

**OHIO CONSTRUCTION ACADEMY
FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO**

REGULAR AUDIT

**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2022**



Rea & associates

www.reacpa.com

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



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Board of Directors
Ohio Construction Academy
1725 Jetway Boulevard
Columbus, Ohio 43219

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Ohio Construction Academy, 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 Ohio Construction Academy is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Keith Faber".

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 06, 2023

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**OHIO CONSTRUCTION ACADEMY
FRANKLIN COUNTY**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County
1725 Jetway Blvd.
Columbus, OH 43219

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Ohio Construction Academy (the “Academy”), Franklin County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Academy’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 Ohio Construction Academy, 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 the 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 Academy 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 Academy'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.

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 opinion. 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 Academy'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 Academy'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.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 18, 2023 on our consideration of the Academy'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 Academy's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Academy's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Rea & Associates, Inc.

Rea & Associates, Inc.
Dublin, Ohio
January 18, 2023

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Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Unaudited)

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

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

Financial Highlights

- In total, net position increased \$168,472 from 2021 net position.
- Total assets increased \$53,268 and total liabilities decreased \$481,149 during 2022.
- The Academy implemented GASB 87 during fiscal year 2022, which caused the Academy to recognize the intangible right-to-use capital assets that it leases along with an offsetting lease payable as of July 1, 2021.

Collectively, the net pension liability (NPL), reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27* and the net OPEB liability, pursuant to GASB Statement 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, are the largest liabilities reported by the Academy at June 30, 2022. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the Academy's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and 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 liability* or *net OPEB liability*. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

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

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

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Unaudited)

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the “employment exchange” – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the Academy 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 asset/liability of the pension/OPEB plan *as against the public employer*. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. 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 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 bonds. As explained above, changes in benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of these liabilities, but are outside the control of the local government. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

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

Using this Financial Report

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

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Unaudited)

Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position answers the question of how well the Academy performed financially during 2022. This statement includes all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position, both financial and capital and current and long-term, using the accrual basis of accounting, which is the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when the cash is received or expended.

Table 1 provides a summary of the Academy's Net Position for fiscal years 2022 and 2021.

(Table 1)
Statement of Net Position

	2022	Restated 2021	Change
Assets			
Current Assets	\$ 320,252	\$ 157,507	\$ 162,745
Capital Assets, Net	127,229	243,743	(116,514)
Net OPEB Asset	51,888	44,851	7,037
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>499,369</u>	<u>446,101</u>	<u>53,268</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>422,278</u>	<u>489,815</u>	<u>(67,537)</u>
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	195,182	87,787	107,395
Long Term Liabilities	477,080	1,065,624	(588,544)
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>672,262</u>	<u>1,153,411</u>	<u>(481,149)</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>510,242</u>	<u>211,834</u>	<u>298,408</u>
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	13,719	21,432	(7,713)
Restricted for Grant Programs	-	43,589	(43,589)
Unrestricted	(274,576)	(494,350)	219,774
<i>Total Net Position</i>	<u>\$ (260,857)</u>	<u>\$ (429,329)</u>	<u>\$ 168,472</u>

Current assets increased from fiscal year 2021, primarily due to a significant increase in cash and cash equivalents from additional grant funding related to COVID-19 pandemic. Capital Assets decreased due to current year depreciation and amortization. Current liabilities increased due to lease payable due in fiscal year 2023. There was a change in net pension/OPEB liability/asset for the Academy. These fluctuations are due to changes in the retirement systems unfunded liabilities that are passed through to the Academy's financial statements. All components of pension and OPEB accruals contribute to the fluctuations in deferred outflows/inflows and NPL/NOL/NOA and are described in more detail in their respective notes.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Unaudited)

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal year 2022 and 2021.

(Table 2)
Change in Net Position

	2022	2021	Change
Operating Revenue	\$ 1,027,765	\$ 974,039	\$ 53,726
Non-Operating Revenue	483,247	236,765	246,482
Total Revenue	1,511,012	1,210,804	300,208
Operating Expenses	1,334,174	1,287,053	47,121
Non-Operating Expenses	8,366	-	8,366
Total Expense	1,342,540	1,287,053	55,487
Change in Net Position	\$ 168,472	\$ (76,249)	\$ 244,721

The Academy's operating revenues in 2022 were based on the Academy's full-time equivalent (FTE) throughout the year. The increase in Academy's operating revenue was primarily caused by the change in foundation funding formula. Non-Operating Revenue increased from COVID-19 grants. The Academy's most significant expense, Purchased Services: Management Fees are a result of management fees of the management agreement in place between the Academy and EEG OCA, LLC. The agreement between the Academy and EEG OCA, LLC provides that specific percentages of the revenues received by the Academy will be paid to EEG OCA, LLC to fund operations (See Note 8).

An increase in operating expenses was also caused by amortization on leased assets mostly offset by the changes in pension and OPEB which were primarily associated to changes in the Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability, net OPEB liability/asset and related accruals. As previously indicated, these items are explained in detail within their respective notes.

Capital Assets

The Academy's capital assets decreased during fiscal year 2022 due to depreciation and amortization. Detailed information regarding capital asset activity is included in Note 13 in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Debt

As of the fiscal year-end, the Academy's lease payable decreased in comparison with the prior fiscal year due to lease payments made during the fiscal year. For more information on debt, see Note 15 to the basic financial statements.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Unaudited)

Current Financial Issues

Ohio Construction Academy received revenue for 80 students in 2022 and 2021. State law governing community schools allows for the Academy to have open enrollment across traditional school district boundaries.

The Academy receives its support almost entirely from state aid on a per pupil basis. The Academy receives additional revenues from grant subsidies.

Although there is a possibility that state aid will be cut in future years due to the economic climate, the Academy feels that the relationship with the management company will insulate them from any significant change.

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures have impacted the current period and will continue to impact subsequent periods of the Academy.

Contacting the Academy's Financial Management

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

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2022

ASSETS

Current Assets

Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 274,070
Grant Funding Receivable	33,316
Intergovernmental Receivable	1,258
Prepaid	11,608
<i>Total Current Assets</i>	320,252

Noncurrent Assets

Net OPEB Asset	51,888
Capital Assets, net	127,229
<i>Total Noncurrent Assets</i>	179,117

Total Assets	499,369
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DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Pension	347,547
OPEB	74,731
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	422,278

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities

Accounts Payable	20,809
Purchased Services: Accrued Wages And Benefits	56,042
Intergovernmental Payable	4,337
Interest Payable	484
Lease Payable	113,510
<i>Total Current Liabilities</i>	195,182

Long Term Liabilities

Net Pension Liability	420,592
Net OPEB Liability	56,488
<i>Total Long Term Liabilities</i>	477,080

Total Liabilities	672,262
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DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Pension	382,327
OPEB	127,915
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	510,242

NET POSITION

Net Investment in Capital Assets	13,719
Unrestricted	(274,576)
Total Net Position	\$ (260,857)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

OPERATING REVENUES

State Basic Aid	\$	921,238
Facilities Aid		39,915
Casino		4,806
Other		61,806
		61,806
Total Operating Revenues		1,027,765

OPERATING EXPENSES

Board Compensation		5,625
Purchased Services: Management Fees		713,098
Purchased Services: Other		291,872
Pension & OPEB		48,103
Supplies and Materials		126,162
Depreciation/Amortization		116,514
Other		32,800
		32,800
Total Operating Expenses		1,334,174
Operating Income (Loss)		(306,409)

NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)

Federal and State Grants		427,231
Interest Expense		(8,366)
Local Grants		56,016
		56,016
Total Net Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		474,881
Change In Net Position		168,472
Net Position Beginning of Year		(429,329)
Net Position End of Year	\$	(260,857)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Cash Received From State Aid	\$	965,959
Cash Received Other Operating Sources		61,806
Cash Payments to Management Company		(737,192)
Cash Payments for Goods and Services		(447,805)
Other Cash Payments		(39,239)
		(196,471)
Net Cash Used For Operating Activities		(196,471)

CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Cash Payments for Principal		(108,801)
Cash Payments for Interest		(7,882)
		(116,683)

CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Cash Received From Grant Programs		437,504
Cash Received From Miscellaneous Revenue		56,016
		493,520
Net Cash Received From Noncapital Financing Activities		493,520
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		180,366
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year		93,704
		274,070
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$	274,070

RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH USED FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Operating Income (Loss)	\$	(306,409)
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ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH USED FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Depreciation/Amortization		116,514
Changes in Assets, Liabilities, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows:		
Intergovernmental Receivable		13,787
Prepays		(6,439)
Deferred Outflows of Resources		67,537
Deferred Inflows of Resources		298,408
Net OPEB Asset		(7,037)
Net Pension/OPEB Liability		(366,233)
Accounts Payable		(13,173)
Intergovernmental Payable		(8,468)
Accrued Wages and Benefits		15,042
		109,938
Total Adjustments		109,938
Net Cash Used For Operating Activities	\$	(196,471)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF THE ACADEMY

Ohio Construction Academy (the "Academy") is a nonprofit corporation established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapters 1702 and 3314 to address the needs of students in ninth through the twelfth grade. The Academy is nonsectarian in its programs, admission policies, employment practices and all other operations. The Academy may sue and be sued, acquire facilities as needed, and contract for any services necessary for the operation for the Academy.

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to insure the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the Academy consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the Academy. For Ohio Construction Academy, this includes general operations, food service, and student related activities of the Academy.

The Academy was authorized by the Ohio Department of Education beginning July 1, 2015, who served as the Academy's sponsor through June 30, 2020. The Academy entered a contract with Ohio Council of Community Schools as its sponsor through June 30, 2025.

Ohio Construction Academy operated as a Drop Out Recovery School under the management of EEG OCA, LLC (EEG). The mission of the Academy is to provide high school students an innovative educational opportunity that explores construction related careers through an excellent foundation in core academic instruction and rigorous hands-on construction related training. The curriculum prepares graduates for direct entry into a professional apprenticeship program, college, and a career.

The Academy operates under the direction of a self-appointed, five-member Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is responsible for carrying out provisions of the contract which include, but are not limited to, State-mandated provisions regarding student populations, curriculum, academic goals, performance standards, admission standards, and qualifications of teachers.

The Academy's management believes these financial statements present all activities for which the Academy is financially accountable.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Basis of Presentation

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

Auditor of State of Ohio Bulletin No. 2000-005 requires the presentation of all financial activity to be reported within one enterprise fund for year-end reporting purposes.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Enterprise accounting is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that the costs (expenses) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

Budgetary Process

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

Cash

All monies received by the Academy are maintained in a demand deposit account.

Intergovernmental Revenues

The Academy currently participates in the State Foundation Program, facilities aid, and casino tax distributions which are reflected under “Operating revenues” on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. Revenues received from these programs are recognized as operating revenue in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met.

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

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

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Use of Estimates

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

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 Academy and an expense is recorded when used.

Capital Assets

For purposes of recording capital assets, the Board has a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over five year for vehicles.

The Academy is reporting intangible right-to-use asset related to a leased building. This intangible asset is being amortized in a systematic and rational manner over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

Aside from those mentioned above, the School has no other capital assets, as the School operates under a management agreement with EEG, LLC (see Note 8).

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction, or improvements of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws and regulations of other governments. There was no net position restricted for enabling legislation at fiscal year-end. The Academy applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

Operating Revenues and Disbursements

Operating receipts are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the Academy. For the Academy, these revenues are primarily foundation payments. Operating disbursements are necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the Academy. All revenues and disbursements not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

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purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension/OPEB plans report investments at fair value.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the Academy, deferred inflows of resources include pension and OPEB, which are reported on the statement of net position. (See Notes 5 and 6).

Implementation of New Accounting Principles

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the Academy has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*, certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*, 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*, and certain provisions in GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*.

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 Academy's 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 Academy.

GASB Statement No. 97 requirements that are related to a) the accounting and financial reporting for Section 457 plans and b) 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 Academy.

GASB Statement No. 99 enhances comparability in the application of accounting and financial reporting requirements and will improve consistency of authoritative literature. The implementation of certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 99 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Academy.

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NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS

At fiscal year-end, the Academy's bank balance was \$272,058, of which \$22,058 was uninsured and uncollateralized.

NOTE 4 - RISK MANAGEMENT

Property and Liability

The Academy is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Academy's management company contracted with a commercial insurance company for property and general liability insurance on behalf of the Academy. Settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage during the past three years, nor has there been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

Director and Officer

Coverage has been purchased by the Academy with a \$1,000,000 aggregate limit.

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

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

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities (assets) within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

* Members with 25 years of service credit as of August 1, 2017, may 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. 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 CPIW, not to exceed 2.5 percent and with a floor of 0 percent. A three-year COLA suspension was in effect for all benefit recipients for calendar years 2018, 2019, and 2020. SERS approved a 0.5 percent COLA for calendar year 2021.

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the Academy is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS’ Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the

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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 Academy's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$19,596 for fiscal year 2022.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

The DB Plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Effective August 1, 2017 – July 1, 2019, any member could retire with reduced benefits who had (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 27 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Effective August 1, 2019 – July 1, 2021, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 28 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Eligibility changes will continue to be phased in 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 actuarially reduced benefits will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility will be five years of qualifying service credit and age 60, or 30 years of 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 lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

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

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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 Academy 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 Academy's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$34,136 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 Academy's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's share of employer contributions in the pension plan relative to the total employer contributions of all participating employers. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.00287080%	0.00246106%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.00259860%	0.00255185%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00027220%	-0.00009079%	
Proportionate Share of the Net			
Pension Liability	\$ 105,924	\$ 314,668	\$ 420,592
Pension Expense	\$ 49,635	\$ 4,457	\$ 54,092

Other than contributions made subsequent to the measurement date and differences between projected and actual earnings on investments; deferred inflows/outflows of resources are recognized in pension expense beginning in the current period, using a straight line method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining services lives of all employees that are provided with pensions, determined as of the beginning of the measurement period. Net deferred inflows/outflows of resources pertaining to the differences between projected and actual investment earnings are similarly recognized over a closed five year period.

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

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 11	\$ 9,723	\$ 9,734
Changes of Assumptions	2,230	87,294	89,524
Changes in Proportion and Differences between Academy Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	32,185	162,372	194,557
Academy Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	<u>19,596</u>	<u>34,136</u>	<u>53,732</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 54,022</u>	<u>\$ 293,525</u>	<u>\$ 347,547</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 2,747	\$ 1,973	\$ 4,720
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	54,554	271,187	325,741
Changes in Proportion and Differences between Academy Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	-	51,866	51,866
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 57,301</u>	<u>\$ 325,026</u>	<u>\$ 382,327</u>

\$53,732 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from Academy contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 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:

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2023	\$ 14,926	\$ (29,840)	\$ (14,914)
2024	(8,085)	12,891	4,806
2025	(12,972)	9,109	(3,863)
2026	<u>(16,744)</u>	<u>(57,797)</u>	<u>(74,541)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (22,875)</u>	<u>\$ (65,637)</u>	<u>\$ (88,512)</u>

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.

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Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations. Future benefits for all current plan members were projected through 2132.

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:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed)
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 investment expense, including inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.00 percent, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement

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 percent for males and set forward two years and adjusted 81.35 percent for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward five years and adjusted 103.3 percent for males and set forward three years and adjusted 106.8 percent for females. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

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

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

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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 Total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent. The discount rate determination does not use a municipal bond rate. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 23-year amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.00 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 investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability. The annual money-weighted rate of return, calculated as the internal rate of return on pension plan investments was 28.18 percent.

Sensitivity of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, as well as what the Academy's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 176,232	\$ 105,924	\$ 46,631

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, are presented below:

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Inflation	2.50 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)
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	3.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	0.00 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.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021 valuation, were based on the results of the latest available actuarial experience study, which is for the period July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2016. An actuarial experience study is done on a quinquennial basis.

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:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Rate of Return*</u>
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	<u>100.00 %</u>	

*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 that employer and member contributions will be made at statutory contribution rates of 14 percent each. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2021. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on investments of 7.00 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2021.

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Sensitivity of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table represents the Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability measured as of June 30, 2021, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00 percent, as well as what the Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) than the current assumption:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 589,257	\$ 314,668	\$ 82,642

Assumption and Benefit Changes since the Prior Measurement Date The discount rate was adjusted to 7.00 percent from 7.45 percent for the June 30, 2021 valuation.

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

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amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2022, this amount was \$25,000. 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 Academy's surcharge obligation was \$2,602.

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 partial premium reimbursements will be continued 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. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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 Academy's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the Academy's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset):			
Current Measurement Date	0.00298500%	0.00246100%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.00248400%	0.00255200%	
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>0.00050100%</u>	<u>-0.00009100%</u>	
Proportionate Share of the Net			
OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 56,488	\$ (51,888)	
OPEB Expense	\$ 4,092	\$ (9,175)	\$ (5,083)

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

At June 30, 2022, the Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 602	\$ 1,847	\$ 2,449
Changes of Assumptions	8,863	3,314	12,177
Changes in Proportion and Differences between Academy Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	55,976	1,527	57,503
Academy Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	<u>2,602</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,602</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 68,043</u>	<u>\$ 6,688</u>	<u>\$ 74,731</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 28,138	\$ 9,505	\$ 37,643
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	1,229	14,382	15,611
Changes of Assumptions	7,737	30,957	38,694
Changes in Proportion and Differences between Academy Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	<u>18,304</u>	<u>17,663</u>	<u>35,967</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 55,408</u>	<u>\$ 72,507</u>	<u>\$ 127,915</u>

\$2,602 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from Academy contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 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:

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2023	\$ (1,099)	\$ (19,728)	\$ (20,827)
2024	(1,106)	(19,370)	(20,476)
2025	3,442	(19,149)	(15,707)
2026	5,481	(5,871)	(390)
2027	2,880	(1,743)	1,137
Thereafter	<u>435</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>477</u>
Total	<u>\$ 10,033</u>	<u>\$ (65,819)</u>	<u>\$ (55,786)</u>

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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:

Inflation	2.40 percent
Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Municipal Bond Index Rate	
Measurement Date	1.92 percent
Prior Measurement Date	2.45 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate	
Measurement Date	2.27 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation
Prior Measurement Date	2.63 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Pre-Medicare	6.750 percent - 4.40 percent
Medicare	5.125 percent - 4.40 percent

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 percent for males and set forward two years and adjusted 81.35 percent for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward five years and adjusted 103.3 percent for males and set forward three years and adjusted 106.8 percent for females. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

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

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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 2016 through 2020, and was adopted by the Board on April 15, 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 (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed by the investment consultant for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return, 7.00 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 time frame. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

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

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
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	<u>100.00 %</u>	

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at 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 plan at the contribution rate of 1.50 percent of projected covered payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and no contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current System members by SERS actuaries. The Municipal Bond Index Rate is used in the determination of 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 percent at June 30, 2021 and 2.45 percent at June 30, 2020.

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

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lower (5.75 percent decreasing to 3.40 percent) and higher (7.75 percent decreasing to 5.40 percent) than the current rate (6.75 percent decreasing to 4.40 percent).

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 70,002	\$ 56,488	\$ 45,702
	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 43,495	\$ 56,488	\$ 73,855

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 are presented below:

Inflation	2.50 percent	
Projected Salary Increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65	
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent	
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	
Discount Rate of Return	7.00 percent	
Health Care Cost Trend Rates		
Medical	<u>Initial</u>	<u>Ultimate</u>
Pre-Medicare	5.00 percent	4.00 percent
Medicare	-16.18 percent	4.00 percent
Prescription Drug		
Pre-Medicare	6.50 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 were adopted by the board from the results of an actuarial experience study for July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2016.

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

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<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Rate of Return*</u>
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	<u>100.00 %</u>	

*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 assumed STRS continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.00 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2021.

Sensitivity of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate and Health Care Cost Trend Rate The following table represents the net OPEB asset measured 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 of June 30, 2021, calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower and one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ (43,786)	\$ (51,888)	\$ (58,657)
		<u>Current Trend Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ (58,382)	\$ (51,888)	\$ (43,857)

Assumption Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date The discount rate was adjusted to 7.00 percent from 7.45 percent for the June 30, 2021 valuation.

Benefit Term Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2022 from 2.055 percent to 2.100 percent. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2022. The Medicare Part D subsidy was updated to reflect it is expected to be negative in current year 2022. The Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

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NOTE 7 – SPONSORSHIP AGREEMENT

The Sponsor for the Academy, during fiscal year 2022, was the Ohio Council of Community Schools. In accordance with the sponsorship contract between the Sponsor and the Academy and in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Section 3314.03, the Academy will pay a sponsorship fee to the Sponsor of an amount not to exceed three percent of the total State Foundation Program payments during the fiscal year for oversight and monitoring.

NOTE 8 – MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Effective May 1, 2018, the Academy contracted with The Educational Empowerment Group, LLC (EEG OCA, LLC) for academic and business services. This contract expires on June 30, 2023 and shall automatically renew for additional terms of three years. Management fees are calculated as 16 percent of the Academy's Foundation payments received by the Academy from the State of Ohio based on its revenue per student. The Academy had purchased services for the year ended June 30, 2022 to EEG OCA, LLC of \$713,098, of which \$58,425 is payable to EEG OCA, LLC. EEG OCA, LLC will be responsible for procuring the educational program at the Academy, which include but are not limited to, salaries and benefits for all personnel, curriculum materials, textbooks, library books, computers and other equipment, software, supplies, building payments, maintenance, capital and insurance, which are then invoiced to the Academy or reimbursed to EEG OCA, LLC.

NOTE 9 – CONTINGENCIES

Grants

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

Litigation

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

NOTE 10 – FEDERAL TAX-EXEMPT STATUS

The Academy is a nonprofit corporation that has been determined by the Internal Revenue Service to be exempt from federal income taxes as a public charity under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Ohio Construction Academy
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NOTE 11 – MANAGEMENT COMPANY EXPENSES

For the year ended June 30, 2022, Educational Empowerment Group, LLC and its affiliates incurred the following expenses on behalf of the Academy.

Ohio Construction Academy	Regular Instruction (1100 Function codes)	Special Instruction (1200 Function codes)	Support Services (2000 Function Codes)	Non-Instructional (3000 through 7000 Function Codes)	Total
<i>Direct expenses:</i>					
Salaries & wages (100 object codes)	\$ 132,188	\$ 98,298	\$ 301,933	\$ -	\$ 532,419
Employees' benefits (200 object codes)	-	-	-	4,233	4,233
Professional & technical services (410 object codes)	-	-	-	216	216
Property services (420 object codes)	-	-	-	10,970	10,970
Supplies (500 object codes)	-	-	-	960	960
Other direct costs (All other object codes)	-	-	-	25,793	25,793
Overhead	-	-	-	89,964	89,964
Total expenses	\$ 132,188	\$ 98,298	\$ 301,933	\$ 132,136	\$ 664,555

Overhead charges are assigned to the Academy based on a percentage of FTE headcount. These charges represent the indirect cost of services provided in the operation of the Academy. 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, marketing and communications.

NOTE 12 – GRANTS FUNDING RECEIVABLE

The Academy has recorded “Grant funding receivable” to account for the remainder of State and Federal grant expenses incurred but not reimbursed as of June 30, 2022. The grant funding is considered collectible in full, due to the stable condition of these programs, and the current year guarantee of federal funds.

NOTE 13 – CAPITAL ASSETS

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Academy’s has the following in capital assets.

	Restated Balance 6/30/2021	Additions	Reductions	Balance 6/30/2022
<i>Capital Assets, Being Depreciated/Amortized:</i>				
Vehicles	\$ 26,790	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,790
Leased Asset - Building (intangible)	222,311	-	-	222,311
<i>Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated/Amortized</i>	<u>249,101</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>249,101</u>
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization:</i>				
Vehicles	(5,358)	(5,358)		(10,716)
Leased Asset - Building (intangible)	-	(111,156)	-	(111,156)
<i>Total Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization</i>	<u>(5,358)</u>	<u>(116,514)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(121,872)</u>
<i>Capital Assets, Net</i>	<u>\$ 243,743</u>	<u>\$(116,514)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 127,229</u>

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NOTE 14 – PURCHASED SERVICES

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, purchased service expenses were as follows:

<u>Purchased Services</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Direct Expenses:	
Personnel Services	\$ 500,115
Professional Services	368,063
Building Services	40,253
Food Service	19,274
Sponsor Services	26,756
Utilities	50,509
Total	<u>\$1,004,970</u>

NOTE 15 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

During the fiscal year, the following activity occurred in long-term liabilities:

	Restated Balance			Balance	Amount Due
	<u>June 30, 2021</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>June 30, 2022</u>	<u>One Year</u>
Lease Payable	\$ 222,311	\$ -	\$ (108,801)	\$ 113,510	\$ 113,510
Net Pension/OPEB Liability:					
Pension	789,334	-	(368,742)	420,592	-
OPEB	53,979	2,509	-	56,488	-
<i>Total Long-Term Liabilities</i>	<u>\$ 1,065,624</u>	<u>\$ 2,509</u>	<u>\$ (477,543)</u>	<u>\$ 590,590</u>	<u>\$ 113,510</u>

The Academy has an outstanding agreement to lease building space. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement 87, this lease has met the criteria of leases thus requiring it to be recorded by the Academy. The future lease payments were discounted based on the interest rate implicit in the lease or using the Academy's incremental borrowing rate. This discount is being amortized over the life of the lease. A summary of the principal and interest amounts for the remaining leases is as follows:

	<u>Lease Payments</u>	
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2023	\$ 113,510	\$ 3,173

NOTE 16 – 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 Academy received COVID-19 funding. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing recovery measures will impact subsequent periods of the Academy. The impact on the Academy's future operating costs, revenues, and additional recovery from funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

Ohio Construction Academy
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Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Five Fiscal Years (1)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
<i>School Employees Retirement System (SERS)</i>					
Academy's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00287080%	0.00259860%	0.00096650%	0.00016510%	0.00181620%
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 105,924	\$ 171,877	\$ 57,827	\$ 9,456	\$ 108,514
Academy's Covered Payroll	\$ 99,093	\$ 88,379	\$ 35,881	\$ 64,630	\$ 56,021
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	106.89%	194.48%	161.16%	14.63%	193.70%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	82.86%	68.55%	70.85%	71.36%	69.50%
<i>State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)</i>					
Academy's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00246106%	0.00255185%	0.00123944%	0.00122407%	0.00218229%
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 314,668	\$ 617,457	\$ 274,095	\$ 269,146	\$ 518,408
Academy's Covered Payroll	\$ 303,679	\$ 307,971	\$ 145,514	\$ 139,150	\$ 374,886
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	103.62%	200.49%	188.36%	193.42%	138.28%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	87.80%	75.50%	77.40%	77.31%	75.30%

(1) Information prior to 2018 is not available.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Ohio Construction Academy
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Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Academy's Contributions - Pension
Last Eight Fiscal Years (1)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<i>School Employees Retirement System (SERS)</i>				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 19,596	\$ 13,873	\$ 12,373	\$ 4,844
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(19,596)</u>	<u>(13,873)</u>	<u>(12,373)</u>	<u>(4,844)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Academy's Covered Payroll	\$ 139,971	\$ 99,093	\$ 88,379	\$ 35,881
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.50%
<i>State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)</i>				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 34,136	\$ 42,515	\$ 43,116	\$ 20,372
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(34,136)</u>	<u>(42,515)</u>	<u>(43,116)</u>	<u>(20,372)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Academy's Covered Payroll	\$ 243,829	\$ 303,679	\$ 307,971	\$ 145,514
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

(1) Information prior to 2015 is not available.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
\$ 8,725	\$ 7,843	\$ 2,828	\$ 2,746
<u>(8,725)</u>	<u>(7,843)</u>	<u>(2,828)</u>	<u>(2,746)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 64,630	\$ 56,021	\$ 20,200	\$ 20,835
13.50%	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%
\$ 19,481	\$ 52,484	\$ 22,400	\$ 7,843
<u>(19,481)</u>	<u>(52,484)</u>	<u>(22,400)</u>	<u>(7,843)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 139,150	\$ 374,886	\$ 160,000	\$ 56,021
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

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Ohio Construction Academy
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Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)
Last Five Fiscal Years (1)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<i>School Employees Retirement System (SERS)</i>					
Academy's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.00298500%	0.00248400%	0.00101500%	0.00014900%	0.00184580%
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 56,488	\$ 53,979	\$ 25,533	\$ 4,145	\$ 49,536
Academy's Covered Payroll	\$ 99,093	\$ 88,379	\$ 35,881	\$ 64,630	\$ 56,021
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	57.01%	61.08%	71.16%	6.41%	88.42%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	24.08%	18.17%	15.57%	13.57%	12.46%
<i>State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)</i>					
Academy's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	0.00246100%	0.00255200%	0.00123900%	0.00122400%	0.00218229%
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$ (51,888)	\$ (44,851)	\$ (20,521)	\$ (19,670)	\$ 85,145
Academy's Covered Payroll	\$ 303,679	\$ 307,971	\$ 145,514	\$ 139,150	\$ 374,886
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-17.09%	-14.56%	-14.10%	-14.14%	22.71%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	174.73%	182.10%	174.70%	176.00%	47.10%

(1) Information prior to 2018 is not available.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Academy's Contributions - OPEB
Last Eight Fiscal Years (2)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<i>School Employees Retirement System (SERS)</i>				
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	\$ 2,602	\$ 2,030	\$ 589	\$ 915
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(2,602)</u>	<u>(2,030)</u>	<u>(589)</u>	<u>(915)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Academy's Covered Payroll	\$ 139,971	\$ 99,093	\$ 88,379	\$ 35,881
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)	1.86%	2.05%	0.67%	2.55%
<i>State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)</i>				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Academy's Covered Payroll	\$ 243,829	\$ 303,679	\$ 307,971	\$ 145,514
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

(1) Includes surcharge

(2) Information prior to 2015 is not available.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
\$ 1,378	\$ 4,553	\$ 462	\$ 582
<u>(1,378)</u>	<u>(4,553)</u>	<u>(462)</u>	<u>(582)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 64,630	\$ 56,021	\$ 20,200	\$ 20,835
2.13%	8.13%	2.29%	2.79%
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 139,150	\$ 374,886	\$ 160,000	\$ 56,021
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 - NET PENSION LIABILITY

There were no changes in assumptions or benefit terms for the fiscal years reported unless otherwise stated below:

Changes in Assumptions - SERS

For fiscal year 2022, the SERS Board adopted the following assumption changes:

- Assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.00 percent to 2.40 percent
- Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.50 percent to 0.85 percent
- Discount rate was reduced from 7.50 percent to 7.00 percent
- Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience.
- Mortality among active members, service retirees and beneficiaries, and disabled members were updated.

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

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

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

For fiscal year 2021, cost-of-living adjustments was reduced from 2.50 percent to 2.00 percent.

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

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the Retirement Board approved several changes to the actuarial assumptions in 2017. The long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent, the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent, the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00 percent, and total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25 percent due to lower inflation.

Ohio Construction Academy
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The healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016. Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

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

NOTE 2 - NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET)

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

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

Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Fiscal year 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 investment 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

Pre-Medicare Trend Assumption

Fiscal year 2022	6.75 percent initially, decreasing to 4.40 percent
Fiscal year 2021	7.00 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2020	7.00 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2019	7.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2018	7.50 percent initially, decreasing to 4.00 percent

Medicare Trend Assumption

Fiscal year 2022	5.125 percent initially, decreasing to 4.40 percent
Fiscal year 2021	5.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2020	5.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2019	5.375 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2018	5.50 percent initially, decreasing to 5.00 percent

Ohio Construction Academy
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Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

There have been no changes to the benefit provisions.

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2021, valuation year per capita health care costs were updated. Health care cost trend rates ranged from -5.20 percent to 9.60 percent initially for fiscal year 2020 and changed for fiscal year 2021 to a range of -6.69 percent to 11.87 percent, initially.

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

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

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

For fiscal year 2021, there were no changes to the claims costs process. Claim curves were updated to reflect the projected fiscal year 2021 premium based on June 30, 2020 enrollment distribution. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2021 from 1.984 percent to 2.055 percent 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 .1 percent for the AMA Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

For fiscal year 2020, there was no change to the claims costs process. Claim curves were trended to the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 to reflect the current price renewals. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2020 from 1.944 percent to 1.984 percent per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1 percent for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021

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

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

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
Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County
1725 Jetway Blvd.
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 Ohio Construction Academy, Franklin County, Ohio (the “Academy”) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Academy’s basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 18, 2023.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Academy’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 Academy’s internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Academy’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 were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Academy'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 Academy'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 Academy's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.



Rea & Associates, Inc.
Dublin, Ohio
January 18, 2023

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



OHIO CONSTRUCTION ACADEMY

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 3/16/2023

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

This report is a matter of public record and is available online at
www.ohioauditor.gov