OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

RITTMAN ACADEMY
WAYNE COUNTY
JUNE 30, 2020

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Rittman Academy
Wayne County
100 Saurer Street
Rittman, Ohio 44270

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 11 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the Academy. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 1, 2021, on our consideration of the Academy's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Academy's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 1, 2021

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2020 are as follows:

- Total net position decreased $105,866 which represents a 48 percent decrease from fiscal year 2019.

- Capital assets decreased $753 during fiscal year 2020.

Using this Annual Financial Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the Academy as a financial whole, an entire operating entity.

The statement of net position and the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position reflect how the Academy did financially during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. These statements include all assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows using the accrual basis of accounting similar to that which is used by most private sector companies. This basis of accounting considers all of the initial period revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These statements report the Academy's net position and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader whether the financial position of the Academy has increased or decreased during the period. Over time, these increases and/or decreases are one indicator of whether the financial position is improving or deteriorating.

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

The Academy reports its operations using enterprise fund accounting. All financial transactions and accounts are reported as one activity; therefore, the entity wide and fund presentations information is the same.

Reporting the Academy as a Whole

Recall the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the Academy as a whole.

Table 1 provides a summary of the Academy's net position for 2020 compared to 2019:

Table 1
Net Position

	2020	2019	Change
Assets			
Current Assets	$ 293,997	$ 330,930	$ (36,933)
Net OPEB Asset	8,232	8,537	(305)
Capital Assets	752	1,505	(753)
Total Assets	302,981	340,972	(37,991)
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension	83,697	108,035	(24,338)
OPEB	26,286	22,524	3,762
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	109,983	130,559	(20,576)
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	46,651	47,435	(784)
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Loan Payable	24,000	0	24,000
Net Pension Liability	173,688	159,973	13,715
Net OPEB Liability	24,298	18,907	5,391
Total Liabilities	268,637	226,315	42,322
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Pension	11,929	9,336	2,593
OPEB	17,215	14,831	2,384
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	29,144	24,167	4,977
Net Position			
Investment in Capital Assets	752	1,505	(753)
Restricted	53,951	15,610	38,341
Unrestricted	60,480	203,934	(143,454)
Total Net Position	$ 115,183	$ 221,049	$ (105,866)

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the Academy at June 30, 2020 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27*. In a prior period, the Academy 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 Academy's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB 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 Academy's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the Academy is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these asset/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 asset/liability of the pension/OPEB plan *as against the public employer*. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

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

In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the Academy's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's *change* in net pension liability and net OPEB asset/liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

Current assets, mainly cash and cash equivalents, decreased by $36,933 due to expenditures out pacing revenues on a cash basis.

There was a significant change in net pension/OPEB liability/asset for the Academy. These fluctuations are due to changes in the retirement systems unfunded liabilities that are passed through to the Academy's financial statements. All components of pension and OPEB accruals contribute to the fluctuations in deferred outflows/inflows and NPL/NOL/NOA and are described in more detail in their respective notes.

Loan payable increased by $24,000 due to proceeds from the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP).

A portion of the Academy's net position, $53,951, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The balance of unrestricted net position was $60,480.

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Financial Analysis

In order to further understand what makes up the changes in net position for the current year, the following table gives readers further details regarding the results of activities for 2020 and 2019.

Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	2020	2019	Change
Operating Revenue			
Foundation Payments	$ 252,817	$ 222,641	$ 30,176
Non-Operating Revenues			
State and Federal Grants	93,616	37,456	56,160
State Distributed Casino Revenues	1,974	1,861	113
Other Non-Operating Revenue	2,607	241	2,366
Total Non-Operating Revenues	98,197	39,558	58,639
Total Revenues	351,014	262,199	88,815
Operating Expenses:			
Salaries	142,957	89,179	53,778
Fringe Benefits	65,350	42,964	22,386
Purchased Services	220,929	162,757	58,172
Materials and Supplies	11,884	8,606	3,278
Depreciation	753	753	0
Other	15,007	17,518	(2,511)
Total Operating Expenses	456,880	321,777	135,103
Change in Net Position	(105,866)	(59,578)	(46,288)
Net position, beginning of year	221,049	280,627	(59,578)
Net position, end of year	$ 115,183	$ 221,049	$ (105,866)

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position show the cost of operating expenses and the revenues offsetting those services.

The dependence upon state foundation revenues for operating activities is apparent. The Academy's foundation revenue is 72 percent of total revenue. State sources are by far the primary support for the Rittman Academy. Revenues from state funding increased $30,176.

The Academy also received $93,616 in state and federal grants during fiscal year 2020. State and Federal grants increased primarily due to grants for Supplemental Service and Title IV-A.

Foundation payments increased primarily due to changes in enrollment. Purchased services increased primarily due to an increase in expenses for data processing services software. Salaries increased primarily due to accrued wages recorded in fiscal year 2020.

Budget

Community schools are statutorily required to adopt a budget by Ohio Revised Code 3314.032(C). However, unlike traditional public schools located in the State of Ohio, community schools are not required to follow the specific budgetary process and limits set forth in the Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5705, unless specifically provided in the contract between the Academy and its Sponsor. The contract between the Academy and its Sponsor does not require the Academy to follow the provisions Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5705; therefore, no budgetary information is presented in the basic financial statements. The Academy has developed a five-year projection that is reviewed periodically by the Board of Directors.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

Table 3 shows fiscal year 2020 balance compared to 2019.

Table 3
Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)

	2020	2019
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	$ 752	$ 1,505

See Note 4 for more information about the capital assets of the Academy.

Debt

Table 4 summarizes bonds outstanding. See Note 10 for additional details.

	2020	2019
SBA Paycheck Protection Program	$ 24,000	$ 0

Current Financial Related Activities

The Academy is sponsored by the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) with a contract that is in effect through June 30, 2024. The Academy relies on State Foundation Funds, which is driven by student enrollment. The Academy also received Federal Funds through the Comprehensive Continuous Improvement Planning application that is provided by the Ohio Department of Education. The Academy Management works to keep expenses within revenue. The future of the Academy is dependent upon continued funding from the State Foundation Funds and student enrollment as no local revenue can be generated through tuition or property taxes. It is the intention of the management of the Academy to pursue other State and Federal grants as they become available.

The Academy has committed itself to providing a quality online educational opportunity to students in a school setting and has provided full time academic help for students. The Academy's curriculum is developed to help students reach graduation in a non-traditional setting. The management will aggressively pursue adequate funding to secure the financial stability of the Academy. The management will work to maintain an enrollment level that will provide financial stability to the school.

Contacting the Academy's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, investors and creditors with a general overview of the Academy's finances and to show the Academy's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, contact Mark Dickerhoof, Treasurer, at Rittman Academy, 100 Saurer Street, Rittman, Ohio 44270.

Rittman Academy
Wayne County, Ohio
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2020

Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$	236,440
Intergovernmental Receivable		30,119
Prepaid Items		27,438
Total Current Assets		293,997
Noncurrent Assets:		
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net		752
Net OPEB Asset		8,232
Total Noncurrent Assets		8,984
Total Assets		302,981
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Pension		83,697
OPEB		26,286
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		109,983
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable		1,248
Accrued Wages and Benefits		17,257
Intergovernmental Payable		28,146
Total Current Liabilities		46,651
Long Term Liabilities:		
Loans Payable		24,000
Net Pension Liability		173,688
Net OPEB Liability		24,298
Total Long Term Liabilities		221,986
Total Liabilities		268,637
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Pension		11,929
OPEB		17,215
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		29,144
Net Position		
Investment in Capital Assets		752
Restricted for Other Purposes		53,951
Unrestricted		60,480
Total Net Position	$	115,183

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Rittman Academy
Wayne County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Operating Revenues	
Foundation Payments	$ 252,817
Operating Expenses	
Salaries	142,957
Fringe Benefits	65,350
Purchased Services	220,929
Materials and Supplies	11,884
Depreciation	753
Other	15,007
Total Operating Expenses	456,880
Operating Income (Loss)	(204,063)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	
Federal and State Grants	93,616
State Distributed Casino Revenues	1,974
Other Non-Operating Revenue	2,607
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	98,197
Change in Net Position	(105,866)
Net Position Beginning of Year	221,049
Net Position End of Year	$ 115,183

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Rittman Academy
Wayne County, Ohio
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Cash Received from State Foundation	$	232,547
Cash Payments for Purchased Goods and Services		(247,440)
Cash Payments for Materials and Supplies		(11,884)
Cash Payments for Salaries and Benefits		(144,832)
Cash Payments for Other Expenses		(14,959)
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities		(186,568)
Cash Flows From Non-Capital Financing Activities		
Federal and State Grants Received		76,423
State Distributed Casino Revenues		1,974
Proceeds of Loan		24,000
Other Non-Operating Revenues		2,607
Net Cash Provided by Non-Capital Financing Activities		105,004
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(81,564)
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year		318,004
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	$	236,440
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to		
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities		
Operating Income (Loss)	$	(204,063)
Adjustments:		
Depreciation		753
(Increase) Decrease Assets/Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Prepaid Items		(27,438)
Net OPEB Asset		305
Deferred Outflows - Pension		24,338
Deferred Outflows - OPEB		(3,762)
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities/Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Accounts Payable		48
Accrued Wages and Benefits		17,257
Intergovernmental Payable		(18,089)
Net Pension Liability		13,715
Net OPEB Liability		5,391
Deferred Inflows - Pension		2,593
Deferred Inflows - OPEB		2,384
Total Adjustments		17,495
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	$	(186,568)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL AND REPORTING ENTITY

Rittman Academy (the Academy) is a nonprofit corporation established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapters 3314 and 1702 to educate students in ninth through twelfth grade. The Academy, which is part of the State's education program, is independent of any school district and is nonsectarian in its programs, admission policies, employment practices, and all other operations. The Academy may sue and be sued, acquire facilities as needed, and contract for any services necessary for the operation of the Academy.

The Academy was approved for operation under a contract with the Rittman Exempted Village School District (the Sponsor) from July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2018. The Rittman Exempted Village School District withdrew as the sponsor effective December 1, 2016. At that time the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) took over sponsorship. The Academy has a contract with ODE through June 30, 2019. The Academy renewed the contract with ODE effective July 1, 2019 for a period of five years. The Sponsor is responsible for evaluating the performance of the Academy and has the authority to deny renewal of the contract at its expiration. The Academy operates under a five-member Board of Directors (the Board). The Board is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the contract which includes, but is not limited to, state mandated provisions regarding student population, curriculum, academic goals, performance standards, admission standards, and qualifications of teachers.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Basis of Presentation

Enterprise accounting is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges or where it has been decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes.

B. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by its measurement focus. Enterprise accounting uses a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net position. Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made. The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes. Revenues are recognized when they are earned, and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

C. Budgetary Process

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

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash held by the Academy is reflected as “Cash and Cash Equivalents” on the statement of net position. Investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments. The Academy had no investments in fiscal year 2020.

E. 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 the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

F. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The Academy maintains a capitalization threshold of five hundred dollars. The Academy does not possess any infrastructure and does not capitalize interest costs.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset’s life are expensed.

Depreciation of furniture, fixtures and equipment is computed using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of three years.

G. Deferred Inflows of Resources and Deferred Outflows 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 Academy, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 7 and 8.

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

H. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Academy or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. At June 30, 2020, there was no net position restricted by enabling legislation.

The Academy applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

I. Intergovernmental Revenues

The Academy currently participates in the State Foundation Program. Revenue received from this program is recognized as operating revenues (foundation payments) in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable.

Grants and entitlements 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 year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the Academy must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Academy on a reimbursement basis. In fiscal year 2020, the Academy participated in several state and federal grant programs. Revenue received from these programs is recognized as non-operating revenue in the accompanying financial statements.

J. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the Academy. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the Academy. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

K. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

L. Estimates

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

M. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

N. Implementation of New Accounting Policies

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

The following statements are postponed by one year:

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

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

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

The following statement is postponed by 18 months:

- Statement No. 87, *Leases*

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

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the Academy has early implemented, GASB Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period,* GASB Statement No. 92 *Omnibus 2020,* and certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans.*

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

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

GASB Statement No. 97 results in more consistent financial reporting of defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans, and other employee benefit plans, while mitigating the costs associated with reporting those plans. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 97 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Academy.

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS

Protection of the Academy'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.

Interim monies to be deposited or invested in the following securities:

1) United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;

2) Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;

3) Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least 2 percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed 30 days;

4) Bonds and any other obligations of the State of Ohio;

5) No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;

6) The State Treasurer's Investment Pool (STAR Ohio);

7) Certain bankers' acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed 180 days and 270 days, respectively, from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and

8) Under limited circumstances, corporate note interests rated in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within 5 years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the Academy, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

Cash on Hand **-** At June 30, 2020 the Academy had $500 in undeposited cash on hand, which is included as part of "Cash and Cash Equivalents."

Deposits **-** At year-end, the Academy's bank balance of $236,158 was not exposed to custodial credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Academy will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party.

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

- Eligible securities pledged to the Academy and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured; or

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

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of the Academy's capital assets at June 30, 2020:

	Balance 6/30/2019	Additions	Reductions	Balance 6/30/2020
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	$ 12,083	$ 0	$ 0	$ 12,083
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(10,578)	(753)	0	(11,331)
Net Capital Assets	$ 1,505	$ (753)	$ 0	$ 752

NOTE 5 - PURCHASED SERVICES

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

Tri-County Educational Service Center	$ 181,997
Fuel Education LLC	37,659
Other	1,273
Total Purchased Services	$ 220,929

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, Rittman Academy recognized $181,997 in expenses for educational services, and curriculum provided by the Tri-County Educational Service Center.

The Academy paid Fuel Education LLC $37,659 for data processing and professional services.

NOTE 6 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Academy is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets: errors and omissions: injuries to employees: and natural disasters. For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Academy contracted with Cincinnati Insurance Company. Settlements have not exceeded coverage in any of the last three fiscal years. There has not been any reduction in coverage from the prior fiscal year.

NOTE 7 - 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 Academy's proportionate share of each pension plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting this estimate annually.

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

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities (assets) within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description – School District 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 www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

The Academy's contractually required contribution to SERS was $5,021 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, $2,416 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Effective August 1, 2017 – July 1, 2019, any member could retire with reduced benefits who had (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 27 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Effective August 1, 2019 – July 1, 2021, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 28 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Eligibility changes will continue to be phased in through August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60. Retirement eligibility for reduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit regardless of age.

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The Academy was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2020 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The Academy's contractually required contribution to STRS was $12,984 for fiscal year 2020.

Net Pension Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an independent actuarial valuation as of that date. The Academy's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's share of employer contributions in the pension plan relative to the total employer contributions of all participating employers. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.00106560%	0.00049710%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.00075350%	0.00053129%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00031210%	-0.00003419%	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 63,757	$ 109,931	$ 173,688
Pension Expense	$ 27,336	$ 31,315	$ 58,651

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

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 1,615	$ 893	$ 2,508
Changes of Assumptions	0	12,913	12,913
Changes in Proportion and Differences between Academy Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	16,163	34,108	50,271
Academy Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	5,021	12,984	18,005
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 22,799	$ 60,898	$ 83,697
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 0	$ 476	$ 476
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	817	5,373	6,190
Changes in Proportion and Differences between Academy Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	0	5,263	5,263
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 817	$ 11,112	$ 11,929

$18,005 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2021	$ 14,712	$ 22,915	$ 37,627
2022	1,837	16,508	18,345
2023	(53)	(1,956)	(2,009)
2024	465	(665)	(200)
	$ 16,961	$ 36,802	$ 53,763

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The long-term return expectation for the investments has been determined by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The asset allocation, as used in the June 30, 2015 five-year experience study, is summarized as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US Equity	22.50	4.75
International Equity	22.50	7.00
Fixed Income	19.00	1.50
Private Equity	10.00	8.00
Real Assets	15.00	5.00
Multi-Asset Strategies	10.00	3.00
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate Total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent. The discount rate determination does not use a municipal bond rate. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 25-year amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.50 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the Academy's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.50 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 89,346	$ 63,757	$ 42,297

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation*	Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return**
Domestic Equity	28.00 %	7.35 %
International Equity	23.00	7.55
Alternatives	17.00	7.09
Fixed Income	21.00	3.00
Real Estate	10.00	6.00
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	2.25
Total	100.00 %	

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

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

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

Sensitivity of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table represents the Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability as of June 30, 2019, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.45 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 160,651	$ 109,931	$ 66,993

Note 8 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2020, this amount was $19,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than

2.0 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2020, the Academy's surcharge obligation was $383, which is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset):			
Current Measurement Date	0.00096600%	0.00049700%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.00068150%	0.00053129%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00028450%	-0.00003429%	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ 24,298	$ (8,232)	
OPEB Expense	$ 4,734	$ (42)	$ 4,692

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 356	$ 745	$ 1,101
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	57	0	57
Changes of Assumptions	1,774	173	1,947
Changes in Proportion and Differences between Academy Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	14,149	8,661	22,810
Academy Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	383	0	383
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 16,719	$ 9,579	$ 26,298
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 5,337	$ 418	$ 5,755
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	0	517	517
Changes of Assumptions	1,362	9,025	10,387
Changes in Proportion and Differences between Academy Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	0	556	556
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 6,699	$ 10,516	$ 17,215

$383 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District 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 pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2021	$ 2,240	$ 91	$ 2,331
2022	1,964	90	2,054
2023	1,981	300	2,281
2024	1,979	368	2,347
2025	1,166	(1,717)	(551)
Thereafter	295	(69)	226
	$ 9,625	$ (937)	$ 8,688

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

The total OPEB liability is determined by SERS' actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, as part of their annual actuarial valuation for each retirement plan. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts (e.g., salaries, credited service) and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future (e.g., mortality, disabilities, retirements, employment terminations). Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US Equity	22.50	4.75
International Equity	22.50	7.00
Fixed Income	19.00	1.50
Private Equity	10.00	8.00
Real Assets	15.00	5.00
Multi-Asset Strategies	10.00	3.00
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2019 was 3.22 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2019 was 3.70 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the plan at the contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and no contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2029. However, since SERS' actuaries indicate the fiduciary net position is projected to be depleted at a future measurement date, the single equivalent interest rate is determined as the single rate that will generate a present value of benefit payments equal to the sum of the present value determined by the long-term expected rate of return, and the present value determined by discounting those benefits after the date of depletion by the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.13 percent, as of June 30, 2019 (i.e., municipal bond rate).

Sensitivity of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability and what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.22 percent) and higher (4.22 percent) than the current discount rate (3.22 percent). Also shown is what the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (6.00 percent decreasing to 3.75 percent) and higher (8.00 percent decreasing to 5.75 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 29,487	$ 24,298	$ 20,163

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 19,464	$ 24,298	$ 30,700

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	Initial	Ultimate
Pre-Medicare	5.87 percent	4.00 percent
Medicare	4.93 percent	4.00 percent
Prescription Drug		
Pre-Medicare	7.73 percent	4.00 percent
Medicare	9.62 percent	4.00 percent

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

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

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation*	Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return**
Domestic Equity	28.00 %	7.35 %
International Equity	23.00	7.55
Alternatives	17.00	7.09
Fixed Income	21.00	3.00
Real Estate	10.00	6.00
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	2.25
Total	100.00 %	

*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 Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate and Health Care Cost Trend Rate The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2019, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.45 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB liability 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.

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ (7,024)	$ (8,232)	$ (9,247)

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ (9,334)	$ (8,232)	$ (6,881)

NOTE 9 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The Academy received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the Academy. However, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the Academy at June 30, 2020, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

B. School District Funding

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

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

As of the date of this report, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2020 are finalized. The net adjustments were not material and are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

NOTE 10 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

On March 15, 2020, the Academy entered into a loan agreement with the Farmers National Bank of Canfield in the amount of $24,000 for the SBA Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) under the Small Business Administration Act. The loan carries a 1 percent interest rate with a maturity date May 15, 2022. In the event of default per the debt agreement, the Lender may declare the entire unpaid principal balance and all accrued unpaid interest immediately due. The Academy may also be held responsible for any expenses incurred by the Lender to collect the default amount.

Principal and interest requirements to retire loan outstanding at June 30, 2020 are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total Payment
2021	$ 0	$ 240	$ 240
2022	24,000	240	24,240
	$ 24,000	$ 480	$ 24,480

NOTE 11 – COVID-19

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures has impacted the current period and will continue to impact subsequent periods of the Academy. Due to the dynamic environment and change in fiscal policies, the exact impact on the Academy's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be reasonably estimated.

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Rittman Academy
Wayne County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Seven Fiscal Years (1)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)							
Academy's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00106560%	0.00075350%	0.00040310%	0.00021830%	0.00021590%	0.00022400%	0.00022400%
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 63,757	$ 43,154	$ 24,084	$ 15,978	$ 12,319	$ 11,337	$ 13,321
Academy's Covered Payroll	$ 33,237	$ 24,252	$ 13,507	$ 15,293	$ 6,904	$ 6,566	$ 10,882
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	191.83%	177.94%	178.31%	104.48%	178.43%	172.66%	122.41%
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)							
Academy's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00049710%	0.00053129%	0.00052757%	0.00024782%	0.00023157%	0.00023646%	0.00023646%
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 109,931	$ 116,819	$ 125,325	$ 82,953	$ 63,999	$ 57,515	$ 68,512
Academy's Covered Payroll	$ 58,364	$ 60,400	$ 58,000	$ 26,229	$ 30,986	$ 26,015	$ 15,085
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	188.35%	193.41%	216.08%	316.27%	206.54%	221.08%	454.18%
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%

(1) 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.

Rittman Academy
Wayne County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Academy's Contributions - Pension
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2020	2019	2018	2017
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 5,021	$ 4,487	$ 3,274	$ 1,891
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(5,021)	(4,487)	(3,274)	(1,891)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Academy's Covered Payroll	$ 35,864	$ 33,237	$ 24,252	$ 13,507
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 12,984	$ 8,171	$ 8,456	$ 8,120
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(12,984)	(8,171)	(8,456)	(8,120)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Academy's Covered Payroll	$ 92,743	$ 58,364	$ 60,400	$ 58,000
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
	$ 2,141	$ 910	$ 910	$ 1,506	$ 680	$ 366
	(2,141)	(910)	(910)	(1,506)	(680)	(366)
	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
	$ 15,293	$ 6,904	$ 6,566	$ 10,882	$ 5,056	$ 2,912
	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%
	$ 3,672	$ 4,338	$ 3,382	$ 1,961	$ 1,950	$ 1,861
	(3,672)	(4,338)	(3,382)	(1,961)	(1,950)	(1,861)
	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
	$ 26,229	$ 30,986	$ 26,015	$ 15,085	$ 15,000	$ 14,315
	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

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Rittman Academy
Wayne County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)
Last Four Fiscal Years (1)

	2020	2019	2018	2017
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
Academy's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.0009660%	0.00068150%	0.00036590%	0.00019786%
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 24,298	$ 18,907	$ 9,820	$ 5,640
Academy's Covered Payroll	$ 33,237	$ 24,252	$ 13,507	$ 15,293
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	73.11%	77.96%	72.70%	36.88%
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)				
Academy's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	0.0004970%	0.00053129%	0.00052757%	0.00024782%
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	$ (8,232)	$ (8,537)	$ 20,584	$ 13,253
Academy's Covered Payroll	$ (58,364)	$ 60,400	$ 58,000	$ 26,229
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-14.10%	-14.13%	35.49%	50.53%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability/(Asset)	174.70%	176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

(1) 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.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Rittman Academy
Wayne County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Academy's Contributions - OPEB
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2020	2019	2018	2017
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	$ 383	$ 514	$ 229	$ 105
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(383)	(514)	(229)	(105)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Academy's Covered Payroll	$ 35,864	$ 33,237	$ 24,252	$ 13,507
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)	1.07%	1.55%	0.94%	0.78%
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
Academy's Covered Payroll	$ 92,743	$ 58,364	$ 60,400	$ 58,000
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

(1) Includes surcharge

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
$ 0	$ 105	$ 20	$ 17	$ 28	$ 143
0	(105)	(20)	(17)	(28)	(143)
$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
$ 15,293	$ 6,904	$ 6,566	$ 10,882	$ 5,056	$ 2,912
0.00%	1.52%	0.30%	0.16%	0.55%	4.91%
$ 0	$ 0	$ 260	$ 151	$ 150	$ 143
0	0	(260)	(151)	(150)	(143)
$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
$ 26,229	$ 30,986	$ 26,015	$ 15,085	$ 15,000	$ 14,315
0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Note 1 - Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

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

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

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

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

Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

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

Note 2 - Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

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

Municipal Bond Index Rate:

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

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

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.

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.

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

Rittman Academy
Wayne County
100 Saurer Street
Rittman, Ohio 44270

To the Board of Directors:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the Rittman Academy, Wayne County, (the Academy) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Academy's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 1, 2021 where in we also noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures which may impact subsequent periods of the Academy.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 1, 2021

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

RITTMAN ACADEMY

WAYNE 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 3/23/2021

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