



PROMISE ACADEMY CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUNE 30, 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Prepared by Management:	
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3
Statement of Net Position	8
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	9
Statement of Cash Flows	
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – Last Five Fiscal Years	
Schedule of the Academy's Contributions – Pension – Last Six Fiscal Years	
Schedule of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability / (Asset) – Last Four Fiscal Years	
Schedule of the Academy's Contributions – OPEB – Last Five Fiscal Years	
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and On Compliance and Other Matters Required By <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Promise Academy Cuyahoga County 1701 East 13th Street Cleveland, Ohio 44114

To the Board of Directors:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Promise Academy, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (the Academy), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Academy's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Promise Academy Cuyahoga County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Academy, as of June 30, 2020, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 14 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the Academy. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 21, 2021, on our consideration of the Academy's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Academy's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

May 21, 2021

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of Promise Academy's (the Academy) financial performance provides an overall review of the Academy's financial activities for the period ending 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 notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the Academy's financial performance.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (the MD&A) is an element of the reporting model adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in their Statement No. 34 "Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments" issued in June of 1999.

Financial Highlights

- Total net position decreased \$338,408 from 2019 net position.
- Total assets increased \$42,995 during 2020.
- Total liabilities increased \$1,177,849 during 2020.

Using this Financial Report

This report consists of required supplementary information, basic financial statements, notes to the basic financial statements and notes to the required supplementary information. The basic financial statements include a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and a Statement of Cash Flows.

Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position includes all assets and deferred outflow of resources and liabilities and deferred inflow of resources, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term using the accrual basis of accounting and economic resources focus, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

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Table 1 provides a summary of the Academy's Statement of Net Position for fiscal years 2020 and 2019.

	2020 2019			Change	
Assets			 		
Current Assets	\$	806,949	\$ 811,525	\$	(4,576)
Net OPEB Asset		63,931	0		63,931
Capital Assets, net		259,439	 275,799		(16,360)
Total Assets		1,130,319	 1,087,324		42,995
Deferred Outflows		1,055,747	 106,381		949,366
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities		260,927	179,936		80,991
Long Term Liabilities		1,564,575	 467,717		1,096,858
Total Liabilities		1,825,502	 647,653		1,177,849
Deferred Inflows		162,701	 9,781		152,920
Net Position					
Investment in Capital Assets		259,439	275,799		(16,360)
Restricted for Grant Programs		194,060	0		194,060
Unrestricted		(255,636)	 260,472		(516,108)
Total Net Position	\$	197,863	\$ 536,271	\$	(338,408)

(Table 1) Statement of Net Position

Collectively, the net pension liability (NPL), reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27* and the net OPEB liability, pursuant to GASB Statement 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, are the largest liabilities reported by the Academy at June 30, 2020. 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 asset/liability (NOA/NOL) 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:

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

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the Academy is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension/OPEB plan *as against the public employer*. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. For STRS, the plan's fiduciary net OPEB position was sufficient to cover the plan's total OPEB liability resulting in a net OPEB asset for fiscal year 2020 that is allocated to each school based on its proportionate share. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

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

In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the 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 asset/liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

There was a significant change in net pension/OPEB liability/asset for the Academy. These fluctuations are due to changes in the retirement systems unfunded liabilities that are passed through to the Academy's financial statements All components of pension and OPEB accruals contribute to the fluctuations in deferred outflows/inflows and NPL/NOL/NOA and are described in more detail in their respective notes. In addition, the Academy began participating in STRS causing an NPL and NOA related to STRS to be reported for the first time in fiscal year 2020. There was a large change in proportionate share impact since there was no amount in prior years.

Promise Academy Cuyahoga County, Ohio *Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020*

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal years 2020 and 2019. 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 cause of this may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the current laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs and other factors.

(Table 2) Change in Net Position

	2020 2019		Change		
Operating Revenue	\$ 1,160,722	\$ 1,683,418	\$ (522,696)		
Non-Operating Revenue	477,165	298,552	178,613		
Total Revenue	1,637,887	1,981,970	(344,083)		
Operating Expenses	1,976,295	1,839,528	136,767		
Change in Net Position	\$ (338,408)	\$ 142,442	\$ (480,850)		

The Academy's operating and non-operating revenues in 2020 were based on the Academy's full-time equivalent (FTE) and the Academy's federal grant funding received throughout the year. The decrease in Academy's operating revenue was primarily caused by a decrease in enrollment of 57 students. The increase in the Academy's non-operating revenues was due to an increase in new grants and competitive grant awards through the Ohio Department of Education. The Academy's most significant expense was "Purchased services" which mainly consisted of management fees paid pursuant to the management agreement in place between the Academy is disaggregated in Note 9.

Fluctuations in operating expenses increased due to changes in the Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability, net OPEB liability and related accruals. As previously indicated, these items are explained in detail within their respective notes. These accruals were partially offset by a decrease in salaries and wages and supplies and materials due to decreased enrollment.

Capital Assets

The Academy's capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, consisted of leasehold improvements of \$259,439 and \$275,799 for fiscal years 2020 and 2019, respectively, along with fully depreciated furniture and fixtures.

Detailed information regarding capital asset activity is included in the Note 5 in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Debt

The Academy's only outstanding long-term obligation is a \$500,000 purchased services agreement disclosed in Note 11 in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Contacting the Academy's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens with a general overview of the Academy's finances and to show the Academy's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information contact the Fiscal Officer at 3320 West Market Street, Suite 300, Fairlawn, Ohio 44333.

Promise Academy Cuyahoga County, Ohio Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020

ASSETS

Current Assets		
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$	621,027
Intergovernmental Receivable		28,006
Grant Funding Receivable		153,291
Prepaid Insurance		4,625
Total Current Assets		806,949
Noncurrent Assets		
Net OPEB Asset		63,931
Capital Assets, net		259,439
Total Noncurrent Assets		323,370
Total Assets		1,130,319
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension		918,671
OPEB		137,076
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		1,055,747
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		18,173
Accrued Wages and Benefits		42,754
Purchased Services Agreement Payable		200,000
Total Current Liabilities		260,927
Long Term Liabilities		
Net Pension Liability		1,145,291
Net OPEB Liability		119,284
Purchased Services Agreement Payable, Net of Current Portion		300,000
Total Long Term Liabilities		1,564,575
Total Liabilities		1,825,502
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension		50,664
OPEB		112,037
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		162,701
NET POSITION		
Investment in Capital Assets		259,439
Restricted for Grant Programs		194,060
Unrestricted Net Position Total Net Position	¢	(255,636)
LUTAI INCLEUSITION	\$	197,863

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Promise Academy

Cuyahoga County, Ohio

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

OPERATING REVENUES

Foundation Payments Other Operating Revenues Facilities Funding Casino Revenue	\$ 1,113,876 3,993 33,593 9,260
Total Operating Revenues	 1,160,722
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Salaries and Wages Fringe Benefits Purchased Services Supplies and Materials Depreciation Other Expenses	 542,697 501,341 819,170 38,449 43,880 30,758
Total Operating Expenses	 1,976,295
Operating Income (Loss)	 (815,573)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES	
State and Federal Grants Interest	 477,143 22
Total Non-Operating Revenues	 477,165
Change in Net Position	(338,408)
Net Position Beginning of Year	 536,271
Net Position End of Year	\$ 197,863

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Promise Academy

Cuyahoga County, Ohio

Statement of Cash Flows For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Cash Received From State of Ohio Cash Received from Other Operating Sources Cash Payments for Salaries and Fringe Benefits Cash Payments To Suppliers For Goods And Services	\$ 1,156,729 3,993 (744,276) (861,111)
Cash Payments To Other Operating Expenses	 (29,136)
Net Cash Provided by (Used For) Operating Activities	 (473,801)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Cash Payments For Capital Acquisitions	 (27,520)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Cash Received from State and Federal Grants	 435,962
Net Cash Provided by/(Used for) Noncapital Financing Activities	 435,962
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Interest	 22
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(65,337)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	 686,364
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 621,027
<u>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH</u> <u>PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>	
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (815,573)
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Depreciation	43,880
Changes in Assets, Liabilities, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows:	
Intergovernmental Receivable	(21,202)
Prepaids Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,622 (949,366)
Deferred Inflows of Resources	152,920
Accounts Payable	(3,492)
Intergovernmental Payable	(4,624)
Accrued Wages and Benefits	(10,893)
Net OPEB Asset	(63,931)
Net Pension/OPEB Liability	 1,196,858
Total Adjustments	 341,772
Net Cash Provided by (Used For) Operating Activities	\$ (473,801)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Note 1 - Description of Academy and Reporting Entity

Promise Academy (the Academy) is a nonprofit corporation established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapters 3314 and 1702 to address the needs of students in grades nine through twelve. The Academy, which is part of the State's education program, is independent of any school district and is non-sectarian in its programs, admissions policies employment practices and all other operations. The Academy may sue and be sued, acquire facilities as needed, and contract for any services necessary for the operation of the Academy. The Academy qualifies as a 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 may adversely affect the Academy's tax exempt status.

The Academy was approved for operation under a contract with Buckeye Community Hope Foundation (BCHF) (the Sponsor). 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 qualification of teachers. The Governing Board controls the Academy's one instructional facility at year end 2020 was staffed by certified full time teaching personnel who provide services to 139 students.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Basis of Presentation

The Academy uses enterprise accounting to maintain its financial records during the school year. Enterprise accounting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. Enterprise accounting may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods and services.

Measurement Focus

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

Basis of Accounting

The 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 when the exchange takes place. Revenues resulting from nonexchange 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 of the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the Academy must provide local resources to be used for a specific 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.

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.

Cash and Investments

For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows and for the 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. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that are not purchased from the pool are reported as investments. During fiscal year 2020, the Academy's cash equivalents were limited to a business sweep checking account.

Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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.

Net Position

Net position represents the different between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction, or improvements of those assets. Net position are 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 and regulations of other governments. There was no net position restricted for enabling legislation at fiscal year-end. The Academy applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

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 acquisition value as of the date received. The Academy maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. The Academy does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized, and the cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

All recorded capital assets are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives. Improvements to capital assets are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related capital assets.

Description	Estimated Lives
Leasehold Improvements	20 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	5 Years

Liabilities

The Academy has recognized certain liabilities on its Statement of Net Position relating to expenses which are due but unpaid as of June 30, 2020.

Intergovernmental Revenues

The Academy currently participates in the State Foundation Program, facilities aid, and casino tax distributions, which are reflected under "operating revenues" on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. Revenues received from this program are recognized as operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements are met.

The Academy may participate in various federal and state grant programs through the Ohio Department of Education. Grants and entitlements received under these programs are recognized as non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met.

Eligibility requirements included timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year use is first permitted, matching requirements in which the Academy must provide local resources to be used for a specific purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which resources are provided to the Academy on a reimbursement basis.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. For the Academy, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 7 and 8.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the Academy, deferred inflows of resources include pension and OPEB, which are reported on the statement of net position. (See Notes 7 and 8).

Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither of these occurred during fiscal year 2020.

Note 3 – Implementation of New Accounting Principles

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the Academy implemented GASB Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*. GASB Statement No. 95 postpones the effective dates of certain provisions in the statements that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later.

The following statements are postponed by one year:

- Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*
- Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period
- Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests*
- Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*

Certain provisions in the following statements are postponed by one year:

- Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*
- Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates

The following statement is postponed by 18 months:

• Statement No. 87, *Leases*

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the Academy also implemented paragraphs 4 and 5 of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans.* Paragraph 4 increases consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a government board typically would perform and paragraph 5 mitigates costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements. The implementation of paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Statement did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Academy.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the Academy has early implemented GASB Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*, and GASB Statement No. 92 *Omnibus 2020*.

GASB Statement No. 89 requires that interest costs incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type activity or enterprise fund. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 89 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Academy.

GASB Statement No. 92 enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 92 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Academy.

Note 4 - Deposits

At fiscal year end June 30, 2020, the carrying amount of the Academy's deposits was \$621,027 based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures*.

The Academy has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by:

- Eligible securities pledged to the Academy and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured; or
- Participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS required the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

Note 5 – Capital Assets

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

	Balance			Balance
	6/30/2019	Additions	Reductions	6/30/2020
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Leasehold Improvements	\$ 852,326	\$ 27,520	\$ 0	\$ 879,846
Furniture and Fixtures	11,495	0	0	11,495
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	863,821	27,520	0	891,341
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Leasehold Improvements	(576,527)	(43,880)	0	(620,407)
Furniture and Fixtures	(11,495)	0	0	(11,495)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(588,022)	(43,880)	0	(631,902)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	\$ 275,799	\$ (16,360)	\$ 0	\$ 259,439

Note 6 – Risk Management

Property and Liability

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 the fiscal year 2020, the Academy contracted with commercial insurance companies for the following:

Commercial General Liability:

Per Occurrence	\$ 3,000,000
General Aggregate	3,000,000
Products/Completed Ops	3,000,000
Personal & Advertising Injury	3,000,000

Education Legal/Employment Practice Liability:

Per Occurrence	\$ 2,000,000
Aggregate	2,000,000

Note 7 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan

The Statewide retirement systems provide both pension benefits and other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Pensions and OPEB are a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions/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 net pension/OPEB liability (asset) 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/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 this estimate annually.

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/OPEB are financed; however, the Academy does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension and OPEB.

GASB 68/75 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 (assets) 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/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net pension/OPEB liability (asset)*. Any liability for the contractually-required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *accounts payable*.

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 8 for the required OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description - Academy Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

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

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

An individual whose benefit effective date is before April 1, 2018, is eligible for a cost of living adjustment (COLA) on the first anniversary date of the benefit. Beginning April 1, 2018, new benefit recipients must wait until the fourth anniversary of their benefit for COLA eligibility. The COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit. A three-year COLA suspension is in effect for all benefit recipients for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. Upon resumption of the COLA, it will be indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.5 percent and with a floor of 0 percent.

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the Academy is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.0 percent. SERS did not allocate employer contributions to the Health Care Fund for fiscal year 2020.

The Academy's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$26,074 for fiscal year 2020.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan, and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307.

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Effective August 1, 2017 – July 1, 2019, any member could retire with reduced benefits who had (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 27 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Effective August 1, 2019 – July 1, 2021, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 28 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age.

Eligibility changes will continue to be phased in through 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. Retirement eligibility for reduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit regardless of age.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.53 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.47 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2 percent goes 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 the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The Academy was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent 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 \$55,234 for fiscal year 2020.

Net Pension Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/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 independent actuarial valuation as of that date. The Academy's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's share of employer contributions in the pension plan relative to the total employer contributions of all participating employers. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

		SERS STRS		 Total		
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:						
Current Measurement Date	C	0.00487470%	0	.00386006%		
Prior Measurement Date	0	0.00080770% 0.0000000%				
Change in Proportionate Share	0	0.00406700%		0.00406700% 0.00386006%		
Proportionate Share of the Net						
Pension Liability	\$	291,662	\$	853,629	\$ 1,145,291	
Pension Expense	\$	141,320	\$	267,055	\$ 408,375	

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

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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	\$ 7,394	\$ 6,950	\$ 14,344
Changes of Assumptions	0	100,274	100,274
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
Academy Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	134,535	588,210	722,745
Academy Contributions Subsequent to the			
Measurement Date	 26,074	 55,234	 81,308
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 168,003	\$ 750,668	\$ 918,671
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 0	\$ 3,694	\$ 3,694
Net Difference between Projected and			
Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	3,744	41,720	45,464
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
Academy Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	 1,506	 0	 1,506
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 5,250	\$ 45,414	\$ 50,664

\$81,308 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 fiscal 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	\$ 97,758	\$	199,685	\$	297,443	
2022	37,048		157,120		194,168	
2023	(251)		141,102		140,851	
2024	 2,124		152,113		154,237	
	\$ 136,679	\$	650,020	\$	786,699	

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations. Future benefits for all current plan members were projected through 2035.

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:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)
Inflation	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.50 percent, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future
	retirees will be delayed for three years following
	commencement

For post-retirement mortality, the table used in evaluating allowances to be paid is the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and Scale BB, with 120 percent of male rates and 110 percent of female rates used. The RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent 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 investments has been determined by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The asset allocation, as used in the June 30, 2015 five-year experience study, is 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 Total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent. The discount rate determination does not use a municipal bond rate. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 25-year amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.50 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on 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 Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the Academy's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.50 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate.

	Current					
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
Academy's Proportionate Share						
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	408,723	\$	291,662	\$	193,492

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:

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

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

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

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

Promise Academy Cuyahoga County, Ohio

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Target	Long Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation*	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 %	

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

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

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2019. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that employer and member contributions will be made at statutory contribution rates of 14 percent each. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2019. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments 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 represents the Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability as of June 30, 2019, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, 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 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption:

	Current					
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
Academy's Proportionate Share						
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	1,247,483	\$	853,629	\$	520,211

Note 8 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

See Note 7 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

Plan Description - Academy 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 <u>www.ohsers.org</u> under Employers/Audit Resources.

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2020, this amount was \$19,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.0 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2020, the Academy's had no surcharge obligation.

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 <u>www.strsoh.org</u> or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

Net OPEB Liability (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total OPEB liability 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. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	SERS			STRS		Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset):						
Current Measurement Date	0	0.00474300%		0.00386000%		
Prior Measurement Date	0.00077350%		0.0000000%			
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00396950%		0.00386000%			
Proportionate Share of the Net						
OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	119,284	\$	(63,931)		
OPEB Expense	\$	22,545	\$	(13,143)	\$	9,402

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	\$	1,751	\$	5,796	\$	7,547
Net Difference between Projected and						
Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments		286		0		286
Changes of Assumptions		8,712		1,344		10,056
Changes in Proportion and Differences between						
Academy Contributions and Proportionate						
Share of Contributions		99,754		19,433		119,187
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	110,503	\$	26,573	\$	137,076
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Differences between Expected and						
Actual Experience	\$	26,204	\$	3,253	\$	29,457
Net Difference between Projected and						
Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments		0		4,015		4,015
Changes of Assumptions		6,684		70,093		76,777
Changes in Proportion and Differences between						
Academy Contributions and Proportionate						
Share of Contributions		1,788		0		1,788
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	34,676	\$	77,361	\$	112,037

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in

Promise Academy Cuvahoga County, Ohio

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30. 2020

SERS		STRS		Total
\$ 11,593	\$	(12,103)	\$	(510)
14,132		(12,104)		2,028
14,214		(10,492)		3,722
14,204		(9,928)		4,276
14,548		(9,582)		4,966
 7,136		3,421		10,557
\$ 75,827	\$	(50,788)	\$	25,039
\$	14,132 14,214 14,204 14,548 7,136	\$ 11,593 \$ 14,132 14,214 14,204 14,548 7,136	\$ 11,593 \$ (12,103) 14,132 (12,104) 14,214 (10,492) 14,204 (9,928) 14,548 (9,582) 7,136 3,421	\$ 11,593 \$ (12,103) \$ 14,132 (12,104) 14,214 (10,492) 14,204 (9,928) 14,548 (9,582) 7,136 3,421

OPE

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.

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

Inflation	3.00 percent
Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Municipal Bond Index Rate	
Measurement Date	3.13 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.62 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate	
Measurement Date	3.22 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation
Prior Measurement Date	3.70 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Pre-Medicare	7.00 percent - 4.75 percent
Medicare	5.25 percent - 4.75 percent

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

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

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

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

	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 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2019 was 3.70 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the plan at the contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and no 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, 2029. However, since SERS' actuaries indicate the fiduciary net position is projected to be depleted at a future measurement date, the single equivalent interest rate is determined as the single rate that will generate a present value of benefit payments equal to the sum of the present value determined by the long-term expected rate of return, and the present value determined by discounting those benefits after the date of depletion by the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.13 percent, as of June 30, 2019 (i.e., municipal bond rate).

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 and what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.22 percent) and higher (4.22 percent) than the current discount rate (3.22 percent). Also shown is what the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (6.00 percent decreasing to 3.75 percent) and higher (8.00 percent decreasing to 5.75 percent) than the current rate.

			(Current		
	1%	Decrease	Disc	count Rate	1%	Increase
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	144,779	\$	119,284	\$	98,999
	1%	Decrease		Current end Rate	1%	Increase
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability <i>Actuarial Assumptions – STRS</i>	\$	95,565	\$	119,284	\$	150,736

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2019, actuarial valuation are presented below:

Inflation	2.50 percent	
Projected Salary Increases	12.50 percent at age	20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent	
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of	investment expenses, including inflation
Discount Rate of Return	7.45 percent	
Health Care Cost Trend Rates		
Medical	Initial	Ultimate
Pre-Medicare	5.87 percent	4.00 percent
Medicare	4.93 percent	4.00 percent
Prescription Drug		
Pre-Medicare	7.73 percent	4.00 percent
Medicare	9.62 percent	4.00 percent

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

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 valuation, were adopted by the board from the results of an actuarial experience study for July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2016.

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

	Target	Long Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation*	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 %	

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

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB Asset was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2019. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed STRS continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine 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 Rate 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 percent, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.45 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB Asset as of June 30, 2019, calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower and one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

Promise Academy Cuyahoga County, Ohio *Notes to the Basic Financial Statements*

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	1%	Decrease	Current	1%	Increase
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	(54,552)	\$ (63,931)	\$	(71,816)
	1%	Decrease	Current end Rate	1%	Increase
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	(72,495)	\$ (63,931)	\$	(53,442)

Note 9 – Purchased Service Expenses

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

Personnel Services	\$ 151,675
Sponsor Services	33,382
Facilities	17,831
Rent	200,000
Utilities	116,975
Advertising	15,943
Food Service	10,794
Legal Services	60,015
Technology Services	60,511
Other Professional Services	123,802
Other Purchased Services	28,242
Total Purchased Services	\$ 819,170

Note 10 – Sponsorship Agreement

The Academy has a sponsorship contract with Buckeye Community Hope Foundation (BCHF), effective July 1, 2019, for educational and management services. On October 9, 2019, BCHF placed the Academy on probation for academic expectations not met. BCHF approved the Academy's Academic Corrective Action Plan on January 20, 2020. In exchange for its time, organization, oversight, monitoring, fees, costs and other services, BCHF received three percent of the total amount of payments for operating expenses that the Academy received from the State of Ohio.

Note 11 – Purchased Services Agreement

Changes in the Academy's long-term obligations during fiscal year 2020 were as follows:

	Balance					E	Balance		Due in
	6/30/2019	Addit	ions	Reduc	tions	6/3	30/2020	(One Year
Direct Borrowing:									
Cleveland MSD	\$ 500,000	\$	0	\$	0	\$	500,000	\$	200,000

Purchased Services Agreement Payable Cleveland MSD

In December 2018, the Academy entered into an agreement with Cleveland Municipal School District (CMSD) to repay \$1,000,000, interest free, for services rendered in fiscal years 2018 and 2017. This agreement indicated that completion of the payment schedule will represent full satisfaction of all amounts owed by the Academy for purchased services through the effective date of the service payment plan. CMSD had provided some of its employees, including teachers, to the Academy in exchange for certain payments. The Academy's management estimated the value of the debt forgiveness related to this agreement at \$752,332 which was recorded as a Special Item on the financial statements in the year the agreement was entered into.

The Academy has agreed to pay CMSD a total of \$1,000,000 plus student full time equivalency (FTE) bonus payments. CMSD shall be entitled to payments of \$1,500 per the Academy's final annualized FTE that exceeds the thresholds in the following schedule (FTE bonus payments).

School Year	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
FTE Threshold	205	210	215	220	225

The FTE bonus payments are to be calculated and paid annually through the end of the 2023-2024 school year or until CMSD has received a total FTE bonus payment equaling \$300,000, whichever occurs sooner.

The annual requirements to retire the purchased services agreement payable is as follows:

Fiscal Year	
Ending June 30,	Principal
2021	\$ 200,000
2022	100,000
2023	100,000
2024	100,000
Total	\$ 500,000

Note 12 – Operating Lease

On August 1, 2008, the Academy entered into a lease for the current school premises under a noncancelable agreement that expires on July 31, 2023. The Academy has the option to terminate the lease at the end of the fifth lease year for a termination fee of \$100,000. The Academy also has the option to terminate the lease at the end of tenth lease year without a termination fee. Lease terms also include a renewal option for an additional five year term at a rental rate equal to 90 percent of the then market rate for a comparable office building. Rental expense under operating leases was \$200,000 in fiscal 2020.

On May 4, 2018 the Academy renegotiated the lease extending the term to September 30, 2023. August and September 2018 rent was abated. Annual fixed minimum rent for the next three years is \$200,000 and \$66,667 in the final year.

Future minimum rental payments due in each of the next four years and thereafter are:

Promise Academy Cuyahoga County, Ohio Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	2021	\$	200,000
Tiscal Teal Ending Jule 50,	2021	Ψ	200,000
			<i>.</i>
	2023		200,000
	2024		66,667
Total Minimum Lease Payments		\$	666,667

Note 13 – Contingencies

Grants

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

Enrollment FTE

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

Under Ohio Rev. Code Section 3314.08, ODE may also perform a FTE Review subsequent to the fiscal year end that may result in an additional adjustment to the enrollment information as well as claw backs of Foundation funding due to a lack of evidence to support student participation and other matters of noncompliance. As of the date of this report, ODE has not performed such a review on the Academy for fiscal year 2020.

As of the date of this report, all ODE adjustments have been completed.

In addition, the Academy's contracts with their Sponsor require payment based on revenues received from the State. As discussed above, additional FTE adjustments for fiscal year 2020 are finalized.

Note 14 – Subsequent Event

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 ensuing emergency measures have impacted the current period and will continue to impact subsequent periods of the Academy. The Academy's investments of the pension and other employee benefit plan in which the Academy participates have incurred a significant fluctuation in fair value, consistent with the general fluctuation in financial markets. However, because the values of individual investments fluctuate with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of losses that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, due to the dynamic environment and changes in fiscal policies, the exact impact on the Academy's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be reasonably estimated. This page intentionally left blank.

Promise Academy

Cuyahoga County, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Last Five Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016
Academy's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00487470%		0.00080770%		% 0.00094400%		0.00077920%		0.0	0014120%
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	291,662	\$	46,258	\$	56,402	\$	57,030	\$	8,057
Academy's Covered Payroll	\$	165,963	\$	27,704	\$	30,165	\$	30,201	\$	4,208
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		175.74%		166.97%		186.98%		188.83%		191.47%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		70.85%		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)										
Academy's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0	0386006%		n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	853,629		n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a
Academy's Covered Payroll	\$	453,186		n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		188.36%		n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		77.40%		n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a

(1) Information prior to 2016 is not available.

n/a - Academy did not contributed to STRS.

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

Promise Academy Cuyahoga County, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the Academy's Contributions - Pension

Last Six Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	 2020	 2019	 2018	 2017
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 26,074	\$ 22,405	\$ 3,740	\$ 4,223
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (26,074)	 (22,405)	 (3,740)	 (4,223)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Academy's Covered Payroll	\$ 193,141	\$ 165,963	\$ 27,704	\$ 30,165
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 55,234	\$ 63,446	n/a	n/a
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (55,234)	 (63,446)	n/a	n/a
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	n/a	n/a
Academy's Covered Payroll	\$ 394,529	\$ 453,186	n/a	n/a
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	n/a	n/a

(1) Information prior to fiscal year 2015 is not available.

n/a - Academy did not contributed to STRS.

 2016	2015						
\$ 4,228	\$	589					
 (4,228)		(589)					
\$ 0	\$	0					
\$ 30,201	\$	4,208					
14.00%		13.18%					
n/a		n/a					
n/a		n/a					
n/a		n/a					
n/a		n/a					

n/a

n/a

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Promise Academy Cuyahoga County, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability(Asset)

Last Four Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)		2020		2019		2018		2017
Academy's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.	00474300%	0.	00077350%	0.	00085700%	0.	00070636%
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	119,284	\$	21,459	\$	23,000	\$	20,134
Academy's Covered Payroll	\$	165,963	\$	27,704	\$	30,165	\$	30,201
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability		71.87% 15.57%		77.46% 13.57%		76.25% 12.46%		66.67% 11.49%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)								
Academy's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability(Asset)	0.	00386000%		n/a		n/a		n/a
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability(Asset)	\$	(63,931)		n/a		n/a		n/a
Academy's Covered Payroll	\$	453,186		n/a		n/a		n/a
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		-14.11%		n/a		n/a		n/a
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability		174.70%		n/a		n/a		n/a

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.

n/a - Academy did not contributed to STRS.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Promise Academy

Cuyahoga County, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the Academy's Contributions - OPEB

ule of the Academy's Contributions - O. Last Five Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	 2020	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016
Contractually Required Contribution (2)	\$ 0	\$ 2,543	\$ 353	\$ 0	\$ 0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	0	(2,543)	(353)	0	0
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ (2,545)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Academy's Covered Payroll	\$ 193,141	\$ 165,963	\$ 27,704	\$ 30,165	\$ 30,201
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (2)	0.00%	1.53%	1.27%	0.00%	0.00%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)					
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 0	\$ 0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 0	 0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Academy's Covered Payroll	\$ 394,529	\$ 453,186	n/a	n/a	n/a
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a
(1) Information prior to fiscal year 2016 is not available					

(1) Information prior to fiscal year 2016 is not available.

(2) Includes surcharge

n/a - Academy did not contributed to STRS.

Note 1 - Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions - SERS

Beginning in fiscal year 2018, an assumption of 2.5 percent was used for COLA or Ad Hoc COLA. Prior to 2018, an assumption of 3.0 percent was used.

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

- Assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25 percent to 3.00 percent
- Payroll Growth Assumption was reduced from 4.00 percent to 3.50 percent
- Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75 percent to 0.50 percent
- Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience.
- Mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females.
- Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates.
- Mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

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

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

With the authority granted to the Board under SB 8, the Board enacted a three-year COLA delay for future benefit recipients commencing on or after April 1, 2018.

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

Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

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

Note 2 - Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Amounts reported incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented as follows:

Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Fiscal year 2020	3.13 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.62 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.56 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.92 percent

Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:

\mathcal{U}	1	
	Fiscal year 2020	3.22 percent
	Fiscal year 2019	3.70 percent
	Fiscal year 2018	3.63 percent
	Fiscal year 2017	2.98 percent
Pre-Me	edicare	
	Fiscal year 2020	7.00 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
	Fiscal year 2019	7.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
	Fiscal year 2018	7.50 percent initially, decreasing to 4.00 percent
Medica	are	
	Fiscal year 2020	5.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
	Fiscal year 2019	5.375 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
	Fiscal year 2018	5.50 percent initially, decreasing to 5.00 percent
	-	

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2019, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated. Health care cost trend rates ranged from 6.00 percent to 11 percent initially and a 4.50 percent ultimate rate for fiscal year 2018 and changed for fiscal year 2019 to a range of -5.20 percent to 9.60 percent, initially and a 4.00 ultimate rate.

For fiscal year 2018, the blended discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

There have been no changes to the benefit provisions.

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

For fiscal year 2020, 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 percent to 1.984 percent 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 percent for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021

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

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

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

Promise Academy Cuyahoga County 1701 East 13th Street Cleveland, Ohio 44114

To the Board of Directors:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the Promise Academy, Cuyahoga County, (the Academy) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Academy's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated May 21, 2021, wherein we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures which may impact subsequent periods of the Academy.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the Academy's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the financial statements. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Promise Academy Cuyahoga County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

Purpose of this Report

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

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Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

May 21, 2021



PROMISE ACADEMY

CUYAHOGA 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 6/15/2021

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