# **GLASS CITY ACADEMY**

LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO

**REGULAR AUDIT** 

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020





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

Board of Directors Glass City Academy 1000 Monroe Street Toledo, Ohio 43604

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of Glass City Academy, Lucas County, prepared by Julian & Grube, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020. 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. Glass City Academy is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

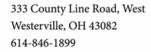
March 04, 2021



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# **Independent Auditor's Report**

Glass City Academy Lucas County 1000 Monroe Street Toledo, Ohio 43604

To the Board of Directors:

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Glass City Academy, Lucas County, Ohio, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Glass City Academy'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 Glass City Academy'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 Glass City Academy'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 Glass City Academy, Lucas County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2020, and the changes in its financial position and cash flows for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Emphasis of Matter**

As described in Note 15 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the Glass City Academy. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Glass City Academy Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

#### 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 other post-employment benefit assets and liabilities and pension and other post-employment benefit contributions listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information 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 18, 2020, on our consideration of the Glass City Academy'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 solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Glass City Academy's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Glass City Academy's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Grube, Inc. December 18, 2020

Julian & Sube, the.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

The management's discussion and analysis of Glass City Academy's (the "Academy") financial performance provides an overall review of the Academy's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the Academy's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the Academy's financial performance.

# **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for 2020 are as follows:

- In total, net position was a deficit of \$202,632 at June 30, 2020.
- The Academy had operating revenues of \$2,190,853 and operating expenses of \$2,838,481 for fiscal year 2020. The Academy had \$205,567 in nonoperating revenues and expenses for fiscal year 2020. The total change in net position for the fiscal year was a decrease of \$442,061.

#### **Using these Basic Financial Statements**

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the Academy's financial activities. The statement of net position and statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position provide information about the activities of the Academy, including all short-term and long-term financial resources and obligations.

# **Reporting the Academy Financial Activities**

# Statement of Net Position, Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position and the Statement of Cash Flows

These documents look at all financial transactions and ask the question, "How did we do financially during 2020?" The statement of net position and the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position answer this question. These statements include all assets plus deferred outflows of resources, liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the Academy's *net position* and changes in those assets. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the Academy as a whole, the *financial position* of the Academy has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not.

The statement of cash flows provides information about how the Academy finances and is meeting the cash flow needs of its operations.

#### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

# Required Supplementary Information

The required supplementary information provides detailed information regarding the Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset of the retirement systems and a ten year schedule of the Academy's contributions to the retirement systems to fund pension and OPEB obligations.

The table below provides a summary of the Academy's net position for fiscal year 2020 and 2019.

# **Net Position**

	2020	2019
<u>Assets</u>		
Current assets	\$ 1,682,811	\$ 2,095,261
Net OPEB asset	97,783	97,691
Capital assets, net	90,456	35,940
Total assets	1,871,050	2,228,892
<b>Deferred outflows of resources</b>		
OPEB	52,446	44,129
Pension	400,869	502,937
Total deferred outflows of resources	453,315	547,066
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Current liabilities	172,945	120,726
Non-current liabilities:		
Due within one year	1,697	1,782
Due in more than than one year	-	1,697
Net OPEB liability	211,798	255,602
Net pension liability	1,814,798	1,859,383
Total liabilities	2,201,238	2,239,190
Deferred inflows of rosources		
OPEB	199,134	173,311
Pension	126,625	124,028
Total deferred outflows of resources	325,759	297,339
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	88,759	32,461
Restricted	48,352	2,500
Unrestricted (deficit)	(339,743)	204,468
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (202,632)	\$ 239,429

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the Academy at June 30, 2020 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions - an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The Academy also adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the 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 OPEB liability*. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

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

- 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.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2020 and 2019, the Academy's net position totaled a deficit of \$202,632 and \$239,429, respectively.

In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the Academy'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.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

The table below shows the changes in net position for fiscal years 2020 and 2019.

# **Change in Net Position**

	2020	2019		
Operating Revenues:				
State foundation	\$ 1,867,171	\$ 1,438,663		
Special education	320,208	254,848		
Charges for services	3,395	2,349		
Other operating revenue	79	316		
Total operating revenue	2,190,853	1,696,176		
Operating Expenses:				
Salaries and wages	1,387,636	950,513		
Fringe benefits	477,354	141,505		
Purchased services	699,964	466,719		
Materials and supplies	239,271	61,977		
Depreciation	16,278	3,577		
Other	17,978	17,633		
Total operating expenses	2,838,481	1,641,924		
Non-operating revenues (expenses):				
State grants	200,041	12,774		
Interest income	5,633	8,940		
Interest and fiscal charges	(107)	(176)		
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	205,567	21,538		
Change in net position	(442,061)	75,790		
Net position at beginning of year	239,429	163,639		
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$ (202,632)	\$ 239,429		

Overall, expenses increased \$1,196,557 or 72.87%. This increase is primarily the result of benefit changes by the retirement systems, which impacts fringe benefit expenses. Fluctuations in the pension expense reported under GASB 68 makes it difficult to compare financial information between years. Salaries and wages increased primarily due to the increase in the number of staff.

The revenue generated by community schools are heavily dependent upon per-pupil allotment given by the State foundation basic aid. State foundation basic aid and special education attributed to 91.27% of total operating and non-operating revenues during fiscal year 2020. Salaries and fringe benefits comprise 65.70% of operating expenses.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### **Capital Assets and Debt Administration**

At June 30, 2020, the Academy's net investment in capital assets was \$88,759. The Academy had \$90,456 in capital assets, net of depreciation. See Note 5 in the notes to the basic financial statements for more detail on capital assets.

At June 30, 2020, the Academy's long-term obligations consisted of a capital lease obligation of \$1,697. For further information regarding the Academy's long-term obligations, refer to Notes 6 and 10 to the basic financial statements.

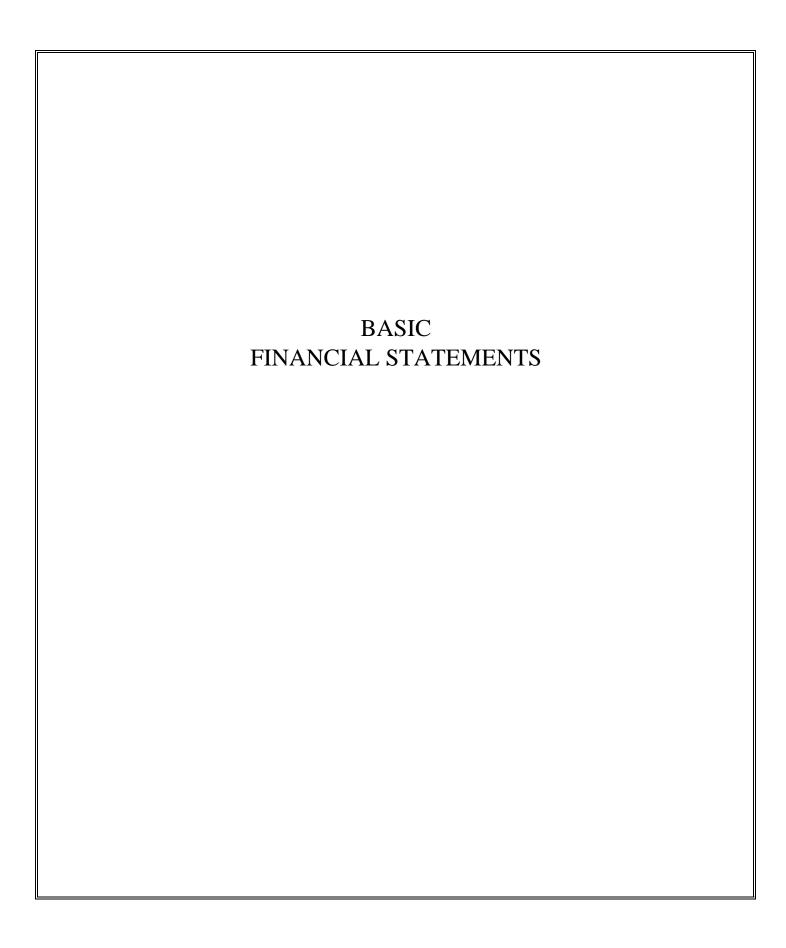
#### **Current Financial Related Activities**

The utilization of Charter School Specialists as the Academy's fiscal agent greatly improves the internal control structure and quality of its financial records. During the 2019-2020 school year, there were approximately 260 students enrolled in the Academy.

In order to continually provide learning opportunities to the Academy's students, the Academy will apply resources to best meet the needs of its students. It is the intent of the Academy to apply for State and federal funds that are made available to finance its operations.

# Contacting the School's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our clients and creditors with a general overview of the Academy's finances and to show the Academy's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Dan Lamb, Treasurer at Glass City Academy, 40 Hill Road South, Pickerington, Ohio or email at dlamb@charterschoolspec.com





# STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

Current assets:       \$ 1,491,881         Receivables:       139,449         Intergovernmental.       139,449         Prepayments       25,151         Security deposit.       26,330         Total current assets       1,682,811         Non-current assets:       97,783         Depreciable capital assets, net       90,456         Total non-current assets.       188,239         Total assets.       1,871,050	Assets:		
Receivables:       139,449         Intergovernmental.       139,449         Prepayments       25,151         Security deposit.       26,330         Total current assets.       1,682,811         Non-current assets:       97,783         Depreciable capital assets, net       90,456         Total non-current assets.       188,239         Total assets.       1,871,050         Deferred outflows of resources:			
Intergovernmental.       139,449         Prepayments       25,151         Security deposit.       26,330         Total current assets       1,682,811         Non-current assets:       97,783         Depreciable capital assets, net       90,456         Total non-current assets.       188,239         Total assets.       1,871,050         Deferred outflows of resources:	•	\$	1,491,881
Prepayments       25,151         Security deposit.       26,330         Total current assets       1,682,811         Non-current assets:       97,783         Depreciable capital assets, net       90,456         Total non-current assets.       188,239         Total assets.       1,871,050			
Security deposit.       26,330         Total current assets.       1,682,811         Non-current assets:       97,783         Depreciable capital assets, net.       90,456         Total non-current assets.       188,239         Total assets.       1,871,050 <b>Deferred outflows of resources:</b>			
Total current assets       1,682,811         Non-current assets:       97,783         Net OPEB asset.       97,783         Depreciable capital assets, net       90,456         Total non-current assets.       188,239         Total assets.       1,871,050 <b>Deferred outflows of resources:</b>			
Non-current assets:  Net OPEB asset. 97,783  Depreciable capital assets, net 90,456  Total non-current assets. 188,239  Total assets. 1,871,050  Deferred outflows of resources:	Security deposit		26,330
Net OPEB asset.       97,783         Depreciable capital assets, net       90,456         Total non-current assets.       188,239         Total assets.       1,871,050 <b>Deferred outflows of resources:</b>	Total current assets		1,682,811
Depreciable capital assets, net         90,456           Total non-current assets         188,239           Total assets         1,871,050 <b>Deferred outflows of resources:</b>	Non-current assets:		
Total non-current assets.         188,239           Total assets.         1,871,050 <b>Deferred outflows of resources:</b>	Net OPEB asset		97,783
Total non-current assets.         188,239           Total assets.         1,871,050 <b>Deferred outflows of resources:</b>	Depreciable capital assets, net		90,456
Deferred outflows of resources:			188,239
	Total assets		1,871,050
	Deferred outflows of resources.		
Pension 400 X69	Pension		400,869
OPEB			,
Total deferred outflows of resources			
			,
Liabilities:	Liabilities:		
Current liabilities:	Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	Accounts payable		2,835
Accrued wages and benefits	Accrued wages and benefits		135,912
Pension and postemployment benefits payable. 21,319	Pension and postemployment benefits payable.		21,319
Intergovernmental payable	Intergovernmental payable		12,879
Total current liabilities	Total current liabilities		172,945
		-	
Non-current liabilities:			4 -0=
Due within one year	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		,
Net pension liability			
Net OPEB liability	Net OPEB liability		211,798
Total non-current liabilities	Total non-current liabilities		2,028,293
Total liabilities	Total liabilities		2,201,238
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Pension			,
OPEB			-
Total deferred inflows of resources	Total deferred inflows of resources		325,759
Net position:	Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets			88,759
Restricted for state programs			
Unrestricted (deficit)	* *		
Total net position (deficit)		\$	<u> </u>

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Operating revenues:	
Foundation revenue	\$ 1,867,171
Special education	320,208
Sales/charges for services	3,395
Other operating revenue	79
Total operating revenues	 2,190,853
Operating expenses:	
Salaries and wages	1,387,636
Fringe benefits	477,354
Purchased services	699,964
Materials and supplies	239,271
Depreciation	16,278
Other	17,978
Total operating expenses	 2,838,481
Operating loss	 (647,628)
Non-operating revenues (expenses):	
State grants	200,041
Interest revenue	5,633
Interest and fiscal charges	(107)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	 205,567
Change in net position	(442,061)
Net position at beginning of year	 239,429
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$ (202,632)

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

~ . <b>~</b>		
Cash flows from operating activities:	¢.	2.049.700
Cash received from state foundation	\$	2,048,700 3,395
Cash received from sales/charges for services		3,393 79
Cash payments for salaries and wages		(1,341,665)
Cash payments for fringe benefits		(410,780)
Cash payments for contractual services		(709,790)
Cash payments for materials and supplies		(242,054)
Cash payments for other expenses		(17,978)
Net cash used in operating activities		(670,093)
. •		(070,073)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Cash received from grants and subsidies		200,041
Net cash provided by noncapital		
financing activities		200,041
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Interest and fiscal charges		(107)
Principal retirement on capital lease		(1,782)
Acquisition of capital assets		(70,794)
		(,0,,,,)
Net cash used in capital and related		
financing activities		(72,683)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received		5,633
Net cash provided by investing activities		5,633
Net decrease in cash and cash		
cash equivalents		(537,102)
•		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	Ф.	2,028,983
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	1,491,881
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Operating loss	\$	(647,628)
Operating loss	Ф	(047,028)
Adjustments:		
Depreciation		16,278
Changes in assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflow	s:	
Intergovernmental receivable		(128,961)
Prepayments		4,309
Accounts payable		(18,749)
Accrued wages and benefits		52,049
Intergovernmental payable		11,796
Net OPEB asset		(92)
Pension and postemployement benefits payable		7,123
Pension deferred outflows		102,068
Pension deferred inflows		2,597
OPEB deferred outflows		(8,317)
OPEB deferred inflows.		25,823
Net OPEB liability		(43,804)
Net pension liability		(44,585)
Net cash used in operating activities	\$	(670,093)

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE ACADEMY

Glass City Academy (the "Academy") is a nonprofit corporation established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapters 3314 and 1702. The Academy is an approved tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Management is not aware of any course of action or series of events that have occurred that might adversely affect the Academy's tax-exempt status. The Academy's mission is to provide a second chance for dropout and highly at-risk youth to complete high school, learn readily marketable work skills and explore post-secondary training options. The underlying philosophy of the Academy is that all students have a right to a challenging high school education with a focus on the future, provided in a manner that addresses individual academic, social and behavioral needs. The Academy, which is part of the State's education program, is independent of any school and is nonsectarian in its programs, admission policies, employment practices and all other operations. The Academy may acquire facilities as needed and contract for any services necessary for the operation of the Academy.

The Academy was approved for operation under a contract with the Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West (the "Sponsor") for a period of five years commencing September 8, 2004. The Academy renewed the contract with the Sponsor through June 30, 2018. St. Aloysius Orphanage became the Academy's Sponsor effective June 30, 2018 for a term of four years. The Sponsor is responsible for evaluating the performance of the Academy and has the authority to deny renewal of the contract at its expiration or terminate the contract prior to its expiration.

The Academy operates under the direction of a five-member Governing Board. The Governing Board is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the contract, which include but are not limited to, State-mandated provisions regarding student population, curriculum, academic goals, performance standards, admission standards and qualifications of teachers. The Governing Board controls the Academy's one instructional/support facility staffed by 11 non-certified and 23 certified full-time teaching personnel who provide services to 260 students.

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

#### A. Basis of Presentation

The Academy's basic financial statements consist of a statement of net position, a statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position, and a statement of cash flows. Enterprise fund reporting focuses on the determination of the change in net position, financial position and cash flows.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

#### **B.** Measurement Focus

Enterprise accounting uses a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and deferred outflows and all liabilities and deferred inflows are included on the statements of net position. The statement of changes in net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the Academy finances and meets the cash flow needs of its enterprise activities.

# C. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. The Academy's financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

Revenues resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. Revenues resulting from non-exchange transactions, in which the Academy receives value without directly giving equal value in return, such as grants and entitlements, are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. 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 Academy must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Academy on a reimbursement basis.

Expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

#### **D.** Budgetary Process

Community schools are statutorily required to adopt a budget by Ohio Revised Code 3314.032(C). However, unlike traditional public schools located in the State of Ohio, community schools are not required to follow the specific budgetary process and limits set forth in the Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5705, unless specifically provided in the contract between the Academy and its Sponsor. The contract between the Academy and its Sponsor does not require the Academy to follow the provisions Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5705; therefore, no budgetary information is presented in the basic financial statements. The Academy is required to submit a five-year budget forecast with the Ohio Department of Education, c/o Superintendent of Public Instruction.

# E. Cash

To improve cash management, all cash received by the Academy is maintained in separate bank accounts in the Academy's name. Monies for the Academy are maintained in these accounts or temporarily used to purchase short-term investments.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the statement of net position, investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the Academy are considered to be cash equivalents.

At June 30, 2020, the Academy did not have any investments.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

# NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

#### F. Intergovernmental Revenues

The Academy currently participates in the State Foundation Basic Aid and State Special Education grants. Revenues received from State Foundation Basic Aid and State Special Education are recognized as operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met.

Grants and entitlements are recognized as non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met. Eligibility includes 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 Academy must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Academy on a reimbursement basis.

#### G. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2020, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

#### H. Capital Assets

Capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The Academy maintains a capitalization threshold of \$2,000. The Academy does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

All reported capital assets except construction in progress are depreciated. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

DescriptionEstimated LivesLeasehold ImprovementsTerm of the LeaseFurniture, Fixtures and Equipment5 years

# I. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists 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.

Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. The Academy applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

# NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

#### J. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activities. For the Academy, these revenues are primarily foundation payments from the State. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that are the primary activity of the Academy. Revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

#### K. Estimates

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

#### L. Security Deposit

During a prior fiscal year, the Academy entered into two leases for the use of the buildings for the administration and instruction of the Academy. Based on the lease agreements, a security deposit was required to be paid at the signing of the agreement. This amount held by T&E properties, totaling \$18,000, is held by the lessor and may be used towards the last two months of rent or towards the purchase price of the property, if the Academy exercises its option to purchase (See Note 13). The amount held by Epiphany of the Lord Parish is \$8,330 and will be returned to the Academy at the conclusion of the lease (See Note 13).

# M. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, net OPEB asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/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 systems. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension/OPEB plans report investments at fair value.

# N. Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. For the Academy, see Notes 8 and 9 for deferred outflows of resources related to the Academy's net pension liability and the net OPEB liability/asset, respectively.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the Academy, see Notes 8 and 9 for deferred inflows of resources related to the Academy's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

# NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

#### O. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligation

All payables and other accrued liabilities are reported on the statement of net position. Accrued liabilities include accounts payable (e.g. amounts due to vendors for services performed prior to June 30, 2020), accrued wages and benefits (e.g. amounts due to employees for work performed prior to June 30, 2020), pension and postemployement benefits payable (e.g. amounts due to retirement agencies), and intergovernmental payable (e.g. amounts due to other governments for services performed prior to June 30, 2020). Long-term obligations are detailed in Note 10.

#### NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

#### **Change in Accounting Principles**

For fiscal year 2020, the Academy has implemented GASB Statement No. 84, "<u>Fiduciary Activities</u>" and GASB Statement No. 90, "<u>Majority Equity Interests - an amendment to GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61</u>".

GASB Statement No. 84 establishes specific criteria for identifying activities that should be reported as fiduciary activities and clarifies whether and how business-type activities should report their fiduciary activities. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the Academy will no longer be reporting agency funds. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 84 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Academy.

GASB Statement No. 90 improves the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. It defines a majority equity interest and specifies that a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization should be reported as an investment if a government's holding of the equity interest meets the definition of an investment. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 90 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Academy.

#### **NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS**

At June 30, 2020, the carrying amount of Academy deposits was \$1,491,881 and the bank balance of Academy deposits was \$1,500,054. Of the bank balance, \$250,000 was covered by the FDIC and \$1,250,054 was uninsured and collateralized by securities held by the financial institution in the name of the Academy. There are no significant statutory restrictions regarding the deposit and investment of funds by the non-profit corporation.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

# **NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2020, was as follows:

	Balance 06/30/19 Additions Deduction		Deductions	Balance 06/30/20	
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated: Construction in Progress	\$ 26,974	<u>\$</u> -	\$ (26,974)	<u>\$</u> _	
Capital Assets Being Depreciated: Leasehold Improvements Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment  Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	95,006 95,006	97,768		97,768 95,006	
Less Accumulated Depreciation: Leasehold Improvements Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	(86,040)	(12,221) (4,057)	- -	(12,221) (90,097)	
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(86,040)	(16,278)		(102,318)	
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 35,940	\$ 81,490	\$ (26,974)	\$ 90,456	

#### NOTE 6 - CAPITALIZED LEASE - LESSEE DISCLOSURES

The Academy entered into a capital lease agreement for copier equipment in a prior fiscal year. The lease meets the criteria of a capital lease. The capital lease is recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of the inception date. Principal payments made during fiscal year 2020 totaled \$1,782.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2020:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	<u>Amount</u>	
2021	\$	1,731
Total Minimum lease payments		1,731
Less: amount representing interest		(34)
Total	\$	1,697

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### **NOTE 7 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

# A. Insurance Coverage

The Academy is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2020, the Academy contracted with the Cincinnati Insurance Company for general liability, property and director and officer errors and omissions insurance.

# Coverage is as follows:

Commercial General Liability per occurrence	\$1,000,000
Commercial General Liability aggregate	3,000,000
Damage to Rented Premises	100,000
Personal and Advertising Injury Liability	1,000,000
Products - Completed/Operations aggregate	3,000,000
Teacher's Professional Liability per occurrence (\$10,000 deductible)	1,000,000
Teacher's Professional Liability aggregate	1,000,000
Commercial Property Liability:	
Business Personal Property (\$1,000 deductible)	575,000

The Academy owns no property, but leases facilities located at 1000 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio and 729 White Street, Toledo, Ohio (See Note 13).

Settled claims have not exceeded commercial coverage in the past three years and there have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from fiscal year 2020.

# B. Workers' Compensation

The Academy pays the State Worker's Compensation System a premium for employee injury coverage. The premium is calculated by multiplying the monthly total gross payroll by a factor that is calculated by the State.

# C. Employee Benefits

The Academy provides medical, dental, and vision insurance to its full-time employees who work a minimum of 30 hours weekly.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### **NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS**

#### Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

# Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to	Eligible to
	Retire on or before	Retire 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 benefits	Age 60 with 5 years of service credit; or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age 62 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 60 with 25 years of service credit

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

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

Effective January 1, 2018, SERS cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) changed from a fixed 3% annual increase to one based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W) with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%. SERS also has the authority to award or suspend the COLA, or to adjust the COLA above or below CPI-W. SERS suspended the COLA increases for 2018, 2019 and 2020 for current retirees, and confirmed their intent to implement a four-year waiting period for the state of a COLA for future retirees.

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary and the Academy is required to contribute 14% 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% for plan members and 14% 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, 2020, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.0%.

The Academy's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$58,565 for fiscal year 2020.

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

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. The DB Plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation will be 2.2% 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 28 years of service, or 33 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% of the 14% employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.47% of the 14% employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

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

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

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

Funding Policy - Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For fiscal year 2020, plan members were required to contribute 14% of their annual covered salary. The Academy was required to contribute 14%; the entire 14% was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2020 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The Academy's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$132,354 for fiscal year 2020.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

# NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Academy's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Academy's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities.

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

		SERS		STRS	Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	0.00912560%		0.00607949%		
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0.00851030%		0.00590390%		
Change in proportionate share	ge in proportionate share - <u>0.00061530</u> %		-0	.00017559%	
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	509,186	\$	1,305,612	\$ 1,814,798
Pension expense	\$	67,936	\$	183,063	\$ 250,999

At June 30, 2020, the Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	SERS		STRS		 Total
Deferred outflows of resources					
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	12,911	\$	10,630	\$ 23,541
Changes of assumptions		-		153,368	153,368
Difference between employer contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share		6,445		26,596	33,041
Contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date		58,565		132,354	 190,919
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	77,921	\$	322,948	\$ 400,869

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

# NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred inflows of resources				_		
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	-	\$	5,651	\$	5,651
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investments		6,533		63,811		70,344
Difference between employer contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		21,093		29,537		50,630
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	27,626	\$	98,999	\$	126,625

\$190,919 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from Academy contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2021.

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

	SERS	 STRS	Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:					
2021	\$ 6,348	\$ 86,182	\$	92,530	
2022	(17,891)	17,583		(308)	
2023	(433)	(12,522)		(12,955)	
2024	 3,706	 352		4,058	
Total	\$ (8,270)	\$ 91,595	\$	83,325	

#### Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### **NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2019, are presented below:

Wage inflation 3.00%
Future salary increases, including inflation 3.50% to 18.20%

COLA or ad hoc COLA 2.50%

Investment rate of return 7.50% net of investments expense, including inflation Actuarial cost method Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

For 2019, the mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates. Mortality among disabled members was based upon the 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.

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

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes.

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major assets class are summarized in the following table:

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US Equity	22.50	4.75
International Equity	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 %	

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

**Discount Rate** - The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50%. 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%). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

**Sensitivity of the Academy'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%, 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%), or one percentage point higher (8.50%) than the current rate.

		Current					
	1%	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
Academy's proportionate share							
of the net pension liability	\$	713,552	\$	509,186	\$	337,800	

#### **Actuarial Assumptions - STRS**

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2019, actuarial valuation are presented below:

	July 1, 2019				
Inflation	2.50%				
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to				
	2.50% at age 65				
Investment rate of return	7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation				
Payroll increases	3.00%				
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%				

For the July 1, 2019, actuarial valuation, 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.

Actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2019 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### **NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (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 %	

<sup>\*</sup>Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

\*\*10-Year 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' 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% as of June 30, 2019. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2019. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2019.

**Sensitivity of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate** - The following table presents the Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45%, as well as what the Academy'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%) or one-percentage-point higher (8.45%) than the current rate:

		Current					
	1%	_1% Decrease Discount Ra			e 1% Increase		
Academy's proportionate share							
of the net pension liability	\$	1,908,006	\$	1,305,612	\$	795,654	

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### **NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS**

#### Net OPEB Liability/Asset

The net OPEB liability/asset reported on the statement of net position represents a liability/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/asset represents the Academy'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/asset calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting these estimates annually.

The Ohio Revised Code limits the Academy'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 Academy 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/asset. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability/asset 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/funded benefits is presented as a long-term *net OPEB liability* or *net OPEB asset* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in pension and postemployment benefits payable on the accrual basis of accounting.

#### Plan Description – School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Health Care Plan Description - The Academy 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.

#### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### **NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

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% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, prorated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2020, this amount was \$19,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2020, the Academy's surcharge obligation was \$4,425.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The Academy's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$4,425 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$4,425 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued effective January 1, 2021. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting <a href="www.strsoh.org">www.strsoh.org</a> 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% of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

The net OPEB liability/asset was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total OPEB liability/asset used to calculate the net OPEB liability/asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Academy's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset was based on the Academy's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

### NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

		SERS		STRS	Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset prior measurement date	0.	00921330%	0.	00607949%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0.	00842210%	0.	00590390%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0.</u>	00079120%	-0.	00017559%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	211,798	\$	-	\$ 211,798
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(97,783)	\$ (97,783)
OPEB expense	\$	6,782	\$	(28,747)	\$ (21,965)

At June 30, 2020, the Academy 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	\$ 3,109	\$ 8,865	\$ 11,974
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	508	-	508
Changes of assumptions	15,469	2,055	17,524
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	11,288	6,727	18,015
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	 4,425	 <u>-</u>	 4,425
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 34,799	\$ 17,647	\$ 52,446
	 SERS	 STRS	 Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 46,531	\$ 4,976	\$ 51,507
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	6,143	6,143
Changes of assumptions	11,869	107,207	119,076
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	 21,396	 1,012	 22,408
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 79,796	\$ 119,338	\$ 199,134

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

### **NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

\$4,425 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from Academy contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the year ending June 30, 2021. 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:				
2021	\$ (12,589)	\$	(22,154)	\$ (34,743)
2022	(7,870)		(22,154)	(30,024)
2023	(7,722)		(19,695)	(27,417)
2024	(7,746)		(18,828)	(26,574)
2025	(8,897)		(18,964)	(27,861)
Thereafter	(4,598)		104	(4,494)
Total	\$ (49,422)	\$	(101,691)	\$ (151,113)

### **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 FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

### **NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2019 are presented below:

Wage inflation	3.00%
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.50% to 18.20%
Investment rate of return	7.50% net of investments
	expense, including inflation
Municipal bond index rate:	
Measurement date	3.13%
Prior measurement date	3.62%
Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,	
including price inflation:	
Measurement date	3.22%
Prior measurement date	3.70%
Medical trend assumption:	
Measurement date	
Medicare	5.25 to 4.75%
Pre-Medicare	7.00 to 4.75%
Prior measurement date	
Medicare	5.375 to 4.75%
Pre-Medicare	7.25 to 4.75%

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. RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table with 90% for male rates and 100% 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%, 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 FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

### **NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (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:

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US Equity	22.50	4.75
International Equity	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, 2019 was 3.22%. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2019 was 3.70%. 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% of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50% payroll surcharge and 0.50% of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.13%, as of June 30, 2019 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. A municipal bond rate of 3.62% was used as of June 30, 2018. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

Sensitivity of the Academy'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 (2.22%) and higher (4.22%) than the current discount rate (3.22%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.00% decreasing to 3.75%) and higher (8.00% decreasing to 5.75%) than the current rate.

			(	Current		
	1%	Decrease	Disc	count Rate	1%	Increase
Academy's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	257,083	\$	211,798	\$	175,792
	1%	Decrease		Current rend Rate	1%	Increase
Academy's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	169,693	\$	211,798	\$	267,661

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

### **NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

#### **Actuarial Assumptions - STRS**

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2019, actuarial valuation, compared with July 1, 2018, are presented below:

	July 1	1, 2019	July 1	1, 2018
Inflation	2.50%		2.50%	
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20	O to	12.50% at age 20	O to
	2.50% at age 65	i	2.50% at age 65	i
Investment rate of return	7.45%, net of in expenses, inclu		7.45%, net of invexpenses, inclu	
Payroll increases	3.00%		3.00%	
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%		0.00%	
Discounted rate of return	7.45%		7.45%	
Blended discount rate of return	N/A		N/A	
Health care cost trends				
	Initial	Ultimate	Initial	Ultimate
Medical				
Pre-Medicare	5.87%	4.00%	6.00%	4.00%
Medicare	4.93%	4.00%	5.00%	4.00%
Prescription Drug				
Pre-Medicare	7.73%	4.00%	8.00%	4.00%
Medicare	9.62%	4.00%	-5.23%	4.00%

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% 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. For disabled retirees, 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.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

Assumption Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - There were no changes in assumptions since the prior measurement date of June 30, 2018.

**Benefit Term Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date** - There was no change to the claims costs process. Claim curves were trended to the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 to reflect the current price renewals. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2020 from 1.944% to 1.984% per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

### **NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (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 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 %	

<sup>\*</sup> Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

**Discount Rate** - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB asset was 7.45% as of June 30, 2019. 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% was used to measure the total OPEB asset as of June 30, 2019.

Sensitivity of the Academy'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, 2019, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45%, 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%) or one percentage point higher (8.45%) 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.

			C	Current		
	1%	Decrease	Disc	ount Rate	1%	Increase
Academy's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	83,438	\$	97,783	\$	109,843
	1%	Decrease	-	Current and Rate	1%	Increase
Academy's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	110,881	\$	97,783	\$	81,740

<sup>\*\*10-</sup>Year 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' investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

### **NOTE 10 - LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS**

During fiscal year 2020, the following changes occurred in the Academy's long-term obligations.

	 Balance at 06/30/19	Add	itions_	Re	eductions	]	Balance at 06/30/20	 e Within ne Year
Net pension liability Net OPEB liability Capital leases payable	\$ 1,859,383 255,602 3,479	\$	- - -	\$	(44,585) (43,804) (1,782)	\$	1,814,798 211,798 1,697	\$ - 1,697
Total long-term obligations	\$ 2,118,464	\$		\$	(90,171)	\$	2,028,293	\$ 1,697

Capital Lease Obligation - See Note 6 for details.

Net Pension Liability - See Note 8 for details.

Net OPEB Liability - See Note 9 for details.

### NOTE 11 - FISCAL SERVICES AND SPONSORSHIP CONTRACT

The Academy entered into a service contract with Charter School Specialists, LLC ("CSS") to provide fiscal services. As part of this agreement, the Academy shall compensate CSS \$2,750 per month. The Academy paid CSS \$33,000 in service fees for fiscal year 2020.

As part of the Sponsorship contract, the Academy shall compensate St. Aloysius Orphanage ("the Sponsor") a payment of 3% of the funds received by the Academy from the State of Ohio for operating expenses. The Sponsor shall provide the monitoring, oversight and technical assistance required by law. A contract payment of \$63,582 was paid during the fiscal year.

### **NOTE 12 - PURCHASED SERVICES**

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, purchased service expenses were payments for services rendered by various vendors, as follows:

	 Amount
Professional and Technical Services	\$ 252,557
Property Services	312,842
Travel Mileage/Meeting Expense	5,493
Communications	41,395
Utilities	84,690
Other	 2,987
Total Purchased Services	\$ 699,964

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### **NOTE 13 - OPERATING LEASES**

The Academy entered into an amended lease agreement with T&E Properties, LTD., for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2014 with monthly installment payments of \$11,000 for fiscal year 2012, \$11,500 for fiscal year 2013 and \$12,000 for fiscal year 2014. The Academy has the option to renew the lease for 3 years, a total of two times. This lease was renewed in fiscal years 2015 and 2018 for an additional three- year period. The Academy leased additional space with T&E Properties, LTD. for \$3,000 per month beginning in February 2019. The lease also provides the Academy the option to purchase the property at any time during the time of the lease. Lease payments to the lessor totaled \$180,000.

The Academy entered into a lease agreement with Epiphany of the Lord Parish for the period June 30, 2019 through June 30, 2024 with monthly installment payments of \$8,330. The Academy has the option to renew the lease for three terms of five years each. The monthly installment payment would increase by two percent annually during the renewal terms. Lease payments to the lessor totaled \$91,630 during fiscal year 2020.

### **NOTE 14 - CONTINGENCIES**

### A. Litigation

There are currently no matters in litigation with the Academy as defendant.

#### **B.** Grants

The Academy receives significant financial assistance from numerous State and local agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the Academy. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on the financial position of the Academy.

### **NOTE 15 - COVID-19**

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the Academy. The Academy's investments of the pension and other employee benefit plans are subject to increased market volatility, which could result in a significant decline in fair value, consistent with the general decline in financial markets. However, because the values of individual investments fluctuate with market conditions, the amount of losses that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, the impact on the Academy's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULE OF THE ACADEMY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

### LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020			2019		2018		2017
Academy's proportion of the net pension liability	0.00851030%		0.00912560%		0.00852780%		0.	00858650%
Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	509,186	\$	522,640	\$	509,517	\$	628,453
Academy's covered payroll	\$	291,948	\$	281,274	\$	276,214	\$	266,664
Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		174.41%		185.81%		184.46%		235.67%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		70.85%		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%

Note: Information prior to 2014 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the Academy's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

	2016	-	2015	2014				
0.	0.00935050%		.00938200%	0.00938200%				
\$	533,549	\$	474,818	\$	557,917			
\$	299,006	\$	275,382	\$	257,905			
	178.44%		172.42%		216.33%			
	170.4470		172.4270		210.3370			
	69.16%		71.70%		65.52%			

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULE OF THE ACADEMY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

### LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020			2019		2018		2017
Academy's proportion of the net pension liability	0.00590390%		0.00607949%		0.00594284%		C	0.00585550%
Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	1,305,612	\$	1,336,743	\$	1,411,734	\$	1,960,012
Academy's covered payroll	\$	693,143	\$	669,464	\$	675,493	\$	576,050
Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		188.36%		199.67%		208.99%		340.25%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		77.40%		77.31%		75.30%		66.80%

Note: Information prior to 2014 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the Academy's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

	2016		2015	2014				
(	0.00577408%		).00592945%	0.00592945%				
\$	1,595,787	\$	1,442,247	\$	1,717,996			
\$	602,936	\$	652,431	\$	618,085			
	264.670		221.000		277.050			
	264.67%		221.06%		277.95%			
	72.10%		74.70%		69.30%			

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULE OF ACADEMY PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

### LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020		 2019	 2018	2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	58,565	\$ 39,413	\$ 37,972	\$	38,670
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(58,565)	(39,413)	(37,972)		(38,670)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$	
Academy's covered payroll	\$	418,321	\$ 291,948	\$ 281,274	\$	276,214
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%	13.50%	13.50%		14.00%

 2016	 2015	2014		2013		2012		2011	
\$ 37,333	\$ 39,409	\$	38,168	\$	35,694	\$	19,432	\$	31,405
 (37,333)	 (39,409)		(38,168)		(35,694)		(19,432)		(31,405)
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$		\$	
\$ 266,664	\$ 299,006	\$	275,382	\$	257,905	\$	144,476	\$	249,841
14.00%	13.18%		13.86%		13.84%		13.45%		12.57%

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULE OF ACADEMY PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

### LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020		 2019	 2018	2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	132,354	\$ 97,040	\$ 93,725	\$	94,569
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(132,354)	(97,040)	(93,725)		(94,569)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$	
Academy's covered payroll	\$	945,386	\$ 693,143	\$ 669,464	\$	675,493
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%	14.00%	14.00%		14.00%

 2016	 2015	 2014		2013		2012	2011		
\$ 80,647	\$ 84,411	\$ 84,816	\$	80,351	\$	62,578	\$	66,180	
 (80,647)	 (84,411)	 (84,816)		(80,351)		(62,578)		(66,180)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$		
\$ 576,050	\$ 602,936	\$ 652,431	\$	618,085	\$	481,369	\$	509,077	
14.00%	14.00%	13.00%		13.00%		13.00%		13.00%	

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULE OF THE ACADEMY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

### LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS

	2020		2019		2018		2017	
Academy's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.00842210%		0.00921330%		0.00861190%		0.	00836705%
Academy's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	211,798	\$	255,602	\$	231,121	\$	238,492
Academy's covered payroll	\$	291,948	\$	281,274	\$	276,214	\$	266,664
Academy's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		72.55%		90.87%		83.67%		89.44%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		15.57%		13.57%		12.46%		11.49%

Note: Information prior to 2017 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the Academy's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULE OF THE ACADEMY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY/ASSET STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

### LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS

	2020		2019		2018		2017	
Academy's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	0.00590390%		0.00607949%		0.00594284%		0.00585550%	
Academy's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(97,783)	\$	(97,691)	\$	231,868	\$	313,154
Academy's covered payroll	\$	693,143	\$	669,464	\$	675,493	\$	576,050
Academy's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		14.11%		14.59%		34.33%		54.36%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		174.70%		176.00%		47.10%		37.30%

Note: Information prior to 2017 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the Academy's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULE OF ACADEMY OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

### LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020		 2019	 2018	2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	4,425	\$ 5,198	\$ 6,185	\$	4,500
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(4,425)	 (5,198)	 (6,185)		(4,500)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$	
Academy's covered payroll	\$	418,321	\$ 291,948	\$ 281,274	\$	276,214
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		1.06%	1.78%	2.20%		1.63%

 2016	 2015	 2014	2013		 2012	2011		
\$ 2,799	\$ 5,901	\$ 3,788	\$	3,982	\$ \$ 4,180		2,021	
 (2,799)	 (5,901)	 (3,788)		(3,982)	 (4,180)		(2,021)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$		
\$ 266,664	\$ 299,006	\$ 275,382	\$	257,905	\$ 144,476	\$	249,841	
1.05%	1.97%	1.38%		1.54%	2.89%		0.81%	

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULE OF ACADEMY OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

### LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020		2019		2018		2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution					-			
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$	
Academy's covered payroll	\$	945,386	\$	693,143	\$	669,464	\$	675,493
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%

2016		 2015		2014		2013		2012		2011	
\$	-	\$ -	\$	6,009	\$	6,181	\$	4,814	\$	5,091	
	<u>-</u>	 		(6,009)		(6,181)		(4,814)		(5,091)	
\$		\$ 	\$		\$		\$		\$		
\$	576,050	\$ 602,936	\$	652,431	\$	618,085	\$	481,369	\$	509,077	
	0.00%	0.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%	



### NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### PENSION

#### SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2017. For fiscal year 2018, SERS changed from a fixed 3% annual increase to a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) based on the changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W), with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%. There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal years 2019-2020.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2016. 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, (g) mortality among disabled members 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 and (h) the discount rate was reduced from 7.75% to 7.50%. There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2019-2020.

### 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 2014-2017. For fiscal year 2018, STRS decreased the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) to zero. There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal years 2019-2020.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (b) the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%, (c) the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%, (d) total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25% due to lower inflation (e) the healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016 and (f) rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience. There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2020.

(Continued)

### NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

### OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

#### SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

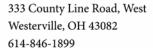
Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal years 2017-2020.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) 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 the following: 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, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to the following: 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) the municipal bond index rate increased from 2.92% to 3.56% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 2.98% to 3.63%. For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%, (b) the health care cost trend rates for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.50%-5.00% to a range of 5.375%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.50%-5.00% to a range of 7.25%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate increased from 3.56% to 3.62% and (d) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 3.63% to 3.70%. For fiscal year 2020, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate decreased from 3.70% to 3.22%, (b) the health care cost trend rates for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.375%-4.75% to a range of 5.25%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.25%-4.75% to a range of 7.00%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate decreased from 3.62% to 3.13% and (d) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation decreased from 3.70% to 3.22%.

### STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, STRS reduced the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 2.1% to 1.9% per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019. For fiscal year 2019, STRS increased the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 1.9% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020. For fiscal year 2020, STRS increase the subsidy percentage from 1.944% to 1.984% effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumption affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.26% to 4.13% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB), (b) the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (c) valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified, (d) 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 and (e) the assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs. For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability/asset since the prior measurement date: (a) 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) and (b) decrease in health care cost trend rates from 6.00%-11.00% initial; 4.50% ultimate down to Medical Pre-Medicare 6.00% and Medicare 5.00% initial; 4.00% ultimate and Prescription Drug Pre-Medicare 8.00% and Medicare (5.23%) initial; 4.00% ultimate. For fiscal year 2020, health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical pre-medicare from 6.00% initial - 4.00% ultimate down to 5.87% initial - 4.00% ultimate; medical medicare from 5.00% initial - 4.00% ultimate down to 4.93% initial - 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug pre-medicare from 8.00% initial - 4.00% ultimate down to 7.73% initial - 4.00% ultimate and (5.23%) initial - 4.00% ultimate up to 9.62% initial - 4.00% ultimate.





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Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with

Government Auditing Standards

Glass City Academy Lucas County 1000 Monroe Street Toledo, Ohio 43604

### To the Board of Directors:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Glass City Academy, Lucas County, Ohio, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Glass City Academy's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 18, 2020, wherein we noted as described in Note 15 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods.

### Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Glass City Academy's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing 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 Glass City Academy's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Glass City Academy'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 Glass City Academy'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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Glass City Academy
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and
Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with
Government Auditing Standards
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### Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Glass City Academy'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 financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

### 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 Glass City Academy'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 Glass City Academy's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Julian & Grube, Inc. December 18, 2020

Julian & Sube, the.



### **GLASS CITY ACADEMY**

### **LUCAS COUNTY**

### **AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION**

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



Certified for Release 3/16/2021

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