



# EAGLE LEARNING CENTER, INC. LUCAS COUNTY JUNE 30, 2021

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# EAGLE LEARNING CENTER, INC. LUCAS COUNTY JUNE 30, 2021

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# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Eagle Learning Center, Inc. Lucas County 3320 West Market Street #300 Fairlawn, Ohio 44333

To the Board of Directors:

# **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Eagle Learning Center, Inc., Lucas County, Ohio (the Learning Center), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Learning Center'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 Learning Center'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 Learning Center's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of the overall financial statement presentation.

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

Eagle Learning Center, Inc. Lucas County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

# Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Learning Center, as of June 30, 2021, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

# Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 14 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the Learning Center. 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 April 20, 2022, on our consideration of the Learning Center'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 Learning Center's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

April 20, 2022

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

The management's discussion and analysis of the Eagle Learning Center, Inc. (the "Learning Center") financial performance provides an overall review of the Learning Center's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the Learning Center's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the Learning Center's financial performance.

# **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for 2021 are as follows:

- In total, net position was \$97,236 at June 30, 2021. This represents a decrease of \$162,420 compared to the prior year.
- The Learning Center had operating revenues of \$392,123 and non-operating revenues of \$141,609 in fiscal year 2021. These supported operating expenses of \$696,024 and non-operating expenses of \$128.

# Using these Basic Financial Statements

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

# **Reporting the Learning Center's Financial Activities**

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

These documents look at all financial transactions and ask the question, "How did we do financially during 2021?" The statement of net position and the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

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

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

The table below provides a summary of the Learning Center's net position at June 30, 2021 and 2020.

# Net Position

	2021	2020
Assets: Current assets Non-current assets:	\$ 358,880	\$ 426,275
Net OPEB asset	29,406	30,172
Capital assets, net	47,941	46,979
Total assets	436,227	503,426
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Pension	312,451	423,558
OPEB	53,637	62,634
Total deferred outflows of resources	366,088	486,192
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities	76,480	64,882
Long-term liabilities:		
Net pension liability	488,870	511,279
Net OPEB liability	26,782	44,600
Other	2,784	37,569
Total liabilities	594,916	658,330
<b>Deferred inflows of resources:</b>		
Pension	47,701	22,821
OPEB	62,462	48,811
Total deferred inflows of resources	110,163	71,632
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	44,498	46,979
Unrestricted	52,738	212,677
Total net position	<u>\$ 97,236</u>	\$ 259,656

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2021, the Learning Center's net position totaled \$97,236.

The net pension liability is reported pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability/asset is reported pursuant to 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 Learning Center'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.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability* or *net OPEB liability/asset*. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability/asset to equal the Learning Center'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/asset since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the Learning Center is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balances of these liabilities/assets. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension/OPEB plan *as against the public employer*. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability. As explained above, changes in benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of these liabilities but are outside the 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 Learning Center's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's *change* in net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows of resources.

Current assets consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and prepayments. The decrease in current assets is mostly due to the Learning Center experiencing a negative cash flow in fiscal year 2021.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

Current liabilities mostly consist of payables resulting from operations and the current portion of the Learning Center's loans payable and capital lease obligation. Non-current liabilities consist of capital leases payable, and the Learning Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability and net OPEB liability.

The Learning Center's deferred outflows and inflows of resources represent amounts related to pensions and OPEB in accordance with the reporting requirements of GASB 68 and GASB 75. These fluctuate from year to year depending, in part, on investment returns and actuarial assumptions used by the pension systems. Refer to Note 7 and Note 8 in the notes to the basic financial statements for additional information on the components that comprise these amounts.

The table below shows the changes in net position for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020.

#### **Change in Net Position**

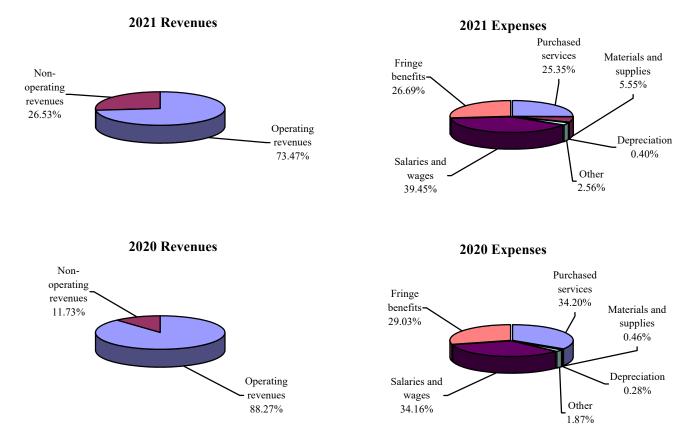
	2021	2020
<b>Operating revenues:</b>		
State Foundation	\$ 323,056	\$ 340,441
Special education	42,147	61,900
Other	26,920	9,545
Total operating revenues	392,123	411,886
<b>Operating expenses:</b>		
Salaries and wages	274,570	251,590
Fringe benefits	185,763	213,827
Purchased services	176,494	251,946
Materials and supplies	38,614	3,416
Depreciation	2,761	2,043
Other	17,822	13,776
Total operating expenses	696,024	736,598
Non-operating revenues (expenses):		
Federal and State grants	141,329	51,135
Interest revenue	280	3,574
Interest expense	(128)	
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	141,481	54,709
Change in net position	(162,420)	(270,003)
Net position at beginning of year	259,656	529,659
Net position at end of year	<u>\$ 97,236</u>	\$ 259,656

The Learning Center's main source of revenue is the State Foundation revenue, in an amount based upon the number of FTE (full time equivalent) students attending the Learning Center. The Learning Center's FTE went from 49 in fiscal year 2020 to 47 in fiscal year 2021, resulting in a decrease in State Foundation revenue. Non-operating revenues increased due to additional Federal and State grant funding.

Total expenses decreased in fiscal year 2021, mostly due to a reduction in fringe benefits and purchased services expenses. Fringe benefits expense includes the Learning Center's pension and OPEB expense calculated in accordance with GASB 68 and 75. This is the primary reason for the decrease in fringe benefits as total pension and OPEB expense amounted to \$156,601 in fiscal year 2021 compared to \$185,373 in the prior year. The decrease in purchased services is primarily due to decreases in professional and technical services, advertising, and utilities. See Note 10 in the notes to the basic financial statements for a detailed breakdown of purchased services expenses.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

The following graphs illustrate the revenues and expenses of the Learning Center for fiscal years 2021 and 2020.



# **Capital Assets**

At June 30, 2021, the Learning Center had \$233,158 invested in leasehold improvements and equipment. Accumulated depreciation on these assets was \$185,217 leaving a net book value of \$47,941. Additions for fiscal year 2021 consisting of copier equipment totaled \$3,723 and depreciation expense totaled \$2,761. See Note 5 in the notes to the basic financial statements for more detail on capital assets.

# **Debt Administration**

Long-term debt outstanding for the Learning Center at June 30, 2021 consists of loans payable in the amount of \$67,400 and a capital lease obligation of \$3,443. The capital lease was entered into during fiscal year 2021 to acquire copier equipment in the amount of \$3,723. Principal payment during the year amounted to \$280. The loan was applied for and received in fiscal year 2020 under the Paycheck Protection Program. The Learning Center has applied for loan forgiveness which was granted in August 2021. See Note 6 in the notes to the basic financial statements for more detail on the capital lease and loan.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 (UNAUDITED)

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

In fiscal year 2021, the Learning Center received approximately 93.1% of its operating revenues and 68.4% of total revenues from the Ohio Department of Education in the form of State Foundation and special education revenues. Thus, the Learning Center is heavily reliant on the State funding formula in its ability to continue to provide quality educational services to its students. Currently the Learning Center's allocation for fiscal year 2022 is approximately \$358,000. However, this could increase or decrease based upon the number of students attending the Learning Center during the year.

In order to continually provide learning opportunities to its students, the Learning Center will apply financial resources to best meet the needs of its students. It is the intent of the Learning Center to apply for other State and Federal funds that are made available to finance its operations.

#### Contacting the Learning Center's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our clients and creditors with a general overview of the Learning Center's finances and to show the Learning Center's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact: Jeff Foster, Treasurer, Marcum LLP, 3320 W. Market Street, Suite 300, Fairlawn, Ohio 44333.

# STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2021

Assets:	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 315,835
Intergovernmental receivable	37,011
Prepayments	6,034
Total current assets.	 358,880
Non-current assets:	
Net OPEB asset.	29,406
Depreciable capital assets, net	 47,941
Total non-current assets.	 77,347
Total assets	 436,227
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Pension	312,451
OPEB	 53,637
Total deferred outflows of resources	 366,088
Liabilities: Current liabilities:	0.401
Accounts payable	8,421
Loans payable	67,400
Capital leases payable	 659
Total current liabilities	 76,480
Non-current liabilities:	
Capital leases payable	2,784
Net pension liability	488,870
Net OPEB liability	 26,782
Total non-current liabilities.	 518,436
Total liabilities	 594,916
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Pension	47,701
OPEB	 62,462
Total deferred inflows of resources	 110,163
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets.	44,498
Unrestricted	 52,738
Total net position	\$ 97,236

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

Operating revenues:	
State Foundation	\$ 323,056
Special education	42,147
Other	26,920
Total operating revenues	 392,123
	 ·
Operating expenses:	
Salaries and wages	274,570
Fringe benefits.	185,763
Purchased services.	176,494
Materials and supplies	38,614
Depreciation	2,761
Other	17,822
Total operating expenses.	 696,024
Operating loss	 (303,901)
Non-operating revenues (expenses):	
Federal and State grants	141,329
Interest income.	280
Interest expense	 (128)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	 141,481
Change in net position	(162,420)
Net position at beginning of year	259,656
Net position at end of year	\$ 97,236

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

Net cash used in operating activities	 (191,405)
· · ·	 106,058
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:   Principal paid on capital lease   Interest paid on capital lease	 (280) (128)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	 (408)
Cash flows from investing activities:	 280
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(85,475)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	401,310
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 315,835
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:	
Operating loss	\$ (303,901)
Adjustments: Depreciation	2,761
Changes in assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources:	
Decrease in intergovernmental receivable   Decrease in prepayments   Decrease in deferred outflows - pension   Decrease in deferred outflows - OPEB   Decrease in net OPEB asset   Decrease in accounts payable   Decrease in intergovernmental payable   Decrease in net pension liability	15,566 1,625 111,107 8,997 766 (26,245) (385) (22,409)
Decrease in net OPEB liability	(17,818) 24,880 13,651
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (191,405)

#### Non-cash transactions:

The Learning Center entered into a capital lease agreement during fiscal year 2021 in the amount of \$3,723.

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

# NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE LEARNING CENTER

The Eagle Learning Center, Inc. (the "Learning Center") was established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3314 to establish a new conversion school in Oregon City School District (the "District") addressing the needs of students in grades 9 through 12. The Learning Center, which is part of the State's education program, is nonsectarian in its programs, admission policies, employment practices and all other operations. The Learning Center may sue and be sued, acquire facilities as needed, and contract for any services necessary for the operation of the Learning Center.

The Learning Center is designed to meet the academic needs of high school students, grades 9 through 12, ages 16 through 22 (for regular education students) or ages 16 through 23 (for special education students), who are unsuccessful in the traditional educational setting. Typically, they are identified as students with special needs or are "at highest risk" for academic failure. Even with such significant issues, these students have a desire for an education when presented in a manner that can optimize learning. This can be done in an environment that does not include most ancillary components of a more traditional education. The objective of the Learning Center is to assist students in attaining a high school diploma by providing students: a curriculum delivery system that allows for individualized self-paced instruction, flexible operational hours that accommodate student work/family schedules, an opportunity to participate in career technical training programs available at the District's high school facility, assistance in job placement, and one-on-one social-emotional support necessary to assist students in overcoming obstacles to success. Enrollment is limited to students within the attendance area of the District.

The Learning Center began operations on September 11, 2006. The average daily membership for fiscal year 2021 was approximately 47 students.

The Learning Center operates under the direction of a five-member Board of Directors (the "Governing Authority") to include: a) four members who are public officials or City of Oregon residents who have an interest in furthering the objectives of the establishment and operation of the Learning Center, and b) one member who is a civic leader in the community served by the community school operated by the Learning Center. The Governing Authority is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the contract, which include, but are not limited to, state-mandated provisions regarding student population, curriculum, academic goals, performance standards, admission standards and qualification of teachers.

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

# NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

# 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) 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.

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

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

#### B. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Enterprise accounting uses a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and deferred outflows and all liabilities and deferred inflows are included on the statement of 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. Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the net position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. See Note 7 and Note 8 for deferred outflows of resources related to the Learning Center's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. See Note 7 and Note 8 for deferred inflows of resources related to the Learning Center's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively.

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

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

#### E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

All monies received by the Learning Center are accounted for in central bank accounts. Monies are maintained in these accounts or temporarily used to purchase short-term investments. For presentation on the financial statements, investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that are not purchased from the pool are reported as investments. The Learning Center does not have any investments.

#### F. Capital Assets

All capital assets are capitalized at cost and updated for additions and reductions during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value on the date donated. The Learning Center maintains a capitalization threshold of \$1,000. The Learning Center does not have any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

All reported capital assets are depreciated. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method. Furniture, fixtures and equipment are depreciated over three to six years and leasehold improvements are depreciated over ten to twenty years.

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

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

#### G. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows. The net position component "net investment in capital assets," consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or 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. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Learning Center or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

#### H. Intergovernmental Revenue

The Learning Center currently participates in the State Foundation Program through the Ohio Department of Education. Revenues from these programs are recognized as operating revenue in the accounting period in which they are earned, essentially the same as the fiscal year.

Grants and entitlements are recognized as non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met. Eligibility includes timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the Learning Center must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Learning Center on a reimbursement basis.

#### I. Prepayments

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2021 are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of the payment by the Learning Center and the expense is recorded when used.

#### J. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

#### K. Estimates

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

#### L. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, net OPEB asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related pensions/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/OPEB 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.

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

# NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

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

For fiscal year 2021, the Learning Center has applied GASB Statement No. 95, "<u>Postponement of the Effective Dates of</u> <u>Certain Authoritative Guidance.</u>" GASB Statement No. 95 provides temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. This objective is accomplished by postponing the effective dates of certain provisions in Statements and Implementation Guides that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later.

Certain provisions contained in the following pronouncements were scheduled to be implemented for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 95, the effective dates of certain provisions contained in these pronouncements are postponed until the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022:

- Statement No. 87, *Leases*
- Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, Leases
- Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period
- Statement No. 92, Omnibus 2020
- Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates

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

At June 30, 2021, the carrying amount of all deposits was \$315,835 and the bank balance was \$313,224. Of the bank balance, \$305,257 was covered by the FDIC and \$7,967 was potentially exposed to custodial credit risk as discussed below because those deposits were uninsured and could be uncollateralized. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the Learning Center to a successful claim by the FDIC.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the Learning Center's deposits may not be returned. The Learning Center has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by: (1) eligible securities pledged to the Learning Center and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose fair value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured; or (2) 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 requires the total fair value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For 2021, the Learning Center's financial institutions were approved for a reduced collateral rate of 50 percent through the OPCS.

# NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, was as follows:

	Balance 06/30/2020			Balance 06/30/2021	
Furniture, fixtures and equipment Leasehold improvements Less: accumulated depreciation	\$ 117,224 112,211 (182,456)	\$ 3,723 (2,761)	\$ - - -	\$ 120,947 112,211 (185,217)	
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 46,979</u>	<u>\$ 962</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 47,941	

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

#### **NOTE 6 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

During fiscal year 2021, the Learning Center had the following activity in long-term obligations:

Balance at06/30/20			Additions Reductions			Balance at 06/30/21		Due Within One Year		
Net pension liability	\$	511,279	\$	1,985	\$	(24,394)	\$	488,870	\$	-
Net OPEB liability		44,600		-		(17,818)		26,782		-
Capital leases		-		3,723		(280)		3,443		659
Loans payable from direct borrowing		67,400						67,400		67,400
Total long-term										
obligations	\$	623,279	\$	5,708	\$	(42,492)	\$	586,495	\$	68,059

See Notes 7 and 8 for detail regarding the net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively.

*Loans payable:* On May 6, 2020, the Learning Center entered into an agreement with PNC Bank in the amount of \$67,400 under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act through the Small Business Administration (SBA) under the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP). This loan is considered a direct borrowing. Direct borrowings have terms negotiated between the borrower and the lender and are not offered for public sale. The loan had a maturity date of May 6, 2022. Forgiveness of the loan is available for principal that is used for the limited purposes that qualify for forgiveness under SBA requirements, and in order to obtain forgiveness, the Learning Center must request it and must provide documentation in accordance with the SBA requirements. Subsequent to year-end, the loan was forgiven in full; see Note 15.

<u>Capital leases</u>: The Learning Center has entered into a copier lease agreement which meets the criteria for reporting as a capital lease. Capital assets consisting of equipment have been capitalized in the amount of \$3,723, which represents the value of the future minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. A corresponding liability was recorded on the statement of net position. Principal and interest payments in fiscal year 2021 were \$280 and \$128, respectively. Accumulated depreciation on the equipment at June 30, 2021 was \$310, leaving a book value of \$3,413.

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital lease and the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2021:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	<u>Amount</u>
2022	816
2023	816
2024	816
2025	816
2026	612
Total minimum lease payments	3,876
Less: amount representing interest	(433)
Total	\$ 3,443

# **NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS**

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

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

# **NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

#### 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) represent the Learning Center's proportionate share of each pension/OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension/OPEB 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 these estimates annually.

Ohio Revised Code limits the Learning Center's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The Learning Center cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions/OPEB are financed; however, the Learning Center 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 funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system'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 remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 8 for the required OPEB disclosures.

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 on the accrual basis of accounting.

# Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

# **NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to Retire on or before August 1, 2017 *	Eligible to Retire after August 1, 2017		
Full benefits	Age 65 with 5 years of service credit: or Any age with 30 years of service credit	Age 67 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 57 with 30 years of service credit		
Actuarially reduced benefits	Age 60 with 5 years of service credit; or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age 62 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 60 with 25 years of service credit		

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

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

Effective January 1, 2018, SERS cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) changed from a fixed 3% annual increase to one based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W) with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%. SERS also has the authority to award or suspend the COLA, or to adjust the COLA above or below CPI-W. SERS suspended the COLA increases for 2018, 2019 and 2020 for current retirees, and confirmed their intent to implement a four-year waiting period for the start of a COLA for future retirees. For 2021, the COLA was 0.5%.

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary and the Learning Center is required to contribute 14% of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10% for plan members and 14% for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.0%.

The Learning Center's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$5,992 for fiscal year 2021.

# Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description - Licensed teachers participate in STRS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system administered by STRS. STRS provides retirement and disability benefits to members and death and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. STRS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about STRS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by writing to STRS, 275 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215-3771, by calling (888) 227-7877, or by visiting the STRS website at 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 (CO) Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. The DB Plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation will be 2.2% of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Effective July 1, 2017, the cost-of-living adjustment was reduced to zero. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 28 years of service, or 33 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

# NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy - Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For fiscal year 2021, plan members were required to contribute 14% of their annual covered salary. The Learning Center was required to contribute 14%; the entire 14% was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2021 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The Learning Center's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$31,435 for fiscal year 2021.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Learning Center's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Learning Center's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities.

# NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

# **NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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

	SERS		STRS			Total
Proportion of the net pension						
liability prior measurement date	0.00181210		0.00182170%			
Proportion of the net pension						
liability current measurement date	0.00127040%		0.00167315%			
Change in proportionate share		-0.00054170%		-0.00014855%		
Proportionate share of the net						
pension liability	\$	84,027	\$	404,843	\$	488,870
Pension expense	\$	36,956	\$	114,049	\$	151,005

At June 30, 2021, the Learning Center 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	\$	163	\$	909	\$	1,072
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investments		5,332		19,689		25,021
Changes of assumptions		-		21,733		21,733
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		19,502		207,696		227,198
Contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		5,992		31,435		37,427
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	30,989	\$	281,462	\$	312,451
	:	SERS		STRS	_	Total
Deferred inflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	-	\$	2,588	\$	2,588
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		19,977		25,136		45,113
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	19,977	\$	27,724	\$	47,701

\$37,427 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from Learning Center contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022.

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

#### NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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:					
2022	\$ 6,933	\$	76,252	\$	83,185
2023	(5,806)		69,310		63,504
2024	2,222		74,082		76,304
2025	 1,671		2,659		4,330
Total	\$ 5,020	\$	222,303	\$	227,323

#### **Actuarial Assumptions - SERS**

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

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

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, 2020, are presented below:

Wage inflation	3.00%
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.50% to 18.20%
COLA or ad hoc COLA	2.50%
Investment rate of return	7.50% net of investment expense, including inflation
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

For 2020, the mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates. Mortality among disabled members was based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

# **NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	2.00 %	1.85 %
US Equity	22.50	5.75
International Equity	22.50	6.50
Fixed Income	19.00	2.85
Private Equity	12.00	7.60
Real Assets	17.00	6.60
Multi-Asset Strategies	5.00	6.65
Total	100.00 %	

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

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

	Current					
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
Learning Center's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$	115,107	\$	84,027	\$	57,950

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

#### **NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2020, actuarial valuation are presented below:

	July 1, 2020
Inflation	2.50%
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to
	2.50% at age 65
Investment rate of return	7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll increases	3.00%
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%

For the July 1, 2020, actuarial valuation, post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50% of rates through age 69, 70% of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90% of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100% of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90% of rates for males and 100% of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

Actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2020 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

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

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

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

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

# NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

**Discount Rate** - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45% as of June 30, 2020. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2020. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2020.

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

	Current					
	1%	% Decrease Discount Rate		1% Increase		
Learning Center's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$	576,426	\$	404,843	\$	259,441

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

#### *Net OPEB Liability/Asset*

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

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

Health Care Plan Description - The Learning Center 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 <a href="https://www.ohsers.org">www.ohsers.org</a> 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.

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2021, this amount was \$23,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The Learning Center's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$0 for fiscal year 2021.

# 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% of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

The net OPEB liability/asset was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total OPEB liability/asset used to calculate the net OPEB liability/asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Learning Center's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset was based on the Learning Center's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

# NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

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

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

		SERS		STRS		Total
Proportion of the net OPEB						
liability/asset prior measurement date	0.0	00177350%	0.0	00182170%		
Proportion of the net OPEB						
liability/asset current measurement date	0.0	00123230%	0.0	00167315%		
Change in proportionate share	-0.0	00054120%	-0.0	00014855%		
Proportionate share of the net						
OPEB liability	\$	26,782	\$	-	\$	26,782
Proportionate share of the net						
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	29,406	\$	29,406
OPEB expense	\$	5,631	\$	(35)	\$	5,596

At June 30, 2021, the Learning Center 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	\$	352	\$	1,884	\$	2,236
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		301		1,034		1,335
Changes of assumptions		4,565		486		5,051
Difference between employer contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		36,269		8,746		45,015
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	41,487	\$	12,150	\$	53,637
		SERS		STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	13,622	\$	5,858	\$	19,480
Changes of assumptions		674		27,933		28,607
Difference between employer contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		14,168		207		14,375
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	28,464	\$	33,998	\$	62,462

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

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

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	 SERS	STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:					
2022	\$ 3,695	\$	(5,874)	\$	(2,179)
2023	3,714		(5,177)		(1,463)
2024	3,711		(4,933)		(1,222)
2025	3,743		(4,784)		(1,041)
2026	(62)		373		311
Thereafter	 (1,778)		(1,453)		(3,231)
Total	\$ 13,023	\$	(21,848)	\$	(8,825)

#### **Actuarial Assumptions - SERS**

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

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

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

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2020 are presented below:

Wage inflation	3.00%
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.50% to 18.20%
Investment rate of return	7.50% net of investment
	expense, including inflation
Municipal bond index rate:	
Measurement date	2.45%
Prior measurement date	3.13%
Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,	
including price inflation:	
Measurement date	2.63%
Prior measurement date	3.22%
Medical trend assumption:	
Measurement date	
Medicare	5.25 to 4.75%
Pre-Medicare	7.00 to 4.75%
Prior measurement date	
Medicare	5.25 to 4.75%
Pre-Medicare	7.00 to 4.75%

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

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

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

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return			
Cash	2.00 %	1.85 %			
US Equity	22.50	5.75			
International Equity	22.50	6.50			
Fixed Income	19.00	2.85			
Private Equity	12.00	7.60			
Real Assets	17.00	6.60			
Multi-Asset Strategies	5.00	6.65			
Total	100.00 %				

**Discount Rate** - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2020 was 2.63%. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2019 was 3.22%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00% of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50% payroll surcharge and 0.50% of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 2.45%, as of June 30, 2020 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. A municipal bond rate of 3.13% was used as of June 30, 2019. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

Sensitivity of the Learning Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates - The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (1.63%) and higher (3.63%) than the current discount rate (2.63%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.00% decreasing to 3.75%) and higher (8.00% decreasing to 5.75%) than the current rate (7.00% decreasing to 4.75%).

	Current					
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
Learning Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	32,780	\$	26,782	\$	22,013
	1% Decrease		Current Trend Rate		1% Increase	
Learning Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	21,089	\$	26,782	\$	34,395

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2020, actuarial valuation, compared with July 1, 2019, are presented below:

	July 1, 2020		July 1, 2019		
Inflation	2.50%		2.50%		
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to		12.50% at age 20 to		
	2.50% at age 65		2.50% at age 65		
Investment rate of return	7.45%, net of inv expenses, inclu		7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation		
Payroll increases	3.00%		3.00%		
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%		0.00%		
Discount rate of return	7.45%		7.45%		
Blended discount rate of return	N/A		N/A		
Health care cost trends					
	Initial	Ultimate	Initial	Ultimate	
Medical					
Pre-Medicare	5.00%	4.00%	5.87%	4.00%	
Medicare	-6.69%	4.00%	4.93%	4.00%	
Prescription Drug					
Pre-Medicare	6.50%	4.00%	7.73%	4.00%	
Medicare	11.87%	4.00%	9.62%	4.00%	

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

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

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

Assumption Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - There were no changes in assumptions since the prior measurement date of June 30, 2019.

**Benefit Term Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date** - There was no change to the claims costs process. Claim curves were updated to reflect the projected fiscal year end 2021 premium based on June 30, 2020 enrollment distribution. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2021 from 1.984% to 2.055% per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2021. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the AMA Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

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

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

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

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

**Discount Rate** - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB asset was 7.45% as of June 30, 2020. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.45% was used to measure the total OPEB asset as of June 30, 2020.

Sensitivity of the Learning Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate - The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2020, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45%, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.45%) or one percentage point higher (8.45%) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

		Current					
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase		
Learning Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	25,585	\$	29,406	\$	32,647	
	1% Decrease		Current Trend Rate		1% Increase		
Learning Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	32,446	\$	29,406	\$	25,702	

#### **NOTE 9 - OPERATING LEASE**

The Learning Center has signed an operating lease to rent facility space, for the period January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2018. During fiscal year 2019 the lease was extended through July 31, 2021. Monthly rent payments of \$1,800 are owed throughout the term of the lease. Payments made in fiscal year 2021 totaled \$21,600.

### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

### **NOTE 10 - PURCHASED SERVICES**

For fiscal year 2021, purchased services expenses were as follows:

Professional and technical services	\$ 130,696
Property services	30,998
Advertising	9,001
Utilities	 5,799
Total	\$ 176,494

# NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Learning Center is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to contracted personnel; and natural disasters. The Learning Center has purchased a comprehensive property, casualty and liability insurance policy through a commercial insurance provider.

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year.

# **NOTE 12 - CONTINGENCIES**

### A. Litigation

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

# **B.** Foundation Funding

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 for the fiscal year 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.

The Learning Center's September 14, 2021 and November 12, 2021 foundation settlement receipts included the first and second FTE adjustments for fiscal year 2021. This resulted in a total increase of \$1,104 which is the net amount of the September 14, 2021 and November 12, 2021 settlements. This amount is reported as an intergovernmental receivable on the financial statements.

In addition, the Learning Center's contract with their Sponsor requires payment based on revenues received from the State. The Learnings Center is required to pay three percent of amounts received from enrollment adjustments to the Sponsor. As discussed above, additional FTE adjustments for fiscal year 2021 have been finalized. The Learning Center increased the amount paid to the Office of School Sponsorship of the Ohio Department of Education by \$33 in fiscal year 2021. This amount is not material to the Learning Center's financial statements at fiscal year end and has not been recorded.

### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

### **NOTE 12 - CONTINGENCIES - (Continued)**

### C. Grants

The Learning Center received financial assistance from Federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure 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. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the Learning Center at June 30, 2021.

# NOTE 13 - SPONSORSHIP CONTRACT

The Learning Center has been approved under contract with the Office of Ohio School Sponsorship at the Department of Education (the "Sponsor") for the initial period of July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019. The Sponsor is responsible for evaluating the performance of the Learning Center and has the authority to deny renewal of the contract at its expiration. On December 21, 2018 the sponsorship contract was extended for five more years through June 30, 2023.

Under the terms of the Contract, the Learning Center is required to pay the Sponsor up to 3% of the funding provided to the Learning Center by the Ohio Department of Education as an oversight and monitoring (administrative) fee. In addition, in the event that the Sponsor provides substantially all of the special education and services required by an individualized education program, the Learning Center shall pay the Sponsor the funds the Learning Center received from the Ohio Department of Education on account of such student, except that the Learning Center may retain sufficient funds to cover its actual costs related to such student, if any. Any other payments from the Learning Center paid \$11,656 in sponsor fees during fiscal year 2021.

### NOTE 14 - COVID-19

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the Learning Center. However, the impact on the Learning Center's future operating costs, revenues, and additional recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

# NOTE 15 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On August 9, 2021, the Learning Center received notice that the outstanding Paycheck Protection Program loan had been forgiven by the Small Business Administration. The balance of the loan forgiveness amounted to \$67,400 which was the full amount of the original loan.

For fiscal year 2022, community school foundation funding received from the state of Ohio will be funded using a direct funding model. For fiscal year 2021 and prior, the amounts related to students who were residents of a particular school district were funded to the school district who, in turn, made the payment to the respective community school. This new funding system calculates a unique base cost for each community school. Any change in funding will be subject to a phase in percentage of 16.67 percent for fiscal year 2022 and 33.33 percent for fiscal year 2023.

# REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

# LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

		2021	2020		
Learning Center's proportion of the net pension liability	0.	00127040%	0	.00181210%	
Learning Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	84,027	\$	108,421	
Learning Center's covered payroll	\$	40,779	\$	65,919	
Learning Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		206.05%		164.48%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		68.55%		70.85%	

Note: the schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

		2021	2020	
Learning Center's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0	00167315%	0.0	00182170%
Learning Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	404,843	\$	402,858
Learning Center's covered payroll	\$	201,921	\$	213,879
Learning Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		200.50%		188.36%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		75.48%		77.40%

Note: the schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULE OF THE LEARNING CENTER'S PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

# LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

	 2021	 2020	 2019
Contractually required contribution	\$ 5,992	\$ 5,709	\$ 8,899
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (5,992)	 (5,709)	 (8,899)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Learning Center's covered payroll	\$ 42,800	\$ 40,779	\$ 65,919
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.50%

Note: the schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULE OF THE LEARNING CENTER'S PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

# LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

	 2021	 2020	 2019
Contractually required contribution	\$ 31,435	\$ 28,269	\$ 29,943
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (31,435)	 (28,269)	 (29,943)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Learning Center's covered payroll	\$ 224,536	\$ 201,921	\$ 213,879
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

Note: the schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

	2	021	2020	
Learning Center's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.00123230%		0.00	)177350%
Learning Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	26,782	\$	44,600
Learning Center's covered payroll	\$	40,779	\$	65,919
Learning Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		65.68%		67.66%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		18.17%		15.57%

Note: the schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

# LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

		2021	2020	
Learning Center's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	0.	00167315%	0	.00182170%
Learning Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(29,406)	\$	(30,172)
Learning Center's covered payroll	\$	201,921	\$	213,879
Learning Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		14.56%		14.11%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		182.10%		174.70%

Note: the schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULE OF THE LEARNING CENTER'S OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

# LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

	 2021	 2020	 2019
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ 385	\$ 1,021
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 -	 (385)	 (1,021)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ -	\$ 
Learning Center's covered payroll	\$ 42,800	\$ 40,779	\$ 65,919
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.94%	1.55%

Note: the schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

### SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULE OF THE LEARNING CENTER'S OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

# LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

	 2021	 2020	 2019
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 	 	 
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ -	\$ -
Learning Center's covered payroll	\$ 224,536	\$ 201,921	\$ 213,879
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Note: the schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

### NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

### PENSION

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

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2017. For fiscal year 2018, SERS changed from a fixed 3% annual increase to a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) based on the changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W), with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%. There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal years 2019-2021.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2016. For fiscal year 2017, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members and beneficiaries was updated to the following RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement and (h) the discount rate was reduced from 7.75% to 7.50%. There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2018-2021.

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

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2017. For fiscal year 2018, STRS decreased the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) to zero. There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal years 2019-2021.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long-term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (b) the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%, (c) the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%, (d) total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25% due to lower inflation, (e) the healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016 and (f) rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience. There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2019-2021.

### OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

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

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal years 2017-2021.

(Continued)

### NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

### OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members and beneficiaries was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to the following: RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement, (h) the municipal bond index rate increased from 2.92% to 3.56% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 2.98% to 3.63%. For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%, (b) the health care cost trend rates for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.50%-5.00% to a range of 5.375%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.50%-5.00% to a range of 7.25%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate increased from 3.56% to 3.62% and (d) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 3.63% to 3.70%. For fiscal year 2020, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate decreased from 3.70% to 3.22%, (b) the health care cost trend rates for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.375%-4.75% to a range of 5.25%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.25%-4.75% to a range of 7.00%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate decreased from 3.62% to 3.13% and (d) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation decreased from 3.70% to 3.22%. For fiscal year 2021, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate decreased from 3.22% to 2.63% and (b) the municipal bond index rate decreased from 3.13% to 2.45%.

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

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, STRS reduced the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 2.1% to 1.9% per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019. For fiscal year 2019, STRS increased the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 1.9% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020. For fiscal year 2020, STRS increased the subsidy percentage from 1.944% to 1.984% effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the Medicare plan. The Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2021 from 1.984% to 2.055% per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2021. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the AMA Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to lanuary 1, 2020.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.26% to 4.13% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB), (b) the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (c) valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified, (d) the percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased and (e) the assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs. For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability/asset since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13% to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB) and (b) decrease in health care cost trend rates from 6.00%-11.00% initial; 4.50% ultimate down to Medical Pre-Medicare 6.00% and Medicare 5.00% initial; 4.00% ultimate and Prescription Drug Pre-Medicare 8.00% and Medicare (5.23%) initial; 4.00% ultimate. For fiscal year 2020, health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical pre-Medicare from 6.00% initial - 4.00% ultimate down to 5.87% initial -4.00% ultimate; medical Medicare from 5.00% initial - 4.00% ultimate down to 4.93% initial - 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug pre-Medicare from 8.00% initial - 4.00% ultimate down to 7.73% initial - 4.00% ultimate and (5.23%) initial - 4.00% ultimate up to 9.62% initial - 4.00% ultimate. For fiscal year 2021, health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical pre-Medicare from 5.87% initial - 4.00% ultimate down to 5.00% initial - 4.00% ultimate; medical Medicare from 4.93% initial - 4.00% ultimate down to 9.62% initial - 4.00% ultimate up to 11.87% initial - 4.00% ultimate.

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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*

Eagle Learning Center, Inc. Lucas County 3320 West Market Street #300 Fairlawn, Ohio 44333

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 Eagle Learning Center, Inc., Lucas County, Ohio, (the Learning Center) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Learning Center's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated April 20, 2022 wherein we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures which may impact subsequent periods of the Learning Center.

# Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the Learning Center'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 Learning Center'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 Learning Center'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.

Eagle Learning Center, Inc. Lucas County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

# **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of reasonably assuring whether the Learning Center'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 Learning Center's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Learning Center's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

April 20, 2022



# EAGLE LEARNING CENTER, INC.

# LUCAS COUNTY

# AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 5/5/2022

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