



Dave Yost • Auditor of State



**RICHLAND ACADEMY SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE  
RICHLAND COUNTY**

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# Dave Yost • Auditor of State

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Richland Academy School of Excellence  
Richland County  
75 North Walnut Street  
P.O. Box 1179  
Mansfield, Ohio 44902

To the Board of Trustees:

### ***Report on the Financial Statements***

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

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

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

### ***Auditor's Responsibility***

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

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

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

**Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Richland Academy School of Excellence, Richland County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in its financial position and cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

**Emphasis of Matter**

As discussed in Note 15 to the financial statements, during the year ended June 30, 2015, the School adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27* and also GASB Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date*. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

**Other Matters**

*Required Supplementary Information*

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

**Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards**

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 3, 2016, on our consideration of the School's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



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

May 3, 2016

**Richland Academy School of Excellence**  
Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2015  
(Unaudited)

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As management of the Richland Academy School of Excellence (the School), we offer readers of the School's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School's financial performance as a whole. Readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School's financial performance.

### **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for the School are as follows:

- Total net position of the School increased \$189,627 in fiscal year 2015. Ending net position of the School was negative \$341,598, compared to negative \$531,225 at June 30, 2014.
- Total assets increased \$275,808 and total liabilities decreased by \$266,820 from the prior fiscal year-end.
- The School's operating loss for fiscal year 2015 was negative \$213,032 compared with an operating loss of \$92,812 reported for the prior year.

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

This financial report contains the basic financial statements of the School, as well as the Management's Discussion and Analysis and notes to the basic financial statements. The basic financial statements include a statement of net position, statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, and a statement of cash flows. As the School reports its operations using enterprise fund accounting, all financial transactions and accounts are reported as one activity.

#### *Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Change in Net Position*

The statement of net position and the statement of revenues, expenses and change in net position answer the question, "How did we do financially during the fiscal year?" The statement of net position includes all assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term, using the accrual basis of accounting and the economic resources measurement 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.

This statement reports the School's net position; however, in evaluating the overall position and financial viability of the School, non-financial information such as the condition of the School's property and potential changes in the laws governing charter schools in the State of Ohio will also need to be evaluated.

The statement of revenues, expenses and change in net position reports the changes in net position. 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 causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not.

**Richland Academy School of Excellence**  
Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2015  
(Unaudited)

**Financial Analysis**

Table 1 provides a summary of the School's net position at June 30, 2015 compared to the prior fiscal year.

**Table 1**  
**Net Position at Year End**

	2015	2014
Assets:		
Current and Other Assets	\$ 1,003,982	\$ 725,845
Capital Assets, Net	73,837	76,166
Total Assets	1,077,819	802,011
Deferred Outflows of Resources-Pensions	482,116	560,014
Liabilities:		
Current Liabilities	124,780	106,425
Non-Current Liabilities	1,501,650	1,786,825
Total Liabilities	1,626,430	1,893,250
Deferred Inflows of Resources-Pensions	275,103	-
Net Position:		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	73,837	76,166
Restricted	71,500	52,453
Unrestricted	(486,935)	(659,844)
Total Net Position	\$ (341,598)	\$ (531,225)

During 2015, the School adopted GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27," which significantly revises accounting for pension costs and liabilities. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the School's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and the net pension liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension.

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

**Richland Academy School of Excellence**  
Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2015  
(Unaudited)

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

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

GASB notes that pension obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this pension promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the School is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of this liability. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the pension system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension system as against the public employer. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. The pension system is responsible for the administration of the plan.

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability. As explained above, changes in pension benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of the net pension liability, but are outside the control of the local government. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required pension payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension liability is satisfied, this liability is separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

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

As a result of implementing GASB 68, the School is reporting a net pension liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to pension on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at June 30, 2014, from \$695,586 to (\$531,225).

Current assets increased significantly from current assets reported for fiscal year 2014. The key component of this increase is an increase in cash and cash equivalents as a result of improved operating conditions.

Non-Current Liabilities decreased significantly in comparison with the prior fiscal year. This decrease is primarily the result of a decrease in Net Pension Liability, which is primarily the result of favorable pension investment returns.

**Richland Academy School of Excellence**  
Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2015  
(Unaudited)

The total net position reported for fiscal year 2015 increased by \$189,627. The information on the following page demonstrates the details of the increase.

**Financial Analysis**

Table 2 shows the change in net position for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 compared to the prior fiscal year.

**Table 2**  
**Changes in Net Position**

	2015	2014
<b>Operating Revenues:</b>		
Foundation Payments	\$ 1,302,363	\$ 1,285,505
Other Unrestricted Grants-In-Aid	26,670	27,099
Charges for Services	6,530	3,935
Total Operating Revenues	<u>1,335,563</u>	<u>1,316,539</u>
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>		
Salaries and Wages	690,486	642,997
Fringe Benefits	237,453	164,823
Purchased Services	445,176	437,574
Materials and Supplies	96,112	87,250
Depreciation	29,679	25,566
Other	49,689	51,141
Total Operating Expenses	<u>1,548,595</u>	<u>1,409,351</u>
Operating Loss	<u>(213,032)</u>	<u>(92,812)</u>
<b>Nonoperating Revenues</b>		
Federal Grant Revenue	268,276	231,688
State Grant Revenue	100,496	87,168
Interest in Investments	488	253
Other Revenue	33,399	980
Total Nonoperating Revenues	<u>402,659</u>	<u>320,089</u>
Change in Net Position	189,627	227,277
Net Position, Beginning of Year	(531,225)	N/A
Net Position, End of the Year	<u>\$ (341,598)</u>	<u>\$ (531,225)</u>

**Richland Academy School of Excellence**  
Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2015  
(Unaudited)

The information necessary to restate the 2014 beginning balances and the 2014 pension expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 68 is not available. Therefore, 2014 functional expenses still include pension expense of \$95,275 computed under GASB 27. GASB 27 required recognizing pension expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB 68, pension expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of pension expense. Under GASB 68, the 2015 statements report pension expense of \$163,827.

Consequently, in order to compare 2015 total program expenses to 2014, the following adjustments are needed:

Total 2015 operating expenses under GASB 68	\$	1,548,595
Pension expense under GASB 68		(163,827)
2015 contractually required pension contribution		96,032
Adjusted 2015 operating expenses		1,480,800
Total 2014 program expenses under GASB 27		1,409,351
Increase in program expenses not related to pension	\$	71,449

Federal and State Grant Revenues both increased in fiscal year 2015. This increases are the result of increases in Federal Title I funding and State Disadvantaged Funding, respectively.

Total expenses reported for fiscal year 2015 were slightly more than expenses reported for fiscal year 2014 primarily due to increased spending on salaries and wages.

**Capital Assets**

At the end of fiscal year 2015, the School had \$73,837 invested in furniture and equipment, a decrease of \$2,329 in comparison with the prior fiscal year. This decrease represents the amount by which current year depreciation, totaling \$29,679, exceeded current year acquisitions, totaling \$27,350. See Note 5 of the basic financial statements for additional details.

**Debt**

The School has no debt.

**Current Financial Issues**

The future financial stability of the School is not without challenges. There will continue to be other challenges outside of the School's control (i.e. – the economy, the state budget). Since the primary source of funding is the state foundation program, an economic slowdown in the state could result in budgetary cuts to education, which would have a negative impact on the School.

**Richland Academy School of Excellence**  
Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2015  
(Unaudited)

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**Contacting the School**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the finances of the Richland Academy School of Excellence and to show the School's accountability for the monies it receives to all vested and interested parties, as well as meeting the annual reporting requirements of the State of Ohio. Any questions about the information contained within this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to the Treasurer of Richland Academy School of Excellence, 75 North Walnut Street, Mansfield, Ohio 44902.

**RICHLAND ACADEMY SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE  
RICHLAND COUNTY**

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
AS OF JUNE 30, 2015

<b>Assets:</b>	
Current Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 935,567
Intergovernmental Receivables	59,976
Prepaid Items	8,439
Total Current Assets	1,003,982
Noncurrent Assets	
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	73,837
Total Assets	1,077,819
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources:</b>	
Pension	482,116
<b>Liabilities:</b>	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	28,467
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	77,311
Intergovernmental Payable	19,002
Total Current Liabilities	124,780
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Net Pension Liability	1,501,650
Total Liabilities	1,626,430
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources:</b>	
Pension	275,103
<b>Net Position:</b>	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	73,837
Restricted	71,500
Unrestricted	(486,935)
Total Net Position	\$ (341,598)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

**RICHLAND ACADEMY SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE  
RICHLAND COUNTY**

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

<b>Operating Revenues:</b>	
Foundation Payments	\$ 1,302,363
Other Unrestricted Grants-In-Aid	26,670
Charges for Services	6,530
Total Operating Revenues	<u>1,335,563</u>
 <b>Operating Expenses:</b>	
Salaries and Wages	690,486
Fringe Benefits	237,453
Purchased Services	445,176
Materials and Supplies	96,112
Depreciation	29,679
Other	49,689
Total Operating Expenses	<u>1,548,595</u>
 Operating Loss	 <u>(213,032)</u>
 <b>Non-Operating Revenues:</b>	
State Grant Revenue	100,496
Federal Grant Revenue	268,276
Interest on Investments	488
Other Revenue	33,399
Total Non-Operating Revenues	<u>402,659</u>
 Change in Net Position	 189,627
 Net Position, Beginning of Year, Restated	 <u>(531,225)</u>
Net Position, End of Year	<u><u>\$ (341,598)</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

**RICHLAND ACADEMY SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE**  
**RICHLAND COUNTY**

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

Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Received from State of Ohio	\$ 1,321,826
Received for Other Operating Activities	6,530
Payments to Employees for Services and Benefits	(853,590)
Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(530,534)
Payments to Other	<u>(52,856)</u>
<b>Net Cash Used for Operating Activities</b>	<b><u>(108,624)</u></b>
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:	
Federal and State Grants	337,883
Other Non-operating Revenue	<u>33,399</u>
<b>Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities</b>	<b><u>371,282</u></b>
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:	
Payments for Capital Acquisitions	<u>(21,105)</u>
<b>Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities</b>	<b><u>(21,105)</u></b>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:	
Interest on Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>488</u>
<b>Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities</b>	<b><u>488</u></b>
<b>Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>242,041</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	<u>693,526</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	<b><u>\$ 935,567</u></b>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

**RICHLAND ACADEMY SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE  
RICHLAND COUNTY**

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

Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash	
Used for Operating Activities:	
Operating Loss	\$ (213,032)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net	
Cash Used for Operating Activities:	
Depreciation	29,679
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	
Decrease in Intergovernmental Receivable	(4,978)
Decrease in Prepaid Items	(229)
Increase in Accounts Payable	7,816
Increase in Accrued Wages	5,187
Decrease in Intergovernmental Payable	(893)
Increase in Net Pension Liability	67,826
<b>Net Cash Used for Operating Activities</b>	<b><u>\$ (108,624)</u></b>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

**RICHLAND ACADEMY SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE**  
**RICHLAND COUNTY**

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

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1. Description of the School and Reporting Entity:

Richland Academy School of Excellence (the School), is a nonprofit corporation established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapters 3314 and 1702 to address the needs of students in kindergarten through eighth grade. The School initiation date was June 29, 2010. The School, which is part of the State's education program, is independent of any school district and is non sectarian in its programs, admission policies, employment practices, and all other operations. 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 had one fiscal service provider during the 2015 fiscal year, Mangen & Associates School Resource Center. Douglas Mangen served as the Certified Treasurer during the entire 2015 fiscal period. The North Central Ohio Educational Service Center (NCOESC) was the School's sponsor in fiscal year 2015. The Sponsor is responsible for evaluating the performance of the School and has the authority to deny renewal of the contract at its expiration or terminate the contract prior to its expiration. During fiscal year 2015, the School paid NCOESC \$41,812 in sponsor fees.

The School operates under the direction of the Board of Trustees (the Board). The Board is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the contract, 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 Board controls the School's instructional/support facility staffed by 4 non-certified and 21 certificated full time teaching personnel who provide services to 195 students.

The School entered into a service agreement with Mangen & Associates to provide certain financial and accounting services, including performing all duties required of the Treasurer of the School. See Note 12.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

The financial statements of the School have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America 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

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, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges or where it has been decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes.

**RICHLAND ACADEMY SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE**  
**RICHLAND COUNTY**

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015  
(Continued)

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued):

B. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. Enterprise accounting uses a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are included on the statement of net position. The difference between total assets and deferred outflows of resources and total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is defined as net position. The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net position present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total position.

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made.

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes. Revenues are recognized when they are earned, and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

C. Budgetary Process

Unlike other 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 Schools contract with its Sponsor. The contract between the School and its Sponsor does prescribe an annual budget requirement in addition to preparing a five-year forecast which is to be updated on a bi-annual basis.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

All monies received by the School are maintained in a demand deposit account. For internal accounting purposes, the School segregates its cash into separate funds. All highly liquid investments, with purchased maturities of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents.

E. Capital Assets

Capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the fiscal year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The School does not possess any infrastructure. The School maintains a capitalization threshold of \$500. Improvements are capitalized. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

**RICHLAND ACADEMY SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE**  
**RICHLAND COUNTY**

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015  
(Continued)

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued):

All reported capital assets are depreciated. Improvements to capital assets are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimate Life</u>
Leasehold Improvements	25 years
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	5 years

F. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

G. Intergovernmental Revenues

The School is a participant in the State Foundation Program. The foundation funding is recognized as operating revenues in the accounting period in which they are earned, essentially the same as the fiscal year received. The State distributes among all public schools, a percentage of proceeds received from the tax on gross casino revenue, to be used to support primary and secondary education. The proceeds received from the State's tax on casino revenue are recognized as operating revenues in the accounting period in which they are earned. Federal and state grants and entitlements are recognized as non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements of the grants have been met.

H. Operating and Non-Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly by the School's primary mission. For the School, operating revenues include revenues paid through the State Foundation Program and Other Unrestricted Grants-In-Aid distributed from the State's proceeds of the tax on gross casino revenue. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to support the School's primary mission, including salaries, benefits, purchased services, materials and supplies, depreciation and other.

Non-operating revenues and expenses are those that are not generated directly by the School's primary mission. Various federal and state grants, interest earnings and expense, if any, comprise the non-operating revenues and expenses of the School.

I. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items.

**RICHLAND ACADEMY SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE**  
**RICHLAND COUNTY**

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015  
(Continued)

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued):

J. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement 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(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the statement of net position for pensions. These deferred outflows of resources related to pensions are explained in Note 8.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. This deferred inflow of resources related to pension is explained in Note 8.

K. Accrued Liabilities Payable

The School has recognized certain liabilities on its statement of net position relating to expenses, which are due but unpaid as of fiscal year-end, including:

Wages and benefits payable - salary and related payments made after year-end to instructional and support staff for services rendered prior to the end of June, but whose payroll continues into the summer months based on the fiscal year 2015 contract.

Accounts payable - payments due for services or goods that were rendered or received during fiscal year 2015.

Intergovernmental payable - payments made after year-end for the Schools' share of retirement contributions, Medicare and Workers' Compensation associated with services rendered during the fiscal year.

L. Pensions

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

**RICHLAND ACADEMY SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE**  
**RICHLAND COUNTY**

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015  
(Continued)

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued):

M. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net Investment in Capital Assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, less any outstanding capital related debt. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The School applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

N. Economic Dependency

The School receives nearly 100% of its operating revenue from the Ohio Department of Education. Due to the significance of this revenue source, the School is considered to be economically dependent on the State of Ohio Department of Education.

3. Deposits:

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the School's deposits may not be returned. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by the Ohio Revised Code, is held in single financial institution collateral pools at 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.

At June 30, 2015, the carrying amount of the School's deposits was \$935,567 and the bank balance was \$955,023. Of the School's bank balance, \$500,000 was covered by federal deposit insurance while the remaining \$455,023 was exposed to custodial risk.

4. Intergovernmental Receivables:

All intergovernmental receivables are considered collectible in full due to the stable condition of State programs. A summary of the principal items of receivables at June 30, 2015 is as follows:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FTE Adjustment	\$ 7,207
SERS Overfunded	5,570
Federal	<u>47,199</u>
	<u>\$ 59,976</u>

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015  
(Continued)

5. Capital Assets:

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 was as follows:

<b>Capital Assets:</b>	<b>Beginning Balance</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Deletions</b>	<b>Ending Balance</b>
Leasehold Improvements	\$ 14,737	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,737
Furniture and Equipment	131,770	27,350	-	159,120
Total Capital Assets	<u>146,507</u>	<u>27,350</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>173,857</u>
<b>Less Accumulated Depreciation:</b>				
Leasehold Improvements	(273)	(590)	-	(863)
Furniture and Equipment	(70,068)	(29,089)	-	(99,157)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(70,341)</u>	<u>(29,679)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(100,020)</u>
<b>Net Capital Assets</b>	<u>\$ 76,166</u>	<u>\$ (2,329)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 73,837</u>

6. Long-term Obligations:

The changes in the School's long-term obligations during fiscal year 2015 were as follows:

	<b>(Restated) Beginning Balance 6/30/2014</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Deductions</b>	<b>Ending Balance 6/30/2015</b>
<b>Net Pension Liability:</b>				
SERS	\$ 140,163	\$ -	\$ 20,876	\$ 119,287
STRS	1,646,662	-	264,299	1,382,363
Total Net Pension Liability	<u>1,786,825</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>285,175</u>	<u>1,501,650</u>
Total Long-term Obligations	<u>\$ 1,786,825</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 285,175</u>	<u>\$ 1,501,650</u>

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015  
(Continued)

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7. Risk Management:

A. Property and Liability - The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees, and natural disasters. For the year ended June 30, 2015, the School contracted with Markel Insurance Company for its insurance coverage as follows:

General Liability (aggregate)	\$3,000,000
General Liability (per occurrence)	\$1,000,000
Employers Liability (per occurrence)	\$1,000,000

There was no significant reduction in coverage during the past three years. Settlement amounts did not exceed coverage amounts during the fiscal year.

B. Workers' Compensation - The School pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium for employee injury coverage. The premium is calculated by multiplying the monthly total gross payroll by a factor that is determined by the State.

C. Employee insurance Benefits - The School utilizes Anthem Blue Cross/Blue Shield to provide health insurance benefits to School employees.

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015  
(Continued)

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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.

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 Academy does receive the benefit of employees’ services in exchange for compensation including pension.

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

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

***Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)***

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

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
 For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015  
 (Continued)

8. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued):

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the School is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS’ Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System’s funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.18 percent. The remaining 0.82 percent of the 14 percent employer contribution rate was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The School’s contractually required pension contribution to SERS was \$10,718 for fiscal year 2015 of which the entire amount has been paid.

***Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)***

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

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015  
(Continued)

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8. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued):

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

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

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

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

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

**RICHLAND ACADEMY SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE**  
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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015  
(Continued)

8. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued):

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

The School's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$85,283 for fiscal year 2015. Of this amount, \$14,822 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$119,287	\$1,382,363	\$1,501,650
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.002357%	0.005683%	
Pension Expense	\$21,827	\$142,000	\$163,827

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$60,261	\$325,854	\$386,115
School contributions subsequent to the measurement date	10,718	85,283	96,001
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$70,979	\$411,137	\$482,116
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>			
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$19,361	\$255,742	\$275,103
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$19,361	\$255,742	\$275,103

**RICHLAND ACADEMY SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE**  
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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015  
(Continued)

8. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued):

\$96,001 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2016.

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2016	\$10,225	\$17,528	\$27,753
2017	10,225	17,528	27,753
2018	10,225	17,528	27,753
2019	10,225	17,528	27,753
Total	\$40,900	\$70,112	\$111,012

***Actuarial Assumptions - SERS***

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

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

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

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015  
(Continued)

8. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued):

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

Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	4.00 percent to 22 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	3 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.75 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal

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

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

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

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

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(Continued)

8. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued):

**Discount Rate** The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.75 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.75 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

**Sensitivity of the School’s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate** Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.75 percent, as well as what each plan’s net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.75 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.75 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.75%)	Current Discount Rate (7.75%)	1% Increase (8.75%)
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$170,186	\$119,287	\$76,475

**Actuarial Assumptions – STRS**

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

Inflation	2.75 percent
Projected salary increases	2.75 percent at age 70 to 12.25 percent at age 20
Investment Rate of Return	7.75 percent, net of investment expenses
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	2 percent simple applied as follows: for members retiring before August 1, 2013, 2 percent per year; for members retiring August 1, 2013, or later, 2 percent COLA paid on fifth anniversary of retirement date.

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

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

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8. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued):

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease	Current	1% Increase
	(6.75%)	Discount Rate (7.75%)	(8.75%)
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$1,979,003	\$1,382,363	\$877,806

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
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(Continued)

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8. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued):

*Social Security*

Effective July 1, 1991, all employees not otherwise covered by the School Employees Retirement System or the State Teachers Retirement System have an option to choose Social Security or the School Employees Retirement System /State Teachers Retirement System. At fiscal year-end, all members of the Board of Education have elected Social Security. The Board's liability is 6.2% of wages paid.

9. Post-employment Benefits:

A. School Employees Retirement System

Postemployment Benefits – In addition to a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan the School Employees Retirement System of Ohio (SERS) administers a postemployment benefit plan.

Health Care Plan – Sections 3309.375 and 3309.69 of the Ohio Revised Code permit SERS to offer health care benefits to eligible retirees and beneficiaries. SERS' Retirement Board reserves the right to change or discontinue any health plan or program. SERS offers several types of health plans from various vendors, including HMOs, PPOs, Medicare Advantage and traditional indemnity plans. A prescription drug program is also available to those who elect health coverage. SERS employs two third-party administrators and a pharmacy benefit manager to manage the self-insurance and prescription drug plans, respectively.

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority to fund SERS' postemployment benefits through employer contributions. Active members do not make contributions to the postemployment benefit plan.

The Health Care Fund was established under, and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code 105(e). Each year after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board allocates the remainder of the employer 14% contribution to the Health Care Fund to be used to subsidize the cost of health care coverage. For the year ended June 30, 2015, the health care allocation is .82%. 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. By statute no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2015, the minimum compensation level was established at \$20,450. The surcharge, added to the unallocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. School contributions assigned to health care for the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014, and 2013 were \$1,665, \$961 and \$491, respectively. The entire amount has been contributed for fiscal years 2014 and 2013. For fiscal year 2015, the School has contributed 38 percent of the required amount.

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(Continued)

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8. Post-employment Benefits (Continued):

The SERS Retirement Board establishes 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.

The financial reports on SERS' Health Care plan is included in its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The report can be obtained on SERS' website at [www.ohsers.org](http://www.ohsers.org) under Employers/Audit Resources.

B. State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Plan Description - STRS administers a pension plan that is comprised of: a Defined Benefit Plan, a self-directed Defined Contribution Plan, and a Combined Plan that is a hybrid of the Defined Benefit Plan and the Defined Contribution Plan.

Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer a cost-sharing, multiple employer health care plan. STRS Ohio provides access to health care coverage to eligible retirees who participated in the Defined Benefit or Combined Plans. Coverage under the program includes hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums.

Pursuant to Chapter 3307 of the Revised Code, the Retirement Board has discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the associated health care costs will be absorbed by STRS Ohio. 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.

STRS Ohio issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties can view the most recent Comprehensive Annual Financial Report by visiting [www.strsoh.org](http://www.strsoh.org) or by requesting a copy by calling toll-free 1-888-227-7877.

Funding Policy – Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions. Of the 14% employer contribution rate, 1% of covered payroll was allocated to post-employment health care for the years ended June 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012. Effective July 1, 2014, 0% of covered payroll was allocated to post-employment health care. The 14% employer contribution rate is the maximum rate established under Ohio law.

The School's contractually required health care contributions to STRS for fiscal years 2015, 2014, and 2013 were \$0, \$5,890, and \$4,493, respectively. The entire amount has been contributed for each fiscal year.

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10. Restricted Net Position:

At June 30, 2015, the School reported restricted net position totaling \$71,500. The nature of the net position restriction is as follows:

Food Services	\$ 64,085
Local Grants	3,338
IDEA-B	<u>4,077</u>
Total	<u>\$ 71,500</u>

11. Contingencies:

A. Grants - The School received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the School at June 30, 2015, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time. However, in the opinion of the School, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the School at fiscal year-end.

B. State Funding

The Ohio Department of Education conducts reviews of enrollment data and Full Time Equivalency (FTE) calculations made by the schools. These reviews are conducted to ensure the schools are reporting accurate student enrollment data to the State, upon which state foundation funding is calculated.

The results of ODE's FTE Adjustment indicated the School was underpaid during fiscal year 2015. This amount has been recorded as an intergovernmental receivable on the School's financial statements and will be received during fiscal year 2016 from foundation revenues. However, as of the date of this report, ODE has not finalized the impact of enrollment adjustments to the June 30, 2015 Foundation funding for the School; therefore, the financial statement impact is not determinable at this time. ODE and management believe this will result in either a receivable to or liability of the School.

**RICHLAND ACADEMY SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE**  
**RICHLAND COUNTY**

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015  
(Continued)

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12. Contracted Fiscal Services:

The School is a party to a fiscal services agreement with Mangen & Associates (M&A) School Resource Center, which is an education finance consulting company. The Agreement may be terminated by either party, with or without cause, by giving the other party ninety days written notice to terminate. The Agreement provides that M&A will perform the following services:

1. Financial Management Services
2. Treasurer Services
3. Payroll / Payables Services
4. CCIP Budget / Federal Programs Monitoring
5. EMIS / DASL / SOES Services

The total fee paid for these services during fiscal year 2015 was \$93,611.

13. Operating Leases:

During fiscal year 2011 the School entered into two 48-month operating leases with MT Business Technologies for the use of copiers. Monthly payments of \$181.70 began in August 2010. Payments during fiscal year 2015 totaled \$182. During fiscal year 2013 the School entered into a 48-month operating lease with MT Business Technologies for the use of a copier. Monthly payments of \$311.76 began in August 2012 and totaled \$3,741 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. Required rental payments in fiscal years 2016 and 2017 are \$3,741 and \$312 respectively. During fiscal year 2015 the School entered into a 48-month operating lease with MT Business Technologies for the use of a copier. Monthly payments of \$1,516 began in April 2015 and totaled \$3,741 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. Required rental payments in fiscal years 2016, 2017 and 2018 are \$18,192, \$18,192, and \$13,644, respectively.

The School entered into a one-year operating lease with Richland Academy of the Arts for the lease of a school facility. Payments during fiscal year 2015 totaled \$85,000.

**RICHLAND ACADEMY SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE**  
**RICHLAND COUNTY**

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015  
(Continued)

14. Purchased Services:

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, purchased service expenses for services rendered by various vendors were as follows:

Advertising	\$ 2,965
Garbage Removal	2,881
Meetings	153
Professional and Technical Services	323,614
Postage	980
Utilities	6,895
Rentals	107,688
Total	<u>\$ 445,176</u>

15. Change in Accounting Principles and Restatement of Net Position:

For fiscal year 2015, the School implemented *GASB Statement No. 69 "Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations"* which provides specific accounting and financial reporting guidance for combinations in the governmental environment. This Statement improves the decision usefulness of financial reporting by requiring that disclosures be made by governments about combination arrangements in which they engage and for disposals of government operations. The implementation of this statement did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

For fiscal year 2015, the School also implemented the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions" and GASB Statement No. 71, "Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68." These Statements established standards for measuring and recognizing pension liabilities, deferred outflows of resources deferred inflows of resources and expense/expenditure. The implementation of these pronouncements had the following effect on net position as reported June 30, 2014:

Net Position June 30, 2014	695,586
Adjustments:	
Net Pension Liability	(1,786,825)
Deferred Outflows - Payments Subsequent to Measurement Date	560,014
Restated Net Position June 30, 2014	<u>(531,225)</u>

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.

**RICHLAND ACADEMY SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE  
RICHLAND COUNTY**

SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY  
SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

LAST 2 FISCAL YEARS (1)

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0002357%	0.0002357%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 119,287	\$ 140,163
School's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 67,926	\$ 32,085
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	175.61%	436.85%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	71.70%	65.52%

(1) Information prior to 2013 is not available.

**RICHLAND ACADEMY SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE  
RICHLAND COUNTY**

SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY  
STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

LAST 2 FISCAL YEARS (1)

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0005683%	0.0005683%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,382,363	\$ 1,646,662
School's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 589,007	\$ 449,262
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	234.69%	366.53%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	74.70%	69.30%

(1) Information prior to 2013 is not available.

**RICHLAND ACADEMY SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE  
RICHLAND COUNTY**

SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL CONTRIBUTIONS  
SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS (1)

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 10,718	\$ 9,414	\$ 4,440	\$ 2,066	\$ 1,782
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	\$ 10,718	\$ 9,414	\$ 4,440	\$ 2,066	\$ 1,782
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 81,320	\$ 67,926	\$ 32,085	\$ 15,365	\$ 14,177
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%

(1) Fiscal year 2011 was the School's first year of operation.

**RICHLAND ACADEMY SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE  
RICHLAND COUNTY**

SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL CONTRIBUTIONS  
STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS (1)

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 85,283	\$ 76,571	\$ 58,404	\$ 25,355	\$ 11,779
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	\$ 85,283	\$ 76,571	\$ 58,404	\$ 25,355	\$ 11,779
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 609,166	\$ 589,007	\$ 449,262	\$ 195,040	\$ 90,608
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

(1) Fiscal year 2011 was the School's first year of operation.



# Dave Yost • Auditor of State

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

Richland Academy School of Excellence  
Richland County  
75 North Walnut Street  
P.O. Box 1179  
Mansfield, Ohio 44902

To the Board of Trustees:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the Richland Academy School of Excellence, Richland County, Ohio, (the School) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated May 3, 2016; wherein we noted the School adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27* and also GASB Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date*.

### ***Internal Control Over Financial Reporting***

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

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

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

***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 no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

***Purpose of this Report***

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dave Yost". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping "D" and "Y".

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

May 3, 2016



# Dave Yost • Auditor of State

**RICHLAND ACADEMY SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE**

**RICHLAND 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  
JUNE 14, 2016**