lower inflation. The healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016. Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

Change in benefit terms. Effective July 1, 2017, the COLA was reduced to zero.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - Traditional Pension Plan Last Five Years (1) (2)

_	College's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	Sł	College's Proportionate nare of the Net ension Liability	 College's Covered Payroll	College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2015	0.027064%	\$	3,261,782	\$ 3,782,425	86.24%	86.45%
2016	0.023428%		4,050,419	4,042,817	100.19%	81.08%
2017	0.022273%		5,057,859	3,656,242	138.33%	77.25%
2018	0.023207%		3,640,668	3,665,736	99.32%	84.66%
2019	0.024844%		6,804,351	3,742,956	181.79%	74.70%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2015 is not available. The College will continue to present information for years available until a full ten-year trend is compiled.

Notes to Schedule:

Change in assumptions. In 2019, a change in assumptions included a reduction of the discount rate from 7.5% to 7.2%.

⁽²⁾ Amounts presented for each year were determined as of the College's measurement date, which is the prior calendar year-end.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of College Pension Contributions State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio Last Six Fiscal Years (1)

Re	quired	Relat Con Re	tion to the tractually equired		Deficiency		College's Covered	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered	
Contr	ibutions	Con	tributions		(Excess)	ess) Payroll		Payroll	
\$	514,545	\$	(514,545)	\$	-	\$	3,717,594	13.84%	
	558,455		(558,455)		-		4,082,273	13.68%	
	532,693		(532,693)		-		3,804,950	14.00%	
	529,943		(529,943)		-		3,785,307	14.00%	
	530,045		(530,045)		-		3,786,035	14.00%	
	543,207		(543,207)		-		3,880,050	14.00%	
	Re	558,455 532,693 529,943 530,045	Contractually Required Contributions Resolved \$ 514,545 \$ 558,455 \$ 532,693 \$ 529,943 \$ 530,045	Required Contributions Required Contributions \$ 514,545 \$ (514,545) 558,455 (558,455) 532,693 (532,693) 529,943 (529,943) 530,045 (530,045)	Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions \$ 514,545 \$ (514,545) \$ 558,455 \$ (558,455) \$ 532,693 \$ (532,693) \$ 529,943 \$ (529,943) \$ 530,045 \$ (530,045)	Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contractually Required Contributions Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions Contribution (Excess) College's Covered Payroll \$ 514,545 \$ (514,545) \$ - \$ 3,717,594 558,455 (558,455) - 4,082,273 532,693 (532,693) - 3,804,950 529,943 (529,943) - 3,785,307 530,045 (530,045) - 3,786,035	

⁽¹⁾ The College elected not to present information prior to 2014. The College will continue to present information for years available until a full ten-year trend is compiled.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of College Pension Contributions Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - Traditional Pension Plan Last Six Years (1)

			tributions in				Contributions
	Relation to the Contractually Contractually Required Required Contributions Contributions		Contribution Deficiency (Excess)		College's Covered Payroll	as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	
2014	\$	453,891	\$ (453,891)	\$ -	\$	3,782,425	12.00%
2015		485,138	(485,138)	-		4,042,817	12.00%
2016		438,749	(438,749)	-		3,656,242	12.00%
2017		458,217	(458,217)	-		3,665,736	12.50%
2018		505,299	(505,299)	-		3,742,956	13.50%
2019		543,207	(543,207)	-		3,880,050	14.00%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2014 is not available. The College will continue to present information for years available until a full ten-year trend is compiled.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of College's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio Last Three Fiscal Years (1) (2)

-	College's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	Pr Sha	College's oportionate re of the Net PEB Liability (Asset)	College's Covered Payroll	College's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability (Asset)
2017	0.037348%	\$	1,997,379	\$ 3,804,950	52.49%	37.3%
2018	0.035439%		1,382,688	3,785,307	36.53%	47.1%
2019	0.034417%		(553,041)	3,786,035	(14.61%)	176.0%

- (1) Information prior to 2017 is not available. The College will continue to present information for years available until a full ten-year trend is compiled.
- (2) Amounts presented for each year were determined as of the College's measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year-end.

Notes to Schedule:

Change in assumption. For measurement year 2017, the discount rate was increased from 3.26% to 4.13% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB), and the long-term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

For measurement year 2018, 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. Valuation year per capital health care costs were updated.

Change in benefit terms. For measurement year 2017, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipient was reduced from 2.1% to 1.9% per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019.

For measurement year 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of College's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability Ohio Public Employees Retirement System Last Three Years (1) (2)

-	College's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	Pro Sha	College's opportionate re of the Net PEB Liability	College's Covered Payroll	College's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability
2017	0.023389%	\$	2,362,330	\$ 3,656,242	64.61%	54.05%
2018	0.024050%		2,611,606	3,665,736	71.24%	54.14%
2019	0.025679%		3,347,904	3,742,956	89.45%	46.33%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2017 is not available. The College will continue to present information for years available until a full ten-year trend is compiled.

Notes to Schedule:

Change in assumption. In 2019, changes in assumptions included a reduction of the investment rate of return from 6.50% to 6.00%, and increase in the municipal bond rate from 3.31% to 3.71%, resulting in an increase in the single discount rate from 3.85% to 3.96%. Another change includes adjusting the health care cost trend rate from 7.5% initial, 3.25% ultimate in 2028 to 10.0% initial, 3.25% ultimate in 2029.

⁽²⁾ Amounts presented for each year were determined as of the College's measurement date, which is the prior year-end.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of College OPEB Contributions State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio Last Four Fiscal Years (1)

		Contributions in				
		Relation to the				Contributions
	Contractually	Contractually	Contribution		College's	as a Percentage
	Required Required		Deficiency		Covered	of Covered
	Contributions (2)	Contributions	(Excess)		Payroll	Payroll
2016	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	3,804,950	0.00%
2017	-	-	-		3,785,307	0.00%
2018	-	-	-		3,786,035	0.00%
2019	-	-	-		3,880,050	0.00%

⁽¹⁾ The College elected not to present information prior to 2017. The College will continue to present information for years available until a full ten-year trend is compiled.

⁽²⁾ STRS allocated the entire 14% employer contribution rate toward pension benefits.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of College OPEB Contributions Ohio Public Employees Retirement System Last Four Years (1)

				Co	ntributions in					
	Relation to the									Contributions
	Contractually Contractually						Contribution		as a Percentage	
	Required Required				Deficiency		Covered of Covered			
	_	Co	ontributions	С	ontributions		(Excess)	Payroll		Payroll
20	16	\$	65,433	\$	(65,433)	\$	-	\$	3,656,242	2.00%
20	17		34,256		(34,256)		-		3,665,736	1.50%
20	18		-		-		-		3,742,956	0.50%
20	19		-		_		-		3,880,050	0.00%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2017 is not available. The College will continue to present information for years available until a full ten-year trend is compiled.





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

Board of Trustees Edison State Community College Piqua, Ohio

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the business-type activities and discretely presented component unit of Edison State Community College (the "College"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 11, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co.

Springfield, Ohio October 11, 2019



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Board of Trustees Edison State Community College Piqua, Ohio

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Edison State Community College's (the "College") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the College's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019. The College's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the College's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; 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). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the College's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the College complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the College is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the College's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness the College'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, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. 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 type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program 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 was not designed to 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.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Springfield, Ohio October 11, 2019

Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co.

Federal Grantor/Pass Through Grantor/Program Title	Grant or Pass Through Number	Federal CFDA Number	Expenditures
U.S. Department of Education Title IV Program Student Financial Aid Cluster: Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants Federal Work-Study Program Federal Pell Grant Program Federal Direct Student Loans	N/A N/A N/A N/A	84.007 84.033 84.063 84.268	\$ 88,600 59,477 3,168,450 3,488,903
Total Student Financial Aid Cluster			6,805,430
Title I Program Passed through the State of Ohio Department of Education: Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States Total Title I Program	U.S.A.S #524	84.048	68,871 68,871
Passed through The Ohio State University: Transition Programs for Students with Intellectual Disabilities into Higher Education Total U.S. Department of Education	P407A150080	84.407	19,462 6,893,763
U.S. Department of Labor Passed through the Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services: Apprenticeship USA Grants	AP-30104-16-60-A-39	17.285	14,152
Total U.S. Department of Labor			14,152
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS			\$ 6,907,915

EDISON STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS Year Ended June 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - GENERAL

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the "Schedule") includes the federal grant activity of Edison State Community College under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2019. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of Edison State Community College, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of Edison State Community College.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented using the accrual basis of accounting, which is described in Note 1 to the College's financial statements. Expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. Negative amounts shown on the Schedule represent adjustments or credits made in the normal course of business to amounts reported as expenditures in prior years. Pass-through entity identifying numbers are presented where available. In addition, the College did not pass-through any federal awards to subrecipients during the year ended June 30, 2019.

The College has elected not to use the 10 percent de minimus indirect cost rate to recover indirect costs as allowed under the Uniform Guidance

NOTE 3 - FEDERAL WORK-STUDY AND FEDERAL SEOG WAIVER

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the College received a waiver from the Department of Education for the Institutional Share Requirement under the Federal Work-study and Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant programs.

NOTE 4 - LOAN PROGRAMS

The College originates but does not provide funding under the Direct Loan Program. The amount presented represents the value of new Direct Loans awarded by the Department of Education during the year.

None noted

Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued:

Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weakness(es) identified?

None noted

 Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to be material weakness(e)

considered to be material weakness(es)?

None noted

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?

None noted

Federal Awards

Internal control over major program:

Material weakness(es) identified?

None noted

 Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to be material weakness(es)?

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major federal program: Unmodified

Any audit findings that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200 516(a)?

with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?

Identification of major program:

Student Financial Aid Cluster:

CFDA# 84.007 - Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant

CFDA# 84.033 - College Work Study

CFDA# 84.063 - Pell Grant

CFDA# 84.268 - Federal Direct Student Loans

Dollar threshold to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs: \$750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

None noted

Section III – Federal Awards Findings and Questioned Costs

None noted

Section IV - Summary of Prior Audit Findings and Questioned Costs

None noted





MIAMI 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 NOVEMBER 7, 2019