Final Audit

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Capella High School

Maple Heights, Ohio

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

Board of Directors
Capella High School
5130 Warrensville Center Road
Maple Heights, Ohio 44137

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Capella High School, Cuyahoga County, prepared by Rea & Associates, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them. In conjunction with the work performed by the Independent Public Accountant, the Auditor of State is issuing the following:

Foundation Finding For Recovery

Ohio Rev. Code § 3314.08 provides the formula by which community schools are funded. Community Schools receive funding from the state through the per-pupil foundation allocation. Unlike city, local, exempted village and joint vocational school districts, community schools have no tax base from which to draw funds for buildings and investment in infrastructure.

A full-time student is one who attends the entire school day and entire school year; that will result with the student having a Full-Time Equivalence (FTE) of 1.00. Students who attend a community school for less than the entire year will have an FTE equal to the total days/hours attended divided by the number of days/hours in the school year. Community Schools are funded on a per-pupil FTE basis.

The School Options Enrollment System (SOES) is the EMIS subsystem that drives funding for community schools. It is a Web application administered by the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) and used by community schools and traditional public schools to enter and review data used to flow funds to community schools. Community school personnel enter data in the SOES system and traditional public school personnel review, verify or challenge that data.

Board of Directors
Capella High School
5130 Warrensville Center Road
Maple Heights, Ohio 44137
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Ohio Rev. Code § 3314.08(K)(1) states, in part, that the department may determine a review of a community school's enrollment (FTE review) is necessary. **Ohio Rev. Code § 3314.08(K)(3)** further states if it is decided that the community school owes moneys to the state, the department shall deduct such amount from the school's future payments in accordance with guidelines issued by the superintendent of instruction.

ODE performed an FTE Review in both fiscal year 2017 and 2018 and, in both years, found the school's reported enrollment was overstated due to missing supporting documentation which resulted in state foundation over-payments. While **Ohio Rev. Code § 3314.08(K)(3)** requires deductions be made from foundation to repay these overpayments, the school closed effective June 30, 2018 and therefore repayments were no longer being made to ODE. Based on a letter from ODE dated December 21, 2018, the net balance of foundation revenue owed back to ODE is $18,384, which has also been certified to the Ohio Attorney General's Office for collection.

In accordance with the foregoing facts and pursuant to **Ohio Rev. Code § 117.28**, a Finding for Recovery for public monies illegally expended is hereby issued against The Capella High School in the amount of $18,384 in favor of the Ohio Department of Education.

This matter will be referred to the Ohio Department of Education.

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 Capella High School is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 19, 2019

88 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370
www.ohioauditor.gov

CAPELLA HIGH SCHOOL
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO

FINAL AUDIT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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Financial Section

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February 26, 2019

To the Board of Directors
Capella High School
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
5130 Warrensville Center Rd
Maple Heights, OH 44137

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Capella High School, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (the "School") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the School, as of June 30, 2018, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of a Matter

As described in Note 13 to the financial statements, the School restated the net position balance to account for the implementation of Governmental Accounting Standard Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, "Accounting and Financial reporting for Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions." Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Also, as described in Note 20, the School ceased operations effective June 30, 2018, based on a non-renewal notice received from the sponsor. 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 that the *Management's Discussion and Analysis*, *Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability*, *Schedule of School Contributions - Pension, Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability,* and the *Schedule of School Contributions - OPEB* on pages 3-7, 37, 38, 39 and 40, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 26, 2019, on our consideration of the School's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Kea & Associates, Inc.

Cambridge, Ohio

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018
(Unaudited)

The discussion and analysis of Capella High School's (the School) financial performance provides an overall review of the School's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. 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 increased $233,725, which represents a 24.4 percent increase from 2017. The increase is primarily due to changes in GASB 68 and 75 pension accruals.

- Total assets decreased $48,368, which represents a 73.0 percent decrease from 2017. This was primarily due to a decrease in non-current and capital assets as a result of the school ceasing operations.

- Liabilities decreased $15,887, which represents a 1.4 percent decrease from 2017. The decrease in liabilities is a direct result of changes in the net pension liability related to pension accruals under GASB 68 and 75.

- During the year, the School implemented GASB statement No. 75, which reduced beginning net position by $167,313.

- The School closed effective June 30, 2018.

Using this Financial Report

This report consists of three parts: the required supplementary information, 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 2018. This statement includes all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, 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.

Table 1 provides a summary of the School's net position as of June 30, 2018 and 2017.

(Table 1)
Statement of Net Position

	2018	Restated 2017
Assets		
Current Assets	$ 17,847	$ 18,090
Non-Current Assets	-	8,000
Capital Assets, Net	-	40,125
Total Assets	17,847	66,215
Deferred Outflows		
Pension Requirements	476,476	247,535
OPEB	47,566	-
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	524,042	247,535
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities	315,834	310,023
Long-Term Liabilities	825,099	846,797
Total Liabilities	1,140,933	1,156,820
Deferred Inflows		
Pension Requirements	317,284	346,666
OPEB	39,683	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	356,967	346,666
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	-	37,372
Unrestricted	(956,011)	(1,227,108)
Total Net Position	$ (956,011)	$(1,189,736)

In total, net position increased $233,725, which represents a 24.4 percent increase from 2017 restated net position. The increase is primarily due to changes in GASB 68 and 75 pension accruals. Total assets decreased $48,368, which represents a 73 percent decrease from 2017. This was primarily due to a decrease in non-current and capital assets due to school ceasing operations. Liabilities decreased $15,887, which represents a 1.4 percent decrease from 2017. The decrease in liabilities is a direct result of changes in the net pension liability related to pension accruals under GASB 68 and 75.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal years 2018 and 2017, 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.

(Table 2)
Change in Net Position

	2018	2017
Operating Revenues		
State Aid	$ 711,123	$ 695,501
Casino Aid	5,298	3,879
Facilities Aid	15,199	14,558
Non-Operating Revenue		
Grants	43,835	56,827
Interest Income	19	20
Miscellaneous	12,657	2,751
Total Revenues	788,131	773,536
Operating Expenses		
Salaries	271,372	397,000
Fringe Benefits	81,838	3,282
Pension and OPEB Expense	(286,971)	(72,060)
Purchased Services	402,354	356,014
Materials and Supplies	17,711	36,335
Depreciation	13,399	13,713
Other	13,181	14,340
Non-Operating Expenses		
Loss on Disposition of Assets	38,435	-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	3,087	1,309
Total Expenses	554,406	749,933
Change in Net Position	$ 233,725	$ 23,603

The primary reason for the increase in overall revenues from 2017 was the increase in State Aid allocated to the school due to the increase in enrollment from 2017 by 11.

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the School at June 30, 2018 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27*. For fiscal year 2018, the School adopted GASB Statement 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). 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 OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

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

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to equal the School's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this 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 these liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

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

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability. As explained above, changes in benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of these liabilities, 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 payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

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

As a result of implementing GASB 75, the School is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at June 30, 2017, from a deficit of $1,020,423 to a deficit of $1,189,736.

The information necessary to restate the 2017 beginning balances and the 2017 OPEB expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 75 is not available. Therefore, 2017 functional expenses still include OPEB expense of $0 computed under GASB 45. GASB 45 required recognizing pension expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB 75, OPEB expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of OPEB expense. Under GASB 75, the 2018 statements report negative OPEB expense of $21,531. Consequently, in order to compare 2018 total expenses to 2017, the following adjustments are needed:

Total 2018 Expenses under GASB 75	$	554,406
Negative OPEB Expense under GASB 75		21,531
2018 Contractually Required Contribution		537
Adjusted 2018 Expenses		576,474
Total 2017 Expenses under GASB 45		749,933
Decrease in Expenses not Related to OPEB	$	(173,459)

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2018, the School had no capital assets recorded. See note 16 for further explanation.

Current Financial Issues

Capella High School received revenue for 84 students in 2018 (an increase from 2017 of 11). 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 $9,051 in fiscal year 2018. The School receives additional revenues from grant subsidies.

On July 1, 2005, the School contracted with the Saint Aloysius Orphanage (SAO) as its sponsor. State law allows sponsors to assess the schools up to 3 percent of State revenues as an oversight fee. In June 2017, the School extended its contract with SAO through June 30, 2018. SAO was paid 3% of all funds received by the school from the state of Ohio. In November of 2017, the Sponsor sent a non-renewal notice. The School filed an unsuccessful appeal. The school ceased operations on 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 Capella High School, 65 E. Wilson Bridge Road, Worthington, OH 43085 or e-mail at badams@ocscltd.com.

CAPELLA HIGH SCHOOL
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2018

ASSETS	
<u>Current Assets</u>	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 1,839
Intergovernmental Receivables	16,008
Total Current Assets	17,847
Total Assets	17,847
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension Requirements	476,476
OPEB	47,566
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	524,042
LIABILITIES	
<u>Current Liabilities</u>	
Accounts Payable	106,667
State Funding Payable	51,176
Grants Funding Payable	395
Continuing Fees Payable	82,581
Sponsor Fees Payable	5,317
Payable to Schools	5,248
Note Payable	52,000
Capital Lease Payable	12,450
Total Current Liabilities	315,834
<u>Long-Term Liabilities:</u>	
Net Pension Liability	670,012
Net OPEB Liability	155,087
Total Long-Term Liabilities	825,099
Total Liabilities	1,140,933
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension Requirements	317,284
OPEB	39,683
Total Deferred Inflows	356,967
NET POSITION	
Unrestricted	(956,011)
Total Net Position	$ (956,011)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CAPELLA HIGH SCHOOL
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO

STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

OPERATING REVENUES	
State Aid	$ 711,123
Casino Aid	5,298
Facilities Aid	15,199
Total Operating Revenues	731,620
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Salaries	271,372
Fringe Benefits	81,838
Pension and OPEB Expense	(286,971)
Purchased Services	402,354
Materials and Supplies	17,711
Depreciation	13,399
Other	13,181
Total Operating Expenses	512,884
Operating Income	218,736
NON-OPERATING REVENUE/(EXPENSES)	
Grants	43,835
Miscellaneous	12,657
Loss on Disposition of Assets	(38,435)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(3,087)
Interest Income	19
Total Non-Operating Revenue/(Expenses)	14,989
Change in Net Position	233,725
Net Position Beginning of Year - Restated	(1,189,736)
Net Position End of Year	$ (956,011)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CAPELLA HIGH SCHOOL
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Cash Received from State of Ohio	$ 767,687
Cash Payments to Employees for Services	(312,393)
Cash Payments for Employee Benefits	(89,819)
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(417,207)
Other Cash Payments	(13,181)
Net Cash Used For Operating Activities	(64,913)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Cash Received from Grants	47,970
Cash Received from Miscellaneous	12,657
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	60,627
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Cash Payments for Interest and Fiscal Charges	(3,087)
Cash Payments for Principal Payments on Leases	3,718
Net Cash Provided by Capital Financing Activities	631
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Cash Received from Interest on Investments	19
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(3,636)
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	5,475
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	$ 1,839
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH USED FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Operating Income	$ 218,736
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH USED FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Depreciation	13,399
Changes in Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources:	
Sponsor Fees Receivable	454
Accounts Payable	3,953
State Funding Payable	36,067
Sponsor Fees Payable	2,056
Payable to Schools	(3,605)
Intergovernmental Receivable	(7,981)
Accrued Wages and Benefits	(41,021)
Net Pension Liability	(6,539)
Deferred Outflows-Pension	(228,941)
Deferred Inflows-Pension	(29,382)
Net OPEB Liability	(14,226)
Deferred Outflows-OPEB	(47,566)
Deferred Inflows-OPEB	39,683
Net Cash Used For Operating Activities	$ (64,913)

During the year, the School entered into a capital lease for equipment with a value of $13,415.

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

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1. DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL AND REPORTING ENTITY

Capella High School (the School) is a 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 was originally approved for operation under contract with the Ohio State Board of Education for a period of five years from May 16, 2000 through June 30, 2005. Effective July 1, 2005, House Bill 364 required schools sponsored by the Ohio Department of Education to have new sponsorship in place by June 30, 2005. The School signed a contract with Saint Aloysius Orphanage (SAO) to operate beginning July 1, 2005. In June 2016, the School and SAO signed a new agreement for a term of one (1) year that can automatically renew for one (1) year terms through June 30, 2018. The school may terminate the agreement by sending notice 180 days prior to June 30. The Sponsor can terminate by sending notice by February 1st of the termination year. In November of 2017, the Sponsor sent a non-renewal notice. The School filed an unsuccessful appeal. The school ceased operations on June 30, 2018.

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 School began operations in September 2003 and has one instructional/support facility. The facility is staffed with teaching personnel who provide services to 84 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.

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, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources are included on the Statement of Net Position. Operating statements presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in 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

Community school are statutorily required to adopt a budget by Ohio Revised Code 3314.032(C). 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 2018. 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, therefore no budgetary statements are presented.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

All cash received by the School is maintained in a demand deposit account. For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows and for presentation on the Statement of Net Position, investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased are considered to be cash equivalents.

E. Intergovernmental Revenues

The School currently participates in the State Foundation Program, Casino, Facility Aid, the State Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid (DPIA) Program, and the Career Based Intervention (CBI) Program, which are reflected under "Operating Revenue" on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position. Revenues received from these programs are recognized as operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the School receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants, entitlements, and contributions. Grants entitlements, and contributions 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 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. Amounts awarded under the above programs for the 2018 school year totaled $775,455.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. Capital Assets and Depreciation

For purposes of recording capital assets, the Board has a capitalization threshold of $5,000.

The capital assets 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 “Furniture and Equipment” and ten years for “Leasehold Improvements”.

G. Use of Estimates

In preparing the financial statements, management is sometimes required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, the disclosure of contingent assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources 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.

H. Net Position

Net position represents 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 its 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 is available. The net investment in capital assets component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

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, Facilities, and Casino 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. Pensions and Other Post Employment Benefits

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

K. 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/ OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension/ OPEB are explained in Note 8 and 9.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized 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/ OPEB are reported on the statement of net position (see Note 8 and 9).

3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2018, the carrying amount of all School deposits was $1,839 and its bank balance of $18,368. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of June 30, 2018, all of the School's bank balance of was covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

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. State law does not require security for public deposits and investments to be maintained in the School's name. During 2018, the School and public depositories complied with the provisions of these statutes.

4. RECEIVABLES/PAYABLES

The School has recorded "Intergovernmental Receivables" in the amount of $16,008 on amounts due from the Retirement Systems.

Accounts Payable of $106,667 is due to various vendors during the normal course of operations. Payable to Schools of $5,248 is for advances for board expenses. State Funding payable of $51,176 is for overpayments of State Aid. Sponsor Fees payable of $5,317 for unpaid sponsor fees. Additionally, under the terms of the former management agreement, the School has recorded a liability to WHLS in the amount of $82,581 for 100 percent of any State and Federal grant monies uncollected or unpaid to WHLS as of June 30, 2018.

5. 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. The School has contracted with an insurance company for property and general liability insurance. There was no significant reduction in insurance coverage from the prior year and claims have not exceeded insurance coverage over the past three years.

Director and Officer - Coverage has been purchased by the School with a $1,000,000 aggregate limit and a $2,500 deductible.

6. AGREEMENT WITH AJ HART MANAGEMENT LLC.

The School entered into a management agreement with AJ Hart Management LLC. The term of the contract is for 2 years beginning July 1, 2016 and ending June 30, 2018. AJ Hart 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 AJ Hart a fixed fee of 3% of revenue per month. Total fees earned for fiscal year 2018 were $16,704. $60,689 was still due related to this agreement from current and prior years at June 30, 2018. In November 2017, AJ Hart Management cancelled its contract with the school.

7. AGREEMENT WITH EDUCATIONAL EMPOWERMENT GROUP, LLC

Effective November 7, 2017, the School entered into a management agreement (Agreement) with Educational Empowerment Group, LLC (EEG, LLC), which is an educational consulting and management company.

The initial term of the Agreement with EEG, LLC will expire on June 30, 2018. EEG, LLC is responsible and accountable to the School's Board of Directors for the administration and operation of the School. The School is required to pay EEG, LLC a monthly fee of $5,000. The School also had a contract with EEG for reimbursement of the Principal's salary for $5,346 per month. Total fees earned for fiscal year 2018 were $77,876 of which $21,892 was still due at June 30, 2018.

8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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.

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. Any liability for the contractually-required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in continuing fees payable.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description – The School non-teaching employees participate in SERS, a statewide, cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by SERS. SERS provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3309.

SERS issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about SERS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by visiting the SERS website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to Retire 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 30 years of service and 2.5 percent for years of service credit over 30. Final average salary is the average of the highest three years of salary.

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

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, 2018, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14 percent. SERS allocated 0.5 percent of employer contributions to the Health Care Fund for fiscal year 2018.

The School's contractually required contribution to SERS was $10,343 for fiscal year 2018.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – The 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.

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 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, 2018, 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 2018 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School's contractually required contribution to STRS was $34,940 for fiscal year 2018.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an independent actuarial valuation as of that date. The School employer allocation percentage of the net pension liability was based on the employer's share of employer contributions in the pension plan relative to the total employer contributions of all participating employers. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	STRS	SERS	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 488,331	$ 181,681	$ 670,012
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.00205568%	0.00304080%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.00113075%	0.00407230%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00092493%	-0.00103150%	
Pension Expense	$ (232,746)	$ 13,167	$ (219,579)

8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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.

At June 30, 2018 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	$ 18,859	$ 7,819	$ 26,678
Changes of Assumptions	106,803	9,395	116,198
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	216,910	71,407	288,317
School Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	34,940	10,343	45,283
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 377,512	$ 98,964	$ 476,476
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 3,936	$ 0	$ 3,936
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	16,115	864	16,979
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	241,775	54,594	296,369
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 261,826	$ 55,458	$ 317,284

$45,283 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from the School's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

	STRS	SERS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2019	$ (22,212)	$ 26,977	$ 4,765
2020	(288)	21,778	21,490
2021	40,487	(11,355)	29,132
2022	62,759	(4,237)	58,522
	$ 80,746	$ 33,163	$ 113,909

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2017, are presented below:

Wage Inflation	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.50 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.

8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 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 most recent 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 by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The 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 %	0.50 %
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 earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.50 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the 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.

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 252,126	$ 181,681	$ 122,669

8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

Inflation	2.50 percent
Salary Increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	0.00 percent effective July 1, 2017

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

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

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

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

*The target allocation percentage is effective as of July 1, 2017. Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

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

8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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 as of June 30, 2017, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 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 (6.45 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption:

	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Current Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 700,006	$ 488,331	$ 310,027

Assumption Changes since the Prior Measurement Date
The Retirement Board approved several changes to the actuarial assumptions in 2017. The long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent, the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent, the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00 percent, and total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25 percent due to lower inflation. The healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016. Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

Benefit Term Changes since the Prior Measurement Date
Effective July 1, 2017, the COLA was reduced to zero.

9. DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

Net OPEB Liability

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

9. DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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 75 purposes, this plan is considered a cost-sharing other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. SERS' Health Care Plan provides healthcare benefits to eligible individuals receiving retirement, disability, and survivor benefits, and to their eligible dependents. Members who retire after June 1, 1986, need 10 years of service credit, exclusive of most types of purchased credit, to qualify to participate in SERS' health care coverage. In addition to age and service retirees, disability benefit recipients and beneficiaries who are receiving monthly benefits due to the death of a member or retiree, are eligible for SERS' health care coverage. Most retirees and dependents choosing SERS' health care coverage are over the age of 65 and therefore enrolled in a fully insured Medicare Advantage plan; however, SERS maintains a traditional, self-insured preferred provider organization for its non-Medicare retiree population. For both groups, SERS offers a self-insured prescription drug program. Health care is a benefit that is permitted, not mandated, by statute. The financial report of the Plan is included in the SERS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report which can be obtained on SERS' website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

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

9. DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2018, .5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2018, this amount was $23,700. 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 2018, the School's surcharge obligation was $0.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School's contractually required contribution to SERS was $537 for fiscal year 2018.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability			
Current Measurement Date	0.00279020%	0.00205568%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.00381846%	0.00113075%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00102826%	0.00092493%	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 74,882	$ 80,205	$ 155,087
OPEB Expense	$ (4,123)	$ (17,408)	$ (21,531)

9. DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 0	$ 4,630	$ 4,630
Changes in Proportionate Share and Differences between School Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	0	42,399	42,399
School Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	537	0	537
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 537	$ 47,029	$ 47,566
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	$ 198	$ 3,428	$ 3,626
Changes of Assumptions	7,106	6,461	13,567
Changes in Proportionate Share and Differences between School Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	22,490	0	22,490
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 29,794	$ 9,889	$ 39,683

$537 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from the School contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2019	$ (10,731)	$ 5,904	$ (4,827)
2020	(10,731)	5,904	(4,827)
2021	(8,168)	5,904	(2,264)
2022	(51)	5,904	5,853
2023	(113)	6,761	6,648
Thereafter	0	6,763	6,763
	$ (29,794)	$ 37,140	$ 7,346

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

9. DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

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 OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2017, are presented below:

Wage Inflation	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Municipal Bond Index Rate	
Measurement Date	3.56 percent
Prior Measurement Date	2.92 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate	
Measurement Date	3.63 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation
Prior Measurement Date	2.98 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation
Medical Trend Assumption	
Medicare	5.50 percent - 5.00 percent
Pre-Medicare	7.50 percent - 5.00 percent

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

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended June 30, 2015.

The long-term expected rate of return on plan assets is reviewed as part of the actuarial five-year experience study. The most recent study covers fiscal years 2010 through 2015, and was adopted by the Board on April 21, 2016. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return were developed by the investment consultant for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return, 7.50 percent, by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The capital market assumptions developed by the investment consultant are intended for use over a 10-year horizon and may not be useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding pension plans which covers a longer timeframe. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

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

9. DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected 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 discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2017 was 3.63 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2017 was 2.98 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and 0.50 percent of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.56 percent, as of June 30, 2017 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.63 percent) and higher (4.63 percent) than the current discount rate (3.63 percent). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.5 percent decreasing to 4.0 percent) and higher (8.5 percent decreasing to 6.0 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (2.63%)	Current Discount Rate (3.63%)	1% Increase (4.63%)
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 90,429	$ 74,882	$ 62,564

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 60,761	$ 74,882	$ 93,571

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2017, actuarial valuation are presented below:

9. DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

Inflation	2.50 percent
Projected Salary Increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.00 percent effective July 1, 2017
Blended Discount Rate of Return	4.13 percent
Health Care Cost Trends	6.00 percent to 11.00 percent, initial, 4.50 percent ultimate

Projections of benefits include the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and retired plan members.

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

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

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

Also since the prior measurement date, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019. Subsequent to the current measurement date, the date for discontinuing remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements was extended to January 2020.

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:

9. DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

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

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.13 percent as of June 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was not projected to be sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2037. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to determine the present value of the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2036 and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent as of June 30, 2017 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to determine the present value of the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The blended discount rate of 4.13 percent, which represents the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent for the unfunded benefit payments, was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017. A blended discount rate of 3.26 percent which represents the long term expected rate of return of 7.75 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 2.85 percent for the unfunded benefit payments was used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2016.

Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate The following table represents the net OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 4.13 percent, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (3.13 percent) or one percentage point higher (5.13 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB liability as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

9. DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

	1% Decrease (3.13%)	Current Discount Rate (4.13%)	1% Increase (5.13%)
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 107,674	$ 80,205	$ 58,496

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 55,723	$ 80,205	$ 112,426

10. CONTINGENCIES

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 may also perform a FTE Review subsequent to the fiscal year end that may result 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 did not perform such a review on the School for fiscal year 2018.

As of the date of this report, all ODE adjustments through fiscal year 2018 have been completed.

In addition, the School’s contracts with their Sponsor and Management Company require payment based on revenues received from the State. As discussed above, all ODE adjustments through fiscal year 2018 have been completed. A reconciliation between payments previously made and the FTE adjustments has taken place with these contracts.

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.

11. FEDERAL TAX STATUS

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

12. SPONSORSHIP FEES

The School contracted with Saint Aloysius Orphanage (SAO) as its sponsor effective July 1, 2005. The school pays the Sponsor three percent of the State Aid. Total fees for fiscal year 2018 were $20,068, with a sponsor fee payable of $5,317 at June 30, 2018. The Sponsor is to provide oversight, monitoring, and technical assistance for the School. In June 2016, the School and the Sponsor signed a new agreement for a term of one (1) year and will automatically renew for one (1) year terms through June 30, 2018. The school may terminate the agreement by sending notice 180 days prior to June 30. The Sponsor can terminate by sending notice by February 1st of the termination year. In November of 2017, the Sponsor sent a non-renewal notice. The School filed an unsuccessful appeal. The school ceased operations on June 30, 2018.

13. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the School has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial reporting for Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions*, GASB Statement No. 81, *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements,* GASB Statement No. 85, *Omnibus 2017* and GASB Statement No. 86, *Certain Debt Extinguishments.*

GASB Statement No. 75 requires recognition of the entire net postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB) liability and a more comprehensive measure of postemployment benefits expense for OPEB provided to the employees of state and local governmental employers through OPEB plans that are administered through trusts or equivalent arrangements. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 resulted in the inclusion of net OPEB liability and OPEB expense components on the accrual financial statements. See below for the effect on net position as previously reported.

GASB Statement No. 81 requires that a government that receives resources pursuant to an irrevocable split-interest agreement recognize assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at the inception of the agreement. Furthermore, it requires that a government recognize assets representing its beneficial interests in irrevocable split-interest agreements that are administered by a third party, if the government controls the present service capacity of the beneficial interests. This statement also requires that a government recognize revenue when the resources become applicable to the reporting period. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 81 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

GASB Statement No. 85 addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and postemployment benefits. These changes were incorporated in the School's fiscal year 2018 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position.

GASB Statement No. 86 addresses the reporting and disclosure requirements of certain debt extinguishments including in-substance defeasance transactions and prepaid insurance associated with debt that is extinguished. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 86 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

13. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION (Continued)

Net Position, June 30, 2017	$ (1,020,423)
Adjustments:	
Net OPEB Liability	(169,313)
Deferred Outflow-Payments Subsequent to Measurement Date	0
Restated Net Position, July 1, 2017	$ (1,189,736)

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.

14. DEPOSITS AND OPERATING LEASES – LESSEE DISCLOSURE

During fiscal year 2015, the school entered into a new lease agreement with Haven Properties Company, an Ohio partnership, at a new location known as 5130 Warrensville Center Road, Maple Heights, Ohio. The term of the lease is five years with a monthly payment of $8,000 effective July 1, 2015. Total payments for fiscal year 2018 were $96,000. The lease was terminated when the school closed as of June 30, 2018.

15. NOTE PAYABLE

A summary of notes payable for the school at June 30, 2018, is as follows:

AJ Hart Management - In April 2016, the school entered into an agreement with AJ Hart Management to borrow $50,000. The loan has a maturity of $52,000 to be paid in seven (7) installments beginning in August of 2016. Total interest paid was $0. The imputed interest rate is 29% per annum. No payments were made during 2018.

	Principal Outstanding 6/30/2017	Additions	Reductions	Principal Outstanding 6/30/2018
AJ Hart Management	$ 52,000	$ -	$ -	$ 52,000

16. CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School's capital assets consisted of the following:

Capital Assets Being Depreciated	Balance 6/30/2017	Additions	Retirements	Balance 6/30/2018
Leasehold Improvements	$ 36,100	$ -	$ (36,100)	$ -
Furniture and Equipment	28,631	13,415	(42,046)	-
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	64,731	13,415	(78,146)	-
Less Accumulated Depreciation				
Leasehold Improvements	(13,237)	(6,618)	19,855	-
Furniture and Equipment	(11,369)	(6,781)	18,150	-
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(24,606)	(13,399)	38,005	-
Net Total Capital Assets	$ 40,125	$ 16	$ (40,141)	$ -

17. CAPITALIZED LEASE OBLIGATIONS

During fiscal year 2016, the School entered into a capitalized lease for the acquisition of equipment. This capital lease was recorded as a capital asset at the present value of the minimum lease payments as of the inception date. The capital lease was recorded as Furniture and Equipment in the amount of $5,750, however the asset and accumulated depreciation of $3,993 were disposed of when the school closed. The School paid $2,155 in principal and interest of $305 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

During the year, the School entered into a capitalized lease for the acquisition of equipment, 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 Furniture and Equipment of $13,415. The equipment and accumulated depreciation of $1,565 were disposed of when the school closed. The School paid $1,563 and $2,782 in principal and interest, respectively, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

When school closed in June 2018, the entire balance of the lease became due. $12,450 is listed as Capital Lease Payable on the statement of net position.

18. PURCHASED SERVICE EXPENSES

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School's largest expense, purchased services, consisted of the following:

	2018
Professional and Technical Services	$ 216,501
Property Services	105,954
Travel Mileage/Meals	942
Communications	29,565
Utilities	17,173
Contracted Trade Services	23,622
Pupil Transportation	8,597
	$ 402,354

19. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In November of 2017, the Sponsor sent a non-renewal notice. The School filed an unsuccessful appeal. The School ceased operations on June 30, 2018. Effective July 1, 2018 the Sponsor is currently overseeing closeout procedures per Ohio Revised Code. As of February 26, 2019, the school had $482 as a cash balance, known current assets of $0, and liabilities of $313,962. The school has experienced limited activity subsequent to year end. Once all costs and liabilities are known and all funds have been collected due to the school, the school will pay its final costs associated with the closure of the school, and any residual cash balance will be remitted to ODE per ORC 3314.074.

20. SCHOOL CLOSURE

In November of 2017, the Sponsor sent a non-renewal notice to the School. As a result of this non-renewal, the School closed effective June 30, 2018. The Sponsor is committed to supporting the School over the period of time it takes to close the School. The School donated its capital assets to another charter school and the bank accounts will be closed and any remaining cash after the School's final expenses and payables have been paid will be paid back to the Ohio Department of Education (ODE).

The School has followed closeout procedures prescribed by ODE, regarding effective notices to ODE, retirement systems, students, staff and the community. Disposition of student records and property owned by the School have also been in accordance with ODE requirements.

Capella High School
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Five Fiscal Years (1)

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)					
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00205568%	0.00113075%	0.00190045%	0.00283579%	0.00283579%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 488,331	$ 378,496	$ 525,229	$ 689,762	$ 821,640
School's Covered Payroll	$ 225,993	$ 73,529	$ 220,029	$ 294,815	$ 313,154
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	216.08%	514.76%	238.71%	233.96%	262.38%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)					
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00304080%	0.00407230%	0.00142810%	0.00164300%	0.00164300%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 181,681	$ 298,055	$ 81,489	$ 83,151	$ 97,704
School's Covered Payroll	$ 55,357	$ 133,543	$ 128,255	$ 123,968	$ 32,124
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	328.20%	223.19%	63.54%	67.07%	304.14%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	69.50%	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.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Capella High School
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of School Contribution - Pension
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)										
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 34,940	$ 31,639	$ 10,294	$ 30,804	$ 38,326	$ 40,710	$ 47,543	$ 59,545	$ 57,970	$ 53,089
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(34,940)	(31,639)	(10,294)	(30,804)	(38,326)	(40,710)	(47,543)	(59,545)	(57,970)	(53,089)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
School's Covered Payroll	$ 249,571	$ 225,993	$ 73,529	$ 220,029	$ 294,815	$ 313,154	$ 365,715	$ 458,038	$ 445,923	$ 408,377
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)										
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 10,343	$ 7,750	$ 18,696	$ 16,904	$ 17,182	$ 4,446	$ 6,763	$ 10,528	$ 13,052	$ 10,944
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(10,343)	(7,750)	(18,696)	(16,904)	(17,182)	(4,446)	(6,763)	(10,528)	(13,052)	(10,944)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
School's Covered Payroll	$ 76,615	$ 55,357	$ 133,543	$ 128,255	$ 123,968	$ 32,124	$ 50,283	$ 83,755	$ 96,396	$ 111,220
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%	9.84%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Capella High School
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
Last Two Fiscal Years (1)

	2018	2017
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)		
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.00279020%	0.00381846%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 74,882	$ 108,840
School's Covered Payroll	$ 55,357	$ 133,543
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	135.27%	81.50%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	12.46%	11.49%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)		
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.00205568%	0.00113075%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 80,205	$ 60,473
School's Covered Payroll	$ 225,993	$ 73,529
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	35.49%	82.24%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	47.10%	37.30%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Capella High School
Cuyahoga County
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of School Contributions - OPEB
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)										
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	$ 537	$ 0	$ 609	$ 1,085	$ 2,443	$ 2,566	$ 1,534	$ 2,646	$ 2,061	$ 5,983
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(537)	0	(609)	(1,085)	(2,443)	(2,566)	(1,534)	(2,646)	(2,061)	(5,983)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 76,615	$ 55,357	$ 133,543	$ 128,255	$ 123,968	$ 32,124	$ 50,283	$ 83,755	$ 96,396	$ 111,220
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)	0.70%	0.00%	0.46%	0.85%	1.97%	7.99%	3.05%	3.16%	2.14%	5.38%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)										
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 2,948	$ 3,132	$ 3,657	$ 4,580	$ 4,459	$ 4,084
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	0	0	0	0	(2,948)	(3,132)	(3,657)	(4,580)	(4,459)	(4,084)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 249,571	$ 225,993	$ 73,529	$ 220,029	$ 294,815	$ 313,154	$ 365,715	$ 458,038	$ 445,923	$ 408,377
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

(1) Includes surcharge

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Note 1 - Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions - SERS

For fiscal year 2017, the SERS Board adopted the following assumption changes:

- Assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25 percent to 3.00 percent
- Payroll Growth Assumption was reduced from 4.00 percent to 3.50 percent
- Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75 percent to 0.50 percent
- Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience.
- Mortality among active members was updated to the following:
    - 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 was updated to the following:
    - 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 disable member was updated to the following:
    - 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.

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

For fiscal year 2018, the cost-of-living adjustment was changed from a fixed 3.00 percent to a cost-of-living adjustment that is indexed to CPI-W not greater than 2.50 percent with a floor of zero percent beginning January 1, 2018. In addition, with the authority granted the Board under HB 49, the Board has enacted a three-year COLA suspension for benefit recipients in calendar years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the Retirement Board approved several changes to the actuarial assumptions in 2017. The long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent, the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent, the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00 percent, and total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25 percent due to lower inflation. The healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016. Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

Effective for fiscal year 2018, the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) was reduced to zero.

Note 2 - Net OPEB Liability

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2018 incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
Fiscal year 2018	3.56 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.92 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation	
Fiscal year 2018	3.63 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.98 percent

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB *Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB)* and the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

Also for fiscal year 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019.

February 26, 2019

To the Board of Directors
Capella High School
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
5130 Warrensville Center Rd
Maple Heights, OH 44137

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*

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 Capella High School, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (the School) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, 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 26, 2019, in which we noted that the School restated the net position balance to account for the implementation of GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial reporting for Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions*, and the School has closed operations as of June 30, 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 entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2018-001 that we consider to be a material weakness.

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 an instance of noncompliance or other matter we must report under *Government Auditing Standards* which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2018-002.

Purpose of this Report

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

Rea & Associates, Inc.

Cambridge, Ohio

Capella High School
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Schedule of Findings and Responses
June 30, 2018

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

Finding Number: 2018-001

Material Weakness: Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Criteria: The AICPA establishes auditing standards generally accepted in the United States that certified public accountants and government auditors must follow in conducting audits of state and local governments. AU-C 265 establishes standards, responsibilities and guidance for auditors during a financial statement audit engagement for identifying and evaluating a client's internal control over financial reporting. This standard requires the audit to report in writing to management and the governing body any control deficiencies found during the audit that are considered significant deficiencies and/or material weaknesses. To this end, AU-C 265 lists specific control deficiencies that should be regarded as at least a significant deficiency and a strong indicator of a material weakness in internal control.

Condition: Material audit adjustments were made to the financial statements presented for audit.

Cause: When completing the GASB 68 accruals, the School utilized the incorrect change in proportionate share amount. This caused the calculation of deferred outflows of resources related to pension to be overstated by $264,392, the deferred inflows of resources related to pension to be understated by $82,298 and the pension/OPEB expense to be understated by $346,690.

Effect: The financial statements were materiality misstated by the amounts summarized above.

Recommendation: We recommend the Treasurer work with the contracted accountant completing the calculations to ensure they are correct and that the financial statements are thoroughly reviewed by the Treasurer prior to submitting them for audit.

Management's Response: We did not receive a response from Management to this finding.

Finding Number: 2018-002 – Material Non-compliance

Criteria: Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code (ORC) 3314.03(A)(6)(b) & (A)(27-28) community schools must adopt attendance and participation policies for their students and attendance records shall be made available to the Department of Education, Auditor of State and the School's sponsor.

Condition: The School was not able to provide the requested support as required by ORC 3314.03(A)(6)(b) & (A)(27-28) for the auditors to verify information reported through EMIS.

Cause: The auditor made numerous requests to the School for supporting documentation of student withdrawals, student enrollments, and student excused absences. None of the requested support was provided to the auditor to verify the accuracy of information reported in EMIS.

Effect: Without internal controls over reporting enrollment statistics in EMIS operating effectively, there is an opportunity that the School's funding could be calculated based on inaccurate information. Without proper supporting documentation it could be difficult for the School to support enrollment information reported through EMIS.

Recommendation: We recommend the School monitor procedures implemented over student absences to verify information reported in EMIS is accurate. We also recommend all supporting documentation required by the School's attendance policy to be retained.

Management's Response: We did not receive a response from Management to this finding.

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

THE CAPELLA HIGH SCHOOL

CUYAHOGA COUNTY

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED
APRIL 2, 2019