FINAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc. Certified Public Accountants



88 East Broad Street Columbus, Ohio 43215 IPAReport@ohioauditor.gov (800) 282-0370

Board of Directors Clark Preparatory Academy 637 S. Center Street Springfield, Ohio 45506

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of Clark Preparatory Academy, Clark County, prepared by James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

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Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

January 22, 2020

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CLARK PREPARATORY ACADEMY CLARK COUNTY, OHIO AUDIT REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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JAMES G. ZUPKA, C.P.A., INC.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of the Board Clark Preparatory Academy Springfield, Ohio The Honorable Keith Faber Auditor of State State of Ohio

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Clark Preparatory Academy, Clark County, Ohio, (the School) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, 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 Clark Preparatory Academy as of June 30, 2019, and the changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 15 of the financial statements, in July 2019 the Board of Directors agreed that the School will be closed and all operation ceased. 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 and Schedules of Net Pension and Postemployment Benefit Liabilities and Pension and Postemployment Benefit Contributions, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements. 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 December 20, 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 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.

ames A. Zupka, CPA, Inc.

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc. Certified Public Accountants

December 20, 2019

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 - (Unaudited)

The discussion and analysis of the Clark Preparatory Academy's (the School) financial performance provides an overall review of the School's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the transmittal letter, 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 (the MD&A) is an element of the new reporting model adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in their Statement No. 34 <u>Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments</u>. Certain comparative information between the current fiscal year and the prior fiscal year is required to be presented in the MD&A.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for the School for 2018-2019 school year were as follows:

- Total assets and deferred outflows of resources decreased by \$240,624
- Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resoources decreased by \$82,261.
- Total net position decreased by \$158,363.
- Total operating and non-operating revenues were \$1,146,382. Total operating and non-operating expenses were \$1,304,745.

USING THIS FINANCIAL REPORT

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

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Change in Net Position reflect how the School did financially during fiscal year 2019. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting includes all of the current year revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

The School uses enterprise presentation for all of its activities.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 - (Unaudited)

<u>Statement of Net Position</u> - The Statement of Net Position answers the question of how the School did financially during 2019. 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 resource 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 for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

	2019	2018
Assets		
Current Assets	\$ 124,599	\$ 79,817
Non-Current Assets	70,193	42,295
Total Assets	194,792	122,112
Deferred Outflows	929,507	1,242,811
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities	263,114	265,198
Long Term Liabilities	1,155,917	1,369,825
Total Liabilities	1,419,031	1,635,023
Deferred Inflows	201,477	67,746
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	-	19,308
Unrestricted	(496,209)	(357,154)
Total Net Position	\$ (496,209)	\$ (337,846)

Table 1 Statement of Net Position

Total assets increased \$72,680 from prior year, due to an increase in Net OPEB Asset. Total liabilities decreased \$215,992, due to the decreases in Net Pension obligations and Net OPEB obligations.

The School has adopted GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27," and 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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 - (Unaudited)

adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB asset/liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB. of the Academy'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 OBEP 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 Academy 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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 - (Unaudited)

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 Schools's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting 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.

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a governments financial position. At June 30, 2019, the School's net position totaled \$(496,209).

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 - (Unaudited)

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position - Table 2 shows the change in Net Position for fiscal years 2019 and 2018, 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.

	2019	2018				
Operating Revenues						
State Aid	\$ 890,137	\$ 889,031				
Other Revenue	5,526	4,619				
Non-Operating Revenue						
Grants	250,719	270,171				
Debt Forgiveness	-	923,687				
Total Revenues	1,146,382	2,087,508				
Operating Expenses						
Purchased Services: Salaries and Benefits	532,210	649,954				
Purchased Services: Management Fees	49,918	193,567				
Pension/OPEB Expense	239,718	(139,634)				
Facility Costs	87,004	239,236				
Sponsorship Fees	26,094	26,033				
Legal	41,565	24,628				
Auditing & Accounting	35,836	34,714				
Other Professional Services	77,321	108,655				
Other Purchased Services	138,277	127,718				
Materials and Supplies	44,357	52,466				
Other Expenses	1,863	8,517				
Depreciation	29,834	55,330				
Non-Operating Expenses						
Interest Expense	747	3,054				
Total Expenses	1,304,745	1,384,238				
Change in Net Position	(158,363)	703,270				
Net Position, Beginning of Year	(337,846)	(1,041,116)				
Net Position, End of Year	\$ (496,209)	\$ (337,846)				
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Table 2 Change in Net Position

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 - (Unaudited)

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

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

CAPITAL ASSETS

At the end of fiscal year 2019 the School closed. As a result, the net book value of the School's remaining capital assets were reclassed to "Assets Held for Resale on the Statement of Net Position. For more information on capital assets, see Note 5 of the Basic Financial Statements.

CURRENT FINANCIAL ISSUES

The School received revenue for 104 students in 2019, which is a decrease of 4 FTEs from 2018. The School receives its support almost entirely from State Foundation program. Per pupil revenue from State Aid for the School averaged \$8,604 in fiscal year 2019. The School receives additional revenues from grant subsidies.

In July 2019, the School Board of Directors agreed that the School be closed and all operations cease effective immediately.

CONTACTING THE SCHOOL'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide 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 David Massa, Fiscal Officer for the Clark Preparatory Academy, 219 East Maple St., Suite 202 North Canton, Ohio 44720 or e-mail at <u>dave@massasolutionsllc.com</u>.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

ASSETS

Current Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 84,222
Intergovernmental Receivables	16,157
Assets Held for Resale	24,125
Other Receivables	95
Total Current Assets	 124,599
Noncurrent Assets	
Net OPEB Asset	70,193
Total Non-Current Assets	70,193
Total Assets	 194,792
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	
Pension	868,465
OPEB	61,042
Total Deferred Outflows	 929,507
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	262,658
Intergovernmental Payable	456
Total Current Liabilities	 263,114
Long Term Liabilities	
Net Pension Liability (see Note 8)	1,090,780
Net OPEB Liability (see Note 9)	65,137
Total Long Term Liabilities	1,155,917
Total Liabilities	 1,419,031
DEFERRED INFLOWS	
Pension	80,323
ОРЕВ	121,154
Total Deferred Inflows	 201,477
Net Position	
Unrestricted	(496,209)
Total Net Position	\$ (496,209)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGE IN NET POSITION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

OPERATING REVENUES	
State Aid	\$ 890,137
Other Revenue	5,526
Total Operating Revenues	895,663
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Purchased Services: Salaries and Benefits	532,210
Purchased Services: Management Fees	49,918
Pension/OPEB Expense	239,718
Facility Costs	87,004
Sponsorship Fees	26,094
Legal	41,565
Auditing and Accounting	35,836
Other Professional Services	77,321
Other Purchased Services	138,277
Materials and Supplies	44,357
Other Expenses	1,864
Depreciation	29,834
Total Operating Expenses	1,303,998
Operating (Loss)	(408,335)
NON-OPERATING REVENUE/EXPENSES	
Grants	250,719
Interest Expense	(747)
Total Non-Operating Revenue	249,972
Change in Net Position	(158,363)
Net Position Beginning of Year	(337,846)
Net Position End of Year	\$ (496,209)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CLARK PREPARATORY ACADEMY - CLARK COUNTY, OHIO STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash Received from State of Ohio	\$	876,878	
Cash Received from Other Sources	•	5,526	
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(1,090,783)	
Net Cash (Used for) Operating Activities	(208,379)		
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash Received from Grant Programs		264,168	
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities		259,868	
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash Payments for Capital Assets		(11,664)	
Cash Payments for Principal on Capital Lease		(22,987)	
Cash Payments for Interest on Capital Lease		(747)	
Net Cash (Used for)Capital Financing Activities		(35,398)	
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		20,391	
		20,331	
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year		63,831	
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	\$	84,222	
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET			
CASH USED FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating (Loss)	\$	(408,335)	
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE OPERATING LOSS TO NET			
CASH USED FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Depreciation		29,834	
Changes in Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources:			
Other Receivable		2,371	
Intergovernmental Receivable		(16,086)	
Intergovernmental Payable		456	
Accounts Payable		40,888	
Accrued Expense		(20,441)	
Net OPEB Asset		(70,193)	
Deferred Outflows		313,304	
Deferred Inflows		133,731	
Net Pension/OPEB Liability		(213,908)	
Net Cash (Used for) Operating Activities	\$	(208,379)	
		(,,	

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL AND REPORTING ENTITY

Clark Preparatory Academy, (the School) is a nonprofit corporation established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapters 3314 and 1702. The School's mission is to improve the lives of its students by providing authentic learning experiences in a collaborative, nurturing environment that will build a foundation for students success in school, at future work and in life. The School operates on a foundation, which fosters character building for all students, parents and staff members. The School, which is part of the State's education program, is independent of any school district and is nonsectarian in its programs, admission policies, employment practices, and all other operations. The School may sue be sued, acquire facilities as needed, and contract for any services necessary for the operation of the School.

The School was approved for operation under a contract with Buckeye Community Hope Foundation, ("BCHF") (the Sponsor) for a five year period commencing on July 1, 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.

Effective July 1, 2018, The School contracted with SigmaSix LLC, for most of the School's day-to-day operations. (See Note 7) Effective July 1, 2018, the School contracted with Oakmont Education, LLC to provide payroll services to the School for a period of one year.

The School operates under a self-appointing, six-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 2015 and has one instructional/support facility, which is leased by the Board. The Board also operates and serves on the Cliff Park High School and Marshall High School in the cities of Springfield and Middletown Ohio.

NOTE 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Basis of Presentation - The School's basic financial statements consist of a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Change 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 flowsThe Governmental Accounting Standards Board identifies 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.

<u>Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting</u> - 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, all liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources are included on the Statement of Net Position. Operating statements present 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.

Budgetary Process - Unlike traditional public schools located in the State of Ohio, community schools are not required to follow budgetary provisions set forth in Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705, unless specifically provided in the school's contract with its sponsor. The contract between the School and its Sponsor requires a detailed school budget for each year of the contract. In addition, the Board adopted an operating budget at the beginning of fiscal year 2019. 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.

<u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u> – Cash received by the School is reflected as "Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the Statement of Net Position. The School did not have any investments during the period ended June 30, 2019.

<u>Intergovernmental Revenues</u> - The School currently participates in the State Foundation Program. Revenues received from this program are recognized as operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met.

Grants and entitlements are recognized as non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which 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 2019 school year totaled \$1,140,856.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

<u>Capital Assets and Depreciation</u> - For purposes of recording capital assets, the Board has a capitalization threshold of \$5,000.

Capital assets are capitalized at cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition cost as of the date received. The costs of additions are capitalized and expenditures for repairs and maintenance are expensed when incurred. When property is sold or retired, the related costs and accumulated depreciation are removed from the financial records and any gain or loss is included in additions to or deductions from net position. Depreciation of capital assets is calculated utilizing the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets which are as follows:

Asset Class	<u>Useful Life</u>
Computers & Technology	3 years
Furniture & Equipment	5 years
Textbooks	3 years

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the School closed and began the process of disposing the property. The net book value of the School's remaining capital assets were reclassified to "Assets Held for Resale" on the Statement of Net Position. The total amount reclassified was \$24,125.

<u>Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations</u> - Obligations incurred but unpaid at June 30 are reported as accrued liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. These liabilities consisted of accounts payable of \$262,658 and intergovernmental payable of \$456 at June 30, 2019. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits. See notes 8 and 9.

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

<u>Net Position</u> - Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restriction imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws and regulations of other governments. The School applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available. Net position invested in capital assets consist of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Operating Revenues and Expenses - Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activities of the School. For the School, these revenues are primarily the State Foundation program. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the School. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating. Non-operating expenses reported at June 30, 2019 represent interest expense totaling \$747.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

<u>Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)</u> - For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, OPEB Asset, 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.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources - In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes 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 until that time. For the School, deferred inflows of resources include pension and OPEB. 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 and OPEB plans are reported on the statement of net position.

Implementation of New Accounting Principles – For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the School has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations* and GASB No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements.*

GASB Statement No. 83 establishes criteria for determining timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources for asset retirement obligations. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 83 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

GASB Statement No. 88 establishes additional financial statement note disclosure requirements related to debt obligations of governments, including direct borrowings and direct placements. These changes were incorporated in the School's fiscal year 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position.

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

The School maintains its cash balances at one financial institution, PNC Bank, located in Ohio. The balances are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to \$250,000, per qualifying account. At June 30, 2019, the book amount of the School's deposits was \$84,222 and the bank balance was \$103,862.

The School had no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirement of state statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to and deposited either with the School or a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment or by a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee to secure repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution whose market value shall be at least 105% of deposits being secured. At June 30, 2019, none of the bank balance was exposed to custodial credit risk.

NOTE 4 - RECEIVABLES

<u>Intergovernmental Receivable</u> - The School has intergovernmental receivables totaling \$16,157 at June 30, 2019. These receivables represented monies due to the School from government sources, but not received as of June 30, 2019.

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the School closed and began the process of disposing the property. The net book value of the School's remaining capital assets were reclassified to "Assets Held for Resale" on the Statement of Net Position.

The capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, was as follows:

	Balance <u>06/30/18</u>	Additions	Deletions	Balance <u>06/30/19</u>
Capital Assets:				
Computers	\$ 114,550	\$ 5,551	\$(120,101)	\$ -
Furniture & Equipment	43,241	6,113	(49,354)	-
Textbooks	25,495	-	(25,496)	-
Total Capital Assets	183,286	11,664	(194,951)	
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Computers	(98,162)	(18,145)	116,307	-
Furniture & Equipment	(19 <i>,</i> 459)	(9 <i>,</i> 565)	29,024	-
Textbooks	(23,370)	(2,125)	25,495	-
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(140,991)	(29,834)	170,826	-
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 42,295	\$ (18,170)	\$(24,125)	\$-

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 6 - 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.

NOTE 7 - AGREEMENT WITH SIGMASIX AND OAKMONT EDUCATION, LLC

As of July 1, 2018, the Board signed an agreement with SigmaSix to provide Management Services to the School for a term of one year for the fee of \$50,000. SigmaSix is responsible and accountable to the School's Board of Directors for the administration and day-to-day operations of the School.

Additionally, the Board signed an agreement with Oakmont Education, LLC to provide payroll services to the School for the period July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019 for the sum of \$5,000. As part of the agreement the School also reimburses Oakmont for the salaries and benefits of the employees. The amount paid by the School to Oakmont for salaries and benefits was \$532,210 and is included under "Purchased Services" on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Change in Net Position.

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

The School has contracted with Oakmont Education LLC to provide all teaching and administrative personnel. Such personnel are employees of Oakmont; however, the School is responsible for monitoring and ensuring that Oakmont makes pension contributions on its behalf. The retirement systems consider Oakmont as the "Employer of Record", however the School is ultimately responsible for remitting contributions to each of the systems noted below.

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

Net Pension Liability (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 *intergovernmental payable* on the accrual basis of accounting.

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

<u>Plan Description</u> – The School's non-teaching employees participate in SERS, a cost-sharing multipleemployer 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 <u>www.ohsers.org</u> under Employers/Audit Resources.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to Retire before	Eligible to Retire on or after
	August 1, 2017*	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	Age 60 with 5 years of service credit	Age 62 with 10 years of service credit; or
Benefits	Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS) (continued)

One year after an effective benefit date, a benefit recipient is entitled to a 2.5 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, 2019, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.5 percent. The remaining 0.5 percent of the employer contribution rate was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The School's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$12,465 for fiscal year 2019.

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation will be 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Effective July 1, 2017 the cost-of-living adjustment was reduced to zero. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or 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 9.53 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.47 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

Plan Description - School Teachers Retirement System (STRS) (continued)

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 are to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity after termination of employment at age 50 or later.

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

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, 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 2019 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$62,130 for fiscal year 2019.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, 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's 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of</u> <u>Resources Related to Pensions</u> (continued)

Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability Prior Measurement Date Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0	00265390%	0.	00412158%	
, Current Measurement Date	0.0	00227520%	0.	00436823%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00037870%		0.00024665%		
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension					
Liability	\$	130,305	\$	960,475	\$ 1,090,780
Pension Expense	\$	45,257	\$	330,463	\$ 375,720

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of</u> <u>Resources Related to Pensions (continued)</u>

At June 30, 2019, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and no deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	SERS STRS		Total	
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$	7,146	\$ 22,172	\$ 29,318
Changes of assumptions		2,942	170,215	173,157
Changes in proportion and differences				
between contributions and proportionate	5			
share of contributions		50,680	540,715	591,395
School contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date		12,465	 62,130	 74,595
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	73,233	\$ 795,232	\$ 868,465
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$	-	\$ 6,272	\$ 6,272
Net difference between projected and				
actual earnings on pension plan investmer	٦	3,610	58,239	61,849
Changes in proportion and differences				
between contributions and proportionate	Ģ			
share of contributions		12,202	 -	 12,202
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	15,812	\$ 64,511	\$ 80,323

\$74,595 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, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of</u> <u>Resources Related to Pensions (continued)</u>

	SERS		STRS		 Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:					
			_		
2020	\$	37,963	\$	322,426	\$ 360,389
2021		12,377		295,438	307,815
2022		(4,276)	54,000		49,724
2023		(1,108)		(3,273)	 (4,381)
Total	\$	44,956	\$	668,591	\$ 713,547

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of July 1, 2018, 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	2.5 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (continued)

The mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and Scale BB, 120% of male rates and 110% of female rates is used to evaluate allowances to be paid. The RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table with 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

The most recent experience study was completed June 30, 2015.

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return
		Real Nate of Retain
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US Stocks	22.50	4.75
International 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
	100.00 %	

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (continued)

Sensitivity of the School 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 7.50 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.

	Current					
	1%	Decrease	Discount Rate		1% Increase	
	(6.50%)		(7.50%)		(8.50%)	
School's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$	183,544	\$	130,305	\$	85,667

<u>Actuarial Assumptions – STRS</u> - Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2018, actuarial valuation

Inflation	2.50 percent
Projected salary increases	2.50 percent at age 65 to 12.50 percent at age 20
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.00 percent

Post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50% of rates through age 69, 70% of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90% of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100% 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% of rates for males and 100% 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS (continued)

STRS Ohio's 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 %				

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. 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, 2018. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2018.

Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount **Rate** The following table presents the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 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 rate:

	Current						
		1% Decrease (6.45%)		Discount Rate (7.45%)		1% Increase (8.45%)	
School's proportionate share							
of the net pension liability	\$	1,402,648	\$	960,475	\$	586,237	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset - The net OPEB liability and net OPEB asset reported on the statement of net position or asset represents a liability or asset 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.

The net OPEB liability and net OPEB asset represent 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 and net OPEB asset calculations are 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 Academy 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 *intergovernmental payable* on accrual bases of accounting.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

<u>Health Care Plan Description</u> - 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.

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 2019, .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 2019, this amount was \$21,600. 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 2019, the School's surcharge obligation was \$1,727.

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 \$2,189 for fiscal year 2019.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

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 <u>www.strsoh.org</u> 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, 2019, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

The net OPEB liability and net OPEB asset were measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total OPEB liability and asset used to calculate the net OPEB liability and net OPEB asset were determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School's proportion of the net OPEB liability and net OPEB asset were 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 Prior Measurement Date Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/asset	0.0	0265906%	0.	00412158%		
Current Measurement Date	0.00234790%		0.00436823%			
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00031116%		0.00024665%			
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(asset) OPEB Expense	\$ \$	65,137 9,684	\$ \$	(70,193) (145,686)	\$ \$	(5,056) (136,002)

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Assets, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (continued)

At June 30, 2019, 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	\$ 1,063	\$ 8,198	\$ 9,261
Changes in proportion and differences			
between contributions and proportionate	15 210	24 272	40 502
share of contributions	15,319	34,273	49,592
School contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,189	_	2,189
measurement date	 2,105	 	 2,105
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 18,571	\$ 42,471	\$ 61,042
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 4,089	\$ 4,089
Changes of assumptions	5,853	95,644	101,497
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	97	8,019	8,116
Changes in proportion and differences			
between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	7 450		7 450
share of contributions	 7,452	 -	 7,452
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 13,402	\$ 107,752	\$ 121,154

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Assets, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (continued)

\$2,189 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability and net OPEB asset in the year ending June 30, 2020. 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:					
2020	\$ 4,945	\$ (11,262)	\$	(6,317)	
2021	3,374	(11,262)		(7,888)	
2022	(1,591)	(11,263)		(12,854)	
2023	(3,492)	(9,440)		(12,932)	
2024	(180)	(8,808)		(8,988)	
Thereafter	 (76)	(13,246)		(13,322)	
Total	\$ 2,980	\$ (65,281)	\$	(62,301)	

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.

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (continued)

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2018, are presented below:

Wage Inflation Future Salary Increases, including inflation Investment Rate of Return	3.00 percent 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent 7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation							
Municipal Bond Index Rate:								
Measurement Date	3.62 percent							
Prior Measurement Date	3.56 percent							
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense,								
including price inflation								
Measurement Date	3.70 percent							
Prior Measurement Date	3.63 percent							
Medical Trend Assumption								
Medicare	5.375 to 4.75 percent							
Pre-Medicare	7.25 to 4.75 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (continued)

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:

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, 2018 was 3.70 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018 was 3.63 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, 2018 (i.e. municipal Bond Index rate of 3.62 percent, as of June 30, 2018 (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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (continued)

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 (2.70%) and higher (4.70%) than the current discount rate (3.70%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.25% decreasing to 3.75%) and higher (8.25% decreasing to 5.75%) than the current rate.

	Current								
	1%	Decrease	Disc	ount Rate	1% Increase				
	(2	(2.70%)		3.70%)	(4.70%)				
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	79,039	\$	65,137	\$	54,130			
	1%	Decrease	Tre	end Rate	1% Increase				
	(6.25 %	(6.25 % decreasing		<pre>6 decreasing</pre>	(8.25 % decreasing				
	to 3.75%)		to 4.75%)		to 5.75%)				
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	52,554	\$	65,137	\$	81,800			

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2018, actuarial valuation are presented below:

Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 2.50 percent at age 65	to
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of inve expenses, including inf	
Payroll Increases	3 percent	
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective Jul	y 1, 2017
Discount Rate of Return	7.45 percent	
Health Care Cost Trends		
Medical		
Pre-Medicare	6.00 percent	4.00 percent
Medicare	5.00 percent	4.00 percent
Prescription Drug		
Pre-Medicare	8.00 percent	
Medicare	-5.23 percent	4.00 percent

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS (continued)

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, 2018, 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 the blended rate of 4.13% to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB). Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated.

Also since the prior measurement date, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS (continued)

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 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 %	

* 10 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 asset was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. 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 projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.45 percent was used to measure the total OPEB asset as of June 30, 2018.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS (continued)

Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate- The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2018, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the net OPEB asset 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. Also shown is the net OPEB asset 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.

	1% Decrease (6.45%)		 ount Rate 7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)	
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	60,162	\$ 70,193	\$	78,624

	Current						
	1%	Decrease	Tre	end Rate	1% Increase		
School's proportionate share							
of the net OPEB asset	\$	78,148	\$	70,193	\$	62,114	

NOTE 10 - CONTINGENCIES

<u>Grants</u> - 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.

Litigation- There are currently no matters in litigation with the School as a defendant.

<u>School Foundation</u> - School 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 performed such a review on the School for fiscal year 2019.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 10 – CONTINGENCIES (continued)

NOTE 11 - SPONSORSHIP FEES

The School contracted with Buckeye Community Hope Foundation as its sponsor and oversight services as required by law for a five year contract commencing July 1, 2016. Sponsorship fees are calculated as a three percent of state funds received by the School from the State of Ohio. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the total sponsorship fees paid totaled \$26,094.

NOTE 12 - FEDERAL TAX STATUS

The School qualifies as an exempt organization under § 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, but as of fiscal year end has not applied for its exemption.

NOTE 13 - LEASE OBLIGATIONS

In July 2018, the School signed a new lease agreement for a facility located at 637 S Center St., Springfield Ohio. The lease is with The Church of Jesus, Inc. for a five year term beginning July 1, 2018, with monthly rent of \$4,200 per month for the first year, \$5,000 per month in year two and \$6,000 a month in years three through five.

Future lease obligations are as follows:

FY 2020	\$	60,000
FY 2021		72,000
FY 2022		72,000
FY 2023		72,000
Total	<u>\$</u>	276,000

Effective July 2018, the School terminated its previous lease with D'Anconia.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 14 – MANAGEMENT COMPANY EXPENSES

As of June 30, 2019, Oakmont Education, LLC and its affiliates incurred the following expenses on behalf of the School:

	In (11(Regular struction 0 Function codes)	-	Special nstruction 200 Function codes)	(14	Other nstruction 00 and 1900 ction Codes)	(20	Support Services)00 Function Codes)	Non-Instructional (3000 through 7000 Function Codes)	Total
Direct expenses:										
Salaries & wages (100 object codes)	\$	285,437	\$	40,575	\$	45,341	\$	93,597		\$ 464,949
Employees' benefits (200 object codes)		41,443		6,282		8,348		14,412		70,485
Professional & technical services (410 object codes)									598	598
Travel (430 object codes)									898	898
Communications (440 object codes)									112	112
Contracted craft or trade services (460 object codes)										-
Supplies (500 object codes)		75							1,159	1,234
Other direct costs (All other object codes)		-		-		-		-	898	898
Overhead		-		-		-		55,582	-	55,582
Total expenses	\$	326,954	\$	46,857	\$	53,688	\$	163,591	\$ 3,665	\$ 594,756

Oakmont charges overhead expenses benefiting more than one school on a pro-rated basis based on full time equivalents (FTE) headcount as of June 30, 2019 for each school it manages.

NOTE 15 – SCHOOL CLOSURE

In July 2019, the School Board of Directors agreed that the School be closed and all operations cease effective immediately. The School disposed of its assets 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 ODE. The School has followed closeout procedures prescribed by the Ohio Department of Education (ODE), regarding official notices to ODE, retirement systems, students, staff and the community. Disposition of student records and property owned by the School have also been in accord with ODE requirements. The following is a schedule of all receipts and expenditure transactions which occurred subsequent to June 30, 2019:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 15 – SCHOOL CLOSURE (continued)

Date	Description		Receipts		Expenditures
7/2/19	Church of Jesus Family Worship			\$	4,200.00
7/5/19	Ohio Edison			\$	941.18
7/10/19	Massa Financial Solutions, LLC			\$	2,125.00
7/10/19	Nicola, Gudbranson & Cooper			\$	4,975.48
7/10/19	The O'Neill Group			\$	6,830.00
7/10/19	Columbia Gas			\$	30.03
7/12/19	State Aid Payment	\$	68,816.63	Ψ	00.00
7/12/19	Rodney Hale	Ψ	00,010,00	\$	70.85
7/17/19	ComDoc, Inc.			\$	27.54
7/17/19	Comdoc Leasing			\$	616.34
7/17/19	Diversified Graphics, Inc.			\$	359.63
7/17/19	Robert S. McIntosh			\$	613.01
7/24/19	Oakmont Education			\$	20,914.75
7/24/19	Buckeye Community Hope Foundation			\$	2,174.90
7/24/19	Oakmont Education			\$	472.48
7/24/19	Preferred Meal Systems Inc.			\$	5,331.97
7/29/19	Oakmont Education			\$	19,924.54
7/31/19	Business Online Transfer Fee			\$	76.79
8/2/19	Ohio Department of Education			\$	68,816.63
8/5/19	Ohio Edison			\$	779.92
8/7/19	Columbia Gas			\$	30.03
8/21/19	PEX account	\$	250.97		
8/30/19	August Casino Funds	\$	2,810.02		
8/31/19	Business Online Transfer Fee			\$	78.22
9/4/19	Ohio Edison			\$	809.45
9/4/19	Anita Hawkey			\$	125.00
9/9/19	Columbia Gas			\$	30.03
9/16/19	Business Online Transfer Fee			\$	76.02
9/25/19	Ohio Department of Education			\$	455.56
9/25/19	Deposit - Sale of Assets	\$	250.00		
10/28/19	Deposit - FY 19 STRS Refund	\$	16,156.70		

As of the report date, the School has a remaining cash balance of \$31,370, which will be used to liquidate and outstanding liabilities, with an excess being returned to the Ohio Department of Education. The School has also liquidated all capital assets as of the report date.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS (1)

School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability		2019		2018	2017		
		.0022752%	C	0.0026539%	0.0014879%		
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	130,305	\$	158,565	\$	108,901	
School's Covered Payroll	\$	76,393	\$	83,686	\$	77,571	
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		170.57%		189.48%		140.39%	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%	

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

Amounts presented as of the School's measurement date which is the prior fiscal period end.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY SCHOOL TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS (1)

		2019		2018	2017			
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0	00436823%	0.0	00412158%	0.00345449%			
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	960,475	\$	979,090	\$	1,156,322		
School's Covered Payroll	\$	496,664	\$	454,693	\$	266,929		
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		193.39%		215.33%		433.20%		
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		77.31%		75.29%		66.80%		

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

Amounts presented as of the School's measurement date which is the prior fiscal period end.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS (1)

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 12,465	\$ 10,313	\$ 11,716	\$ 10,860
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (12,465)	 (10,313)	 (11,716)	 (10,860)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	 -	 -	 -	 -
School Covered Payroll	\$ 92,333	\$ 76,393	\$ 83,686	\$ 77,571
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%

(1) Information prior to 2016 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information and additional years will be displayed as it becomes available.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTIBUTIONS - PENSION SCHOOL TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS (1)

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 62,130	\$ 69,533	\$ 63,657	\$ 37,370
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (62,130)	 (69,533)	 (63,657)	 (37,370)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
School Covered Payroll	\$ 443,786	\$ 496,664	\$ 454,693	\$ 266,929
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

(1) Information prior to 2016 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years will be displayed as it becomes available.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability School Employees Retirement System of Ohio Last Three Fiscal Years (1)

	2	2019		2018	2017		
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.0	023479%	0.0	0026591%	0.0015109%		
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	65,137	\$	71,362	\$	43,067	
School's Covered Payroll	\$	76,393	\$	83,686	\$	77,571	
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		85.27%		85.27%		55.52%	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability		13.57%		12.46%		11.49%	

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

Amounts presented as of the School's measurement date which is the prior fiscal period end.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio Last Three Fiscal Years (1)

		2019		2018	2017			
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset	0.0	00436823%	C	0.00412158%		0.00345449%		
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	(70,193)	\$	160,808	\$	184,747		
School's Covered Payroll	\$	496,664	\$	454,693	\$	266,929		
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		-14.13%		35.37%		69.21%		
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability/Asset		176.00%		47.11%		37.30%		

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

Amounts presented as of the School's measurement date which is the prior fiscal period end.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School Contributions – OPEB School Employees Retirement System of Ohio Last Four Fiscal Years (2)

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	\$ 2,189	\$ 1,827	\$ 1,729	\$ 778
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (2,189)	 (1,827)	 (1,729)	 (778)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	 -	 -	 -	 -
School Covered Payroll	\$ 92,333	\$ 76,393	\$ 83,686	\$ 77,571
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)	2.37%	2.39%	2.07%	1.00%

(1) Includes Surcharge

(2) Information prior to 2016 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years will be displayed as it becomes available.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School Contributions - OPEB State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio Last Four Fiscal Years (1)

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 	 	 	
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
School Covered Payroll	\$ 384,314	\$ 496,664	\$ 454,693	\$ 266,929
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

(1) Information prior to 2016 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years will be displayed as it becomes available.

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NET PENSION LIABILITY

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes of benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2017 and 2019.

The following changes were made to the benefit terms in 2018 as identified: The COLA was changed from a fixed 3.00% to a COLA that is indexed to CPI-W not greater than 2.5% with a floor of 0% 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: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2016 and 2018-2019. For fiscal year 2017, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females, (f) 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% of male rates, and 110% of female rates and (g) mortality among disable member was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement (h) change in discount rate from 7.75% to 7.5%.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2019.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2017 and 2019. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) inflation assumption lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%, (b) investment return assumption lowered from 7.75% to 7.45%, (c) total salary increases rates lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, as well as by 0.25% due to lower inflation, (d) payroll growth assumption lowered to 3.00%, (e) updated the healthy and disable mortality assumption to the "RP-2014" mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016, (f) rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NET OPEB LIABILITY

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2018 and 2019 incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
Fiscal year 2019	3.62 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.56 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.92 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan inves	stment expense,
including price inflation	
Fiscal year 2019	3.70 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.63 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.98 percent
Medicare Trend Assumption	
Medicare	
Fiscal year 2019	5.375 percent decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2018	5.50 percent decreasing to 5.00 percent
Pre - Medicare	
Fiscal year 2019	7.25 percent decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2018	7.50 percent decreasing to 5.00 percent

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent and in fiscal year 2019 the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 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.

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

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, and increased from 1.9 percent to 1.944 percent per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

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REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Members of the Board Clark Preparatory Academy Springfield, Ohio The Honorable Keith Faber Auditor of State State of Ohio

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 Clark Preparatory Academy, Clark County, Ohio, (the School) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 20, 2019, wherein we noted the Board of Directors agreed that the School will be closed and all operation ceased.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the School's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control 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. Therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs that we considered a significant deficiency as item **2019-001**.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the School's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item **2019-001**.

School's Response to Findings

The School's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. The School's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Purpose of This Report

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

James H. Zupka, CPA, Inc.

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc. Certified Public Accountants

December 20, 2019

CLARK PREPARATORY ACADEMY CLARK COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

<u>Finding 2019-001 – Significant Deficiency/Material Noncompliance – Student Enrollment,</u> <u>Withdrawal, and Attendance Records</u>

Condition/Criteria

During our testing of the Academy's compliance with FTE reporting requirements per Ohio Revised Code Sections 3313.64, 3314.03, 3314.08, and 3318.01, we noted that the Academy provided us with student file documentation except for the following:

- In all five instances, the Academy was unable to provide a copy of the student's birth certificate and proof and residency.
- In all five instances, the Academy was unable to provide the student's attendance records.
- In all five instances, the Academy was unable to provide the student's withdrawal records.
- In all five instances, the Academy was unable to provide the student's enrollment application.

Due to closure of Clark Preparatory Academy, ODE performed a final FTE review of the Academy. The ODE's report also addresses that fact that the Academy was unable to provide supporting documentation of the students tested.

Cause/Effect

Clark Preparatory Academy closed in July 2019 and distributed all of its student information to various resident districts of students seeking further education. As a result, we were unable to review any of the student documentation to complete student testing.

Recommendation

The Academy should have implemented appropriate policies and internal control procedures to ensure compliance with student enrollment, withdrawal, and other requirements relevant to the Academy's FTE reporting. Such records of the Academy's compliance with FTE reporting requirements should have been readily available for verification, per the Ohio Revised Code Sections 3313.64, 3314.03, 3314.08, and 3318.01.

Academy's Response

The Academy closed in July 2019 and all student files were disbursed to the various resident districts.

CLARK PREPARATORY ACADEMY CLARK COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The prior audit report, as of June 30, 2018, included no findings or management letter recommendations.

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CLARK PREPARATORY ACADEMY

CLARK COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbett

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED MARCH 3, 2020

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