



**MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
MAHONING COUNTY**

SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



Board of Directors
Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association
20 West Federal Street, Suite 604
Youngstown, Ohio 44503

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association, Mahoning County, prepared by Canter & Associates, for the audit period July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Keith Faber".

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

January 29, 2019

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**MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
MAHONING COUNTY**

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MAHONING COUNTY**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association
20 W. Federal Street, Suite 604
Youngstown, Ohio 44503

To the Board of Directors:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund, of the Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association (MCTA), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the MCTA's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 governmental activities and the major fund of the Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association, as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 12 to the financial statements, during fiscal year 2018, the MCTA adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, "*Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension*". We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, and schedules of net pension and postemployment benefit liabilities and pension and postemployment benefit contributions listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context.

We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association's basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relate 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 27, 2018, on our consideration of the Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

CANTER & ASSOCIATES



Poland, Ohio

December 27, 2018

Mahoning & Columbiana Training Association
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Program Year Ended June 30, 2018

Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of the Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association (Association) financial performance provides an overall review of the Association's financial activities for fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the Association's financial performance as a whole; readers are encouraged to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the additional information contained in the financial statements and the notes thereof. A message from the Director of the Workforce Development Board, Inc. (WDB) along with information regarding Area 17's projects and activities are included for the reader's information and appreciation of the excellent continuous improvement.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key Financial Highlights for the year ended June 30, 2018 are as follows:

- The liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the Association exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$1,782,528, an increase of 25% from the prior year balance.
- The total Net Position increased by \$575,819 due to GASB 68 and GASB 75 and the related pension/OPEB expense for PY 17.
- Association met or exceeded all WIOA Performance Measures.
- Association secured \$29,439 in Rapid Response funding to serve area Dislocated Workers.
- Association partnered with CCDJFS to operate The Ohio Youth Works program for Columbiana County.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association's basic financial statements. The Association's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide statements; 2) fund financial statements; and 3) notes to the financial statements.

Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Association's finances on a full accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to a private-sector business. The statement of net position presents information on all of the Association's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between them reported as net position.

Mahoning & Columbiana Training Association
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Program Year Ended June 30, 2018

Unaudited

Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Association is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the Association's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Association that are principally supported by intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities). The governmental activities of the Association include the Workforce Investment Act and Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act activities for the following funding streams, administration, adult, dislocated workers, rapid response, youth, TANF CCMEP, and other funding streams as available. There are no business-type activities reported for the Association.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements are used to report additional and detailed information about the Association. These statements focus on the major fund of the Association. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that are used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Association, like other state and local governments, use fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The only governmental fund of the Association is a general revenue fund.

Governmental Funds

The Association's basic services are reported in its governmental fund, which focuses on how money flows into and out of the fund and the balance left at year-end that is available for spending. This fund is reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Association's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Association's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in reconciliation in the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Mahoning & Columbiana Training Association
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Program Year Ended June 30, 2018

Unaudited

THE ASSOCIATION AS A WHOLE

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The financial statements include all organizations, activities and functions for which the Association is financially accountable. The accounts of Association are organized on the basis of funds and account groups, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity.

The operations of the fund is accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures.

The individual fund and account groups, which are used by Association, are classified as Governmental Fund: General Fund –Accounts for and reports all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund and is available for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

The analysis below focuses on the net position (Table 1) and changes in net position (Table 2) of the Association's governmental type activities.

Table 1 - Net Position

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Assets		
Current and Other Assets	\$ 933,386	\$ 920,914
Net Pension Asset	\$ 9,036	\$ 7,510
Capital Assets, Net	11,464	18,782
Total Assets	\$ 953,886	\$ 947,206
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Pension	326,542	682,092
OPEB	68,447	6,275
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	394,989	688,367
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities	\$ 525,415	\$ 522,447
Non Current Liabilities:		
Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,214,256	\$ 1,877,749
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 844,850	\$ 785,806
Other Amounts	191,107	180,080
Total Liabilities	\$ 2,775,628	\$ 3,366,082
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Pension	292,839	627,838
OPEB	62,936	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	355,775	627,838
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 11,464	\$ 18,782
Unrestricted Net Position	(1,793,992)	(2,377,129)
Total Net Position	\$ (1,782,528)	\$ (2,358,347)

Mahoning & Columbiana Training Association
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Program Year Ended June 30, 2018

Unaudited

Table 2 - Changes in Net Position

	<u>June 30, 2018</u>	<u>June 30, 2017</u>
Total Revenues	\$ 4,412,432	\$ 4,339,988
Total Expenses	<u>3,836,613</u>	<u>4,250,463</u>
Increase/(Decrease) in Net Position	<u>\$ 575,819</u>	<u>\$ 89,525</u>

Governmental Program Revenues were less than expenses from governmental activities for the period. Grant Revenue is not recognized as earned until the expenditure has occurred.

THE ASSOCIATIONS' FUND

As noted earlier, the Association uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

The focus of the Association's governmental fund is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of available resources. Such information is useful in assessing Association's requirements. In particular, undesignated fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the Association's governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of \$407,971. As Association only has one governmental fund, the analysis from a fund perspective is similar to the analysis already presented on a government-wide basis, exclusive of generally accepted accounting differences between the two sets of statements which is the recording of capital assets, net pension liability/asset and related deferred inflows/outflows of resources.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The Association's annual budget is primarily a management tool that assists its users in analyzing financial activity for its fiscal year ending June 30, 2018. Association's primary funding source is federal and state grants, which have grant periods that may or may not coincide with the Agency's fiscal year. Due to the nature of Association's dependency on federal and state budgetary decisions, revenue estimates are based upon the best available information as to potential sources of funding.

Association's annual budget differs from that of a local government in two respects. First the uncertain nature of grant awards from other entities and second conversion of grant budgets to a fiscal year basis. The resultant annual budget is subject to constant change within the fiscal year due to increases/decreases in actual grant awards from those estimated, changes in grant periods, unanticipated grant awards not included in the budget and expected grant awards which fail to materialize.

The Association's annual budget for the General Fund are reviewed by the Executive Council, however it is not a legally adopted budget.

Mahoning & Columbiana Training Association
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Program Year Ended June 30, 2018

Unaudited

Actual revenues and expenses for fiscal year 2017 were well within budgeted levels and consistent with previous periods. As the fiduciary agent of taxpayer funds, Association diligently searches for new and more efficient methods to reduce and/or contain operating expenses. Association's goal continues to be to serve the maximum customers with the allocations available.

CAPTIAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At June 30, 2018, the Association had \$11,464 invested in capital assets as reflected in the following table, which represents a decrease of \$7,318 from the previous period.

Table 3 - Capital Assets at Year-End (Net of Depreciation)

	<u>June 30, 2018</u>	<u>June 30, 2017</u>
Equipment and Furniture	\$ 11,464	\$ 18,782
Total Capital Assets	\$ 11,464	\$ 18,782

See Note 5 for additional information on capital assets.

Debt

The Association has no debt for the year ended June 30, 2018.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS

Significant economic factors affecting the Association are as follows:

- Federal Workforce Innovation & Opportunity Act funding through the U.S. Department of Labor
- National, State and Local Unemployment rates
- National, State and Local Poverty and Income Levels
- Inflationary pressure on training, services, supplies and other program and operational costs.

Association's program allocations are calculated by Ohio Department of Job & Family Services (ODJFS) based on a formula specified in the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act. This formula considers various economic factors including income levels and unemployment rates.

Mahoning & Columbiana Training Association
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Program Year Ended June 30, 2018

Unaudited

GASB 68 NET PENSION LIABILITY and GASB 75 OPEB LIABILITY

For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the Association's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and the net pension liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension.

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

Under the new standards required by GASB 68 and GASB 75, the net pension liability and OPEB liability to equal the Association's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

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

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

Mahoning & Columbiana Training Association
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Program Year Ended June 30, 2018

Unaudited

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or OPEB liability.

As explained above, changes in pension benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of the net pension liability, but are outside the control of the local government. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required pension payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension liability and OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

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

As a result of implementing GASB 75, the Association is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation had the effect of restating net position at June 30, 2017, from (\$1,578,816) to (\$2,358,347).

WDB DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

Program Year 2017 (PY17) continued to present both challenges and opportunities for Mahoning & Columbiana Training Association (Association). Our area—Area 17—realized a 31 percent increase in formula funding under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). However, a high number of customers continue to seek workforce development services. This again required the management team to review operational capacity and identify what was needed to continue seamless service delivery for customers.

The continual strategic planning efforts have consistently enabled Association to maintain the appropriate staffing levels to provide the highest level of service delivery within our specific budgetary constraints.

The Association also continued its focus on increasing short-term training opportunities. This not only contributed to cost savings, but also allowed for more customers to be served. Through proper services and follow-up, the Association was also able to meet and/or exceed all federal WIOA performance measures.

The area realized a downturn in the Auto Industry with the loss of the second shift at GM Lordstown. The business services team remained busy identifying and meeting the employment needs of local employers still seeking skilled workers to meet their occupational requirements. Through the efforts of the Association Business Services Representatives, as well as greater collaboration with local economic development agencies, employers have increased their usage of services provided by the workforce development system.

Mahoning & Columbiana Training Association
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Program Year Ended June 30, 2018

Unaudited

Entering Program Year 2018 (PY18), the major focus will be on Workforce Innovation & Opportunity Act (WIOA) career and training services and the Comprehensive Case Management and Employment Program (CCMEP). WIOA maintains the One-Stop delivery system as well as Adult, Youth and Dislocated Worker funding streams. Association is the WDA lead agency for CCMEP for Columbiana and Mahoning counties. Association is in an excellent position to meet the challenges. Our pro-active approach to partner collaboration and service delivery will continue.

Strategic planning, effective management, excellent customer service and relationship building were key factors in our success and will continue to be important as we move forward.

All Association staff should take great pride in the accomplishments they have made toward the overall goals of the agency. Association remains a recognized leader in workforce development initiatives within the State of Ohio and has gained attention on the national level. By staying consistent with our "continuous improvement" philosophy, we will continue to move forward and realize success in PY18.

One-Stop System:

With improvements in the unemployment rates in both counties came changes in the service needs of businesses and individuals. The increased hiring needs of businesses drove 225 employers to seek staff assistance with recruitment, an increase of 40% over the previous year. With the increased opportunities for employment, many individuals sought on-the-job training over classroom training as the path for career development as 177 job seekers were enrolled in the OJT program. While fewer individual visits were made to the OhioMeansJobs centers, visitors were more focused as they explored employment and training options. Overall, training enrollments increased by 23% over PY16.

In the second year of implementation of the Comprehensive Case Management and Employment Program, over 250 low-income youth were enrolled for services. Completion of a comprehensive assessment and ongoing case management by staff prompt individual activities aimed at ending the cycle of poverty and preparing an emerging workforce for the benefit of Ohio's economy.

CONTACTING THE ASSOCIATION'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customer and creditors with a general overview of the Association's finances and to show the Association's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association, Attention: Fiscal Agent/Chief Financial Officer, at 20 W. Federal Street, Suite 604, Youngstown, OH 44503.

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2018

ASSETS

Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 628,050
Accounts Receivable	25,374
Intergovernmental Receivable	124,269
Prepaid Expenses	155,693
Net Pension Asset - PERS	9,036
Capital Assets, Net	<u>11,464</u>

Total Assets 953,886

DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Pension	\$ 326,542
OPEB	<u>68,447</u>

Total Deferred Outflows of Resources 394,989

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:

Accounts Payable	\$ 150,170
Accrued Wages and Benefits	91,869
Unearned Grant Revenue	<u>283,376</u>

Total Current Liabilities 525,415

Noncurrent Liabilities:

Accrued Compensated Absences	\$ 191,107
Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,214,256
Net OPEB Liability	<u>844,850</u>

Total Noncurrent Liabilities 2,250,213

Total Liabilities 2,775,628

DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES

Pension	292,839
OPEB	<u>62,936</u>

Total Deferred Inflows of Resources \$ 355,775

NET POSITION

Net Investment in Capital Assets	11,464
Restricted	<u>(1,793,992)</u>

Total Net Position \$ (1,782,528)

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Expenses	Program Revenue Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expenses) Revenue and Changes In Net Position Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:			
Employment and Training Program Costs	\$ 3,836,613	\$ 4,412,432	\$ 575,819
Total Governmental Activities	3,836,613	4,412,432	575,819
			575,819
			(2,358,347)
			\$ (1,782,528)

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUND
JUNE 30, 2018

ASSETS

Equity in Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 628,050
Accounts Receivable	25,374
Intergovernmental Receivable	124,269
Prepaid Expenses	<u>155,693</u>

TOTAL ASSETS \$ 933,386

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable	\$ 150,170
Accrued Wages and Benefits	91,869
Unearned Grant Revenue	<u>283,376</u>

TOTAL LIABILITIES 525,415

FUND BALANCE

Non Spendable:

Prepaid Expenses	155,693
Restricted	<u>252,278</u>

Total Fund Balance 407,971

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE \$ 933,386

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE TO
NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
JUNE 30, 2018

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 407,971
 Amount reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Long-term leave liabilities do not require current financial resources, therefore are not reported as expenses in the governmental funds.		(191,107)
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		11,464
Some liabilities/assets, including net pension and OPEB obligations, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Pension	(1,214,256)	
OPEB	(844,850)	
Combined	<u>9,036</u>	
Total		(2,050,070)
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions:		
Pension	326,542	
OPEB	<u>68,447</u>	
Total		394,989
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB:		
Pension	(292,839)	
OPEB	<u>(62,936)</u>	
Total		<u>(355,775)</u>
Net Position of Governmental Activities		<u><u>\$ (1,782,528)</u></u>

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE
GOVERNMENTAL FUND
JUNE 30, 2018

REVENUE

Intergovernmental Revenue	<u>\$ 4,412,432</u>
Total Revenue	<u>4,412,432</u>

EXPENDITURES

Human Services:	
Employment and Training Program	<u>4,402,928</u>
Total Expenses	<u>4,402,928</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	9,504
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	<u>398,467</u>
Fund Balance End of Year	<u><u>\$ 407,971</u></u>

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND TO THE
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
JUNE 30, 2018

Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds \$ 9,504

Amount reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds:

Compensated Absences (11,027)

Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful life as depreciation expense. (7,318)

Governmental funds report district pension and OPEB contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of pension and OPEB benefits earned net of employee contributions are reported as pension and OPEB expense.

Direct contributions:

Pension	81,273
OPEB	<u>6,275</u>

Total 87,548

Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions

Pension	563,757
OPEB	<u>(66,645)</u>

Total 497,112

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ 575,819

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 1: REPORTING ENTITY

President Barack Obama signed the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) into law on July 22, 2014. WIOA is designed to help job seekers access employment, education, training, and support services to succeed in the labor market and to match employers with the skilled workers they need to compete in the global economy. Congress passed the Act by a wide bipartisan majority; it is the first legislative reform in 15 years of the public workforce system.

WIOA supersedes the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 and amends the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, the Wagner-Peyser Act, and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. In general, the Act takes effect on July 1, 2015, the first full program year after enactment, unless otherwise noted.

The State of Ohio Department of Job and Family Services is the State Agency designated as the State Workforce Investment Board to oversee the state plan in implementing the WIOA program. The Governor designated Mahoning County and Columbiana County as a single service delivery area to serve economically disadvantaged individuals and individuals facing barriers to employment. The chief elected officials of Mahoning and Columbiana Counties have established the Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association (Association) to develop and implement programs under the Workforce Innovation Opportunity Act. Any liabilities incurred by the programs are ultimately the responsibility of the county commissioners.

Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association is a Regional Council of Governments consisting of Mahoning and Columbiana Counties.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This summary of significant accounting policies is presented to assist the reader in understanding and evaluating the financial statements of Association.

A. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying basic financial statements comply with the provision of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 14, the Financial Reporting Entity, in that the financial statements include all Association, activities and functions for which the Association is financially accountable. This report includes all activities considered by management to be part of the Association by virtue of Section 2100 of the Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards. The Association has no component units.

Section 2100 indicates that the reporting entity consists of a) the primary government, b) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and c) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

A. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

The definition of the reporting entity is based primarily on the notion of financial accountability. A primary government is financially accountable for the organizations that make up its legal entity.

It is also financially accountable for legally separate organizations if its officials appoint a voting majority of an organization's government body and either it is able to impose its will on those organizations or there is a potential for the organizations to provide specific financial benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. A primary government may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations that are fiscally dependent on it.

A primary government has the ability to impose its will on organizations if it can significantly influence the programs, projects, or activities of, or the level of services performed or provided by, the organizations. A financial benefit or burden relationship exists if the primary government a) is entitled to the organization's resources; b) is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the obligation to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organizations; or c) is obligated in some manner for the debt of the organizations.

Management believes the financial statements included in this report represent all of the funds of the Association over which the Association is financially accountable.

B. Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the organization as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government. All activities of the Association are governmental activities.

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

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Government-Wide Financial Statements (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements report detailed information about the organization. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Association has only one fund which is major.

Fund Accounting

The financial reporting practices of Association conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to local governments.

The accounts of Association are organized on the basis of funds and account groups, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balance, revenues, and expenses.

Association major governmental fund is:

General Fund – The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund balance is available to Association for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the Association are included on the Statement of Net Position.

Fund Financial Statements

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

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Basis of Accounting

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

Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current fiscal year or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the Association, available means expected to be received within 60 days of fiscal year end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the Association receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants and donations. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the Association must provide local resources to be used for a specific purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Association on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources such as grants and investment earnings are considered to be both measurable and available at fiscal year end.

Deferred Outflows and Inflows

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents 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.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net 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 as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Expenses/Expenditures

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

E. Capital Assets

Capital Assets include furniture, fixtures, and equipment purchased by Association. At the time of purchase, such assets are recorded as expenditures in the Governmental Funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported on the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available.

The Association capitalization policy is to depreciate all non-expendable personal property having a useful life of more than one year and purchase price of \$5,000 or more per unit. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of five years.

F. Budgetary Process

Association annual budget is primarily a management tool that assists its users in analyzing financial activity for its fiscal year ending June 30th.

Association primary funding source is federal and state grants, which have grant periods that may or may not coincide with the agency's fiscal year. These grants normally are for a twenty-four month period, with a fiscal year ending June 30th.

Due to the nature of Association's dependency on federal and state budgetary decisions, revenue estimates are based upon the best available information as to potential sources of funding. Association's annual budget differs from that of a local government in two respects:

- 1) The uncertain nature of grant awards from other entities
- 2) Conversion of grant budgets to a fiscal year basis

The resultant annual budget is subject to constant change within the fiscal year due to:

- ◆ Increases/decreases in actual grant awards from those estimated;
- ◆ Changes in grant periods;
- ◆ Unanticipated grant awards not included in the budget; and
- ◆ Expected grant awards, which fail to materialize.

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The Executive Council reviews the annual budget, but greater emphasis is placed on complying with the grant budget, terms and conditions on a grant-by-grant basis. These terms and conditions usually specify the period during which costs may be incurred and outline budget restrictions or allowances.

Although the annual budget for the General Fund is reviewed by the Executive Council, it is not a legally adopted budget.

G. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

H. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, all cash received by the Association is pooled in a central bank account. Monies for all funds are maintained in the account or temporarily used to purchase short term investments. Interest in the pool is presented as “Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents” on the financial statements.

For presentation on the financial statements, investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the Association are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that are not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

I. Prepaid Items

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

J. Fund Balance Designation

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

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

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

Committed – The committed classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of the Executive Council. The committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Executive Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution) it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned - Amounts in the assigned classification are intended to be used by the Association for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed.

In governmental funds, other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the Board of Commissioners.

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

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

K. Net Position

Net position represent the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use, either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Association or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

L. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

NOTE 3: DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

Inactive deposits are public deposits identified as not required for use within the current two-year period of designation of depositories.

Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit, maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit, or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

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

At fiscal year end, the carrying amount of the Association deposits was \$628,050 and the bank balance was \$791,277. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosure," as of June 30, 2018, \$541,277 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$250,000 was covered by the federal deposit insurance.

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
 NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 3: DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - continued

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the Association will not be able to recover the deposits. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by the Ohio Revised Code, is held in single financial institution collateral pools at the Federal Reserve Banks or at member banks of the federal reserve system, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at the Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the Authority.

Investments – Association had no investments as of June 30, 2018.

NOTE 4: UNEARNED GRANT REVENUE

As part of year end process with Ohio Department of Job and Family Service is to perform a reconciliation to identify for each grant the funds that were over or under advanced during the fiscal year. The net balance for the year ended June 30, 2018 was an over advance of \$159,107:

Grant	I/G Receivable	Unearned Revenue	(Unearned Revenue)/ Accounts Receivable
TANF Administration	\$ -	\$ (7,387)	\$ (7,387)
WIO Administration	59,613	-	59,613
Adult	42,181	-	42,181
Dislocated Worker	-	(57,418)	(57,418)
Rapid Response	-	-	-
Youth WIOA CCMEP	-	(120,643)	(120,643)
Youth TANF CCMEP	-	(97,928)	(97,928)
TANF COL OYW	-	-	-
ODJFS-One Stop	22,475	-	22,475
Total	<u>\$ 124,269</u>	<u>\$ (283,376)</u>	<u>\$ (159,107)</u>

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
 NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 5: CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of the changes in capital assets during the year ended June 30, 2018, follows:

	Balance 6/30/2017	Additions	Deductions	Balance 6/30/2018
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	221,091	0	(1,050)	220,041
Less Accumulated Depreciation Furniture and Equipment	(202,309)	(7,318)	1,050	(208,577)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(202,309)	(7,318)	1,050	(208,577)
Total Capital Assets, being Depreciated, Net	<u>18,782</u>	<u>(7,318)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,464</u>

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

A. Net Pension Liability

Pensions are a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions are provided to an employee—on a deferred-payment basis—as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period.

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

GASB 68 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of 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).

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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. A liability for the contractually-required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

B. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS).

Association participates in OPERS.

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System administers three separate pension plans as described below:

1. The Traditional Pension Plan – A cost sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan.
2. The Member-Direct Plan – A defined contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer contributions vest over five years at 20% per year). Under the Member-Direct Plan, members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of member and (vested) employer contributions, plus any investment earnings.
3. The Combined Plan – A cost sharing, multiple-employer defined pension plan. Under the Combined Plan, OPERS invests employer contributions to provide a formula retirement benefits similar in nature to the Traditional Pension Plan benefit. Member contributions, the investment of which is self-directed by the members, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the Member-Directed Plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost of living adjustments to members of both the Traditional Pension and Combined plans. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained by visiting <https://www.opers.org/investments/cafr.shtml>, writing to OPERS, 277 E. Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. For 2017 member and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans. For 2017 member and employer contribution rates were 10% and 14%, respectively, of covered payroll.

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
 NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

B. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS).

The Associations required contributions to OPERS for the year ended June 30, 2018 were \$136,508. These costs have been charged to the employee fringe benefit account. All required contributions have been paid. Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Associations proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Associations share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share:

	Traditional	Combined	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	\$1,214,256	(\$9,036)	\$1,205,220
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset) Prior Measurement Date	0.00704700%	0.01349300%	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset) Current Measurement Date	0.00774000%	0.00663800%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00069300%	-0.00685500%	
Pension Expense	(\$579,495)	\$15,738	(\$563,757)

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 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 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 15.2% for 2017.

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

	Traditional	Combined	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$1,241	\$0	\$1,241
Change of Assumptions	145,111	2,914	148,025
Change in Proportionate Share	92,878	3,125	96,003
MCTA contributions subsequent to the measurement date	74,998	6,275	81,273
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$314,228	\$12,314	\$326,542
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$23,928	\$11,900	\$35,828
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	252,951	4,060	257,011
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$276,879	\$15,960	\$292,839

\$81,273 is reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from Association contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Traditional	Combined	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2017	(\$163,174)	\$417	(\$162,757)
2018	(21,088)	1,964	(19,124)
2019	114,792	6,738	121,530
2020	107,119	456	107,575
2021	0	346	346
Thereafter	0	0	0
Total	\$37,649	\$9,921	\$47,570

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

OPERS' total pension liability was determined by their actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual actuarial valuation for each defined benefit retirement plan. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts (e.g., salaries, credited service) and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future (e.g., mortality, disabilities, retirements, employment termination). Actuarially

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and plan members to that point.

The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations.

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of December 31, 2017, are presented below:

Experience Study	5-Year Period Ended December 31, 2015
Wage Inflation	3.25%
Future Salary Increases, Including Inflation	3.25% - 10.75% (traditional), 3.25%-8.25% (combined)
COLA or Ad hoc COLA	3% through 2018, then 2.15% Simple
Investment Rate of Return	7.5%
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

Mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Health Annuitant mortality table. For males, Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables were used, adjusted for monthly improvement back to the observation period base of 2006 and then established the base year as 2015. For females, Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables were used, adjusted for mortality improvements back to the observation period base year of 2006 and then established the base year as 2010. The mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality tables, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation base year of 2006 and then established the base year as 2015 for males and 2010 for females.

Mortality rates for a particular calendar year for both healthy and disabled retiree mortality tables are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to the above described tables.

The allocation of investment assets within the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board 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 following table displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2017 and the long-term expected real rates of return.

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<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Fixed Income	23.00 %	2.20 %
Domestic Equities	19.00	6.37
Real Estate	10.00	5.26
Private Equity	10.00	8.97
International Equities	20.00	7.88
Other Investments	18.00	5.26
Total	<u>100.00 %</u>	<u>5.66 %</u>

The long-term expected rate of return on health care 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 weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation.

During 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 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 15.2% for 2017.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5% for both the Traditional Pension Plan and the Combined Plan. 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 for both the Traditional Pension Plan and the Combined Plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Association's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.5 percent, as well as what each plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.5 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.5 percent) than the current rate.

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
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	1% Decrease (6.5%)	Current Discount Rate (7.5%)	1% Increase (8.5%)
MCTA's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)(\$ in millions) :			
Traditional	\$ 2.16	\$ 1.21	\$ 0.43
Combined	\$ (0.00005)	\$ (0.00001)	\$ (0.000012)

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS

A. Net OPEB Liability

For fiscal year 2018, Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions" was effective. The net OPEB liability has been disclosed below.

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 have already occurred.

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

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

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

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

B. Plan Description

The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (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 the 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.

In order to qualify for post-employment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the Traditional Pension and Combined plans must have 20 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 Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 45. Please see the Plan Statement in the OPERS 2017 CAFR for details.

The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not mandate, OPERS to provide OPEB benefits to its eligible members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code.

OPERS issue a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by writing OPERS, 277, East Town Street, Columbus, OH 43215-4642, or by calling 614-222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post-retirement health care through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post-retirement health care benefits.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. In 2017 and 2016, Association contributed at a rate of 14.00 percent of covered payroll.

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The Ohio Revised Code currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14.00 percent of covered payroll for state and local employer units. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

OPERS' Post-Employment Health Care Plan was established under, and is administered in accordance with, Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year, the OPERS Retirement Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of post-employment health care benefits.

For 2017, the employer contribution allocated for health care to the traditional and combined plan was 1.0 percent of covered payroll. As recommended by OPER's actuary, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care beginning January 1, 2018 decreased to 0.0% for both plans.

The OPERS Retirement Board is also authorized to establish rules for the payment of a portion of the health care coverage by the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries.

Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contributions as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2017 was 4.0%.

The OPERS Retirement Board is also authorized to establish rules for the payment of a portion of the health care coverage by the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. Actual Association contributions for the year ended June 30, 2018, which were used to fund postemployment benefits was \$10,543.

The net OPEB liability was measured as of December 31, 2017, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Associations proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on Associations share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share:

	Traditional
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$844,850
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	0.00007780%
Pension Expense	\$66,645

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

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	Traditional
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$658
Change of Assumptions	61,514
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	6,275
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$68,447
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$62,936
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$62,936

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

	Traditional
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	
2018	(\$13,991)
2019	(13,991)
2020	13,012
2021	15,734
2022	0
Thereafter	0
Total	\$764

Actuarial Assumptions - PERS

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of December 31, 2017, are presented below:

Experience Study	5-Year Period Ended December 31, 2015
Future Salary Increases, Including Inflation	3.25% - 10.75%
Actuarial Assumptions	
Single Discount Rate	3.85%
Investment Rate of Return	6.5%
Municipal Bond Rate	3.3%
Wage Inflation	3.25%
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

Mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table. For males, Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables were used, adjusted for monthly improvement back to the observation period base of 2006 and then established the base year as 2015. For females, Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables were used, adjusted for mortality improvements back to the observation period base year of 2006 and then established the base year as 2010.

The mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality tables, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation base year of 2006 and then established the base year as 2015 for males and 2010 for females. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year for both healthy and disabled retiree mortality tables are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to the above described tables.

The allocation of investment assets within the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board as outlined in the annual investment plan. 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. The System’s 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. The following table displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2017 and the long-term expected real rates of return.

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Asset Class	Target	Weighted Average Long-Term	
	Allocation	Expected Real Rate of Return	
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	17.00	5.39	
Total	100.00 %	4.98	%

The long-term expected rate of return on health care 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 weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation.

During 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 15.2% for 2017.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 3.85%. 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 6.50% 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 2034. As a result, the long-term rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2034, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
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Sensitivity of Association's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 3.85 percent, as well as what each plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.85 percent), or one percentage point higher (4.85 percent) than the current rate. Also shown is what the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.5%) and higher (8.5%) than the current rate of 7.5%.

	1% Decrease (2.85%)	Current Discount Rate (3.85%)	1% Increase (4.85%)
MCTA's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (\$ in millions):	\$ 1.12	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.62
	1% Decrease (6.5%)	Current Trend Rate (7.5%)	1% Increase (8.5%)
MCTA's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (\$ in millions):	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.88

NOTE 8: COMPENSATED ABSENCES

All full-time employees of Association earn vacation and sick leave at varying rates depending on length of service. All accumulated, unused vacation time is paid upon separation if the employee has at least one year of service with Association. The following schedule details earned vacation leave based on length of service:

Years of Employment	Vacation Leave
1 – 7 years	80 hours
8 – 14 years	120 hours
15 – 24 years	160 hours
25+ years	200 hours

Employees are encouraged to use vacation annually. Employees may accumulate and carryover vacation leave not to exceed three times the accumulation rate.

Full-time employees earn 4.62 hours of sick leave per each completed 80 hours of service. There are no limits set on the amount of sick leave hours that can be accumulated. All full-time employees are paid for unused sick hours upon termination of employment according to the following:

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Years of Employment	Amount Paid	Maximum Payable
Less than 5 years	None	None
5 – 7 years	50%	30 days
8+ years	50%	180 days

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*, vacation and compensatory time are accrued as liabilities when an employee’s right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employee will be compensated through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement.

Leave time that has been earned but is unavailable for use as paid time off or as some other form of compensation because an employee has not met the minimum service time requirement, is accrued to the extent that it is considered to be probable that the conditions for compensation will be met in the future.

Sick leave is accrued using the vesting method, whereby the liability is recorded on the basis of leave accumulated by employees who are eligible to receive termination payments as of the balance sheet date, and on leave balances accumulated by other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments.

As of June 30, 2018, the liability for unpaid, compensated absences was \$191,107 for Association and following is the summary of change:

	Balance <u>6/30/2017</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	Balance <u>6/30/2018</u>
Compensated Leave Liability Amount	\$ 180,080	\$ 166,478	\$ 155,451	\$ 191,107
Total	<u>\$ 180,080</u>	<u>\$ 166,478</u>	<u>\$ 155,451</u>	<u>\$ 191,107</u>

The entire compensated leave liability amount was reported as noncurrent liability.

NOTE 9: QUESTIONED OR DISALLOWED COSTS

There are no expenditures recommended for disallowance. Costs recommended for disallowance are those involving expenditures for which existing documentary evidence leads the auditor to conclude that the expenditures were in violation of legislative or regulatory requirements. These costs are disallowed by the Grantor unless the grantee is able to convince the Grantor that they were made in accordance with legal or regulatory requirements.

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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There are no expenditures listed as questionable. Questionable costs are those involving the lack of or inadequacy of documentary support. Findings containing questionable costs do not necessarily mean that the costs were for improper purposes; but there was insufficient documentary evidence to allow a determination of their eligibility.

NOTE 10: INSURANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Association is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2017, Association contracted with several companies for various types of insurance as follows:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Type of Coverage</u>	<u>Deductible</u>
Cincinnati Insurance Company	General Liability	\$ 500.00
Markel Insurance Company	Blanket Accident Policy	\$ 0.00
Philadelphia Insurance Company	Blanket Employee Bond	\$ 0.00

Association pays the State Worker's Compensation system a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

Association continued to carry commercial insurance for other risks of loss, including employee health and life insurance. Settled claims resulting from the above noted risk have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 11: OPERATING LEASE

Association has entered into various operating leases for office space and the One-Stop operation, which contain cancellation provisions and are subject to annual appropriations. Rental expense under these operating lease agreements was approximately \$253,893 for the year ended June 30, 2018.

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

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
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Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	
2019	\$255,458
2020	255,458
2021	255,458
2022	255,458
2023	255,458
2023 - 2036	730,542
Total Minimum Lease Payments	2,007,832

NOTE 12: CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE AND RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR NET POSITION

A. *Change in Accounting Principles*

For fiscal year 2018, MCTA has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, “Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions”, Statement No. 81, “Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements”, Statement No. 85, “Omnibus 2017”, and GASB Statement No. 86, “Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues”.

GASB Statement No. 75 addresses accounting and financial reporting for OPEB that is provided to the employees of state and local governmental employers. This Statement establishes standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures. For defined benefit OPEB, this Statement identifies the methods and assumptions that are required to be used to project benefit payments, discount projected benefit payments to their actuarial present value, and attribute that present value to periods of employee service. Note disclosure and required supplementary information requirements about defined benefit OPEB also are addressed. The implementation of GASB Statement 75 resulted in an overall restatement of beginning net position, as previously reported (see below).

GASB Statement No. 81 aims to improve accounting and financial reporting for irrevocable split-interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of the agreement. Split-interest agreements are a type of giving agreement used by donors to provide resources to two or more beneficiaries, including governments. Split-interest agreements can be created through trusts-or other legally enforceable agreements with characteristics that are equivalent to split-interest agreements-in which a donor transfers resources to an intermediary to hold and administer for the benefit of a government and at least one other beneficiary. Examples of these types of agreements include charitable lead trusts, charitable remainder trusts, and life-interests in real estate. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 81 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the MCTA.

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
 NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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GASB Statement No. 85 addresses practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and postemployment benefits (pensions and other postemployment benefits (OPEB)). The implementation of GASB Statement No. 85 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the MCTA.

GASB Statement No. 86 aims to improve consistency in accounting and financial reporting for in-substance defeasance of debt by providing guidance for transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources, resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt, are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing debt. This Statement also improves accounting and financial reporting for prepaid insurance on debt that is extinguished and notes to financial statements for debt that is defeased in substance. MCTA incorporated the corresponding GASB 86 guidance into their fiscal year 2018 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position or fund balance.

B. Restatement of Prior Year Net Position

	Governmental Activities
Net Position at June 30, 2017, as Previously Reported	(\$1,578,816)
<i>Adjustments:</i>	
Net Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Liability	(785,806)
Deferred Outflow - Association's Contributions Made Subsequent to Measurement Date	6,275
Restated Net Position at June 30, 2017	(\$2,358,347)

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

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION

June 30, 2018

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

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
MCTA's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00774000%	0.00826900%	0.01548500%	0.01487000%	0.01487000%
MCTA's Proportion Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$1,214,256	\$1,877,749	\$2,682,197	\$1,793,461	\$1,752,952
MCTA's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$1,329,740	\$1,284,610	\$1,769,208	\$1,823,050	\$1,810,720
MCTA's Proportion Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	91.32%	146.17%	151.60%	98.38%	96.81%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%	86.36%

(1) Information prior to 2013 is not available.

Amounts presented as of the MCTA's measurement date which is December 31, 2017.

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION

June 30, 2018

*Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the MCTA's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) - Combined Plan
Last Five Fiscal Years (1)*

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
MCTA's Proportion of the Net Pension Asset	0.006638000%	0.013493000%	0.024930000%	0.031588000%	0.031588000%
MCTA's Proportion Share of the Net Pension Asset	\$9,036	\$7,510	\$12,131	\$12,162	\$3,314
MCTA's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$35,340	\$63,520	\$92,779	\$138,560	\$110,780
MCTA's Proportion Share of the Net Pension Asset as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	25.57%	11.82%	13.08%	8.78%	2.99%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	137.28%	116.55%	116.90%	114.83%	104.56%

(1) Information prior to 2013 is not available.

Amounts presented as of the MCTA's measurement date which is December 31, 2017.

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MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
June 30, 2018

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of MCTA Contributions
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) - Traditional
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually Required Contribution	\$132,974	\$128,461	\$232,071	\$212,305	\$218,766
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(\$132,974)	(\$128,461)	(\$232,071)	(\$212,305)	(\$218,766)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
MCTA Covered-Employee Payroll	\$1,022,877	\$988,162	\$1,933,925	\$1,769,208	\$1,823,050
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	13.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%

2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
\$217,286	\$228,698	\$289,516	\$327,409	\$318,558
(\$217,286)	(\$228,698)	(\$289,516)	(\$327,409)	(\$318,558)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$1,671,431	\$2,286,980	\$2,895,160	\$3,851,871	\$4,550,829
13.00%	10.00%	10.00%	8.50%	7.00%

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION

June 30 2018

*Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of MCTA Contributions
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) - Combined
Last Ten Fiscal Years*

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Contractually Required Contribution	\$3,534	\$7,510	\$10,975	\$12,989	\$19,398
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(\$3,534)	(\$7,510)	(\$10,975)	(\$12,989)	(\$19,398)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
MCTA Covered-Employee Payroll	\$25,243	\$53,643	\$78,393	\$92,779	\$138,560
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
\$15,509	\$13,992	\$17,713	\$20,032	\$19,490
(\$15,509)	(\$13,992)	(\$17,713)	(\$20,032)	(\$19,490)
<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
\$110,780	\$99,943	\$126,521	\$143,086	\$139,214
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION

June 30, 2018

*Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of MCTA's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)
Last Two Fiscal Years (1)*

	2017	2016
MCTA's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.00778000%	0.00778000%
MCTA's Proportion Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$844,850	\$785,806
MCTA's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$1,329,740	\$1,284,610
MCTA's Proportion Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	63.53%	61.17%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	65.84%	N/A

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.

Amounts presented as of the MCTA's measurement date which is December 31, 2017.

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION

June 30, 2018

*Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of MCTA Contributions OPEB
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (PERS)
Last Four Fiscal Years*

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually Required Contribution	\$12,550	\$2,187	\$3,627	\$28,152
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(\$12,550)	(\$2,187)	(\$3,627)	(\$28,152)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
MCTA Covered-Employee Payroll	\$1,255,000	\$218,700	\$181,350	\$1,407,600
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	1.00%	1.00%	2.00%	2.00%

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MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

PENSION

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2014-2018.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- (a) the expected investment return was reduced from 8.00% to 7.50%,
- (b) the expected long-term average wage inflation was reduced from 3.75% to 3.25%; and
- (c) changing the future salary increases from a range of 4.25%-10.05% to 3.25%-10.75%.

There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial contributions for fiscal year 2018.

MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

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

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2017-2018. For fiscal year 2017, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- (a) the expected investment return was reduced from 8.00% to 7.50%,
- (b) the expected long-term average wage inflation was reduced from 3.75% to 3.25%; and
- (c) changing the future salary increases from a range of 4.25%-10.05% to 3.25%-10.75%.

There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial contributions for fiscal year 2018.

**MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
MAHONING COUNTY**

**SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Expenditure
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services:</i>			
Workforce Investment Act Cluster:			
WIA Adult Program	17.258		
WIA Adult		N/A	\$1,033,742
Total - WIA Adult			<u>1,033,742</u>
WIA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants	17.278		
Dislocated Worker		N/A	688,410
OMJ Rapid Response			12,036
Rapid Response		N/A	29,440
Total - Dislocated Worker			<u>729,886</u>
WIA Youth Activities	17.259		
Youth		N/A	925,156
Youth - Administration			163,044
Total - WIA Youth			<u>1,088,200</u>
Total WIA Cluster			<u>2,851,828</u>
Total Pass-Through ODJFS			<u>2,851,828</u>
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	93.558	N/A	1,396,614
TANF Administration			94,423
Total TANF			<u>1,491,037</u>
Trade Adjustment Assitance	17.245		10,452
Wagner Peyser	17.207	N/A	59,116
Total			<u><u>\$4,412,433</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

**MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
MAHONING COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
2 CFR 200.510(b)(6)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

NOTE A- BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association (the Government's) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2018. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Government, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the Government.

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such 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 may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement. The Government has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE C - SUBRECIPIENTS

The Government passes certain federal awards received from Ohio Department of Job and Family Services to other governments or not-for-profit agencies (subrecipients). As Note B describes, the Government reports expenditures of Federal awards to subrecipients when accrued.

As a subrecipient, the Government has certain compliance responsibilities, such as monitoring its subrecipients to help assure they use these subawards as authorized by laws, regulations, and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements, and that subrecipients achieve the award's performance goals. The Government did not provide funds to subrecipients during the audit period.



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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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

Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association
20 W. Federal Street, Suite 604
Youngstown, Ohio 44503

To the Board of Directors:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 27, 2018, wherein we noted the Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 75, "*Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension*".

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association'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 Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association'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 Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association'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 entity'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 entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.



CANTER & ASSOCIATES

Poland, Ohio

December 27, 2018



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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR THE MAJOR PROGRAM
AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE**

Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association
20 W. Federal Street, Suite 604
Youngstown, Ohio 44503

To the Board of Directors:

Report on Compliance for The Major Federal Program

We have audited Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2018. Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings.

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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance of Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association's major federal program 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 Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association'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 the major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association's compliance.

Opinion on The Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association, complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2018.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association, 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 Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association'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 of Mahoning and Columbiana Training Association'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.



CANTER & ASSOCIATES

Poland, Ohio

December 27, 2018

**MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION
MAHONING COUNTY**

**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
2 CFR § 200.515
JUNE 30, 2018**

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

<i>(d)(1)(i)</i>	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	UNMODIFIED
<i>(d)(1)(ii)</i>	Were there any material control weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
<i>(d)(1)(ii)</i>	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
<i>(d)(1)(iii)</i>	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
<i>(d)(1)(iv)</i>	Were there any material internal control weaknesses reported for major federal programs?	No
<i>(d)(1)(iv)</i>	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
<i>(d)(1)(v)</i>	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	UNMODIFIED
<i>(d)(1)(vi)</i>	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
<i>(d)(1)(vii)</i>	Major Programs (list):	CFDA # 17.258, 17.259, 17.278 Workforce Investment Act Cluster
<i>(d)(1)(viii)</i>	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
<i>(d)(1)(ix)</i>	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR §200.520?	Yes

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

None.

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



MAHONING AND COLUMBIANA TRAINING ASSOCIATION

MAHONING COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

**CERTIFIED
FEBRUARY 12, 2019**