CESAR CHAVEZ COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL FRANKLIN COUNTY

SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022



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

Board of Directors Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School 2400 Mock Rd. Columbus, OH 43219

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School, Franklin County, prepared by Rea & Associates, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

February 15, 2023



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School Franklin County, Ohio 2400 Mock Road Columbus, OH 43219

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School, Franklin County, Ohio, (the "School") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School, Franklin County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2022, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the School and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the School's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School Independent Auditor's Report Page 2 of 3

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the School's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control—related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

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

Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School Independent Auditor's Report Page 3 of 3

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS. In our opinion, the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 28, 2022 on our consideration of the School's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Rea & Associates, Inc.

Kea & Associates, Inc.

Dublin, Ohio

December 28, 2022

The discussion and analysis of Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School's (the School) financial performance provides an overall review of the financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School's financial performance.

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for the School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, are as follows:

- Ø Total net position decreased by \$86,032.
- Ø Total assets and deferred outflows of resources increased by \$1,031,978 from the prior year.
- Ø Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources increased by \$1,118,010 from the prior year.
- Ø The School's operating loss was \$1,732,491.
- Ø Net Pension and Other Post Employment Benefit asset and deferred outflows combined for a decrease of \$170,948 while the Net Pension and Other Post employment benefit liability and deferred inflows combined for a decrease of \$212,433. Both were the result of calculations related to the change in net pension and OPEB liabilities/assets and related accruals.
- Ø During 2022, the School implemented GASB 87, Leases. See Notes 8 and 10 for further information.

Using this Financial Report

This financial report contains the basic financial statements of the School, as well as the required supplementary information and notes to the basic financial statements. The basic financial statements include a statement of net position, statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, and a statement of cash flows. As the School reports its operations using enterprise fund accounting, all financial transactions and accounts are reported as one activity, therefore the entity wide and the fund presentations information is the same.

Statement of Net Position

The statement of net position answers the question, "How did we do financially during the fiscal year?" This statement includes all assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, both financial and capital as well as short-term and long-term, using the accrual basis of accounting and the economic resources focus, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

This statement reports the School's net position; however, in evaluating the overall position and financial viability of the School, non-financial information such as the condition of the School's property and potential changes in the laws governing charter schools in the State of Ohio will also need to be evaluated.

Table 1 provides a summary of the School's net position as of June 30, 2022, compared to those reported for fiscal year 2021.

(Table 1) **Net Position**

	2022	2021	
Assets			
Current Assets	\$ 975,581	\$ 257,591	
Net OPEB Asset	223,471	183,483	
Capital Assets, Net	637,224	152,288	
Total Assets	1,836,276	593,362	
Deferred Outflow of Resources			
Pension/OPEB	1,168,302	1,379,238	
Total Deferred Outflow of Resources	1,168,302	1,379,238	
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	891,673	28,034	
Long-Term Liabilities	2,542,591	3,730,176	
Total Liabilities	3,434,264	3,758,210	
Deferred Inflow of Resources			
Pension/OPEB	1,959,612	517,656	
Total Deferred Inflow of Resources	1,959,612	517,656	
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	122,438	152,288	
Unrestricted	(2,511,736)	(2,455,554)	
Total Net Position	\$ (2,389,298)	\$ (2,303,266)	

Cash increased \$741,911 through current year operations. Accounts payable increased \$517,261 due to amounts owed to Educational Solutions Co. under the management agreement described in Note 9. Grants Payable increased \$298,396 due to additional grants funds due to Educational Solutions Co. at year end. Capital Assets and Leases Payable amounts due to a lease agreement for a building under GASB 87. Deferred outflows / inflows of resources and long-term liabilities changed in relation to accruals required under GASB 68 and GASB 75.

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Table 2 shows the changes in net position for the year ended June 30, 2022, as compared to changes reported for fiscal year 2021.

(Table 2)
Change in Net Position

	2022	2021
Operating Revenues		
Foundation	\$ 2,654,935	\$ 2,760,903
Casino Aid	18,624	12,886
Non-Operating Revenues		
Federal and State	1,652,228	1,293,505
Miscellaneous	8,185	1,389
Total Revenues	4,333,972	4,068,683
Operating Expenses		
Purchased Services	4,217,903	4,273,404
Materials and Supplies	125,488	88,989
Depreciation	62,659	24,895
Non-Operating Expenses		
Lease Interest Expense	13,147	-
Miscellaneous	807	870
Total Expenses	4,420,004	4,388,158
Changes in Net Position	(86,032)	(319,475)
Net Position: Beginning of the Year	(2,303,266)	(1,983,791)
• •		
Net Position: End of Year	\$ (2,389,298)	\$ (2,303,266)

Non-Operating revenues increased due to the award of the quality community school grant paid through Foundation funds in fiscal year 2022.

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2022, the School had \$637,224 invested in capital assets. See Note 8 of the basic financial statements for additional details.

Lease Obligations

At fiscal year end, the school had \$517,786 in outstanding lease obligations. This includes an amount of \$47,982 due within one year. For more information on lease obligations, see Note 10 of the basic Financial Statements.

Net Pension Liability /Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the School on June 30, 2022, and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27. In a prior period, the School also adopted GASB Statement 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the School's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and the net OPEB asset.

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

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

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

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

The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension/OPEB plan as against the public employer. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. For STRS, the plan's fiduciary net OPEB position was sufficient to cover the plan's total OPEB liability resulting in a net OPEB asset for fiscal year 2021 that is allocated to each school based on its proportionate share. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

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

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

Budgetary

Unlike other public school located in the State of Ohio, community schools are not required to follow the budgetary provisions set forth in the Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5705 unless specifically provided in the School's contract with its Sponsor. The School does provide an annual budget in addition to five-year forecasts in October and May of each fiscal year according to its Sponsor agreement, therefore no budgetary information is presented in the basic financial statements.

Currently Known Facts

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

Current Financial Related Activities

The School is sponsored by Richland Academy. The School is reliant upon State Foundation monies and Federal Sub-Grants to offer quality educational services to students. In order to continually provide learning opportunities to the School's students, the School will apply resources to best meet the needs of its students. It is the intent of the School to apply for other State and Federal funds that are made available to finance its operations.

Contacting the School

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the finances of the Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School and to show the School's accountability for the monies it receives to all vested and interested parties, as well as meeting the annual reporting requirements of the State of Ohio. Any questions about the information contained within this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to the Treasurer of Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School, 1500 West Third Avenue, Suite 125, Columbus, Ohio 43212.

Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School Franklin County, Ohio Statement of Net Position As of June 30, 2022

Assets	
Current Assets Cash	\$ 937,392
Prepaid Expenses	\$ 937,392 36,404
Accounts Receivable	1,785
Total Current Assets	975,581
Total Guitetti Assots	373,301
Non-Current Assets	
Net OPEB Asset	223,471
Capital Assets-Net	637,224
Total Non-Current Assets	860,695
Total Assets	1,836,276
Deferred Outflow of Resources:	
Pension	1,000,534
OPEB	167,768
Total Deferred Outflow of Resources	1,168,302
I Call State	
Liabilities Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	517,261
Grants Payable	318,298
Intergovernmental Payables	8,132
Lease Payable	47,982
Total Current Liabilities	891,673
Total Garront Elabintios	001,070
Long Term Liabilities	
Lease Payable	466,804
Net Pension Liability	1,847,303
Net OPEB Liability	228,484
Total Long Term Liabilities	2,542,591
Total Liabilities	3,434,264
Deferred Inflow of Resources:	
Pension	1,495,667
OPEB	463,945
Total Deferred Outflow of Resources	1,959,612
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	122,438
Unrestricted	(2,511,736)
Total Net Position	\$ (2,389,298)
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The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School Franklin County, Ohio Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Operating Revenues	
State Foundation	\$ 2,654,935
Casino Tax Distribution	18,624
Total Operating Revenues	2,673,559
·	
Operating Expenses	
Purchased Services	4,217,903
Supplies	125,488
Depreciation	62,659
Total Operating Expenses	4,406,050
Operating Loss	(1,732,491)
Non-Operating Revenues / (Expense)	
Federal Grant Revenue	1,031,490
State Grant Revenue	620,738
Other Revenue	8,185
Interest Expense	(13,147)
Other Expenses	(807)
Total Net Non-Operating Revenues / (Expense)	1,646,459
Change in Net Position	(86,032)
Net Position, Beginning of Year	(2,303,266)
	• ()
Net Position, End of Year	\$ (2,389,298)

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School Franklin County, Ohio Statement of Cash Flows

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Cash Flows Used for Operating Activities:	
Cash Received from State of Ohio	\$ 2,673,559
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(3,551,043)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	(877,484)
Oach Flavor from Nanconital Financia a Astinitia	
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities	4 050 000
Cash Received from State and Federal Grants	1,652,228
Cash Received from Miscellaneous Revenues	8,185
Cash Paid on Other Expenses	(807)
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	1,659,606
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities	
Lease Interest Payments	(13,147)
Lease Principal Payments	(27,064)
Net Cash (Used for) Provided by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(40,211)
Net Increase in Cash	741,911
Cash, Beginning of Year	195,481
Cash, End of Year	\$ 937,392
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used for Operating Activities Operating Income /(Loss)	\$ (1,732,491)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Flows Used for	
Operating Activities Depreciation	62,659
Changes in Assets, Liabilities, & Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources	
(Increase) / Decrease in Prepaid Expenses	4,504
(Increase) / Decrease in Accounts Receivable	(485)
(Increase) / Decrease in Intergovernmental Receivables	14,157
(Increase) / Decrease in Net OPEB Asset	(39,988)
(Increase) / Decrease in Deferred Outflows Pension	159,345
(Increase) / Decrease in Deferred Outflows OPEB	51,591
Increase / (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	517,261
Increase / (Decrease) in Grants Payable	298,396
Increase / (Decrease) in Deferred Inflows Pension	1,399,356
Increase / (Decrease) in Deferred Inflows OPEB	42,600
Increase / (Decrease) in Net Pension Liability	(1,595,561)
Increase / (Decrease) in Net OPEB Liability	(58,828)
Total Adjustments	855,007
Net Cash Flows Used for Operating Activities	\$ (877,484)

Non-Cash Transaction: An addition of a leased building as a right to use asset has been recorded as an addition during the year in the amount of \$547,595.

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

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1. DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL AND REPORTING ENTITY

Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School (the School) is a nonprofit corporation established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapters 3314 and 1702. The School, which is part of the State's education program, is independent of any school district and is non-sectarian in its programs, admission policies, employment practices, and all other operations. The School may sue and be sued, acquire facilities as needed, and contract for any services necessary for the operation of the School.

The School was approved for operation under a contract with the Richland Academy commencing on July 1, 2022. The contract was extended for additional terms through July 1, 2025.

The School is under contract with Educational Solutions Co. for management of the operations of the School.

The School is required to operate under the direction of a Governing Board consisting of at least five members. The Governing Board is responsible for conducting the provisions of the contract, which include, but are not limited to, state-mandated provisions regarding student population, curriculum, academic goals, performance standards, admission standards, and qualifications of teachers.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the School have been prepared in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental nonprofit organizations. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

A. Basis of Presentation

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

B. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. Enterprise accounting uses a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources are included on the Statement of Net Position. The difference between total assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is defined as net position. The statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net position.

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made.

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes. Revenues are recognized when they are earned, and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

C. Budgetary Process

Community Schools are statutorily required to adopt a budget by ORC 3314.032(c). However, unlike other public schools located in the state of Ohio, community schools are not required to follow budgetary provisions set forth in Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705, unless specifically provided in the School's contract with its Sponsor. The contract between the school and its sponsor does not require the school to follow the provisions of ORC 5705; therefore, no budgetary information is presented in the basic financial statements.

D. Cash

All monies received by the School are maintained in a demand deposit account. For internal accounting purposes, the School segregates its cash into separate funds. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the School considers all investments having original maturities of 90 days or less as cash equivalents.

E. Capital Assets

Capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the fiscal year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The School does not possess any infrastructure. The School maintains a capitalization threshold of \$500. Improvements are capitalized. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

All reported capital assets are depreciated. Improvements to capital assets are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

DescriptionEstimated LifeBuildings40 yearsFurniture, Fixtures, and Equipment5 yearsLeasehold Improvements15 years

The School is reporting an intangible right to use assets related to leased buildings, structures, and improvements as well as furniture, fixtures, and equipment. These intangible assets are being amortized in a systematic and rational manner over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

F. 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 these estimates.

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G. Intergovernmental Revenues

The School is a participant in the State Foundation and Casino Programs. The Foundation and Casino funding is recognized as operating revenues in the accounting period in which they are earned, the same as the fiscal year. Federal and state grants and entitlements are recognized as non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements of the grants have been met.

Intergovernmental revenues associated with the Foundation Program and Casino Programs totaled \$2,673,559 for fiscal year 2022. Revenues associated with specific education grants from the state and federal governments totaled \$1,652,228 during fiscal year 2022.

H. Operating and Non-Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly by the School's primary mission. For the School, operating revenues include revenues paid through the State Foundation Program. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to support the School's primary mission, including purchased services, materials and supplies, and depreciation.

Non-operating revenues and expenses are those that are not generated directly by the School's primary mission. Various federal and state grants, interest earnings, if any, and payments made to the School by other instructional entities for use of the School's instructional staff comprise the non-operating revenues of the School. Interest and fiscal charges on outstanding obligations, as well as gain or loss on capital asset disposals, if any, comprise the non-operating expenses.

I. Accounts/Intergovernmental Payable

Obligations incurred but unpaid prior to June 30, 2022, are reported as accounts, grants, and intergovernmental payable in the accompanying financial statements. Payables totaled \$843,691 on June 30, 2022.

J. Federal Tax Exemption Status

The School is a non-profit organization that has been determined by the Internal Revenue Service to be exempt from federal income taxes as a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

K. Deferred Outflows/Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 5 and 6.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 5 and 6.

L. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources. Investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation reduced by any outstanding capital related debt. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

M. Pensions and Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

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

N. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2022, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of purchase by the School and an expense is recorded when used. The School has \$36,404 of prepaids as of June 30, 2022, due to prepaid rent expenses.

O. Implementation of New Accounting Principles

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the School has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, Leases, certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates and certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 97, Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32.

GASB Statement No. 87 requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. These changes were incorporated in the School's 2022 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position.

GASB Statement No. 93 addresses accounting and financial reporting effects that result from the replacement of interbank offered rates (IBORs) with other reference rates in order to preserve the reliability, relevance, consistency, and comparability of reported information. The implementation of paragraphs 13 and 14 of GASB Statement No. 93 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

GASB Statement No. 97 requirements that are related to a) the accounting and financial reporting for Section 457 plans and 2) determining whether a primary government is financially accountable for a potential component unit were implemented for fiscal year 2022. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 97 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

3. DEPOSITS

On June 30, 2022, the carrying amount of the School's deposits was \$937,392 and the bank balance was \$937,392. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures," as of June 30, 2022, \$250,000 was covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, while \$687,392 was uninsured and exposed to custodial credit risk.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. Protection of the School's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution.

4. RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Liability

The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, thefts of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. For the year ended June 30, 2022, the School contracted with Hanover Insurance Company for its insurance coverage as follows:

General Liability per Occurrence \$1,000,000 General Liability Aggregate \$2,000,000

Settlement amounts did not exceed coverage amounts in the last three years, nor is there a reduction in coverages from the prior year.

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Pensions and OPEB are a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions/OPEB are provided to an employee—on a deferred-payment basis—as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period.

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

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

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

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

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 6 for the required OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

An individual whose benefit effective date is before April 1, 2018, is eligible for a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) on the first anniversary date of the benefit. Beginning April 1, 2018, new benefit recipients must wait until the fourth anniversary of their benefit for COLA eligibility. The COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit. The COLA is indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.5% and with a floor of 0.0%.

A three-year COLA suspension was in effect for all benefit recipients for calendar years 2018, 2019, and 2020. The Retirement Board approved a 0.5% COLA for calendar year 2021.

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the School is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of

plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.0 percent. SERS did not allocate employer contributions to the Health Care Fund for fiscal year 2022.

The School's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$65,721, for fiscal year 2022.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. 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. Eligibility changes for DB plan members who retire with actuarially reduced benefits will be phased in until August 1, 2023, when retirement eligibility will be five years of qualifying servicer credit and age 60, or 30 years or service credit at any age.

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

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12.0 of the 14.0 percent member rates goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2.0 percent goes to the DB plan. Member contributions to the DC plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of services. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity after termination of employment at age 50 or later.

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

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years of credited service who is determined to be disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. New members 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. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. 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. The statutory employer rate is 14 percent, and the statutory member rate is 14 percent of covered payroll. The School was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The 2022 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$171,552 for fiscal year 2022.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an independent actuarial valuation as of that date. The School's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's share of employer contributions in the pension plan relative to the total employer contributions of all participating employers. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

		SERS	 STRS	 Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			 _	
Current Measurement Date		0.01333720%	0.01059917%	
Prior Measurement Date		0.01386160%	 0.01043967%	
Change in Proportionate Share	_	0.00052440%	0.00015950%	
Proportionate Share of the Net				
Pension Liability	\$	492,104	\$ 1,355,199	\$ 1,847,303
Pension Expense	\$	39,751	\$ 160,662	\$ 200,413

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

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On June 30, 2022, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

,	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources	 	 <u>.</u>	_
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 48	\$ 41,866	\$ 41,914
Net Difference between Projected and			
Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	-	-	-
Changes of Assumptions	10,362	375,957	386,319
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
School Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	45,086	289,942	335,028
School Contributions Subsequent to the			
Measurement Date	 65,721	171,552	237,273
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 121,217	\$ 879,317	\$ 1,000,534
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 12,762	\$ 8,495	\$ 21,257
Net Difference between Projected and			
Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	253,446	1,167,922	1,421,368
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
School Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	19,260	 33,782	 53,042
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 285,468	\$ 1,210,199	\$ 1,495,667

\$237,273 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023. 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:	 					
2023	\$ (29,431)	\$	(129,323)	\$	(158,754)	
2024	(62,488)		(65,308)		(127,796)	
2025	(60,259)		(82,922)		(143,181)	
2026	(77,794)		(224,881)		(302,675)	
Total	\$ (229,972)	\$	(502,434)	\$	(732,406)	

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS

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

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

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, 2021, are presented below:

2.40 percent

Wage Inflation Future Salary Increases, including inflation

3.25 percent to 13.58 percent 2.0 percent, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future COLA or Ad Hoc COLA retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement

7.00 percent net of System expenses Investment Rate of Return Entry Age Normal Actuarial Cost Method

Mortality rates were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weight Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20% for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35% for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3% for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8% for females. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

The most recent experience study was completed June 30, 2020.

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The long-term return expectation for the investments has been determined by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The target asset 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 %	(0.33) %
US Equity	24.75	5.72
Non-US Equity Developed	13.50	6.55
Non-US Equity Emerging	6.75	8.54
Fixed Income/Global Bonds	19.00	1.14
Private Equity	11.00	10.03
Real Estate/Real Assets	16.00	5.41
Multi-Asset Strategies	4.00	3.47
Private Debt/Private Credit	3.00	5.28
_		
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.00 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, 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 (6.00 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate.

		Current						
	1%	1% DecreaseDiscount Rate		1% Increase				
School's Proportionate Share				_				
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	818,740	\$	492,104	\$	216,637		

Changes since measurement date Effective July 1, 2022, SERS made the following changes: Retiree Health Care – changes to monthly premium deductions associated with retiree health insurance and income related Medicare Parts B & D reimbursements. Cost-of-living adjustments – Changes to the cost-of-living adjustments made to retirees' pensions. Normal Retirement Age – changes to the "Normal Retirement Age' for members of Tiers II and IIA.

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2021, actuarial valuation, are presented below:

Inflation 2.50 percent

Projected salary increases 12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65

Investment Rate of Return 7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation

Discount Rate of Return 7.00 percent Payroll Increases 3 percent Cost-of-Living Adjustments 0.0 percent

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

Actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2021, valuation is based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2016.

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

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	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 %	

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

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00 percent as of June 30, 2021. 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. 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, 2021. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2021.

Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00 percent, as well as what the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.00 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate:

		Current						
	1% Decrease Discount Rate		scount Rate	1% Increase				
School's Proportionate Share								
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	2,537,781	\$	1,355,199	\$	355,920		

Changes since measurement date In March 2022, the board eliminated the age 60 requirement for retirement age and service eligibility that was set to take effect in 2026. The final change to the phased-in age and service requirements will be made Aug. 1, 2023, when 35 years of service will be required for an unreduced retirement.

6. DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

See Note 5 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-

rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2022, this amount was \$23,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.0 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2022, the School's surcharge obligation was \$831, which is reported as accounts payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely. 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. Most health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment

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

The net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the School's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	SERS		 STRS		Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset):					
Current Measurement Date		0.01207300%	0.01059900%		
Prior Measurement Date		0.01322000%	 0.01044000%		
Change in Proportionate Share		0.00114700%	0.00015900%		
Proportionate Share of the Net					
OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	228,484	\$ (223,471)		
OPEB Expense	\$	2,925	\$ (6,719)	\$	(3,794)

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On June 30, 2022, the School 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	\$ 2,434	\$ 7,955	\$ 10,389
Net Difference between Projected and			
Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	-	-	-
Changes of Assumptions	35,844	14,274	50,118
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
School Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	74,409	32,021	106,430
School Contributions Subsequent to the			
Measurement Date	 831	 <u>-</u>	 831
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 113,518	\$ 54,250	\$ 167,768
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 113,798	\$ 40,945	\$ 154,743
Net Difference between Projected and			
Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	4,964	61,944	66,908
Changes of Assumptions	31,290	133,318	164,608
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
School Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	57,976	19,710	77,686
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 208,028	\$ 255,917	\$ 463,945

\$831 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability on the fiscal year ending 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	 SERS		STRS		Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	 				
2023	\$ (18,039)	\$	(52,162)	\$	(70,201)
2024	(18,073)		(50,614)		(68,687)
2025	(22,911)		(64,410)		(87,321)
2026	(18,813)		(26,402)		(45,215)
2027	(10,947)		(8,300)		(19,247)
Thereafter	 (6,558)		221		(6,337)
Total	\$ (95,341)	\$	(201,667)	\$	(297,008)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2021, are presented below:

Wage Inflation 2.40 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation 3.25 percent to 13.58 percent

Investment Rate of Return 7.00 percent net of investments expense, including inflation

Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Measurement Date 1.92 percent
Prior Measurement Date 2.45 percent

Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense,

including price inflation

Measurement Date 2.27 percent
Prior Measurement Date 2.63 percent

Medical Trend Assumption

Measurement Date

Medicare5.125 to 4.400 percentPre-Medicare6.750 to 4.400 percent

Prior Measurement Date

 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{Medicare} & 5.25 \text{ to } 4.75 \text{ percent} \\ \text{Pre-Medicare} & 7.00 \text{ o } 4.75 \text{ percent} \end{array}$

Base Mortality: Healthy Retirees - PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20% for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35% for females. Disabled Retirees - PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3% for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8% for females. Contingent Survivors - PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Contingent Survivor mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 105.5% for males and adjusted 122.5% for females. Actives - PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Employee mortality table.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended June 30, 2020.

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 2015 through 2020 and was adopted by the Board in 2021. 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, 7.00 percent, by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The capital market assumptions developed by the investment consultant are intended for use over a 10-year horizon and may not be useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding pension plans which covers a longer timeframe. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class, as used in the June 30, 2020, five-year experience study, are summarized as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	2.00 % 24.75	(0.33) % 5.72
US Equity Non-US Equity Developed	13.50	6.55
Non-US Equity Emerging Fixed Income/Global Bonds	6.75 19.00	8.54 1.14
Private Equity Real Estate/Real Assets	11.00 16.00	10.03 5.41
Multi-Asset Strategy	4.00	3.47
Private Debt/Private Credit	3.00	5.28
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability on June 30, 2021, was 2.27 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2021, was 2.63 percent. 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 1.50 percent of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and no contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments of current System members by SERS actuaries. The Municipal Bond Index Rate is used in the determination for the SEIR for both the June 30, 2020, and the June 30, 2021, total OPEB liability. The Municipal Bond Index rate is the single rate that will generate a present value of benefit payments equal to the sum of the present value determined by the long-term expected rate of return, and the present value determined by discounting those benefits after the date of depletion. The Municipal Bond Index rate is 1.92% on June 30, 2021, and 2.45% on June 30, 2020.

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Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (1.27%) and higher (3.27%) than the current discount rate (2.27%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (5.75% decreasing to 3.40%) and higher (7.75% decreasing to 5.40%) than the current rate.

				Current		
	1%	Decrease	Dis	count Rate	19	6 Increase
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	283,129	\$	228,484	\$	184,843
	1% Decrease		Current Trend Rate		1% Increase	
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	175,920	\$	228,484	\$	298,711

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2021, actuarial valuation is presented below:

Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to	
	2.50 percent at age 65	
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	
Payroll Increases	3 percent	
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	0 percent	
Inflation	2.50 percent	
Discount Rate of Return	7.00 percent	
Health Care Cost Trends	Initial	Ultimate
Medical		
Pre-Medicare	4.93 percent	4.00 percent
Medicare	-16.18 percent	4.00 percent
Prescription Drug		
Pre-Medicare	6.33 percent	4.00 percent
Medicare	29.98 percent	4.00 percent

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

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021, valuation was adopted by the board from the results of an actuarial experience study for July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2016.

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected 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 %	

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.00 percent as of June 30, 2021. 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 7.00 percent was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2021.

Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate and Health Care Cost Trend Rate The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2021, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00 percent, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) 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										
	1%	15	% Increase								
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	(188,575)	\$	(223,471)	\$	(252,622)					
	1%	Decrease	T	Current rend Rate	19	% Increase					
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	(251,441)	\$	(223,471)	\$	(188,885)					

Benefit Term Changes since the Prior Measurement Date In February 2022, the Board approved changes to the demographic measures that will impact the June 30, 2022, actuarial valuation. The effect on the net OPEB liability is unknown.

7. PURCHASED SERVICES

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, purchased service expenses for services rendered by various vendors were as follows:

Professional and Technical Services \$\,\ \\$4,259,388\$ Total Purchased Services \$\,\ \\$4,259,388

Purchased services expense was decreased \$41,485 by the net impact of the accruals related to Pension and OPEB.

8. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, was as follows:

		٨	dditions	Dolo	Hono		Balance
	7/1/2021	A	aditions	Dele	tions		6/30/2022
\$	258,789	\$	-	\$	-	\$	258,789
			547,595		-		547,595
	258,789		547,595		-		806,384
n							
	(106,501)		(24,894)		-		(131,395)
	-		(37,765)		-		(37,765)
			_				
	(106,501)		(62,659)				(169,160)
\$ 152,288		\$	\$ 484,936		\$ -		637,224
)	\$ on	7/1/2021 \$ 258,789 - 258,789 on (106,501) - (106,501)	\$ 258,789 \$ - 258,789 on (106,501) - (106,501)	7/1/2021 Additions \$ 258,789 \$ - - 547,595 258,789 547,595 on (106,501) (24,894) - (37,765) (106,501) (62,659)	7/1/2021 Additions Dele \$ 258,789 \$ - \$ - 547,595 258,789 547,595 on (106,501) (24,894) - (37,765) (106,501) (62,659)	7/1/2021 Additions Deletions \$ 258,789 \$ - \$ - - 547,595 - 258,789 547,595 - on (106,501) (24,894) - - (37,765) - (106,501) (62,659) -	7/1/2021 Additions Deletions \$ 258,789 \$ - \$ - - 547,595 - 258,789 547,595 - on (106,501) (24,894) - - (37,765) - (106,501) (62,659) -

9. MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

On July 1, 2012, the School and Educational Solutions Co. ("ESC") entered into a full-performance management contract. Under this contract, ESC is obligated to manage and operate the School. ESC is an Ohio non-profit corporation that was established and is operated for educational purposes to support Ohio community schools. It was granted federal tax exemption under IRS Section 501(c)(3), and it is classified as a public charity under IRS Section 509(a)(3), a supporting organization. In addition to the School, ESC currently supports two other Ohio community schools. Each of its supported schools are members of ESC, as such term is defined by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 1702.

As members of ESC, the schools, under ESC's Code of Regulations, elect a majority of the Board of Directors of ESC. As a result of this relationship, ESC is "operated, supervised, or controlled by" its supported schools, as such term is defined by Regs. Section 1.509(a)-4(g), and ESC is a Type I supporting organization. As a result of this relationship, ESC is responsive to the needs and demands of its supported schools and is an integral part of their operations. Additionally, ESC will assume the obligations of the School under the existing contract.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the Educational Solutions Company incurred the following expenses on behalf of the School:

	Regular Instruction (1100 Function codes)	Special Instruction (1200 Function codes)	Support Services (2000 Function Codes)	Non- Instructional (3000 through 7000 Function Codes)	Total
Direct expenses:					
Salaries & wages (100 object codes)	\$ 643,094	\$ -	\$ 503,329	\$ -	\$ 1,146,423
Employees' benefits (200 object codes)	247,491	-	47,375	-	294,866
Professional & technical services (410 object codes)	11,635	850	360,128	63,753	436,366
Property services (420 object codes)	-	-	208,719	-	208,719
Utilities (450 object codes)	-	-	28,254	-	28,254
Contracted craft or trade services (460 object codes)	-	-	-	241,556	241,556
Other purchased services (490 object codes)	-	-	3,292	-	3,292
Supplies (500 object codes)	96,983	-	252,132	-	349,115
Equipment (640, 644, and 645 object codes)	69,452	1	7,958	-	77,410
Other direct costs (All other object codes)	1,278	1	60,177	-	61,455
Indirect expenses:					
Overhead	113,234	-	773,841	99	887,174
Total expenses	\$1,183,167	\$ 850	\$ 2,245,205	\$ 305.408	\$3,734,630

Overhead charges of \$887,174 included above are assigned to the School based on a percentage of FTE students per School. These charges represent the indirect cost of services in the operation of the School. Such services include but are not limited to, facilities management, equipment, operational support services, management and management consulting, board relations, human resources, management, training and orientation financial reporting and compliance, purchasing and procurement, education services, technology support and marketing communications.

10. LEASE OBLIGATIONS

On April 3, 2015, the school entered into a lease with AEP Charter Chavez, LLC located at 2400 Mock Road Columbus, Ohio 43222. The lease is for a period of twenty years with three options of the lessee to extend for periods of five years each. Base rent will be \$6,250 until June 1, 2016. As of July 1, 2016, the new monthly rate then increases 2% through year three in the amount of \$6,375 until June 1, 2018. As of July 1, 2018, the new monthly rate then increase 3% through year five in the amount of \$6,566 until December 1, 2020. As of January 1, 2020, the monthly rate then increases 3% or increase per student funding for the most recently ended fiscal year. This lease was non-renewed in November 2021.

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Effective November 1, 2021, the School entered into a lease with Educational Solutions Co, the operator, see note 9. The term of the lease shall continue for four years and seven months through June 30, 2026. So long as the lessee is still operational the lease may be renewed for successive five-year terms. The initial base rent shall be \$5,744 per month. The incremental borrowing rate on the lease is 4.25%. The School has outstanding agreements to lease building [space]. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement 87, these leases have met the criteria of leases thus requiring them to be recorded by the School. The future lease payments were discounted based on the interest rate implicit in the lease or using the School's incremental borrowing rate. This discount is being amortized over the life of the lease. At year end, accumulated depreciation on the leased buildings totaled \$37,765, with a net book value of \$509,830. The following table discloses the current year activity on lease obligation.

	Bal	lance						Balance	Du	e Within	
	6/30	6/30/2021		dditions	Re	ductions	6	/30/2022	One Year		
Building Lease Payable	\$		\$	541,850	\$	(27,064)	\$	514,786	\$	47,982	
Total Lease Payable		-		541,850		(27,064)		514,786		47,982	

Future minimum principal and interest payments on the lease obligation on June 30, 2022, are as follows:

Year	F	Principal	I	nterest	Total				
2023	\$	47,982	\$	20,951	\$	68,933			
2024		50,062		18,871		68,933			
2025		52,232		16,702		68,934			
2026		54,495		14,438		68,933			
2027		56,857		12,077		68,934			
2028 - 2031		253,158		22,576		275,734			
Total	\$	514,786	\$	105,615	\$	620,401			

12. CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The School received financial assistance from Federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the School on June 30, 2022, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

13. 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. Ohio's state of emergency ended in June 2021 while the national state of emergency continues. During fiscal year 2022, the School received COVID-19 funding. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing recovery measures will impact subsequent periods of the School. The impact on the School's future operating costs, revenues, and additional recovery from funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School Franklin County, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Nine Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.01333720%	0.01386160%	0.01172710%	0.01172710%	0.00981670%	0.00783000%	0.00645570%	0.00517900%	0.00517900%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 492,104	\$ 916,835	\$ 629,286	\$ 671,633	\$ 586,526	\$ 573,084	\$ 368,368	\$ 262,106	\$ 307,979
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 468,736	\$ 489,543	\$ 375,726	\$ 377,407	\$ 315,121	\$ 217,943	\$ 235,486	\$ 150,491	\$ 54,263
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	104.99%	187.28%	167.49%	177.96%	186.13%	262.95%	156.43%	174.17%	567.57%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	82.86%	68.55%	70.85%	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)									
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.01059917%	0.01043967%	0.00835109%	0.00824800%	0.00914935%	0.00721819%	0.00597916%	0.00613130%	0.00613130%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,355,199	\$ 2,526,029	\$ 1,846,793	\$ 1,813,550	\$ 2,173,448	\$ 2,416,146	\$ 1,652,465	\$ 1,491,344	\$ 1,776,480
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,307,871	\$ 1,259,907	\$ 980,450	\$ 937,657	\$ 1,005,857	\$ 657,686	\$ 646,886	\$ 653,954	\$ 172,046
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	103.62%	200.49%	188.36%	193.41%	216.08%	367.37%	255.45%	228.05%	1032.56%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	87.80%	75.50%	77.40%	77.31%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School Franklin County, Ohio Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School's Contributions - Pension Last Ten Fiscal Years

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2022	 2021	2020	-	2019	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 65,721	\$ 65,623	\$ 68,536	\$	50,723	\$ 50,950	\$ 44,117	\$ 30,512	\$ 31,037	\$ 20,858	\$ 7,510
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(65,721)	(65,623)	(68,536)		(50,723)	(50,950)	(44,117)	(30,512)	(31,037)	(20,858)	(7,510)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 469,436	\$ 468,736	\$ 489,543	\$	375,726	\$ 377,407	\$ 315,121	\$ 217,943	\$ 235,486	\$ 150,491	\$ 54,263
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%		13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)											
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 171,552	\$ 183,102	\$ 176,387	\$	137,263	\$ 131,272	\$ 140,820	\$ 92,076	\$ 90,564	\$ 85,014	\$ 22,366
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (171,552)	(183,102)	(176,387)		(137,263)	(131,272)	(140,820)	 (92,076)	 (90,564)	(85,014)	 (22,366)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,225,371	\$ 1,307,871	\$ 1,259,907	\$	980,450	\$ 937,657	\$ 1,005,857	\$ 657,686	\$ 646,886	\$ 653,954	\$ 172,046
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%		14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%

Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School Franklin County, Ohio

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

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)		2022	2021	2020	 2019	 2018		2017
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	().01207300%	0.013220%	0.0103710%	0.011810%	0.009933%		0.007990%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	228,484	\$ 287,312	\$ 260,081	\$ 327,627	\$ 266,613	\$	225,151
School's Covered Payroll	\$	468,736	\$ 489,543	\$ 375,726	\$ 377,407	\$ 315,121	\$	217,943
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		48.74%	58.69%	69.41%	86.81%	84.61%		103.31%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability		24.08%	18.17%	15.57%	13.57%	12.46%		11.49%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)								
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	0.	0105990%	0.010440%	0.008351%	0.008248%	0.009149%	0.	00721819%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	(223,471)	\$ (183,483)	\$ (138,313)	\$ (132,537)	\$ 356,974	\$	386,031
School's Covered Payroll	\$	1,307,871	\$ 1,259,907	\$ 980,450	\$ 937,657	\$ 1,005,857	\$	657,686
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		-17.09%	-14.56%	-14.11%	-14.13%	35.49%		58.70%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability/(Asset)		174.73%	182.40%	174.70%	175.00%	47.10%		37.30%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2017 is not available.

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

Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School Franklin County, Ohio

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

	_	2022	2021	 2020	 2019		2018	2017		2016	 2015	 2014	 2013
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)													
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	\$	831	\$ 0	\$ 2,986	\$ 6,298	\$	7,878	\$ 5,288	\$	3,843	\$ 2,872	\$ 326	\$ 1,605
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(831)	0	(2,986)	(6,298)		(7,878)	(5,288)	_	(3,843)	(2,872)	(326)	(1,605)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
School's Covered Payroll	\$	469,436	\$ 468,736	\$ 489,543	\$ 374,726	\$	377,407	\$ 315,121	\$	217,943	\$ 235,486	\$ 150,491	\$ 54,263
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)		0.18%	0.00%	0.61%	1.68%		2.09%	1.68%		1.76%	1.22%	0.22%	2.96%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)													
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 6,540	\$ 1,720
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		0	0	0	 0	_	0	0		0	0	(6,540)	(1,720)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
School's Covered Payroll	\$	1,225,371	\$ 1,307,871	\$ 1,259,907	\$ 980,450	\$	937,657	\$ 1,005,857	\$	657,686	\$ 646,886	\$ 653,954	\$ 172,046
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%

⁽¹⁾ Includes surcharge

Note 1 - Net Pension Liability

Changes of benefit terms- SERS

There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2017 and 2019-2022.

The following changes were made to the benefit terms in 2018 as identified: The COLA was changed from a fixed 3.00% to a COLA that is indexed to CPI-W not greater than 2.5% with a floor of 0% beginning January 1, 2018. In addition, with the authority granted the Board under HB 49, the Board has enacted a three-year COLA suspension for benefit recipients in calendar years 2018-2020.

Changes in assumptions- SERS

There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2016 and 2018-2021. 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 and (g) mortality among disable member 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 (h) change in discount rate from 7.75% to 7.5%. For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.00% to 2.40%, (b) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.% to 0.85%, (c) Cost-of-Living-Adjustments was reduced from 2.50% to 2.00% (d) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality amount active members, service retirees and beneficiaries, and disabled members were updated (f) change in discount rate from 7.50% to 7.00%.

Changes in benefit terms – STRS

There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2022.

Changes in assumptions – STRS

There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2017 and 2019-2021. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) inflation assumption lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%, (b) investment return assumption lowered from 7.75% to 7.45%, (c) total salary increases rates lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, as well as by 0.25% due to lower inflation, (d) payroll growth assumption lowered to 3.00%, (e) updated the healthy and disable mortality assumption to the

"RP-2014" mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016, (f) rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience. For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) investment return assumption lowered from 7.45% to 7.00%, (b) discount rate of return reduced from 7.45% to 7.00%.

Note 2 - Net OPEB Liability

Changes of benefit terms- SERS

There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2018-2022.

Changes in Assumptions - SERS

Amounts reported for fiscal years 2018-2022 incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
Fiscal year 2022	1.92 percent
Fiscal year 2021	2.45 percent
Fiscal year 2020	3.13 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.62 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.56 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.92 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investr	nent expense,
including price inflation	
Fiscal year 2022	2.27 percent
Fiscal year 2021	2.63 percent
Fiscal year 2020	3.22 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.70 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.63 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.98 percent
Medicare Trend Assumption	
Medicare	
Fiscal year 2022	5.125 percent decreasing to 4.40 percent
Fiscal year 2020	5.25 percent decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2019	5.375 percent decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2018	5.50 percent decreasing to 5.00 percent
Pre – Medicare	
Fiscal year 2022	6.75 percent decreasing to 4.40 percent
Fiscal year 2020	7.00 percent decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2019	7.25 percent decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2018	7.50 percent decreasing to 5.00 percent

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB) and the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal, and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

For fiscal year 2019, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45.

For fiscal year 2020 and 2021, the health care cost trend rates were modified.

For fiscal year 2022, the discount rate was decreased from 7.45 percent to 7.00 percent. The health care cost trend rates modified.

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2020.

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

For fiscal year 2020, claims curves were trended to the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020, to reflect the current price renewals. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2020, from 1.944% to 1.984 per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1,2021 to 2.1% for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021.

For fiscal year 2021, 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.

There were no benefit term changes from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2022.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Board of Directors Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School Franklin County, Ohio 2400 Mock Road Columbus, OH 43219

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of the Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School, Franklin County, Ohio (the "School") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 28, 2022.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on
Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements
Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*Page 2 of 2

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

Kea Hassociates, Inc.

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Rea & Associates, Inc. Dublin, Ohio

December 28, 2022



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

To the Board of Directors Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School Franklin County, Ohio 2400 Mock Road Columbus, OH 43219

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School's (the "School"), Franklin County, Ohio, compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the School's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022. The School's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the School complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the School and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the School's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the School's federal programs.

Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control over Compliance Required By the Uniform Guidance Page 2 of 3

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the School's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the School's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, Government Auditing Standards, and the Uniform Guidance, we

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the School's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- obtain an understanding of the School's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in
 order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on
 internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the
 purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control over
 compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control over Compliance Required By the Uniform Guidance Page 3 of 3

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Rea & Associates, Inc.

Kea & Cassciates, Inc.

Dublin, Ohio December 28, 2022

CESAR CHAVEZ COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Grantor/ Program Title	Assistance Listing Number	Grant Year	I	Expenses	Total Provided to Subrecipients			
U. S. Department of Education	 -							
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:								
Title I	84.010A	2022	\$	254,401	\$	-		
Total Title I Grants				254,401				
Special Education Cluster:								
IDEA Part B	84.027A	2022		58,823		-		
Total Special Education Cluster				58,823		-		
Title III Language Instruction for English Learners	84.365A	2022		46,140		-		
COVID-19: Education Stabilization Fund - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief	84.425D	2022		411,624		-		
Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grant	84.424A	2022		10,545		-		
Title II-A Improving Teacher Quality	84.367A	2022		11,933		-		
Total U.S. Department of Education				793,466				
U. S. Department of Agriculture								
Passed Through the Ohio Department of Education:								
Child Nutrition Cluster: Cash Assistance:								
School Breakfast Program	10.553	2022		108,532		-		
National School Lunch Program	10.555	2022		191,830		-		
COVID-19: National School Lunch Program	10.555	2022		10,944				
Total Child Nutrition Cluster				311,306		-		
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture				311,306		-		
TOTAL FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE			\$	1,104,772	\$			

CESAR CHAVEZ COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS 2 CFR 200.510(B)(6) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Cesar Chavez College Preparatory School, Franklin County, Ohio (the School) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2022. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the School, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the School.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement. The School has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimus indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE C - TRANSFERS

The School generally must spend Federal assistance within 15 months of receipt. However, with Ohio Department of Education (ODE) approval, a School can transfer (carryover) unspent Federal assistance to the succeeding year, thus allowing the School a total of 27 months to spend the assistance. During fiscal year 2022, the ODE authorized the following transfers:

AL Number / Grant Title	Grant Year	Tran	Transfer Out Transfer		ansfer In
84.010A Title I	2021	\$	8,433		
84.010A Title I	2022			\$	8,433
84.027A IDEA, Part B	2021		1,981		
84.027A IDEA, Part B	2022				1,981
84.367A Title II-A Improving Teacher Quality	2021		23,837		
84.367A Title II-A Improving Teacher Quality	2022				23,837
84.173A IDEA Early Childhood Special Education	2021		460		
84.173A IDEA Early Childhood Special Education	2022				460
84.424A Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment	2021		9,218		
84.424A Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment	2022				9,218
		\$	43,929	\$	43,929

NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

The School commingles cash receipts from the U.S. Department of Agriculture with similar State Grants. When reporting expenditures on this Schedule, the School assumes it expends federal monies first.

CESAR CHAVEZ COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS 2 CFR §200.515

JUNE 30, 2022

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d) (1) (i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d) (1) (ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d) (1) (ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	None Reported
(d) (1) (iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d) (1) (iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d) (1) (iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	None Reported
(d) (1) (v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d) (1) (vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d) (1) (vii)	Major Programs (list): Nutrition Cluster COVID-19: Education Stabilization Fund-Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief	AL # 10.553/10.555 AL # 84.425D
(d) (1) (viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	Type A: > \$750,000 Type B: All others
(d) (1) (ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR §200.520?	No

2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS

None were noted.

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None were noted.



CESAR CHAVEZ COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

FRANKLIN 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 2/28/2023

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