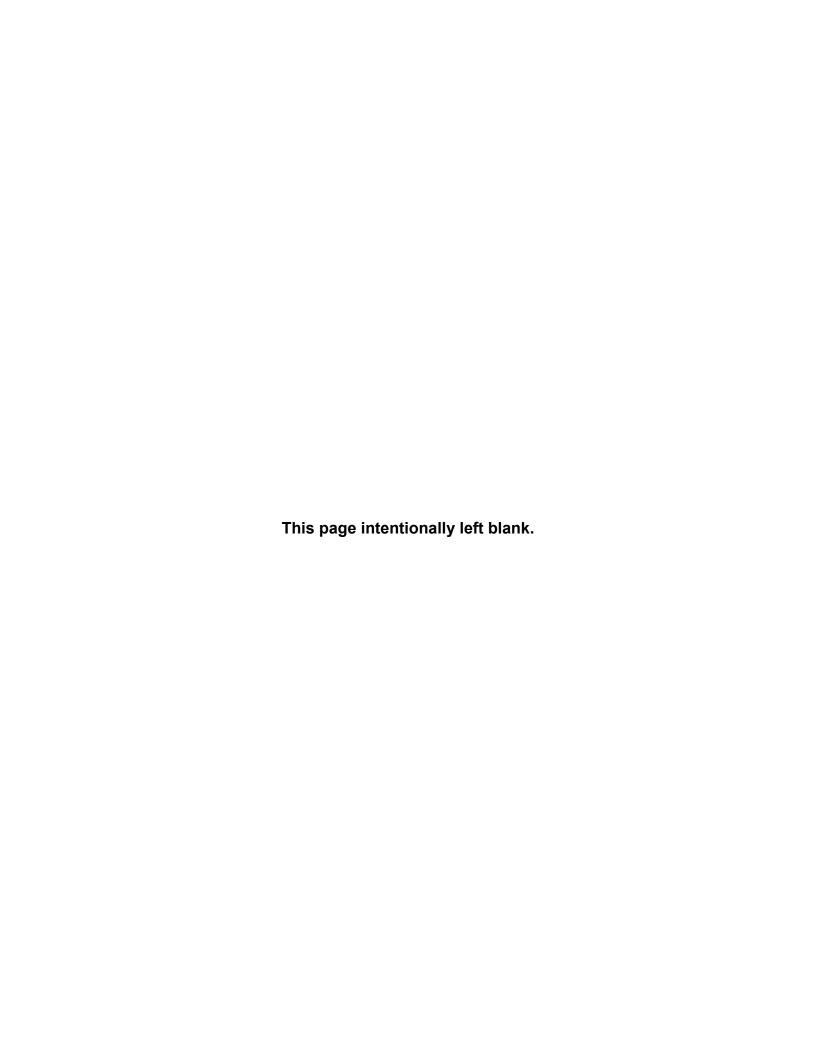




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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Richard Allen Academy Community School Montgomery County 184 Salem Avenue Dayton, Ohio 45406

To the Governing Board:

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Richard Allen Academy Community School, Montgomery County, Ohio (the School), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Richard Allen Academy Community School Montgomery County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

#### Basis for Qualified Opinion

The School's Management Company did not provide a total payroll listing for all employees or the Management Company's general ledger. This resulted in us not being able to gain assurance regarding the accuracy of the contribution amounts used to calculate the School's net pension liability. The net pension liability included in the School's basic financial statements represents 100 percent, 94 percent, 100 percent and 24 percent of the deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows and expenses, respectively, of the School's financial statements.

#### **Qualified Opinion**

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* paragraph, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Richard Allen Academy Community School, Montgomery County, Ohio (the School), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 18 to the financial statements, during the year ended June 30, 2015, the School adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27 and also GASB Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

The School had a net deficit at June 30, 2015. Management's plan in regard to this matter is described in Note 19. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

#### Other Matters

#### Required Supplementary Information

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

Richard Allen Academy Community School Montgomery County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 10, 2017, on our consideration of the School's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

**Dave Yost** Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

January 10, 2017

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#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED)

Our discussion and analysis of Richard Allen Academy Community School (the School) financial performance provides an overall review of the Schools' financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School's financial performance.

#### **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2015 are as follows:

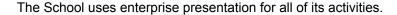
- Total Net Position increased \$291,052 from 2014.
- Total liabilities decreased \$350,054, or 11.9%, while total assets increased \$27,929, or 19.6% from 2014. This is primarily due to changes in Net Pension Liabilities and intergovernmental receivables.
- Total revenue decreased from \$918,245 in fiscal year 2014 to \$759,889 in fiscal year 2015, a 17% decrease.
- Total expenses decreased from \$1,027,077 in fiscal year 2014 to \$468,837 in fiscal year 2015, a 54% decrease from 2014.

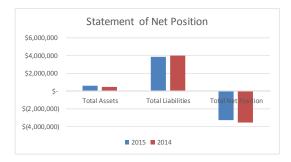
#### **Using this Financial Report**

This report consists of three parts, the MD&A, the basic financial statements, and notes to those statements. The basic financial statements include a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and a Statement of Cash Flows.

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position reflect how the School did financially during fiscal year 2015. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting includes all of the current year revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These statements report the School's Net Position and changes in those assets. This change in Net Position is important because it tells the reader whether the financial position of the School has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the School's student enrollment, per-pupil funding as determined by the State of Ohio, change in technology, required educational programs and other factors.





#### **Statement of Net Position**

The Statement of Net Position answers the question of how the School did financially during 2015. This statement includes all assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term using the accrual basis of accounting and economic resources focus, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED) (Continued)

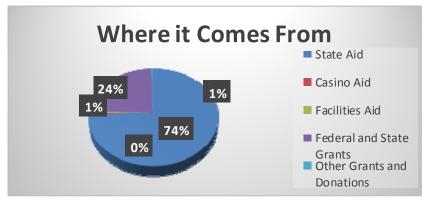
Table 1 provides a summary of the School's Net Position as of June 30, 2015 compared to the prior year.

(Table 1)
Statement of Net Position

Otatement	or Net i Osition	Restated
	2015	2014
Assets:		
Current Assets	\$170,188	\$142,259
Deferred Outflows:		
Pension Requirements	429,995	293,725
Liabilities:		
Current Liabilities	163,185	61,080
Long Term Liabilities	2,436,608	2,888,767
Total Liabilities	2,599,793	2,949,847
Deferred Inflows:		
Pension Requirements	1,264,964	1,041,763
Net Position:		
Restricted		1,530
Unrestricted	(3,264,574)	(3,557,156)
Total Net Position	(\$3,264,574)	(\$3,555,626)

#### Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

Table 2 shows the changes in Net Position for fiscal year 2015, as well as a listing of revenues and expenses. This change in Net Position is important because it tells the reader that, for the school as a whole, the financial position of the school has improved or diminished. The cause of this may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the current laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs and other factors.



Total assets increased in 2015 due to increased receivables. Liabilities decreased primarily due to Net Pension Liability and Net Position increased by \$291,052 in 2015.

Table 2 shows change in Net Position for fiscal year 2015 compared with fiscal year 2014.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED) (Continued)

(Table 2) Change in Net Position

Onlinge in Net 1	2015	2014
Operating Revenue:		
State Aid	\$562,772	\$737,491
Casino Aid	4,386	5,231
Facilities Funding	6,856	9,075
Other Operating Revenue		2,110
Non-Operating Revenue:		
Federal and State Grants	180,526	157,838
Other Grants and Donations	5,349	6,500
Total Revenues	759,889	918,245
Operating Expenses:		
Purchased Services	364,868	843,290
Sponsorship Fees	16,691	22,125
Legal	39,239	10,867
Auditing and Accounting	30,849	36,658
Board of Education	8,880	6,211
Miscellaneous		532
Non-Operating Expenses:		
Loss on Disposition of Assets/Liabilities		104,339
Transfers to IMR	8,310	3,055
Total Expenses	468,837	1,027,077
Change in Net Position	\$291,052	(\$108,832)

The revenue generated by a community school is almost entirely dependent on per-pupil allotment given by the state foundation and federal entitlement program receipts. Foundation and federal entitlement revenues made up 98% of all revenues for the School in fiscal year 2015. Revenues decreased due to the reduced foundation and entitlement funds.

During 2015, the School adopted GASB Statement 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27, which significantly revises accounting for pension costs and liabilities. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the School'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 focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability*. GASB 68 takes an earnings approach to pension accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension 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, the net pension liability equals the School's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED) (Continued)

GASB notes that pension 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, the School 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 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 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 pension system is responsible for the administration of the plan.

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. 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 is satisfied, this liability is separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

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

As a result of implementing GASB 68, the School is reporting a net pension liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to pension on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at June 30, 2014, from \$81,179 to \$(3,555,626).

The information necessary to restate the 2014 beginning balances and the 2014 pension expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 68 is not available. Therefore, 2014 expenses still include pension expense of \$293,725 computed under GASB 27. GASB 27 required recognizing pension expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB 68, pension expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of pension expense. Under GASB 68, the 2015 statements report pension expense of \$(114,620). Consequently, in order to compare 2015 total program expenses to 2014, the following adjustments are needed:

Total 2015 program expenses under GASB 68	\$468,837
Pension expense under GASB 68	114,620
2015 contractually required contribution	295,869
Adjusted 2015 program expenses	879,326
Total 2014 program expenses under GASB 27	1,027,077
decrease in program expenses not related pension	(\$147,751)

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED) (Continued)

#### **Budgeting Highlights**

Unlike other public schools located in the State of Ohio, community schools are not required to follow budgetary provisions set forth in Ohio Rev. Code Chapter 5705, unless specifically provided in the community school's contract with its sponsor. The contract between the School and its Sponsor does prescribe a budgetary process. The School has developed a one year spending plan and a five-year forecast that is reviewed periodically by the Board of Trustees. The five-year forecasts are also submitted to the Sponsor and the Ohio Department of Education.

#### Capital Assets and Debt Administration

#### **Capital Assets**

At the end of fiscal year 2015, the School's capital assets are fully depreciated (see note 4).

#### **Debt**

At June 30, 2015, the School had \$0 in notes payable. See Note 15.

#### **Current Financial Related Activities**

The School's financial outlook over the next several years shows continued growth as enrollment is projected to increase. Enrollment for the school is at 78 students as of November 2015. But, future revenue increases are cautious due to Ohio's weak economic recovery.

#### **Contacting the School's Financial Management**

This financial report is designed to provide all citizens, taxpayers, and creditors with a general overview of the School's finances. Questions concerning any of the information in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to Brian G. Adams, CFO, Richard Allen Academy Community School, 194 Salem Avenue Dayton, Ohio 45406.



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## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2015

Assets:	
Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$5,340
Accounts Receivable-IMR	61,092
Intergovernmental Receivable	103,555
Accounts Receivable-Vendor	201
Total Assets	170,188
Deferred Outflows:	
Pension Requirements	429,995
Liabilities:	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable-Vendor	7,513
Accounts Payable-IMR	155,672
Total Current Liabilities	163,185
Non-Current Liabilities:	
Net Pension Liability	2,436,608
Total Liabilities	2,599,793
Deferred Inflows:	
Pension Requirements	1,264,964
Net Position:	
Unrestricted	(3,264,574)
Total Net Position	(\$3,264,574)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

#### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Operating Revenues:	
State Foundation	\$562,772
Casino Aid	4,386
Facilities Funding	6,856
Total Operating Revenues	574,014
Operating Expenses:	
Purchased Services	364,868
Sponsorship Fees	16,691
Legal	39,239
Auditing and Accounting	30,849
Board of Education	8,880
Total Operating Expenses	460,527
Net Operating Income (Loss)	113,487
Non-Operating Revenue/(Expenses)	
Federal and State Grants	180,526
Donations	5,349
Transfers to IMR	(8,310)
Total Non-Operating Revenue/(Expenses)	177,565
Change in Net Position	291,052
Not Beating Beating of Very Beatstand	(0.555.000)
Net Position Beginning of Year - Restated	(3,555,626)
Net Position End of Year	(\$3,264,574)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

#### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Cash Received from State of Ohio	\$566,930
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(703,513)
Net Cash Used For Operating Activities	(136,583)
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:	
Cash Received from Federal and State Grants	149,635
Cash Payments to IMR for Non-Operating Expenses	(8,310)
Repayment of Note to IMR	(6,781)
Cash Received from Donations	5,349
Net Cash Provided by Non-Capital Financing Activities	139,893
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:	
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,310
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	2,030
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	\$5,340
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used for Operating Activities:	
Operating Loss	\$113,487
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	
Accounts Receivable	47,292
Intergovernmental Receivable	(41,020)
Accounts Payable	108,886
Net Pension Liability	(452,159)
Deferred Outflows	(136,270)
Deferred Inflows	223,201
Net Cash Used For Operating Activities	(\$136,583)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2015

#### 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

Richard Allen Academy Community School (the School) is a nonprofit corporation established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapters 3314 and 1702 to maintain and provide a school exclusively for any educational, literary, scientific and related teaching service. The School, which is part of the State's education program, is independent of any school district. The School may sue and be sued, acquire facilities as needed, and contract for any services necessary for the operation of the School.

The School contracts with the Institute of Management and Resources, Inc. (IMR) for a variety of services including management consulting, Education Management Information System (EMIS), monitoring and consulting, technology and operational support, teacher training, supervision of certified and non-certified personnel and assistance in grant applications, and any other services requested by the School. In addition, all employees of the School are IMR employees and are subsequently contracted to the School. (See note 10 for additional detail on the contractual relationship between IMR and the School).

The School entered into a Sponsor Contract with the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) on July 1, 2013 for a two-year period with the term ending June 30, 2015. The School renewed its contract with ODE in June 2015 for five years, extending it to June 30, 2020. (See note 17).

The School operates under a self-appointing 10-member Board. The School's Code of Regulations specifies that vacancies that arise on the Board be filled by the appointment of a successor trustee by a majority vote of the then existing trustees. The Board is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the contract with the Sponsor which includes but are not limited to, state mandated provisions regarding student population, curriculum, academic goals, performance standards, admission standards, and qualifications of teachers. The School's enrollment of 76.15 FTE students for fiscal year 2015 represents a decrease of 22 from the prior year.

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

#### A. Basis of Presentation

The School's basic financial statements consist of a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and a Statement of Cash Flows.

The School uses enterprise accounting to maintain its financial records during the fiscal year. Enterprise accounting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in Net Position, financial position, and cash flows. Enterprise accounting may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services.

#### B. Measurement Focus/Basis of Accounting

Enterprise accounting uses a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the School are included on the Statement of Net Position.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2015 (Continued)

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position present increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in total Net Position. The Statement of Cash Flows reflects how the School finances and meets its cash flow needs.

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. The accrual basis of accounting is used for reporting purposes. Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. Revenue resulting from non-exchange transactions, in which the School receives value without directly giving equal value in return, such as grants, entitlements and donations, are recognized in the period in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

#### C. Budgetary Process

Unlike other public schools located in the State of Ohio, community schools are not required to follow budgetary provisions set forth in Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5705, unless specifically provided in the School's contract with its Sponsor. The contract between the School and the Sponsor does not prescribe an annual budget requirement, but sets forth a requirement to submit a spending plan each fiscal year. Furthermore, the School must submit a five-year forecast to its Sponsor annually.

#### D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

All monies received by the School are maintained in a demand deposit account. The School did not have any investments during fiscal year 2015.

#### E. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market value as of the date received. The School maintains a capitalization threshold of \$1,000. The School does not have any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset's life are expensed.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of five years for leasehold improvements and vehicles, and five to seven years for furniture and equipment. Improvements to capital assets are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related fixed assets.

At the end of fiscal year 2015, the School's capital assets are fully depreciated (see note 4).

#### F. Intergovernmental Revenues

The School currently participates in the state foundation program. Revenues received from this program are recognized as operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met.

Grants and entitlements are recognized as non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2015 (Continued)

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 School must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the school on a reimbursement basis.

The School participates in the Comprehensive Continuous Improvement Planning Program through the Ohio Department of Education. Revenue received from this program is recognized as non-operating revenues.

Amounts awarded under the above programs for the 2015 school year totaled \$743,298.

#### G. Accrued Liabilities Payable

The School has recognized certain liabilities on its statement of net position relating to expenses, which are due but unpaid as of June 30, 2015.

#### H. 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. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### I. Net Position

Net Position represent the difference between (all assets plus deferred outflows of resources) less (all liabilities, plus deferred inflows of resources). Net Position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use, either through enabling legislation adopted by the School or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or contracts. The School applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted Net Position are available.

#### J. Operating and Non-Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the School. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the School. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

#### K. Pensions

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2015 (Continued)

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### L. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. For the School, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the statement of net position for pension. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension are explained in Note 8.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension are reported on the statement of net position. (See Note 8).

#### 3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The following information classifies deposits by category of risk as defined in GASB Statement No.3 "Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments (including Repurchase Agreements) and Reverse Repurchase Agreements," as amended by GASB Statement No.40, "Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures".

The School maintains its cash balances at one financial institution located in Ohio. The balances are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to \$250,000, per qualifying account. At June 30, 2015, the book amount of the School's deposits was \$5,340 and the bank balance was \$5,926.

The entire bank balance was covered by FDIC and therefore not considered to be subject to custodial credit risk. The School had no investments at June 30, 2015 or during the fiscal year.

#### 4. CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of the School's capital assets at June 30, 2015, follows:

	Balance 06/30/14	Additions	Deletions	Balance 06/30/15
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Leasehold Improvements	\$37,965			\$37,965
Equipment	74,919			74,919
Furniture	11,000			11,000
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	123,884			123,884
Less Accumulated Depreciation:	(123,884)			(123,884)
Net Total Capital Assets	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2015 (Continued)

#### 5. RECEIVABLES

At June 30, 2015, the school is due monies from IMR in the amount of \$61,092, \$201 in vendor receivables, as well as an intergovernmental receivable in the amount of \$103,555. Intergovernmental receivables consist of federal assistance (CCIP) which eligibility requirements have been met (earned) at June 30, 2015, but the cash was not received by year end.

#### 6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

At June 30, 2015, the school had accounts payable totaling \$163,185. \$155,672 is due to IMR, \$7,513 is due to various vendors during the normal course of conducting operations.

#### 7. RISK MANAGEMENT

#### A. Property and Liability

The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. For fiscal year 2015, the School contracted with WRM America and Cincinnati Specialty Underwriters for business personal property and general liability insurance. General liability coverage provides \$1,000,000 per occurrence and s/b \$3,000,000 in the aggregate with no deductible. The WRM America also provides umbrella liability coverage of \$3,000,000 per occurrence, as well as, in the aggregate.

Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three years, however, there has been reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year.

#### **B.** Employee Insurance Benefits

As part of the management agreement with the IMR (see note 10), insurance benefits are paid by the Institute.

#### 8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

#### A. Net Pension Liability

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

The net pension liability represents the School'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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2015 (Continued)

#### 8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net* pension *liability* on the accrual basis of accounting.

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

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2015 (Continued)

#### 8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

**Funding Policy** – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the School is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers.

The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.18 percent. The remaining 0.82 percent of the 14 percent employer contribution rate was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The School's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$124,269 for fiscal year 2015.

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

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

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation will be 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. With certain exceptions, the basic benefit is increased each year by two percent of the original base benefit. For members retiring August 1, 2013, or later, the first two percent is paid on the fifth anniversary of the retirement benefit. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 25 years of service, or 30 years of service regardless of age. Age and service requirements for retirement will increase effective August 1, 2015, and will continue to increase periodically until they reach age 60 with 35 years of service or age 65 with five years of service on August 1, 2026.

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

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2015 (Continued)

#### 8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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

**Funding Policy** – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. The statutory maximum employee contribution rate was increased one percent July 1, 2014, and will be increased one percent each year until it reaches 14 percent on July 1, 2016. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, plan members were required to contribute 12 percent of their annual covered salary. The School was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2015 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$171,600 for fiscal year 2015.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2014, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	STRS	SERS	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$1,589,607	\$846,999	\$2,436,608
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00653529%	0.01673600%	
Pension Expense	(\$155,275)	40,655	(\$114,620)

At June 30, 2015, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2015 (Continued)

#### 8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

	STRS	SERS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	-		
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$15,303	\$7,209	\$22,512
Difference between School District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions	55,206	56,408	111,614
School contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	171,600	124,269	295,869
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$242,109	\$187,886	\$429,995
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	'		
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$294,094	\$970,880	\$1,264,974
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$294,094	\$970,880	\$1,264,974

\$295,869 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	STRS	SERS	Total
2016	(\$55,894)	(\$226,816)	(\$282,710)
2017	(55,894)	(226,816)	(282,710)
2018	(55,894)	(226,816)	(282,710)
2019	(55,893)	(226,815)	(282,708)
Total	(\$223,575)	(\$907,263)	(\$1,130,838)

#### E. Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2015 (Continued)

#### 8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2014, are presented below:

Wage Inflation 3.25 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation 4.00 percent to 22 percent

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA 3.00 percent

Investment Rate of Return 7.75 percent net of investments expense, including inflation

Actuarial Cost method Entry Age Normal

For post-retirement mortality, the table used in evaluating allowances to be paid is the 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table set back one year for both men and women. Special mortality tables are used for the period after disability retirement.

The most recent experience study was completed June 30, 2010.

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted averaged of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major assets class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return	
Cash	1.00 %	0.00	%
US Stocks	22.50	5.00	
Non-US Stocks	22.50	5.50	
Fixed Income	19.00	1.50	
Private Equity	10.00	10.00	
Real Assets	10.00	5.00	
Multi-Asset Strategies	15.00	7.50	
	100.00 %		

#### **Discount Rate**

The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.75 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute.

Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.75 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2015 (Continued)

#### 8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

### Sensitivity of the School'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 7.75 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 (6.75 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.75 percent) than the current rate.

Current

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	
	(6.75%)	(7.75%)	(8.75%)
School's proportionate share of the Net pension liability	\$1,208,416	\$846,999	\$543,016

#### F. Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2014, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.75 percent
Projected salary increase	2.75 percent at 70 to 12.25 percent at age 20
Investment Rate of Return	7.75 percent, net of investment expenses
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	2.00 percent simple applied as follows: for members retiring before
(COLA)	August, 1, 2013, 2.00 percent per year, for members retiring
	August 1, 2013, or later, 2.00 percent COLA paid of fifth anniversary
	of retirement date.

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table (Projection 2022—Scale AA) for Males and Females. Males' ages are set-back two years through age 89 and no set-back for age 90 and above. Females younger than age 80 are set back four years, one year set back from age 80 through 89 and not set back from age 90 and above.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2014, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study, effective July 1, 2012.

The 10 year expected real rate of return on pension plan investments was determined by STRS' investment consultant by developing best estimates of expected future real rates of return for each major asset class. The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

	Target		Long-Term Expected	
Asset Class	Allocation	_	Real Rate of Return	
Domestic Equity	31.00	%	8.00	%
International Equity	26.00		7.85	
Alternatives	14.00		8.00	
Fixed Income	18.00		3.75	
Real Estate	10.00		6.75	
Liquidity Reserves	1.00		3.00	
	100.00	%		

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2015 (Continued)

#### 8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

**Discount Rate** - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75 percent as of June 30, 2014. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2014. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.75 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2014.

Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table presents the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.75 percent, as well as what the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.75 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.75 percent) than the current rate:

		Current	
	1% Decrease	<b>Discount Rate</b>	1% Increase
	(6.75%)	(7.75%)	(8.75%)
School's proportionate share of the Net pension liability	\$2,275,608	\$1,589,609	\$1,009,408

#### 9. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

#### A. School Employees Retirement System

**Health Care Plan Description** – The School, contributes to the SERS Health Care Fund, administered by SERS for non-certificated retirees and their beneficiaries. For GASB 45 purposes, this plan is considered a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. The Health Care Plan includes hospitalization and physicians' fees through several types of plans including HMO's, PPO's, Medicare Advantage, and traditional indemnity plans as well as a prescription drug program. The financial report of the Plan is included in the SERS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report which can be obtained on SERS' website at <a href="www.ohsers.org">www.ohsers.org</a> under Employers/Audit Resources.

Access to health care for retirees and beneficiaries is permitted in accordance with Section 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Health Care Fund was established and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 105(e). SERS' Retirement Board reserves the right to change or discontinue any health plan or program. Health care is financed through a combination of employer contributions and retiree premiums, copays and deductibles on covered health care expenses, investment returns, and any funds received as a result of SERS' participation in Medicare programs. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Retirees and their beneficiaries are required to pay a health care premium that varies depending on the plan selected, the number of qualified years of service, Medicare eligibility and retirement status.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2015 (Continued)

#### 9. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

**Funding Policy** - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required basic benefits, the Retirement Board allocates the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund. For fiscal year 2015, 0.82 percent of covered payroll was allocated to health care. In addition, employers pay a surcharge for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated according to service credit earned. For fiscal year 2015, this amount was \$20,450. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge.

The School's contributions for health care (including surcharge) for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015, 2014, and 2013 were \$5,116, \$1,394 and \$1,700, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013.

#### B. State Teachers Retirement System

**Plan Description** – On behalf of the School, IMR participates in the cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit Health Plan administered by the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting <a href="https://www.strsoh.org">www.strsoh.org</a> or by calling (888) 227-7877.

**Funding Policy** – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS Ohio to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. All benefit recipients, for the most recent year, pay a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions. For fiscal year 2015, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. The School's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015, 2014, and 2013 were \$0, \$11,986 and \$18,580, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013.

#### 10. MANAGEMENT COMPANY AGREEMENTS

In October 2013, the school has entered into a new management agreement with IMR. The terms of the new agreement call for the payment of 94% of all state aid and 100% of federal grants.

The Board has also hired its own Treasurer to oversee payments to IMR and to assist it with financial oversight. The table on the next page shows the management company expenses for fiscal year 2015.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2015 (Continued)

#### 10. MANAGEMENT COMPANY AGREEMENTS (Continued)

	2015
Expenses:	
Direct:	
Salary & Wages	\$374,239
Benefits	2,278
Food Service	644
Health Insurance	50,379
Property & Casualty Insurance, Workers Comp.	11,382
Professional & Legal Services	1,833
Purchased Services	39,574
Repairs & Maintenance	2,358
Supplies/Postage/Printing	2,892
Telephone/Networking	232
Utility	3,368
Indirect Expenses:	
Overhead	105,982
Total Expenses	\$595,161

The administration expenses incurred by IMR are allocated to the four different Richard Allen Schools under its control. These expenses are allocated to the individual school based on the student enrollment at each school to the total enrollment of all the schools.

#### 11. PURCHASED SERVICES

For the period July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015, purchased service expenses were for the following services:

Management Services	\$479,488
Certified Retirement	(155,275)
Non-Certified Retirement	40,655
Total	\$364,868

#### 12. TAX EXEMPT STATUS

The School completed its application and filed for tax exempt status under 501(c) 3 of the Internal Revenue Code and was approved for tax exempt status. Management is not aware of any course of action or series of events that have occurred that might adversely affect the School's tax-exempt status.

#### 13. PENDING LITIGATION

On October 18, 2010, the Institute of Management and Resources, Inc. ("IMR"), the management company of the School, filed a complaint for declaratory judgment and injunctive relief against the School, as well as the Auditor of State and Attorney General regarding findings for recovery issued by the Auditor in favor of the School.

Institute of Management and Resources, Inc. v. Richard Allen Academy, Inc., et al. Montgomery County, Ohio Court of Common Pleas: Case No. 2015 CV 05722

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2015 (Continued)

#### 13. PENDING LITIGATION (Continued)

On October 29, 2015, the Institute of Management and Resources, Inc. ("IMR"), the management company of the School, filed a complaint seeking reformation in equity of Section 3 of the management agreements between IMR and the Schools that were in effect from July 1, 2009 through January 20, 2012.

On January 8, 2016, the Court entered an Agreed Order of Reformation, reforming Section 3 of the management agreements in accord with the text of the second series of addenda and states that the reformation shall be effective July 1, 2009, through January 21, 2012. However, on March 7, 2016, the Auditor of State and the Attorney General (together, the "State") filed a motion to intervene, contending that they have an interest in this matter and seeking leave to file a motion for relief from judgment. IMR and the Schools timely filed a memorandum in opposition, to which the state replied. On May 18, 2016, the Court sustained the State's Motion to Intervene and deemed the State's Motion for Relief from Judgment filed on that date. IMR and the Schools are in the process of preparing a Memorandum in Opposition to the same.

The outcome of this case will have a material impact on the financial statements of the School, the exact amount of which is not know at this time.

#### 14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Governing Board, of Richard Allen Academy Community School served in the same capacity for the Richard Allen Preparatory, Richard Allen Academy II, and Richard Allen Academy III Community Schools for the fiscal year 2015, all of which are managed by the Institute of Management and Resources, Inc (IMR). Total compensation to Board members was \$5,800. Richard Allen Academy Community School shares its Superintendent and the Treasurer/CFO with the other three Richard Allen Schools named above. The Superintendent is also the corporate Secretary for IMR. The Treasurer/CFO is not an employee of IMR (nor has no other affiliation with IMR) and has a separate contract with the Board.

The School pays IMR a management fee of ninety-four percent (94%) of the state revenue of the School after a deduction of SERS, STRS, and audit adjustments. The School also pays IMR another one hundred percent (100%) of grant revenues. See Note 10. The School had a note payable due to IMR. (See Note 15).

#### 15. NOTES PAYABLE

At June 30, 2015, the School had outstanding notes payable to IMR of \$0. The Board and IMR agreed to net the outstanding note against receivables due from IMR.

Note Payable	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Operating Loan - IMR	\$6.781	\$0	(\$6.781)	\$0

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2015 (Continued)

#### 16. CONTINGENCIES

#### A. Grants

The School received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the School. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the School at June 30, 2015.

#### **B.** Full Time Equivalency

The Ohio Department of Education conducts reviews of enrollment and full-time equivalency (FTE) calculations made by the schools. These reviews are conducted to ensure the schools are reporting accurate student enrollment data to the State, upon which state foundation funding is calculated. The conclusions of this review could result in state funding being adjusted. As of the date of this report, ODE has not finalized the impact of FTE adjustments to the June 30, 2015 Foundation funding for the School; therefore, the financial statement impact is not determinable at this time. ODE and management believe this will result in either a receivable to or liability of the School.

#### 17. SPONSOR

On July 1, 2012, the School entered into a two-year Sponsorship contract with the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) in return for three percent (3%) of all funds received by the School from the State of Ohio foundation payments. The Sponsor is to provide oversight, monitoring, and technical assistance for the School. Sponsor fee expense at June 30, 2015 totaled \$ 16,691. In June 2015, the School and Sponsor entered into a five-year agreement ending on June 30, 2020 for a fee of 3% of state revenues.

#### 18. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the School has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27, GASB Statement No. 69, Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations and GASB Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date - An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 68.

GASB Statement No. 68 requires recognition of the entire net pension liability and a more comprehensive measure of pension expense for defined benefit pensions and defined contribution pensions provided to the employees of state and local governmental employers through pension plans that are administered through trusts or equivalent arrangements. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 resulted in the inclusion of net pension liability and pension expense components on the full-accrual financial statements. See below for the effect on net position as previously reported.

GASB Statement No. 69 addresses accounting and financial reporting for government combinations (including mergers, acquisitions and transfers of operations) and disposals of government operations. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 69 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2015 (Continued)

#### 18. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 71 amends paragraph 137 of GASB Statement No. 68 to require that, at transition, a government recognize a beginning deferred outflow of resources for its pension contributions, if any, made subsequent to the measurement date of the beginning net pension liability. The provisions of this Statement are required to be applied simultaneously with the provisions of Statement 68. See below for the effect on net position as previously reported.

Net Position June 30, 2014	\$81,179
Deferred Outflows of Resources	293,725
Net Pension Liability	(2,888,767)
Deferred Inflows of Resources	(1,041,763)
Restated Net Position, July 1, 2014	(\$3,555,626)

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

#### 19. MANAGEMENT'S PLAN REGARDING ACCUMULATED DEFICIT

Management has taken steps towards increasing student enrollment and containing costs, which would provide additional State funding and reduce expenses respectively, enabling the School to return to financial stability.

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Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Two Fiscal Years (1)

		2014		2013
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
School's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.	00653529%	0.	00653529%
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$	1,589,609	\$	1,893,531
School's covered-employee payroll	\$	1,198,554	\$	1,857,962
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		132.63%		101.91%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		74.70%		69.30%
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
School's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.	01673600%	0.	01673600%
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$	846,999	\$	995,236
School's covered-employee payroll	\$	995,043	\$	1,062,283
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		85.12%		93.69%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		71.70%		65.52%

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date.

<sup>(1)</sup> Information prior to 2013 is not available.

#### Required Supplementary Information Schedule of School Contributions Last Ten Fiscal Years

		2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010		2009		2008		2007	~	2006
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)																				
Contractually Required Contribution	S	171,600	S	155,812	s	241,535	S	144,197	S	180,102	s	150,037	S	184,153	S	182,340	S	133,742	s	106,060
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(171,600)		(155,812)		(241,535)		(144,197)		(180,102)		(150,037)		(184,153)		(182,340)		(133,742)		(106,060)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	S	0	S	0	S	0	s	0	s	0	s	0	S	0	S	0	S	0	s	0
School's covered-employee payroll	S	1,225,714	S	1,198,554	S	1,857,962	S	1,109,208	S	1,385,400	s	1,154,131	S	1,416,562	S	1,402,615	S	1,028,785	S	815,846
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		14.00%		13.00%		13.00%		13.00%		13.00%		13.00%		13.00%		13.00%		13.00%		13.00%
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	(S																			
Contractually required contribution	S	124,269	S	137,913	S	147,020	s	96,101	S	100,492	s	43,467	s	84,531	S	19,195		n/a		n/a
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(124,269)		(137,913)		(147,020)		(96,101)		(100,492)		(43,467)		(84,531)		(19,195)		n/a		n/a
Contribution deficiency (excess)	S	0	S	0	S	0	s	0	S	0	s	0	s	0	S	0		n/a		n/a
School's covered-employee payroll	S	942,860	S	995,043	S	1,062,283	S	714,506	S	799,459	S	321,027	S	959,055	S	195,468		n/a		n/a
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		13.18%		13.86%		13.84%		13.45%		12.57%		13.54%		9.84%		9.82%		n/a		n/a

n/a - Information prior to 2008 is not available.

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

Richard Allen Academy Community School Montgomery County 184 Salem Avenue Dayton, Ohio 45406

#### To the Governing Board:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the Richard Allen Academy Community School, Montgomery County, (the School) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 10, 2017, wherein we noted the School adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting in Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27* and Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 71, *Pension Transaction for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date.* We qualified our opinion on the financial statements because the School's Management Company did not provide adequate documentation to support information provided to the retirement systems, which was used to calculate the School's proportionate share of its net pension liability. We also noted that the School is facing significant financial difficulties.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Therefore, unidentified material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings that we consider material weaknesses. We consider findings 2015-002 and 2015-003 to be material weaknesses.

Richard Allen Academy Community School Montgomery County Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards Page 2

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

As part of reasonably assuring whether the School's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards* which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings as items 2015-001 and 2015-002.

#### School's Response to Findings

The School's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings. We did not audit the School's responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

#### Purpose of this Report

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

**Dave Yost** Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

January 10, 2017

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS JUNE 30, 2015

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

#### **FINDING NUMBER 2015-001**

#### **NONCOMPLIANCE**

Ohio Rev. Code §2921.42 (A), states, in part, that no public official shall knowingly do any of the following:

- (1) Authorize, or employ the authority or influence of the public official's office to secure authorization of any public contract in which the public official, a member of the public official's family, or any of the public official's business associates has an interest;
- (4) Have an interest in the profits or benefits of a public contract entered into by or for the use of the political subdivision or governmental agency or instrumentality with which the public official is connected:

During fiscal year 2015, Michelle Thomas served as Secretary of Institute of Management and Resources, Inc (the Management Company) and as Superintendent of the School. The School electronically transferred \$301,726 to the Management Company during fiscal year 2015.

The School's administration and the Management Company funds were commingled and there were instances where the Management Company benefitted at the expense of the School. The arrangement between the Management Company and the School is also in violation of Ohio Rev. Code §2921.42 as the management at the School has an interest in the affairs of the Management Company.

The School should take appropriate steps to verify that its management is independent of the Management Company and policies and procedures are in place to detect and appropriately address any conflict of interest. Failure to do so could result in the School entering into contracts that might not be in the best interest of the School or the attending students. A referral will be made to the Ohio Ethics Comm.

Official's Response: See page 40.

#### **FINDING NUMBER 2015-002**

#### **MATERIAL WEAKNESS / NONCOMPLIANCE**

Ohio Revised Code Section 3314.03 (B)(5) requires and AOS Bulletin 2000-005 provides guidance indicating that the management of each community school be responsible for the design and implementation of an internal control process that provides reasonable assurance of the integrity of its financial reporting, the safeguarding of assets, and the efficiency and effectiveness of its operations, and its compliance with applicable laws, regulations and contracts.

The following errors were noted that required adjustment to the financial statements:

#### -2015 Statement of Revenues Expenses and Changes in Net Position:

- 1. Due to errors in calculation of management company fees, the School overstated purchased services expenses by \$23,862.
- 2. The School reported \$45,261 in reduction of purchased services expense related to the changes in net pension liability as revenues instead of reduction of expenses.

#### -2015 Statement of Net Position:

1. Due to errors in calculation of management company fees, the School overstated accounts payable - IMR by \$23,862.

Richard Allen Academy Community School Montgomery County Schedule of Findings Page 2

### FINDING NUMBER 2015-002 (Continued)

- 2. The School failed to report \$111,614 in deferred outflow of resources related to the difference between School's contributions and proportionate share of contributions. This resulted in purchased services expense being overstated by \$111,614.
- 3. The School reported \$61,687 in intergovernmental receivable related to overpayment of SERS and STRS contribution. 94% of the receivable amount, or \$57,986, was due to the Management Company; however, the School did not properly record Accounts Payable IMR this also resulted in purchased services expense being understated by the same amount.

#### -2015 Statement of Cash Flows:

1. The School did not report \$6,781 in note payments made to IMR on the statement of cash flows. This resulted in cash flow from noncapital financing activities and cash and cash equivalents end of year being overstated by \$6,781. Additionally adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used for operating activities was not properly presented and required significant changes.

Procedures should be developed and implemented to provide for the integrity of the financial records. Additionally, the amounts in the financial statements, notes to the financial statements, and Management's Discussion and Analysis should be supported by appropriate documentation. Failure to establish these procedures could result in inaccurate financial reporting of the School's activities.

Official's Response: See pages 40 - 41.

#### **FINDING NUMBER 2015-003**

#### **MATERIAL WEAKNESS**

During 2015, the Richard Allen Academy Community School was selected by School Employees Retirement System's (SERS) auditors as one of the schools in the State of Ohio for an examination of the completeness and accuracy of census data reported to the retirement system. The results of the testing were used by the SERS auditors to gain assurance that the census data reported by employers across the state was complete and accurate. Gaining the necessary assurances regarding the completeness and accuracy of the census data is essential since the census data is used by SERS and its actuaries to calculate the plan's net pension liability and the proportionate share for each employer contributing to the retirement system.

The School's Management Company did not provide auditors with a total payroll listing for all employees or the Management Company's general ledger. This resulted in a scope limitation and inability of the School's auditors to provide an opinion on the accuracy and completeness of the census data the School reported to the retirement system. Additionally, without access to the necessary records, we were unable to gain the necessary assurances that all employees were properly enrolled in the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS), and the contributions amount reflected in the schedule of employer allocations accurately reflected the School's contributions. Since the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability and the related deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources and pension expense are based on the School's employer contributions, we were unable to gain sufficient, competent audit evidence supporting these amounts as reported in the financial statements.

The School's Board should review and revisit the management company contract to verify that the Management Company is accountable for complying with all required federal and state requirements. Failure to do so could result in modification of the School's opinion, additional audit cost and actions by the retirement systems against the School.

Official's Response: See page 41.

#### SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS JUNE 30, 2015

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected?	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; Explain
2014-001	Ohio Rev. Code § 2921.42(A) – conflict of interest	No	Repeated as finding number 2015-001
2014-002	§10 of the Management Company Agreement - Over-payments to Retirement Systems was utilized to pay the Management Company employee's share of retirement	Yes	
2014-003	Ohio Rev. Code § 3314.03(B)(5) - Financial Statement Errors	No	Repeated as finding number 2015-002
2014-004	Pat McCormick Scholarship fund expenditures	No	Repeated as management letter comment.

#### OFFICIAL'S RESPONSES JUNE 30, 2015

#### **FINDING NUMBER 2015-001**

Official's Response: We disagree with this finding and it should be removed in its entirety. To begin, note 10 states that the School pays the management company" 94% of State revenues and 100% of federal grants". This contract is no different than other contracts used by EMOs around the state. In such arrangements, EMO officials serve as officials of the school holding titles such as Superintendent, Treasurer, etc... Furthermore, the Finding is inaccurate. Dr. Thomas was not the secretary of IMR, nor was she an officer or director of the corporation. Dr. Thomas is simply an employee of the management company who, pursuant to the agreements between IMR and the Schools, serves as the school's chief administrator, overseeing its day-to-day operations. While performing services at the school, pursuant to the management agreement, she goes by the title of "Superintendent." This is simply the title by which students, staff, parents, vendors and guests of the school refer to her. She is not an employee of the school, nor does she receive any compensation directly from the school for the services she renders as "Superintendent." To the contrary, the only compensation that Dr. Thomas receives for the services she provides to the school is from IMR pursuant to her employment contract with the EMO. The AOS has raised similar issues in past audits and has referred this arrangement to the Ohio Ethics Commission on several occasions. However, to date, no state agency has found Dr. Thomas' title or relationship with the school to be unethical, illegal or otherwise impermissible. To infer breaking of the law by citing ORC 2921.42 (A) is highly inflammatory and prejudicial against the Board and Ms. Thomas. In reviewing audits of similar schools with similar contracts, the AOS does not site such a finding even when private litigation against the EMO has found irregularities. Accordingly, we believe that the AOS is treating both Dr. Thomas and the school in a disparate manner.

**Auditor of State Conclusion:** The Richard Allen Schools and the Schools' management company, Institute of Management and Resources Inc. (IMR) are managed by the same group of individuals.

Overpayments made to the Management Company during fiscal year 2013, 2014 and 2015 have been reported as accounts receivable – IMR by the Schools. Additionally, form 990 filed by I MR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 listed Dr. Michelle Thomas as the Secretary and the only compensated employee under individual trustees or directors, institutional trustees, officers, key employees, highest compensated employees and former such persons.

Similar findings have been reported in prior audits. Since the finding has not been corrected, it has been repeated in accordance with requirements in AU-C 265.

#### **FINDING NUMBER 2015-002**

Official's Response: In fiscal year 2015, the school adopted GASB 68 pronouncements. The School hired an outside CPA to calculate the effects of the pronouncement. However, the AOS disagreed with those calculations and the corrections have been posted. Given the complexity and the newness of this pronouncement, any disagreements relative to their calculations should be put on the ML letter. The school did its best to comply with the changes in the pronouncement by hiring an outside CPA firm to do this complex work. We rely on the AOS for this and make our adjustments accordingly. The Treasurer will post any changes as the auditor requests once appropriate guidance is given.

Richard Allen Academy Community School Montgomery County Official's Responses Page 2

### FINDING NUMBER 2015-002 (Continued)

We disagree with the AOS interpretation of the management fee calculation and postings of the retirement system contributions to management fees. The EMO is responsible for all of retirement system payment and subsequent liabilities (with the exception of the Treasurer), per the terms of the management agreement. As such, all calculations related to the GASB 68 restatement and pension expenses were posted against management fees (as any calculations for the treasurer is deemed immaterial). All overpayments and refunds are credited to the EMO in the school's books and any payments from the retirement systems are forwarded in their entirety to the EMO. This treatment is consistent with other school's booking of these fees as audited by the AOS.

**Auditor of State Conclusion:** The exceptions noted in this finding were based on the management company contract that required 94% of the state funding to pass through to the management company. These errors were determined to be material and required audit adjustments.

#### **FINDING NUMBER 2015-003**

Official's Response: This finding should be removed in its entirety. All GASB 68 calculations are based upon a formula calculation given to the school from the retirement system. As such, all amounts posted for Deferred inflows, Deferred Outflows, and Net Pension liabilities are estimates (refer to note 11). The School hired an outside CPA to calculate the effects of the pronouncement. However, the AOS disagreed with those calculations and the corrections have been posted to the financial statements. Given the complexity and the newness of this pronouncement, any disagreements relative to their calculations should be put on the ML letter. All items specified in this finding are moot as the retirement systems has been given an unqualified opinion. Any amounts flowed through to the school from the retirement systems have been corrected by the AOS. Thus, any errors (if any) on the school's books are immaterial.

Furthermore, we feel that the qualification on our statements should be removed. As previously stated all adjustments relative to calculation errors have been posted to the school's financial statements. The restatement of findings from the special audit have no bearing on the accuracy of these statements as all corrections have been posted to these statements.

**Auditor of State Conclusion:** The School did not provide auditors with access to payroll and personnel records. As a result, we were unable to determine whether the amount reflected as the School's contributions in the schedule of employer allocations accurately reflected the School's contributions. Since this amount is used to determine the proportionate share reported by the pension systems for the School, we were unable to gain the necessary assurances over the proportionate share of the net pension liability, related deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources and pension expense.





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

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

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED MARCH 9, 2017