

# QUEEN CITY CAREER PREP HIGH SCHOOL (FKA LIFE SKILLS CENTER OF CINCINNATI) HAMILTON COUNTY

REGULAR AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020



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Board of Directors Queen City Career Prep High School 2170 Gilbert Avenue Cincinnati, Ohio 45206

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Queen City Career Prep High School, Hamilton County, prepared by Rea & Associates, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The Queen City Career Prep High School is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

February 27, 2021



# QUEEN CITY CAREER PREP HIGH SCHOOL (FKA LIFE SKILLS CENTER OF CINCINNATI) HAMILTON COUNTY

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December 29, 2020

To the Board of Directors Queen City Career Prep High School Hamilton County, Ohio 2170 Gilbert Avenue Cincinnati, Ohio 45206

#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Queen City Career Prep High School (fka Life Skills Center of Cincinnati), Hamilton County, Ohio, (the "School") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the School's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Queen City Career Prep High School Independent Auditor's Report Page 2 of 2

#### **Opinion**

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

#### Emphasis of a Matter

As described in Note 15 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will continue to impact subsequent periods of the School. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

#### **Other Matters**

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, Schedule of the School's Contributions-Pension, Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset), and Schedule of the School's Contributions-OPEB as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 29, 2020 on our consideration of the School's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Lea Massciates, Inc.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)

The discussion and analysis of the Queen City Career Prep High School formerly known as Life Skills Center of Cincinnati's (the School) financial performance provides an overall review of the School's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School's financial performance.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is an element of the reporting model adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in their **Statement No. 34** *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments* issued June 1999. Certain comparative information between the current year and the prior year is required to be presented in the MD&A.

### **Financial Highlights**

- In total, Net Position decreased \$99,160 which represents a 23 percent change from 2019.
- Total assets decreased \$44,419 during 2020.
- Total liabilities increased \$82,329 during 2020.

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the School at June 30, 2020, and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27. In a prior period, the School also adopted GASB Statement 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the School's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and the net OPEB asset.

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/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 asset/liability to equal the School's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the School is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these assets/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 School's statements include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's change in net pension liability and net OPEB asset/liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)

#### **Statement of Net Position**

The Statement of Net Position answers the question of how the School performed financially during 2020. This statement includes all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position, both financial and capital, and current and long-term, using the accrual basis of accounting, which is the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

Table 1 provides a summary of the School's Net Position for fiscal year 2020 and fiscal year 2019.

(Table 1) Statement of Net Position

	2020		 2019		Change		
Assets							
Current Assets	\$	164,150	\$ 209,794	\$	(45,644)		
Net OPEB Asset		35,891	34,666		1,225		
Total Assets		200,041	244,460		(44,419)		
<b>Deferred Outflows</b>		255,113	 286,691		(31,578)		
Liabilities							
Current Liabilities		5,636	22,602		(16,966)		
Long Term Liabilities		787,092	 687,797		99,295		
Total Liabilities		792,728	 710,399		82,329		
<b>Deferred Inflows</b>		188,558	 247,724		(59,166)		
Net Position							
Restricted		3,126	0		3,126		
Unrestricted		(529,258)	(426,972)		(102,286)		
Total Net Position	\$	(526,132)	\$ (426,972)	\$	(99,160)		

The decrease in current assets is a combination of reduction in cash and an increase in continuing fees receivable, which is the result of subsequent FTE adjustments. The decrease in current liabilities is primarily from a decrease in grant funding payable, which is the result of a decrease in grant funding receivable.

There was a significant change in net pension/OPEB liability/asset for the School. These fluctuations are due to changes in the actuarial liabilities/assets and related accruals that are passed through to the School'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.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)

#### Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Table 2 shows the changes in Net Position for fiscal years 2020 and 2019, as well as a listing of revenues and expenses.

### (Table 2) Change in Net Position

	 2020	 2019	Change		
Operating Revenue Non-Operating Revenue Total Revenue	\$ 688,134 511,946 1,200,080	\$ 922,329 197,392 1,119,721	\$	(234,195) 314,554 80,359	
Operating Expenses	 1,299,240	 1,065,446		233,794	
Change In Net Position	\$ (99,160)	\$ 54,275	\$	(153,435)	

The School's operating and non-operating revenues in 2020 were based on the School's full-time equivalent (FTE) count, which decreased from 2019 causing the decrease in operating revenues. The School's most significant expenses, "Purchased services: management fees" are a result of the management agreement in place between the School and LS Cincinnati, LLC. The agreement provides that specific percentages of the revenues received by the School will be paid to LS Cincinnati, LLC to fund operations (see notes to the financial statements, note 9). The increase in non-operating revenue and "Purchased services: grant programs" is result of increased allocation of expending career technology opportunity grants and school-wide pool. See below for explanation of fluctuations in operating expenses.

The changes in Pension and OPEB are primarily associated to changes in the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability, net OPEB liability/asset and related accruals. The negative expense reported by Pension and OPEB was caused by these accruals. As previously indicated, these items are explained in detail within their respective notes.

#### **Capital Assets**

For the year ended June 30, 2020, all assets had been fully depreciated in a prior fiscal year. See Note 8.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)

#### **Current Financial Issues**

Queen City Career Preparatory High School formerly known as The Life Skills Center of Cincinnati received revenue for 69 students in 2020 and 93 students in 2019. State law governing community schools allows for the School to have open enrollment across traditional school district boundaries.

The School receives its support almost entirely from state aid. Per pupil revenue from state aid for the School averaged \$9,973 in fiscal year 2020. The School also receives revenues from grant subsidies.

Although there is a continuing possibility that state aid will be cut in future years due to the economic climate, the School feels that the relationship with the management company will insulate them from any significant change. The relationship brings stability to the School since specific percentages of revenues are payable to the management company (see notes to the financial statements, note 9).

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 School.

### Contacting the School's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our readers with a general overview of the School's finances and to show the School's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact the Fiscal Officer for the Queen City Career Prep High School formerly known as Life Skills Center of Cincinnati, 3320 West Market Street, Suite 300, Fairlawn, Ohio 44333.

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020

### **ASSETS**

Current Assets		
Cash And Cash Equivalents	\$	87,389
Continuing Fees Receivable		72,220
Prepaid Insurance		1,415
Grant Funding Receivable		3,126
Total Current Assets		164,150
		_
Noncurrent Assets		
Net OPEB Asset		35,891
Total Assets		200,041
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension		200,115
OPEB		54,998
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		255,113
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		5,636
Total Current Liabilities		5,636
Land Thomas Link Wilder		
Long Term Liabilities  Net Provide Liabilities		600 221
Net Pension Liability		699,331
Net OPEB Liability  Total Long Term Liabilities	-	87,761 787,092
Total Long Term Liabilities		787,092
Total Liabilities		792,728
Total Liabilities		172,126
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension		100,452
OPEB		88,106
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		188,558
2000 2000 100 00 2000 000		100,000
NET POSITION		
Restricted for Grant Programs		3,126
Unrestricted		(529,258)
Total Net Position	\$	(526,132)

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

### **OPERATING REVENUES**

State Basic Aid	\$ 667,900
Facilities Aid	16,533
Casino Revenue	3,701
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Total Operating Revenues	688,134
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Purchased Services: Management Fees	606,500
Purchased Services: Grant Programs	490,485
Pension & OPEB	70,482
Sponsorship Fees	20,008
Other Expense	111,765
•	 ·
Total Operating Expenses	 1,299,240
Operating Income (Loss)	(611,106)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES	
Federal and State Grants	490,486
Miscellaneous Revenue	20,100
Interest	1,360
	 1,500
<b>Total Non-Operating Revenues</b>	 511,946
Change in Net Position	(99,160)
Net Position Beginning of Year	(426,972)
Net Position End of Year	\$ (526,132)

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

### INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash Received From State Aid Cash Payments To Management Company Cash Payments to Sponsor Other Cash Payments	\$ 688,134 (1,159,904) (20,008) (114,290)
Net Cash Used For Operating Activities	 (606,068)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Cash Received From Grant Programs Cash Received From Miscellaneous Revenue	502,300 20,100
Net Cash Received From Noncapital Financing Activities	 522,400
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Cash Received From Interest	1,360
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(82,308)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	169,697
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 87,389
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH USED FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (611,106)
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH USED FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Changes in Assets, Liabilities, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows:  Continuing Fees Receivable Prepaids Deferred Outflows of Resources Deferred Inflows of Resources Net OPEB Asset Net Pension/OPEB Liability Accounts Payable Continuing Fees Payable Accrued Safety Grant Payable Grants Funding Payable	(48,453) (25) 31,578 (59,166) (1,225) 99,295 2,669 (2,215) (2,500) (14,920)
Total Adjustments	5,038
Net Cash Used For Operating Activities	\$ (606,068)

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

#### NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL AND REPORTING ENTITY

Queen City Prep High School formerly known as Life Skills Center of Cincinnati (the School) is a federal 501(c)(3) tax exempt, state nonprofit corporation established pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Chapters 3314 and 1702 to maintain and provide a school exclusively for any educational, literary, scientific and related teaching service. The School, which is part of the State's education program, is independent of any school district. The School may sue and be sued, acquire facilities as needed, and contract for any services necessary for the operation of the School.

The School contracts with LS Cincinnati, LLC for most of its functions (see Note 9). LS Cincinnati, LLC is under the ownership of Fusion Ed.

The School has signed an agreement with St. Aloysius (Sponsor) to operate through June 30, 2023. The School operates under a self-appointing, Board of Directors (the Board). The School's Code of Regulations specify that vacancies that arise on the Board will be filled by the appointment of a successor director by a majority vote of the then existing directors. The Board is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the contract with the Sponsor, which include, but are not limited to, state-mandated provisions regarding student population, curriculum, academic goals, performance standards, admission standards, and qualifications of teachers. The School has one instructional/support facility, which is leased by LS Cincinnati, LLC. The facility is staffed with teaching personnel employed by LS Cincinnati, LLC who provide services to 69 students.

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

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

#### Basis of Presentation

The School's financial statements consist of a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and a Statement of Cash Flows. Enterprise fund reporting focuses on the determination of the change in Net Position, financial position and cash flows.

Auditor of State of Ohio Bulletin No. 2000-005 requires the presentation of all financial activity to be reported within one enterprise fund for year-end reporting purposes. Enterprise accounting is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that the costs (expenses) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

#### Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. Enterprise accounting uses a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets, deferred outflows of resources, all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are included on the Statement of Net Position. Operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in Net Position. The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes. Revenues are recognized when they are earned, and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

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

#### **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 School and its Sponsor. The contract between the School and its Sponsor does not require the School to follow the provisions Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5705; therefore, no budgetary information is presented in the basic financial statements.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

During the year 2020, the School invested in STAR Ohio. STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants. The School measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For the fiscal year 2020, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

#### Intergovernmental Revenues

The School 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 these programs are recognized as operating revenue in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the School receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants, entitlements, and contributions. Grants, entitlements, and contributions are recognized as non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met.

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

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

#### Capital Assets and Depreciation

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

Depreciation is computed by the straight-line method over five years for "equipment."

Aside from those mentioned above, the School has no other capital assets, as the School operates under a management agreement with LS Cincinnati, LLC (see Note 9).

#### Use of Estimates

In preparing the financial statements, management is sometimes required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### Net Position

Net Position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the School or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The School applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

#### Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the School's primary activities. For the School, these revenues are primarily state aid payments. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods and services that are the primary activities of the School. Revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

### 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 position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/OPEB plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension/OPEB plans report investments at fair value.

### Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 12 and 13.

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

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the School, deferred inflows of resources include pension and OPEB, which are reported on the statement of net position. (See Notes 12 and 13).

#### **Prepaids**

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

#### NOTE 3 – IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the School 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 School 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 School.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the School 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.

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

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 School.

#### **NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

#### Deposits

Protection of the School's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by the financial institutions 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.

#### **Investments**

As of June 30, 2020, the School had the following investment:

			Investr	ment Maturity			
	Measurement		3	Months	Percentage of		
Investment Type		Value		or Less	Total		
STAROhio	\$	82,699	\$	82,699	100%		

*Interest Rate Risk:* As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to state law, the School's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk: STAR Ohio is an investment pool operated by the Ohio State Treasurer. It is unclassified since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. Ohio law requires STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The weighted average of maturity of the portfolio held by STAR Ohio as of June 30, 2020, is 42 days and carries a rating of AAAm by S&P Global Ratings.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The School places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

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

#### NOTE 5 - GRANTS FUNDING RECEIVABLE

The School has recorded "Grants funding receivable" to account for the remainder of State and Federal awards allocated to the School, but not received as of June 30, 2020, which is \$3,126.

#### NOTE 6 - CONTINUING FEES RECEIVABLE

A "Continuing fees receivable" was booked for the amount of \$72,220 due from the management company (see Note 9).

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

**Property and Liability** - The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. As part of its management agreement with LS Cincinnati, LLC, LS Cincinnati, LLC has contracted with an insurance company for property and general liability insurance pursuant to the Management agreement (see note 9). There was no significant reduction in insurance coverage from the prior year and claims have not exceeded insurance coverage over the past three years.

**Director and Officer** - Coverage has been purchased by the School with a \$1,000,000 aggregate limit and a \$25,000 deductible.

#### NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

As of June 30, 2020, the School had \$15,396 in fully depreciated equipment.

### NOTE 9 - AGREEMENT WITH LS CINCINATTI, LLC

Effective June 19, 2009, the School renewed its management agreement (Agreement) with LS Cincinnati, LLC, which is an educational consulting and Management Company under the ownership of Fusion Ed. The Agreement was amended in June 2014 to end June 30, 2017. The Agreement's term renewed for an additional, three (3) year term ending June 30, 2020. A fifth amendment extends the agreement through June 30, 2025. Substantially all functions of the School have been contracted to LS Cincinnati, LLC. LS Cincinnati, LLC is responsible and accountable to the School's Board of Directors for the administration and operation of the School. The School is required to pay LS Cincinnati, LLC a monthly continuing fee of 95.5 percent of the School's "Qualified Gross Revenues", defined as all revenues and income received by the School except for charitable contributions. Also LS Cincinnati, LLC shall receive 100 percent of any and all grants (except Ed Jobs and Safety Grant) or funding of any kind generated by LS Cincinnati, LLC, and its affiliates beyond the regular per pupil state funding received by the School, subject to any terms and conditions attached to the grants, if any. This continuing fee is paid to LS Cincinnati, LLC based on the qualified gross revenues.

The School had purchased service expenses for the year ended June 30, 2020, of \$1,096,985. LS Cincinnati, LLC will be responsible for all costs incurred in providing the educational program at the School, which include but are not limited to, salaries and benefits of all personnel (excluding Ed Jobs personnel), curriculum materials, textbooks, library books, computers and other equipment, software, supplies, building payments, maintenance, capital, and insurance.

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

#### **NOTE 10 - SPONSORSHIP FEES**

Under Paragraph D(5) of the sponsor contract with St. Aloysius, it states that the School "...shall pay to the Sponsor the amount of three percent (3%) of the total state funds received each year, in consideration for the time, organization, oversight, fees and costs of the Sponsor pursuant to this contract." Such fees are paid to the Sponsor monthly. As indicated on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position, the School incurred \$20,008 in sponsorship fees to St. Aloysius.

#### **NOTE 11 - MANAGEMENT COMPANY EXPENSES**

For the year ended June 30, 2020, LS Cincinnati, LLC, under the ownership of Fusion Ed, and its affiliates incurred the following expenses on behalf of the School.

Queen City Career Prep High School	Inst (1100	egular truction Function odes)	Special Instruction (1200 Function codes)	Vocational Instruction (1300 Function codes)	Support Services (2000 Function Codes)	Non-Instructional (3000 through 7000 Function Codes)	Total
Direct expenses:							
Salaries & wages (100 object codes)	\$	126,249	\$ 40,492	\$ 35,000	\$ 202,251	\$ -	\$ 403,992
Employees' benefits (200 object codes)		48,644	11,734	7,211	46,705	=	114,294
Professional & technical services (410 object codes)			16,709	165,734	264,144	=	446,587
Property services (420 object codes)		-	20,342	21,015	257,229	=	298,586
Utilities (450 object codes)		1	-	-	45,858	=	45,858
Transportation (480 object codes)			=	=	5,500	=	5,500
Supplies (500 object codes)		35,444	626	45,498	35,184	2,147	118,899
All other capital outlay (650 through 690 object codes)			=	=	428	=	428
Other direct costs (All other object codes)		5,903	1,716	3,784	66,741	-	78,144
Overhead		-	10,178	-	40,222	-	50,400
Total expenses	\$	216,240	\$ 101,797	\$ 278,242	\$ 964,262	\$ 2,147	\$ 1,562,688

LS Cincinnati, LLC charges expenses benefiting more than one school (i.e. overhead) are pro-rated based on percentage of budgeted revenues for fiscal year 2020 by each school it manages.

#### **NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS**

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 School's proportionate share of each pension plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension/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 School's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The School cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions/OPEB are financed; however, the School does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension and OPEB.

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

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 *intergovernmental payable*.

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 13 for the required OPEB disclosures.

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

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

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

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

Annual retirement benefits are calculated based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on 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.

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

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the School is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 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 School's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$22,517 for fiscal year 2020.

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

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

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 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

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

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 School 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 School's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$33,822 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 School'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	0.00368040%	0	.00216658%		
Prior Measurement Date	0.00255550%		0	0.00215732%		
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00112490%		0	0.00000926%		
Proportionate Share of the Net						
Pension Liability	\$	220,205	\$	479,126	\$	699,331
Pension Expense	\$	82,492	\$	48,922	\$	131,414

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

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

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 5,583	\$ 3,901	\$ 9,484
Net Difference between Projected and			
Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	0	0	0
Changes of Assumptions	0	56,283	56,283
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
School Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	48,070	29,939	78,009
School Contributions Subsequent to the			
Measurement Date	22,517	 33,822	 56,339
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	\$ 76,170	\$ 123,945	\$ 200,115
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 0	\$ 2,074	\$ 2,074
Net Difference between Projected and			
Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	2,827	23,416	26,243
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
School Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	6,079	66,056	72,135
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 8,906	\$ 91,546	\$ 100,452

\$56,339 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the 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:

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

	 SERS		STRS		Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			_		_
2021	\$ 36,177	\$	32,925	\$	69,102
2022	7,156		(19,708)		(12,552)
2023	(189)		(17,781)		(17,970)
2024	 1,603		3,141		4,744
	\$ 44,747	\$	(1,423)	\$	43,324

### **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.

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

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 School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate** Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the School'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	Disc	count Rate	1%	Increase
School's Proportionate Share						
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	308,586	\$	220,205	\$	146,086

#### **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:

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

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

0.00 percent

Cost-of-Living Adjustments

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:

	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 %	

<sup>\*</sup>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.

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

Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table represents the School'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 School's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.45 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption:

			(	Current		
	1%	Decrease	Disc	count Rate	1%	Increase
School's Proportionate Share						
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	700.189	\$	479.126	\$	291,984

#### **NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS**

See Note 12 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

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

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

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

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

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

percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2020, the School's surcharge obligation was \$593.

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

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued effective January 1, 2021. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting <a href="https://www.strsoh.org">www.strsoh.org</a> or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 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 School's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the School's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

		SERS	STRS	 Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset):				
Current Measurement Date	0	.00349000%	0.00216700%	
Prior Measurement Date	0	.00241800%	 0.00215700%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0	.00107200%	 0.00001000%	
Proportionate Share of the Net				
OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	87,761	\$ (35,891)	
OPEB Expense	\$	9,207	\$ (13,207)	\$ (4,000)

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

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	_		
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 1,289	\$ 3,255	\$ 4,544
Net Difference between Projected and			
Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	211	0	211
Changes of Assumptions	6,410	754	7,164
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
School Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	42,486	0	42,486
School Contributions Subsequent to the			
Measurement Date	593	0	593
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	\$ 50,989	\$ 4,009	\$ 54,998
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 19,281	\$ 1,826	\$ 21,107
Net Difference between Projected and			
Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	0	2,256	2,256
Changes of Assumptions	4,919	39,350	44,269
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
School Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	1,594	18,880	20,474
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	\$ 25,794	\$ 62,312	\$ 88,106

\$593 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	 SERS	 STRS	 Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2021	\$ 1,856	\$ (12,621)	\$ (10,765)
2022	5,899	(12,623)	(6,724)
2023	5,960	(11,718)	(5,758)
2024	5,950	(11,399)	(5,449)
2025	3,802	(9,795)	(5,993)
Thereafter	 1,135	 (147)	 988
	\$ 24,602	\$ (58,303)	\$ (33,701)

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

#### **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-

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

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 School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability 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.

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

	1%	Decrease	-	Current count Rate	1%	Increase
School's Proportionate Share						
of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	106,531	\$	87,761	\$	72,846
			(	Current		
	1%	Decrease	Tre	end Rate	1%	Increase
School's Proportionate Share						
of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	70,318	\$	87,761	\$	110,915

#### Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

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	<u>Initial</u>	<u>Ultimate</u>
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:

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 %						

<sup>\*</sup>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 liability 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 liability as of June 30, 2019.

Sensitivity of the School'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.

			(	Current			
	1% Decrease		Disc	count Rate	1% Increase		
School's Proportionate Share		_					
of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	(30,626)	\$	(35,891)	\$	(40,317)	
			(	Current			
	1%	Decrease	Tr	end Rate	1% Increase		
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	(40,698)	\$	(35,891)	\$	(30,002)	
of the Net Of ED Elability (Asset)	φ	(+0,090)	Ψ	(33,691)	Ψ	(30,002)	

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

#### **NOTE 14 - 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 School, any such adjustments will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the School.

#### 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 an FTE Review on the School for fiscal year 2020.

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

In addition, the School's contracts with their Sponsor and Management Company require payment based on revenues received from the State. As discussed above, all ODE adjustments through fiscal year 2020 have been completed. A reconciliation between payments previously made and the FTE adjustments has taken place with these contracts.

#### Litigation

The School is not a party to legal proceedings that, in the opinion of management, would have a material adverse effect on the financial statements.

#### NOTE 15 – 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 School. Due to the dynamic environment and changes in fiscal policies, the exact impact on the School's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be reasonably estimated.

Queen City Career Prep High School (fka Life Skills Center of Cincinnati)

Hamilton County, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Last Seven Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00368040%		0.0	00255550%	0.00154740%		0.00203850%		0.00110780%		0.00113200%		0.00113200%	
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	220,205	\$	146,358	\$	92,454	\$	149,199	\$	63,212	\$	57,290	\$	67,316
School's Covered Payroll	\$	126,259	\$	82,244	\$	51,879	\$	48,743	\$	75,835	\$	33,232	\$	33,382
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		174.41%		177.95%		178.21%		306.09%		83.36%		172.39%		201.66%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		70.85%		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%		71.70%		65.52%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)														
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00	0216658%	0.0	00215732%	0.0	00255172%	0.0	00273666%	0.0	0219782%	0.0	0257941%	0.0	00257941%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	479,126	\$	474,346	\$	606,167	\$	916,043	\$	607,413	\$	627,402	\$	747,357
School's Covered Payroll	\$	254,364	\$	245,250	\$	280,529	\$	222,793	\$	242,357	\$	277,646	\$	240,015
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		188.36%		193.41%		216.08%		411.16%		250.63%		225.97%		311.38%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		77.40%		77.31%		75.30%		66.80%		72.10%		74.70%		69.30%

<sup>(1)</sup> Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School's Contributions - Pension Last Ten Fiscal Years

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	-	2020	 2019	 2018	 2017
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	22,517	\$ 17,045	\$ 11,103	\$ 7,263
Contributions in Relation to the		(22,517)	(17.045)	(11.102)	(7.262)
Contractually Required Contribution	-	(22,517)	 (17,045)	 (11,103)	 (7,263)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
School's Covered Payroll	\$	160,836	\$ 126,259	\$ 82,244	\$ 51,879
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		14.00%	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)					
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	33,822	\$ 35,611	\$ 34,335	\$ 39,274
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(33,822)	 (35,611)	 (34,335)	 (39,274)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
School's Covered Payroll	\$	241,586	\$ 254,364	\$ 245,250	\$ 280,529
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011
\$ 6,824	\$ 9,995	\$ 4,606	\$ 4,620	\$ 7,365	\$ 9,858
 (6,824)	 (9,995)	 (4,606)	 (4,620)	 (7,365)	 (9,858)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 48,743	\$ 75,835	\$ 33,232	\$ 33,382	\$ 54,758	\$ 78,425
14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%
\$ 31,191	\$ 33,930	\$ 36,094	\$ 31,202	\$ 48,032	\$ 76,731
 (31,191)	 (33,930)	(36,094)	(31,202)	 (48,032)	 (76,731)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 222,793	\$ 242,357	\$ 277,646	\$ 240,015	\$ 369,477	\$ 590,238
14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

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Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) Last Four Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	 2020	2019	 2018	 2017
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.00349000%	0.00241840%	0.00157660%	0.00185826%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 87,761	\$ 67,093	\$ 42,312	\$ 52,967
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 126,259	\$ 82,244	\$ 51,879	\$ 48,743
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	69.51%	81.58%	81.56%	108.67%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	15.57%	13.57%	12.46%	11.49%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.00216700%	0.00215732%	0.00255172%	0.00273666%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ (35,891)	\$ (34,666)	\$ 99,559	\$ 146,357
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 254,364	\$ 245,250	\$ 280,529	\$ 222,793
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-14.11%	-14.13%	35.49%	65.69%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	174.70%	176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

<sup>(1)</sup> Information prior to 2017 is not available.

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

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School's Contributions - OPEB Last Ten Fiscal Years

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)		2020		2019		2018		2017
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	\$	593	\$	1.440	\$	944	\$	889
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	Ψ	393	Ψ	1,440	Ψ	244	φ	009
Contributions in Relation to the		(502)		(1.440)		(0.1.1)		(000)
Contractually Required Contribution		(593)	-	(1,440)		(944)	-	(889)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
School's Covered Payroll	\$	160,836	\$	126,259	\$	82,244	\$	51,879
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of								
Covered Payroll (1)		0.37%		1.14%		1.15%		1.71%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)								
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
Contributions in Relation to the								
Contractually Required Contribution	-	0		0		0		0
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
School's Covered Payroll	\$	241,586	\$	254,364	\$	245,250	\$	280,529
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of								
Covered Payroll		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes surcharge

 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011
\$ 50	\$ 168	\$ 181	\$ 0	\$ 1,479	\$ 2,021
(50)	 (168)	(181)	 0	(1,479)	(2,021)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 48,743	\$ 75,835	\$ 33,232	\$ 33,382	\$ 54,758	\$ 78,425
0.10%	0.22%	0.54%	0.00%	2.70%	2.58%
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,776	\$ 2,400	\$ 3,695	\$ 5,902
 0	 0	 (2,776)	 (2,400)	 (3,695)	 (5,902)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 222,793	\$ 242,357	\$ 277,646	\$ 240,015	\$ 369,477	\$ 590,238
0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### **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.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### **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:

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-Medicare

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

#### Medicare

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.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### 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.



December 29, 2020

To the Board of Directors Queen City Career Prep High School Hamilton County, Ohio 2170 Gilbert Avenue Cincinnati, Ohio 45206

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

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of Queen City Career Prep High School (fka Life Skills Center of Cincinnati), Hamilton County, Ohio (the "School") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 29, 2020, in which we noted that the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will continue to impact subsequent periods of the School.

#### **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

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

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

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

Queen City Career Prep High School
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on
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#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the School's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

#### **Purpose of this Report**

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

\*\*Lea \*\*Hasociate\*\*\*, Inc.\*\*

Medina, Ohio



#### QUEEN CITY CAREER PREP HIGH SCHOOL

#### **HAMILTON COUNTY**

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

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



Certified for Release 3/11/2021

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