THE ACADEMY FOR URBAN SCHOLARS -YOUNGSTOWN Mahoning County, Ohio

AUDIT REPORT

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017





Dave Yost • Auditor of State

Board of Directors Academy of Urban Scholars Youngstown 1350 5th Avenue Youngstown, Ohio 44504-1765

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Academy of Urban Scholars Youngstown, Mahoning County, prepared by Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

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Dave Yost Auditor of State

April 13, 2018

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ACADEMY FOR URBAN SCHOLARS-YOUNGSTOWN MAHONING COUNTY AUDIT REPORT For the Year Ending June 30, 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE
1-2
3-7
8
9
10
12-30
31
31
32
32
33-34

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Academy for Urban Scholars-Youngstown Mahoning County 1350 Fifth Avenue Youngstown, Ohio 44504

To the Board of Directors:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of The Academy for Urban Scholars-Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio (the School), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, 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 the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

The Academy for Urban Scholars-Youngstown Mahoning County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Academy for Urban Scholars-Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2017, and the 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 22, 2018, 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. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. February 22, 2018

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (Unaudited)

The discussion and analysis of the Academy for Urban Scholars (the School) financial performance provides an overall review of the School's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. 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 the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School's financial performance.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is an element of the reporting model adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in their Statement No. 34 *Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments* issued June 1999. Certain comparative information between the current year and the prior year is required to be presented in the MD&A.

Financial Highlights

- In total, net position was \$(968,501), which represents a decrease of \$122,229 from 2016 (or 14.4% decrease). This is due to changes in the calculation of pension expenses.
- Total assets were \$71,187, which represents a decrease of \$35,291 from 2016 (or 33.1% decrease). This was primarily due to cash and intergovernmental receivable.
- Liabilities were \$1,665,901, which represents an increase of \$300,533 from 2016 (or 22.0% increase). This was primarily due an increase in net pension liabilities.

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 School uses enterprise presentation for all of its activities.

Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position answers the question of how the School did financially during 2017. 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 YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (Unaudited)

Table 1 provides a summary of the School's net position for fiscal year 2017.

(Table 1) Statement of Net Position

	2017	2016		
Assets				
Current Assets Noncurrent Assets Total Assets	\$ 35,735 <u>35,452</u> \$ 71,187	\$ 61,769 <u>44,709</u> \$ 106,478		
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
Deferred Outflows				
Pension Requirements	\$ 656,257	\$ 479,135		
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 38,791 1,627,110	\$ 30,571 1,334,797		
Total Liabilities	\$ 1,665,901	\$1,365,368		
Deferred Inflows				
Pension Requirements	\$ 30,044	\$ 66,517		
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 27,006	\$ 34,923		
Unrestricted Total Net Position	<u>(995,507)</u> \$ (968,501)	<u>(881,195)</u> \$ (846,272)		

Total assets were \$71,187, which did not change significantly from prior year. Liabilities were \$1,665,901 which was primarily net pension liabilities.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal years 2017, as well as a listing of revenues and expenses. Although this is the first year of operations, the net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the School as a whole, the financial position of the School. 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.

Operating revenues were \$1,212,089 which represents 89% of total revenue. Operating expenses were \$1,482,817 which represents 99% of total expenses. The Schools' significant expense Purchased Services represents 44% of total expenses. Purchased services will be explained further in Note 9.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (Unaudited)

(Table 2)

Change in Net Position				
	2017	2016		
Operating Revenues				
State Aid	\$1,170,101	\$ 1,160,956		
Casino Aid	7,787	7,752		
Facilities Aid	28,936	21,267		
Other Operating	5,265	19,825		
Non-Operating Revenue				
Federal Grants	148,499	142,269		
Total Revenues	1,360,588	1,352,069		
Operating Expenses				
Salaries	548,401	494,268		
Fringe Benefits	214,163	287,867		
Purchased Services	652,948	573,470		
Materials and Supplies	30,823	49,471		
Depreciation	15,250	13,425		
Other	18,755	32,013		
Non-Operating Expenses				
Interest and Fiscal Charges	2,477	1,828		
Total Expenses	1,482,817	1,452,342		
Change in Net Position	\$ (122,229)	\$ (100,273)		

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 standards required by GASB 68, the net pension liability equals the School's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (Unaudited)

- 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

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 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 alw 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.

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 projection that is reviewed by the Board of Directors. The five-year projections are also submitted to the Sponsor and the Ohio Department of Education.

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2017, the School had \$32,452 invested in capital assets, net of depreciation. The asset purchases were leasehold improvements, computers and equipment. For more information on capital assets, see Note 5 in the notes to the basic financial statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (Unaudited)

Debt

At June 30, 2017, the School had \$1,665,901 in total liabilities which consisted of \$38,791 in current and \$1,627,110 in long term liabilities. The long term portion will be explained further in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Current Financial Issues

The Academy for Urban Scholars-Youngstown received revenue for 145 students in 2017 and continues to enroll students on a daily basis. State law governing community schools allows for the School to have open enrollment across traditional school district boundaries. The School receives its support almost entirely from State Aid. Per pupil revenue from State Aid for the School averaged \$8,323 in fiscal year 2017 with no increase in State Basic Aid planned in fiscal year 2017. The School receives additional revenues from grant subsidies.

On July 1, 2015, the School entered into an agreement with National Center for Urban Solutions, as its management company for the fiscal year to provide management services to the School. The School paid the Operator \$280,114 for the fiscal year.

On July 1, 2015, the School contracted with the Buckeye Community Hope Foundation (BCHF) as its sponsor. State law allows sponsors to assess the schools up to 3 percent of State revenues as an oversight fee. The School paid BCHF three percent of State Aid as its sponsorship fee in fiscal year 2017. In June 2016, the School signed a new two-year agreement with the Sponsor ending June 30, 2018.

Contacting the School's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our readers with a general overview of the School's finances and to show the School's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact Brian G. Adams, Fiscal Officer for the Academy for Urban Scholars, 65 E. Wilson Bridge Road, Worthington, OH 43085 or e-mail at <u>badams@ocscltd.com</u>.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2017

ASSETS

Current Asset	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 30,745
Intergovernmental Receivable	4,990
Total Current Assets	35,735
Noncurrent Assets	
Leasehold Deposits	3,000
Depreciable Capital Assets, net	32,452
Total Noncurrent Assets	35,452
Total Assets	71,187
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Pension Requirements	656,257
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	21,193
Intergovernmental Payable	15,886
Capital Leases Payable, due within one year	1,712
Total Current Liabilities	38,791
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Capital Leases Payable, due in more than one year	3,734
Net Pension Liability	1,623,376
Total Long-Term Liabilities	1,627,110
Total Liabilities	1,665,901
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Pension Requirements	30,044
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	27,006
Unrestricted	(995,507)
Total Net Position	\$ (968,501)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

OPERATING REVENUES	
State Aid	\$1,170,101
Casino Aid	7,787
Facilities Aid	28,936
Other Operating	5,265
Total Operating Revenues	1,212,089
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Salaries	548,401
Fringe Benefits	214,163
Purchased Services	652,948
Materials and Supplies	30,823
Depreciation	15,250
Other	18,755
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	1,480,340
OPERATING INCOME	(268,251)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	
Grants	148,500
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(2,478)
TOTAL NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	146,022
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(122,229)
NET POSITION BEGINNING OF YEAR	(846,272)
NET POSITION END OF YEAR	\$ (968,501)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Cash Received from State of Ohio Cash Received from Other Operating Sources Cash Payments to Employees for Services and Benefits Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services Other Cash Payments	\$1,206,824 5,265 (548,401) (809,655) (18,755)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	(164,722)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES Cash Received from Grants	149,738
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES Cash Payments for Capital Assets Interest Paid-Capital Lease Payable Principal Payments-Capital Lease Payable	(5,993) (2,479) (1,339)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Capital Financing Activities	(9,811)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(24,795)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BEGINNING OF YEAR	55,540
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS END OF YEAR	\$ 30,745
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING GAIN (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Operating Gain (Loss)	\$ (268,251)
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH USED FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES Depreciation	15,250
Changes in Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources: Accounts Payable Intergovernmental Liabilities Net Pension Liability Deferred Outflows Deferred Inflows Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	(6,580) 14,428 294,026 (177,122) (36,473) \$ (164,722)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL AND REPORTING ENTITY

The Academy for Urban Scholars-Youngstown (the School) is a federal 501(c)(3) tax-exempt, state nonprofit corporation established pursuant to Ohio Rev. 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 National Center of Urban Solutions as its operator to provide management services to the school. (see note 17 for details).

In July of 2014, the School contracted with Buckeye Community Hope Foundation (BCHF) for two years (ending June 30, 2015) to be its sponsor. In June 2015, the School signed a new two-year agreement with the Sponsor ending June 30, 2017.

The School operates under a self-appointing, five-member Board of Directors (the Board). The School's Code of Regulations specify that vacancies that arise on the Board will be filled by the appointment of a successor director by a majority vote of the then existing directors. The Board is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the contract with the Sponsor, which include, but are not limited to, state-mandated provisions regarding student population, curriculum, academic goals, performance standards, admission standards, and qualifications of teachers. The facility is staffed with teaching personnel who provide services to 145 students.

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 governmental nonprofit organizations. 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. Enterprise fund reporting focuses on the determination of the change in net position, financial position and cash flows.

Auditor of State of Ohio Bulletin No. 2000-005 requires the presentation of all financial activity to be reported within one enterprise fund for year-end reporting purposes. Enterprise accounting is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that the costs (expenses) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. Enterprise accounting uses a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities are included on the Statement of Net Position. Operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position. The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes. Revenues are recognized when they are earned, and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

C. Budgetary Process

Unlike traditional public schools located in the State of Ohio, community schools are not required to follow budgetary provisions set forth in Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705, unless specifically provided in the School's contract with its Sponsor. The contract between the School and its Sponsor requires a detailed school budget for each year of the contract. In addition, the Board adopted an operating budget at the beginning of fiscal year 2017. However, the budget does not have to follow the provisions of Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705, except for section 5705.391 as it relates to five-year forecasts.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

All cash received by the School is deposited in accounts in the School's name and reflected as Cash and Cash Equivalents on the Statement of Net Position. The School did not have any investments during fiscal year 2017.

E. Prepaid Items

The School records payments made to vendors for services that will benefit future periods as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expense is recorded in the year in which the services are consumed.

F. Intergovernmental Revenues

The School currently participates in the State Foundation Program. Revenues received from these programs are recognized as operating revenues (foundation and special education payments) in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable. Funding from these programs is listed as "State Aid" on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position.

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

Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. Intergovernmental Revenues (Continued)

Resources where the timing requirement is not met are recorded as a liability to the funding source, and reported as a non-operating expense. Resources received prior to the period of use are deferred.

Amounts awarded under the above programs for the 2017 school year totaled \$148,499.

G. Capital Assets and Depreciation

For purposes of recording capital assets, the Board has a capitalization threshold of \$1,000.

The capital assets of \$32,452 are recorded on the accompanying Statement of Net Position at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed by the straight-line method over five years for "Equipment" and ten years for "Leasehold Improvements".

Aside from those mentioned above, the School has no other capital assets.

H. 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 are 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.

I. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the School's primary activities. For the School, these revenues are primarily State Aid payments. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods and services that are the primary activities of the School. Revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

J. Use of Estimates

In preparing the financial statements, management is sometimes required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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.

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/expenditure) 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 12.

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 12).

3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2017, the carrying amount of the School deposits are \$30,745, and its bank balance of \$40,945 of which all was covered by federal depository insurance based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures".

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the School's deposits may not be returned. The School has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of state statute. According to state law, public depositories must give security for all public funds on deposits. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105 percent of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by the Ohio Revised Code, is held in single financial institution collateral pools at Federal Reserve Banks, or at member banks of the federal reserve system, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at the Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the School.

4. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RECEIVABLE/PAYABLE

At June 30, 2017, the School had an intergovernmental receivable in the amount of \$4,990 for monies for food service, CCIP, and other federal and state grants due but not received by year end. The intergovernmental receivable is collectible in the next operating cycle. The School has an intergovernmental payable of \$15,886 due for various payroll liabilities and FTE adjustments.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (Continued)

5. CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the School's capital assets consisted of the following:

Capital Assets Being Depreciated:	Balance 6/30/2016	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2017
Leasehold Improvements	\$ 53,304	<u>Additions</u> \$ -	<u>Deletions</u> \$ -	\$ 53,304
Computers & Equipment	18,743	φ - 5,993	Ψ -	φ 00,004 24,736
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	72,047	5,993		78,040
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Leasehold Improvements	(26,753)	(10,661)	-	(37,414)
Computers & Equipment	(3,585)	(4,589)	-	(8,174)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(30,338)	(15,250)		(45,588)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated Net	\$ 41,709	\$ (9,257)	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 32,452

6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE/RECEIVABLE

Accounts Payable in the amount of \$21,193 consists of obligations at June 30, 2017 incurred during the normal course of conducting operations.

7. PREPAIDS/DEPOSITS

The School had no Prepaid Expenses as of June 30, 2017. Deposits in the amount of \$3,000 represent leasehold deposits to the landlord during the execution of the lease.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT

Property and Liability - The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. For the year ended 2017, the School contracted with the Hartford Insurance Company for the following insurance coverage:

Commercial General Liability per occurrence	\$ 1,000,000
Commercial General Liability aggregate	4,000,000
Director and Officers Liability	1,000,000
Employment Practices Liability	1,000

Settled claims have not exceeded commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years, and there has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior fiscal year.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (Continued)

9. PURCHASED SERVICE EXPENSES

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the School's largest expense, purchased services consisted of the following:

	2017
Professional and Technical Services	\$ 476,828
Property Services	91,584
Travel Mileage/Meals	28,057
Communications	9,110
Utilities	7,811
Contracted Trade Services	38,411
Transportation	 1,147
	\$ 652,948

10. LONG-TERM DEBT OBLIGATIONS

The School's long-term obligations during the year consist of the following:

	Balance June 30, 2016	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2017	Amounts Due In One Year
Capital Lease	\$6,786	\$0	\$1,340	\$5,446	\$1,712
Net Pension Liability					
STRS	\$579,375	\$137,409	\$0	\$716,784	\$0
SERS	749,975	156,617	0	906,592	0
Total long-term obligations	\$1,336,136	\$294,026	\$1,340	\$1,628,822	\$1,712

The School entered into a capitalized lease for the acquisition of equipment. This capital lease has been recorded as a capital asset at the present value of the minimum lease payments as of the inception date. The capital lease is recorded as Equipment of \$8,200. The School paid \$3,817 in principal and interest for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

Fiscal Year	Сар	ital Lease
2018	\$	2,876
2019		2,876
2020		1,673
Total		7,425
Less: Amount Representing Interest		(1,979)
Present Value of minimum payments	\$	5,446

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (Continued)

11. OPERATING LEASES – LESSEE DISCLOSURE

Beginning August 1, 2013, the School leased space located at 1350 E. Fifth Ave from W J Cobbin Office Tower. The term of the lease is for 5 years ending July 31, 2018. The School paid \$77.975 for fiscal year 2017.

12. 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.

The 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. Any liability for the contractually-required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on the accrual basis of accounting.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (Continued)

12. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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 www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to Retire on or before August 1, 2017*	Eligible to Retire 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

*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 costof-living adjustment (COLA). This same COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit.

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the 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, 2017, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14 percent. SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to the Health Care Fund for fiscal year 2017.

The School's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$43,552 for fiscal year 2017.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (Continued)

12. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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 was 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or at age 55 with 26 years of service, or 31 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.5 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, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2 percent is applied to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity after termination of employment at age 50 or later.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (Continued)

12. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, plan members were required to contribute 14 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 2017 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates. The School's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$ 29,290 for fiscal year 2017.

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, 2016, 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	\$ 716,784		\$	\$ 906,592		1,623,376	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:							
Current Measurement Date		0.00214138%	0	.01238670%			
Prior Measurement Date		0.00209637%	0	.01314340%			
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00004501%		-0.00075670%				
Pension Expense	\$	(178,810)	\$	332.083	¢	153.273	
	ψ	(170,010)	Ψ	332,003	Ψ	155,275	

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources represent the effect of changes in the net pension liability due to the difference between projected and actual investment earnings, differences between expected and actual actuarial experience, changes in assumptions and changes in the School's proportion of the collective net pension liability. The deferred outflows and deferred inflows are to be included in pension expense over current and future periods. The difference between projected and actual investment earnings is recognized in pension expense using a straight line method over a five year period beginning in the current year. Deferred outflows and deferred inflows resulting from changes in sources other than differences between projected and actual investment earnings are amortized over the average expected remaining service lives of all members (both active and inactive) using the straight line method. Employer contributions to the pension plan subsequent to the measurement date are also required to be reported as a deferred outflow of resources.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (Continued)

12. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

At June 30, 2016, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	STRS	SERS	Total		
Deferred Outflows of Resources		 			
Differences between Expected and					
Actual Experience	\$ 28,960	\$ 12,228	\$	41,188	
Net Difference between Projected and					
Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	59,512	74,780		134,292	
Changes of Assumptions	0	60,520		60,520	
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School Contributions and Proportionate					
Share of Contributions School Contributions Subsequent to the	260,021	87,394		347,415	
Measurement Date	29,290	 43,552		72,842	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 377,783	\$ 278,474	\$	656,257	
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School Contributions and Proportionate					
Share of Contributions	\$ -	\$ 30,044	\$	30,044	

\$72,842 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, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	STRS		SERS	Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2018	\$ 100,042	\$	69,346	\$	169,388	
2019	100,039		68,066		168,105	
2020	122,874		45,968		168,842	
2021	 25,538		21,498		47,036	
	\$ 348,493	\$	204,878	\$	553,371	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (Continued)

12. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

E. Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2016, are presented below:

Wage Inflation	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increase, including Inflation	3.5 percent to 18.20 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	3.00 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (Continued)

12. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2016 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period ending July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2015. The assumed rate of inflation, payroll growth assumption and assumed real wage growth were reduced in the June 30, 2016 actuarial valuation. The rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability updated to reflect recent experience and mortality rates were also updated.

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:

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

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

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 School's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what each plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.50 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (Continued)

12. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

			(Current				
		Decrease (6.50%)		ount Rate 7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)			
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	1,200,272	\$	906,592	\$	660,770		

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2016, 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 percent simple applied as follows: for members retiring before
(COLA)	August 1, 2013, 2 percent per year, for members retiring August 1, 2013,
	or later, 2 percent COLA paid on 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, 2016, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study, effective July 1, 2012.

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (Continued)

12. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS (Continued)

*10-year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.50 percent and does not include investment expenses. The total fund long-term expected return reflects diversification among the asset classes and therefore is not a weighted average return of the individual asset classes.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75 percent as of June 30, 2016. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits, 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, 2016. 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, 2016.

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						
	 Decrease (6.75%)		count Rate (7.75%)	1% Increase (8.75%)			
School's Proportionate Share							
of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 952,548	\$	716,784	\$	517,904		

Changes Between Measurement Date and Report Date In March 2017, the STRS Board adopted certain assumption changes which will impact their annual actuarial valuation prepared as of June 30, 2017. The most significant change is a reduction in the discount rate from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent. In April 2017, the STRS Board voted to suspend cost of living adjustments granted on or after July 1, 2017. Although the exact amount of these changes is not known, the overall decrease to School's net pension liability is expected to be significant.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (Continued)

13. POSTEMPLOYMENT 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 <u>www.ohsers.org</u> 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.

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 2017, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to the Health Care fund. 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 2017, this amount was \$23,500. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2017, the School's surcharge obligation was \$1,108.

The School's contributions to the Health Care fund for the fiscal years 2017, 2016 and 2015 were \$1,108, \$244 and \$6,287, respectively, all of which was contributed.

B. State Teachers Retirement System

Plan Description – The School 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 www.strsoh.org or by calling (888) 227-7877.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (Continued)

13. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

B. State Teachers Retirement System (Continued)

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 years 2017, 2016 and 2015, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care; therefore, the School did not contribute to health care in the last three fiscal years.

14. CONTINGENCES

A. Grants

Amounts received from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor. Any disallowed costs may require refunding to the grantor. Amounts which may be disallowed, if any, are not presently determinable. However, in the opinion of the School, any such adjustments will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the School.

B. Full Time Equivalency

Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. However, there is an important nexus between attendance and enrollment for Foundation funding purposes. Community schools must provide documentation that clearly demonstrates students have participated in learning opportunities. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end.

Under Ohio Rev. Code Section 3314.08, ODE performed an FTE Review subsequent to the fiscal year end that resulted in an additional adjustment to the enrollment information as well as claw backs of Foundation funding due to a lack of evidence to support student participation and other matters of noncompliance. ODE performed such a review on the School for fiscal year 2017 and determined the School owed ODE an immaterial amount of money. This amount is reported as intergovernmental payable on the statement of net position.

C. Litigation

The School is not a party to legal proceedings that, in the opinion of management, would have a material adverse effect on the financial statements.

15. SPONSORSHIP FEES

The School contracted with the Buckeye Community Hope Foundation as its sponsor effective July 1, 2014. The School pays the Sponsor three percent of the State Aid. Total fee expense for fiscal year 2017 was \$35,103. The Sponsor provides oversight, monitoring and technical assistance for the School. In June 2015, the School signed a new two-year agreement with the Sponsor ending June 30, 2017. The Sponsor extended the agreement in December of 2017 for an additional term ending in June of 2020.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (Continued)

16. TAX EXEMPT STATUS

The School was approved under § 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code as a tax-exempt organization.

17. AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL CENTER FOR URBAN SOLUTIONS (NCUS)

The School entered into a management agreement with the National Center for Urban Solutions. The term of the contract is for 4 years beginning July 1, 2016 and ending June 30, 2020. NCUS is responsible and accountable to the School's Board of Directors for the administration and day-to-day operations of the school. Responsibilities include (but not limited to) student recruitment, budget development, personnel management, curriculum development/oversight, and facilities management. The School pays NCUS a fixed fee of \$15,500 per month with a contractual maximum of 19% of State revenues. Total fees paid for fiscal year 2017 were \$280,114.

18. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For fiscal year 2017, the School implemented GASB Statement No. 77 "Tax Abatement Disclosures" which improves disclosure of tax abatement information, such as how the tax abatements affect their financial statements and operations and the government's ability to raise resources in the future, by reporting (1) the government's own tax abatement agreements; and (2) those that are entered into by other governments and that reduce the reporting government's tax revenues. The implementation of this statement did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

For fiscal year 2017, the School implemented GASB Statement No. 78 "Pensions Provided Through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans" which amends the scope and applicability of GASB Statement No. 68 to exclude pensions provided to employees of state or local governmental employers through a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that (1) is not a state or local governmental pension plan, (2) is used to provide defined benefit pensions both to employees of state or local governmental employers and to employees of employers that are not state or local governmental employers, and (3) has no predominant state or local governmental employer. The implementation of this statement did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

For fiscal year 2017, the School implemented GASB Statement No. 80 "Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units – An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 14" which amends the blending requirements for the financial statement presentation of component units of all state and local governments to enhance the comparability of financial statements among governments. The implementation of this statement did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

For fiscal year 2017, the School implemented GASB Statement No. 82 "Pension Issues – An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, 68, and 73" which addresses issues regarding (1) the presentation of payroll related measures in required supplementary information, (2) the selection of assumptions and the treatment of deviations from the guidance in an Actuarial Standard of Practice for financial reporting purposes, and (3) the classification of payments made by employers to satisfy plan member contribution requirements. The implementation of this statement during the year did not have an effect on the beginning net position of the School.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (Continued)

19. MANAGEMENT COMPANY EXPENSES

For the year ended June 30, 2017, National Center for Urban Solutions (NCUS) incurred the following expenses on behalf of the School.

The Academy of Urban Scholars-Youngstown	Support Services (2000 Function Codes)	Total
Direct expenses:		
Salaries & wages (100 object codes)	\$20,852	\$20,852
Employees' benefits (200 object codes)	1,975	1,975
Professional & technical services (410 object codes)	2,463	2,463
Travel (430 object codes)	1,524	1,524
Indirect expenses:		
Overhead	195,141	195,141
Total expenses	\$221,955	\$221,955

NCUS charges overhead and corporate rate of nineteen percent. The remaining expenses charged were reimbursements of NCUS expenses made on behalf of the School. Employee Benefits do not include pension expenses. Under the management agreement with the School, the School is responsible for pension expenses for direct school staff.

The Academy for Urban Scholars - Youngstown Mahoning County, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Last Four Fiscal Years

		2017		2016		2015		2014
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)								
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0	0214138%	0.0	0209637%	0.0	0201269%	0.	00201269%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	716,784	\$	579,375	\$	489,556	\$	583,156
School's Covered Payroll	\$	202,800	\$	377,779	\$	233,985	\$	0
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		353.44%		153.36%		209.23%	۲	#DIV/0!
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		66.80%		72.10%		74.70%		69.30%
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)								
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0	1238670%	0.0	1314340%	0.0	0554100%	0.	00554100%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	906,592	\$	749,975	\$	280,427	\$	329,505
School's Covered Payroll	\$	404,857	\$	611,889	\$	144,841	\$	0
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		223.93%		122.57%		193.61%		#DIV/0!
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		62.98%		69.16%		71.70%		65.52%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

Notes:

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Changes of Benefit Terms: None.

Changes of Assumptions: Amounts reported in 2017 reflect an adjustment of the rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability to more closely reflect actual experience and the expectation of retired life mortality was based on RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Tables and RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table. The following reductions were also made to the actuarial assumptions:

· Discount rate from 7.75% to 7.50%

· Assumed rate of inflation from 3.25% to 3.00%

 \cdot Payroll growth assumption from 4.00% to 3.50%

 \cdot Assumed real wage growth from 0.75% to 0.50%

The Academy for Urban Scholars - Youngstown Mahoning County, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of School Contributions Last Four Fiscal Years

	2017		2016		 2015	2014		
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)								
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	29,290	\$	28,392	\$ 52,889	\$	30,418	
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(29,290)		(28,392)	 (52,889)		(30,418)	
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	0	
School's Covered Payroll	\$	209,214	\$	202,800	\$ 377,779	\$	233,985	
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		14.00%		14.00%	14.00%		13.00%	
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)								
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	43,552	\$	56,680	\$ 80,647	\$	20,075	
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	. <u> </u>	(43,552)		(56,680)	 (80,647)		(20,075)	
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	0	
School's Covered Payroll	\$	311,086	\$	404,857	\$ 611,889	\$	144,841	
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		14.00%		14.00%	13.18%		13.86%	

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN <u>ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS</u>

The Academy for Urban Scholars-Youngstown Mahoning County 1350 Fifth Avenue Youngstown, Ohio 44504

To the Board of Directors:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of The Academy for Urban Scholars-Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio (the School), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 22, 2018.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

The Academy for Urban Scholars-Youngstown Mahoning County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

However, we noted certain matters not requiring inclusion in this report that we reported to the School's management in a separate letter dated February 22, 2018.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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.

Charles Having Association

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. February 22, 2018



Dave Yost • Auditor of State

ACADEMY FOR URBAN SCHOLARS YOUNGSTOWN

MAHONING COUNTY

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

Susan Babbett

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED MAY 10, 2018

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