Ohio School Plan

Financial Report
with Supplemental Information
December 31, 2016

Dave Yost · Auditor of State

Board of Directors
Ohio School Plan
c/o Hylant Administrative Services
811 Madison Avenue
Toledo, Ohio 43624

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Ohio School Plan, Lucas County, prepared by Plante & Moran, PLLC, for the audit period January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016. 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 School Plan is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Dave Yost
Auditor of State

May 31, 2017

88 East Broad Street, Fifth Floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3506
Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370 Fax: 614-466-4490
www.ohioauditor.gov

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plante moran

Plante & Moran, PLLC
27400 Northwestern Highway
P.O. Box 307
Southfield, MI 48037-0307
Tel: 248.352.2500
Fax: 248.352.0018
plantemoran.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors
Ohio School Plan

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Ohio School Plan (the "Plan") as of and for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Plan's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

To the Board of Directors
Ohio School Plan

Opinion

In our opinion, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Ohio School Plan as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplemental Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, schedule of claims information for casualty lines of coverage, schedule of claims information for property lines of coverage, and statement of reconciliation of net losses and loss adjustment expense liability by type of contract be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, which 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 supplemental information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audits 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 April 12, 2017 on our consideration of Ohio School Plan's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 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 Ohio School Plan's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Plante & Moran, PLLC

April 25, 2017

This section of Ohio School Plan's (the "Plan") annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the Plan's financial performance during the year ended December 31, 2016. Please read it in conjunction with the Plan's basic financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

Using this Annual Report

The Plan is an unincorporated nonprofit association that provides property and casualty coverage to its participating members. Membership in the Plan includes public school districts, educational service centers, joint vocational schools, centers of government, boards of developmental disabilities, and community colleges in the state of Ohio. The Plan uses the accrual method of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The financial statements, which follow this section, provide both long- and short-term information about the Plan's financial status. The statement of net position and the statement of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position provide information about the financial activities of the Plan. These are followed by the statement of cash flows, which presents detailed information about the changes in the Plan's cash position during the year. These statements reflect only the risk carried by the Plan, which also includes any potential unrecoverable reinsurance claims.

Financial Overview

This annual report consists of three parts - management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, and required supplemental information.

The three basic financial statements presented are as follows:

- **Statement of Net Position** - This statement presents information reflecting the Plan's assets, liabilities, and net position and is categorized into current and noncurrent assets and liabilities.

- **Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position** - This statement reflects the operating and nonoperating revenue and expenses for the previous two fiscal years. Operating revenue consists primarily of member premiums and membership fees, with the major sources of operating expenses being losses and loss adjustment expense, general and administrative expenses, and reinsurance costs. Nonoperating revenue consists of investment activity and distributions to members.

- **Statement of Cash Flows** - This statement is presented on the direct method of reporting and reflects cash flows from operating activities. Cash collections and payments are reflected in this statement to arrive at the net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents for the fiscal year.

Condensed Financial Information

The basic financial statements report the Plan's net position and how it has changed. Net position - the difference between the Plan's assets and liabilities - is one way to measure the Plan's financial health or position. Over time, increases and decreases in the Plan's net position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively. Summarized financial information follows:

	December 31		
Condensed Statement of Net Position	2016	2015	2014
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents and investments	$ 9,770,179	$ 7,814,941	$ 6,839,573
Accounts receivable	66,259	246,878	18,493
Reinsurance receivable	657,923	1,240,785	1,111,157
Other assets	12,698	11,249	5,456
Total assets	10,507,059	9,313,853	7,974,679
Liabilities			
Losses and loss adjustment expense reserves	1,897,227	1,873,887	1,209,396
Unearned premiums and membership fees	1,633,847	1,636,305	1,546,818
Other liabilities	322,597	446,320	24,587
Total liabilities	3,853,671	3,956,512	2,780,801
Net Position - Unrestricted	**$ 6,653,388**	**$ 5,357,341**	**$ 5,193,878**

	Year Ended December 31		
Condensed Statement of Changes in Net Position	2016	2015	2014
Changes in Net Position			
Earned premiums and membership fees	$ 15,496,990	$ 15,450,501	$14,391,052
Reinsurance premiums ceded	(9,736,452)	(9,788,944)	(8,525,904)
Total operating revenue	5,760,538	5,661,557	5,865,148
Losses and loss adjustment expense	1,188,983	1,813,935	429,064
Operating expenses	3,343,973	3,226,205	3,058,041
Total operating expenses	4,532,956	5,040,140	3,487,105
Total nonoperating revenue (expense)	68,465	(457,954)	27,166
Change in Net Position	**$ 1,296,047**	**$ 163,463**	**$ 2,405,209**

In addition to net position, when assessing the overall health of the Plan, the reader needs to consider other nonfinancial factors such as the legal climate in the state, the general state of the financial markets, and the level of risk prevention undertaken by the Plan and its members.

The Plan cannot control the first two factors. However, since its inception, the Plan has been a leader in implementing aggressive risk-prevention programs. It provides extensive training to its members in various areas of school district operations.

Condensed Comparative Financial Highlights

- The Plan's total assets increased $1,193,206 or 13 percent and $1,339,174 or 17 percent in 2016 and 2015, respectively. The 2016 and 2015 increases are related to overall plan operations.

- In 2016, premiums receivable decreased $180,619 or 73 percent due primarily to the timing of payments received. Conversely in 2015, premiums receivable increased $228,385 or 1235 percent due to the timing of new accounts written.

- The Plan's investment portfolio decreased $336,673 or 9 percent and $26,293 or 1 percent in 2016 and 2015, respectively. The 2016 decrease related to the sales of investments exceeding purchases by $335,625 as well as the overall market performance. The 2015 increase was due to overall market performance.

- Reinsurance receivables decreased $582,862 or 47 percent and increased $129,628 or 11 percent in 2016 and 2015, respectively. The 2016 decrease was due to payables from the reinsurers exceeding the casualty and property premium receivables from those same reinsurers.

- Unearned premiums and membership fees decreased $2,458 or 1 percent and increased $89,487 or 6 percent in 2016 and 2015, respectively. The 2016 change is the result of a small decrease in the premiums written as well as a change in the membership fees structure.

- In 2016, loss reserves increased $23,340 or 1 percent. Loss reserves related to the 2006 casualty paid loss ratio corridor decreased by $30,000; loss reserves for the 2010 casualty loss corridor decreased $78,000; the loss reserves for the 2013 casualty loss corridor decreased $285,000; loss reserves for the 2014 casualty loss corridor increased $291,000; and loss reserves for the 2015 casualty loss corridor increased $168,000. The remainder of the change is associated with the Plan's retained property losses.

- The Plan's net position increased $1,296,047 and $163,463 in 2016 and 2015, respectively. The increase in 2016 and 2015 was due to increased membership and favorable claim development.

- Earned premiums and membership fees increased $46,489 or 0.3 percent and increased $1,059,449 or 7 percent in 2016 and 2015, respectively. The 2016 increase was due to a positive change in the unearned premiums. The 2015 increase was due to the addition of 15 new members and 95 percent member retention.

- Management fees and commission expense have increased on a percentage basis at the same rate as written premiums as these amounts are a function of written premiums.

- The Plan added cash of $2,291,911 and $949,075 in 2016 and 2015, respectively. The 2016 increase in cash and cash equivalents is primarily due to the increase in net cash provided by investing activities and the collection of member premiums. The primary driver of the increase in cash and cash equivalents in 2015 is due to the collection of member premiums.

Reserves for Unpaid Claims

A significant liability in the Plan's statement of net position is the reserves for reported and incurred but not reported losses and loss adjustment expense. IRMS Actuarial Services conducts an independent actuarial analysis to determine the adequacy and reasonableness of such reserves.

Budgetary Highlights

Each year, the Plan adopts an annual operating budget for the current year. The budget is presented to the Plan's board of directors for final review and adoption. The Plan's administrator prepares the budget and reviews expenditures on a quarterly basis to assure compliance with the adopted budget.

	Year to Date Actual	Annual Budget	Actual vs. Budget
Operating Revenue			
Earned premiums and membership fees	$ 15,496,990	$ 14,848,743	$ 648,247
Reinsurance premiums ceded	(9,736,452)	(9,772,983)	(36,531)
Total operating revenue	5,760,538	5,075,760	684,778
Operating Expenses			
Losses and loss adjustment expense	1,188,983	1,800,000	(611,017)
Management fees	2,131,416	2,082,561	48,855
Commission expense	710,472	690,005	20,467
Directors' travel and meetings	9,458	10,000	(542)
Plan marketing fees	150,000	163,000	(13,000)
Professional fees	146,894	33,800	113,094
Printing and supplies	-	2,500	(2,500)
Website development and maintenance	-	2,500	(2,500)
Other	30,476	29,000	1,476
Licenses and fees	19,197	-	19,197
Pollution insurance	117,302	125,000	(7,698)
Directors' and officers' coverage	28,758	27,118	1,640
Total operating expense	4,532,956	4,965,484	(432,528)
Nonoperating Revenue -			
Net investment income	68,465	50,000	18,465
Change in Net Position	**$ 1,296,047**	**$ 160,276**	**$ 1,135,771**

The following is an explanation of the significant variances of the budget to actual for 2016.

- Premiums and membership fees exceeded the budget due to the addition of eight new members during the year and membership retention of 98 percent.
- As reinsurance premiums ceded, management fees, and commission expense are based on premiums, their variance to budget is consistent with the variance generated with respect to the premiums.
- The loss and loss adjustment expenses were under budget primarily due to favorable development on a large claim related to the 2014-2015 property treaty year, which allowed the Plan to lower reserves from what was originally reported.

Contacting the Plan's Administration

This report is designed to give an overview of the financial condition of Ohio School Plan. If there are additional questions or if you need additional information, please contact the Plan's administrator, Hylant Administrative Services, LLC, 811 Madison Avenue, Toledo, Ohio 43624.

Statement of Net Position

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	$ 6,469,109	$ 4,177,198
Investments (Note 2)	265,257	849,395
Accounts receivable:		
Trade	66,259	246,878
Excess insurance	657,923	1,240,785
Accrued interest on investments	12,698	11,249
Total current assets	7,471,246	6,525,505
Noncurrent assets - Investments (Note 2)	3,035,813	2,788,348
Total assets	10,507,059	9,313,853
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Losses and loss adjustment expense reserves (Note 4)	1,087,753	1,144,004
Accrued liabilities	56,748	347,936
Unearned premiums and membership fees	1,633,847	1,636,305
Reinsurance payable (Note 5)	265,849	98,384
Total current liabilities	3,044,197	3,226,629
Noncurrent liabilities - Losses and loss adjustment expense reserves - Net of current portion (Note 4)	809,474	729,883
Total liabilities	3,853,671	3,956,512
Net Position - Unrestricted	**$ 6,653,388**	**$ 5,357,341**

The Notes to Financial Statements are an
Integral Part of this Statement.

Ohio School Plan

Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015
Operating Revenue		
Earned premiums and membership fees	$ 15,496,990	$ 15,450,501
Reinsurance premiums ceded (Note 5)	(9,736,452)	(9,788,944)
Total operating revenue	5,760,538	5,661,557
Operating Expenses		
Losses and loss adjustment expense (Note 4)	1,188,983	1,813,935
Directors' and officers' coverage	28,758	-
Commission expense	710,472	697,529
Pollution insurance	117,302	122,590
Professional fees	146,894	100,005
Directors' travel and meetings	9,458	7,962
Licenses and fees	19,197	19,149
Plan marketing fees	150,000	158,000
Management fees	2,131,416	2,092,585
Other	30,476	28,385
Total operating expenses	4,532,956	5,040,140
Operating Income	1,227,582	621,417
Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses)		
Interest and dividend income	21,313	17,074
Realized and unrealized gain on investments	47,152	24,972
Distribution to members	-	(500,000)
Total nonoperating revenue (expense)	68,465	(457,954)
Change in Net Position	1,296,047	163,463
Net Position - Beginning of year	5,357,341	5,193,878
Net Position - End of year	**$ 6,653,388**	**$ 5,357,341**

The Notes to Financial Statements are an Integral Part of this Statement.

Statement of Cash Flows

	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Receipts from member premiums	$ 15,675,151	$ 15,311,603
Losses and loss adjustment expense paid	(1,165,643)	(1,149,444)
Payments to reinsurers - Net	(8,986,125)	(9,833,354)
Payments for expenses	(3,635,161)	(2,889,690)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,888,222	1,439,115
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities - Distributions to members	-	(500,000)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Interest income received	67,016	36,253
Purchase of investment	(2,353,285)	(4,789,866)
Proceeds from sale of investments	2,689,958	4,763,573
Net cash provided by investing activities	403,689	9,960
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,291,911	949,075
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of year	4,177,198	3,228,123
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of year	**$ 6,469,109**	**$ 4,177,198**

Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash from Operating Activities		
Operating income	$ 1,227,582	$ 621,417
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash from operating activities - Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Excess insurance receivable	582,862	(129,628)
Trade receivable	180,619	(228,385)
Losses and loss adjustment expense reserves	23,340	664,491
Reinsurance payable	167,465	85,218
Unearned premiums and membership fees	(2,458)	89,487
Accrued liabilities	(291,188)	336,515
Net cash provided by operating activities	**$ 1,888,222**	**$ 1,439,115**

The Notes to Financial Statements are an Integral Part of this Statement.

Note 1 - Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies

Ohio School Plan (the "Plan") was organized in January 2002, as authorized by Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Plan is an unincorporated, nonprofit association of its members and an instrumentality for each member for the sole purpose of enabling members of the Plan to provide for a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance program to maintain adequate self-insurance protection, risk management programs, and other administrative services. Pursuant to Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code, the Plan is deemed a separate legal entity for the purpose of enabling its members to obtain self-insurance through a jointly administered self-insurance fund. Members of the Plan include public school districts, educational service centers, joint vocational schools, centers of government, boards of developmental disabilities, and community colleges in the state of Ohio, which are eligible to participate under applicable statute, ruling, or law subject to certain underwriting standards as deemed appropriate by the Plan and its administrator. The Plan had 278 participating members as of December 31, 2016.

The Plan was established to provide property, liability, automobile, violence, cyber, and other coverage to its members sold through designated agents in the state of Ohio. Coverage programs are developed specific to each member's risk management needs and the related premiums for coverage are determined through the application of uniform underwriting criteria addressing the member's exposure to loss. The Plan has agreed to pay judgments, settlements, and other expenses resulting from claims arising related to the coverage provided, in excess of the member's deductible.

The Plan has developed the policy forms and endorsements of coverage and sustainability reinsured these coverages. The individual members are only responsible for their self-retention (deductible) amounts that vary from member to member.

Premiums from members are recognized as revenue in the year to which they apply. Member premiums are determined through the application of uniform underwriting criteria addressing the member's exposure to loss. Claim losses, along with reinsurance premiums, commissions, and administrative costs, are recorded as expenses. The estimated total cost of losses and loss adjustment expense is accrued based on the estimate of claims that will be ultimately filed for an insurance period.

The Plan shall cease activities upon a 3/4 vote of the board to such effect. Any assets or property of the Plan remaining after the Plan is completed shall be distributed as determined by the board to and among the current members at the date of termination.

The accompanying financial statements are presented using the accrual method of accounting in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governmental entities.

Note 1 - Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The Plan distinguishes operating revenue and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenue and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with the Plan's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenue relates to members' premiums. Operating expenses include the cost of services and administrative expenses. All revenue and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenue and expenses. Net investment earnings and distributions to members are reported as nonoperating income.

The members are charged an annual membership fee, which is based on a percentage of each member's annual premium and earned on a pro-rata basis over the life of the policy. These fees are charged to cover professional fees, directors' travel and meeting expenses, and other administrative and marketing expenses. Written membership fees were $1,013,844 and $1,045,918 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The Plan has an agreement with Hylant Administrative Services, LLC (HAS) to provide underwriting, claim management, risk management, accounting, system support services, sales, and marketing for the Plan. All of these services are paid for by the Plan. HAS also coordinates reinsurance brokerage services for the Plan.

The Plan is comprised exclusively of Ohio public educational entities and county boards of developmentally disabled. Although its exposure is concentrated to a single geographical area, such exposure is reduced by the practice of substantially reinsuring coverage provided.

Cash and Cash Equivalents - The Plan considers all liquid securities with an original maturity of 90 days or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of an operating checking account, commercial paper, and a money market fund.

Investments - Investments consist of U.S. government agency bonds, U.S. Treasury securities, and certificates of deposit with maturities greater than three months from date of purchase and are stated at fair value based on quoted market prices. Investment income, including changes in the fair value of investments, is recognized as nonoperating revenue in the statement of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position.

Accounts Receivable - Receivables from members are stated at net invoice amounts. Receivables from reinsurers and for deductibles are computed based on the applicable treaty. Collectibility of balances is reviewed periodically. Any amounts deemed to be uncollectible are written off at that time. Management has determined all amounts are collectible and no allowance for doubtful accounts is required.

Note 1 - Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Policy Acquisition Costs - Policy acquisition costs, which include agent commissions and certain other administration and underwriting expenses, are expensed as incurred. Agent commissions are 5 percent to 10 percent of gross premiums written, amounting to $710,472 and $697,529 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Losses and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves - Losses and loss adjustment expense reserves represent the estimated liability for unpaid claims and related claims expenses from reported claims and claims incurred but not reported, net of salvage and subrogation. The length of time for which such costs must be estimated varies depending on the coverage. Because actual claim costs depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in doctrines of legal liability, and damage awards, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not necessarily result in exact amounts, particularly for coverages such as general liability. Claims liabilities are recomputed periodically using a variety of actuarial and statistical techniques to produce current estimates that reflect recent settlements, claim frequency, and other economic and social factors. A provision for inflation in the calculation of estimated future claims is implicit in the calculation as reliance is placed both on actual and industry data that reflects past inflation and on other factors that are considered appropriate modifiers of past experience. Adjustments to claims liabilities are charged or credited to expenses in the periods in which they are made. The Plan retains a qualified, independent actuary to perform an annual actuarial review of the risk retained by the Plan. Premium deficiency is defined as the amount by which expected claims costs (including IBNR) and all expected claims adjustment expenses exceed related unearned premiums. The Plan has determined that a premium deficiency does not exist. In making this determination, management has taken into consideration anticipated investment income. It is at least reasonably possible that a material change in the estimate will occur within the near term; thus, the actual claims paid may be substantially different than these estimates. Any future adjustments to these amounts will affect the reported results of future periods.

Unearned Premiums - Unearned premiums represent the portion of net premiums written by the Plan related to the unexpired risk period of underlying policies. Net premiums are earned on a pro-rata basis over the term of the related policies.

Ceding Commissions - Ceding commissions total $2,841,888 and $2,790,114 for 2016 and 2015, respectively, and are computed at 20 percent of gross premiums written. Fees for all administrative, management, and brokerage-related services provided to the Plan are incurred at a cost of 10 to 15 percent of gross premiums written.

Note 1 - Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Risk Management - The Plan is exposed to various risks of loss related to property loss, torts, and errors and omissions. The Plan has purchased commercial insurance for all claims. Settled claims relating to the commercial insurance have not exceeded the amount of insurance coverage since inception.

Federal Income Tax Status - The Plan is a qualified investment plan under the applicable sections of the Internal Revenue Code. The Plan is required to file a federal income tax return; however, the income of the Plan is exempt under Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is reflected in the financial statements.

Use of Estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates exist relating to the reserve for losses and loss adjustment expense reserves as described in Note 4.

Note 2 - Deposits and Investments

The Plan has established an investment policy, and the fundamental objectives are as follows:

1. To preserve the capital in the investment portfolio
2. To remain sufficiently liquid to enable the Plan to meet its cash flow requirements
3. To attain a market rate of return on the investments consistent with the constraints imposed by the Plan's capital preservation objective and cash flow considerations

The Plan is permitted to invest in United States Treasury bills, notes, bonds, or any other obligations or securities issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligations guaranteed as principal and interest by the United States, bonds or other obligations of the State of Ohio, including the Ohio Subdivision's Fund, STAROhio, and commercial paper notes issued by an entity that has assets exceeding $500 million (limited to 25 percent of the total investment portfolio available for investment and written repurchase agreements with eligible financial institutions), and certificates of deposit. All debt securities must be rated investment grade by a securities rating organization approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Money market mutual funds must have a quality rating of AAA or above.

Note 2 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Investment guidelines for cash and cash equivalents provide that managers using cash and cash equivalents in their portfolio are expected to adhere to the American Banking Association investment standards on security type, quality, and maturity for short-term investment funds (STIF), except for money market funds.

The Plan's investments are professionally managed and invested consistent with the safeguards and diversity which aim to, at a minimum, preserve overall portfolio principal. Investments are held in trust by U.S. Bank in the Plan's name. RedTree Investments acts as the investment portfolio manager.

The Plan's cash and investments are subject to several types of risk, which are examined in more detail below:

Deposits - Cash and cash equivalents include an operating checking account and a security with a maturity of 90 days or less when purchased. Cash and cash equivalents totaled $6,469,109 and $4,177,198 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Custodial Credit Risk of Bank Deposits - Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Plan's deposits may not be returned to it. The Plan does not have a formal deposit policy for custodial credit risk of bank deposits. The Plan believes that due to the dollar amount of cash deposits and the limits of FDIC insurance, it is impractical to insure all deposits. As a result, the Plan evaluates each financial institution with which it deposits the Plan's assets and assesses the level of risk of each institution; only those institutions with an acceptable estimated risk level are used as depositories.

The Plan maintains balances in its deposit accounts to adequately cover current operating and claim payment expenses. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Plan had $2,389,275 and $5,449, respectively, of deposits that were uninsured and uncollateralized.

Investments - Investments are reported at fair value. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Plan had the following investments:

	Fair Value	
	2016	2015
U.S. government agency bonds	$ 1,845,131	$ 2,080,258
U.S. Treasury securities	-	344,676
Certificate of deposit	1,455,939	1,212,809
Total investments	$ 3,301,070	$ 3,637,743

Note 2 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk of Investments - Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the custodian, the Plan will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, all of the Plan's investments were held by the investment's counterparty.

Interest Rate Risk - Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of investments will decrease as a result of a rise in interest rates. The Plan's investment policy requires any investment to mature within five years from the date of settlement as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Plan had the following investments subject to interest rate risk:

	2016		2015	
Investment	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
U.S. government agency bonds	$ 1,845,131	1.49	$ 2,080,258	1.33
U.S. Treasury securities	-	0	344,676	.79
Certificate of deposit	1,455,939	1.60	1,212,809	1.54
Money market funds (debt)	2,389,275	N/A	5,449	N/A
Total	$ 5,690,345		$ 3,643,192	

Credit Risk - Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Plan's investments consist of U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. government agency bonds, and certificates of deposit that have a credit quality rating of AAA as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. The rating organization used by the Plan to rate its investments is Standard & Poor's.

Concentration of Credit Risk - Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The Plan's investment policy does not place a limit on the amount it may invest in any single issuer. At December 31, 2016, the Plan had investments of $182,795 in Federal Home Loan Bank, $265,257 in Freddie Mac, $1,397,079 in Fannie Mae, and $1,455,939 in certificates of deposit; these investments represent 6 percent, 8 percent, 42 percent, and 44 percent, respectively, of the Plan's total investments. At December 31, 2015, the Plan had investments of $224,881 in Federal Home Loan Bank, $583,117 in Freddie Mac, $160,210 in Federal Farm Credit Banks, $1,112,050 in Fannie Mae, and $1,212,809 in certificates of deposit; these investments represent 6 percent, 16 percent, 4 percent, 31 percent, and 33 percent, respectively, of the Plan's total investments

Note 3 - Fair Value Measurement

As of December 31, 2016, the Plan adopted and retrospectively applied Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. GASB Statement No. 72 provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for reporting purposes and applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements.

The Plan categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. Investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy below.

In instances whereby inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the above fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. The Plan's assessment of the significance of particular inputs to these fair value measurements requires judgment and considers factors specific to each asset or liability.

The Plan has the following recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2016 and 2015:

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

		Fair Value Measurement Using		
	Balance at December 31, 2016	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Debt securities:				
U.S. government agency bonds	$ 1,845,131	$ -	$ 1,845,131	$ -
Certificates of deposit	1,455,939	-	1,455,939	-
Money market funds (debt)	4,379	-	4,379	-
Commercial paper	2,384,896	-	2,384,896	-
Total investments by fair value level	$ 5,690,345	$ -	$ 5,690,345	$ -

Note 3 - Fair Value Measurement (Continued)

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

		Fair Value Measurement Using		
	Balance at December 31, 2015	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Debt securities:				
U.S. government agency bonds	$ 2,080,258	$ -	$ 2,080,258	$ -
U.S. Treasury securities	344,676	-	344,676	-
Certificates of deposit	1,212,809	-	1,212,809	-
Money market funds (debt)	5,449	-	5,449	-
Total investments by fair value level	$ 3,643,192	$ -	$ 3,643,192	$ -

The fair value of U.S. government agency bonds, U.S. Treasury securities, money market funds (debt), commercial paper, and certificates of deposit at December 31, 2016 and 2015 was determined primarily based on Level 2 inputs. The Plan estimates the fair value of these investments using other inputs such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.

Note 4 - Losses and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves

The Plan establishes reserves for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expense for both reported and unreported insured events. A summary of changes in the losses and loss adjustment expense reserves for the Plan for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 is as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Unpaid losses and loss adjustment expense - Beginning of fiscal year	$ 1,873,887	$ 1,209,396	$ 2,076,828
Incurred losses and loss adjustment expense:			
Provision for insured events of the current fiscal year	1,878,662	1,810,574	613,626
Change in provision for insured events of prior fiscal years	(689,679)	3,361	(184,562)
Total incurred losses and loss adjustment expense	1,188,983	1,813,935	429,064
Payments:			
Losses and loss adjustment expense attributable to insured events of the current fiscal year	1,003,189	1,018,978	79,715
Losses and loss adjustment expense attributable to insured events of prior fiscal years	162,454	130,466	1,216,781
Total payments	1,165,643	1,149,444	1,296,496
Unpaid losses and loss adjustment expense - End of fiscal year	$ 1,897,227	$ 1,873,887	$ 1,209,396

Reserves for losses and loss adjustment expense attributable to covered events in prior years changed as a result of re-estimation of unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses. This change is generally a result of ongoing analysis of recent development trends. Original estimates are increased or decreased as additional information becomes known regarding individual claims. The decrease in the provision for uninsured events of prior fiscal years is primarily related to favorable development on a specific property claim from the 2014-2015 treaty year.

Note 5 - Reinsurance Coverage

With the exception of the Plan's property reinsurance treaty and the paid loss corridor deductible, the Plan fully reinsures its coverage with various reinsurance companies. Effective November 1, 2004, casualty and auto liability coverages were reinsured up to a limit of $6,000,000 per occurrence, per member. Effective March 15, 2003, the Plan began offering property coverage to its members. These coverages are reinsured up to a limit of $700,000,000 per occurrence. The Plan has the ability to access additional property reinsurance capacity if needed.

Note 5 - Reinsurance Coverage (Continued)

Effective January 1, 2004, the Plan elected to participate in a paid loss ratio corridor deductible in its first $1 million layer of casualty reinsurance. The corridor includes losses paid between 65 percent and 80 percent of premiums earned under this treaty. If the Plan's paid loss ratio reaches 65 percent, the Plan would pay all losses incurred related to this treaty up to the next 15 percent of premiums earned. Reinsurance coverage would resume after a paid loss ratio of 80 percent is exceeded. Effective November 1, 2006, the Plan's loss corridor includes losses paid between 65 percent and 73 percent of premium earned under this treaty. Effective November 1, 2007, the Plan's loss corridor includes losses paid between 70 percent and 74 percent of premium earned under this treaty. Effective November 1, 2008, the Plan's loss corridor includes losses paid between 75 percent and 79 percent of premium earned under this treaty. Effective November 1, 2009, the Plan's loss corridor includes losses paid between 80 percent and 85 percent of premium earned under this treaty.

Effective July 1, 2007, the Plan began retaining 100 percent of the first $150,000 layer of property reinsurance, except for boiler equipment breakdown coverage which the Plan retains 100 percent of the first $25,000 layer. The Plan's annual loss aggregate under this property treaty is $750,000. Effective July 1, 2008, the Plan continued to retain 100 percent of the first $150,000 layer of property reinsurance. The Plan's annual loss aggregate under this property treaty is $800,000. Effective July 1, 2009, the Plan's retention remained 100 percent of the first $150,000 layer of property. The Plan's annual loss aggregate under this property treaty is $1 million. Effective July 1, 2010, the Plan's retention remained 100 percent of the first $150,000 layer of property. The Plan's annual loss aggregate under this property treaty is $1.2 million. Effective July 1, 2011, the Plan's annual loss aggregate under this property treaty is $1.5 million. For July 1, 2012 and 2013, the Plan's annual loss aggregate under the property treaty is $1.75 million. Effective July 1, 2014, the Plan's annual loss aggregate under the property treaty is $1.95 million. Additionally effective July 1, 2014, the Plan began retaining 100 percent of the first $25,000 layer of the boiler reinsurance.

In the event that the reinsurance company should be unable to meet its obligations under the existing reinsurance agreements, the Plan would be liable for such defaulted amounts. Conversely, should the Plan be unable to meet its obligations, amounts due the Plan under reinsurance contracts shall be payable by the reinsurers on the basis of the liability of the Plan under the original plan policies reinsured without diminution.

The Plan evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurers and monitors the concentrations of credit risk to minimize its exposure to significant losses from reinsurer insolvencies. Premiums ceded to reinsurance carriers during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 totaled $9,736,452 and $9,788,944, respectively.

Note 6 - Commitments and Contingencies

The individual members of the Plan are named as defendants in various lawsuits. These actions were considered by the Plan in establishing its losses and loss adjustment expense reserves. The Plan believes the ultimate disposition of these and other pending lawsuits against the Plan's members will not materially impact the Plan's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Required Supplemental Information

Required Supplemental Information
Schedule of Claims Information for Casualty and Property Lines of Coverage

The tables on the following pages illustrate how the Plan's earned revenue (net of reinsurance) and investment income compare to related costs of loss (net of loss assumed by excess insurers) and other expenses assumed by the Plan as of the end of each of the last 10 years. The rows of the table are defined as follows:

1. This line shows the total of each fiscal year's gross earned premium revenue and investment revenue, premium revenue ceded to reinsurers, and net earned premium revenue and reported investment revenue.
2. This line shows each fiscal year's other operating costs, including overhead and claims expense not allocable to individual claims.
3. This line shows the gross incurred claims and allocated loss adjustment expenses, losses assumed by reinsurers, and net incurred losses and allocated adjustment expenses (both paid and accrued) as originally reported at the end of the first year in which the event that triggered coverage under the contract occurred (called policy year).
4. This section of 10 rows shows the cumulative net amounts paid as of the end of successive years for each policy year.
5. This line shows the latest re-estimated amount of claims assumed by reinsurers as of the end of the current year for each accident year.
6. This section of 10 rows shows how each policy year's net incurred losses increased or decreased as of the end of successive years. This annual re-estimation results from new information received on known claims, re-evaluation of existing information on known claims, and emergence of new claims not previously known.
7. This line compares the latest re-estimated net incurred losses amount to the amount originally established (line 3) and shows whether this latest estimate of net claims cost is greater or less than originally thought.

As data for individual policy years matures, the correlation between original estimates and re-estimated amounts is commonly used to evaluate the accuracy of incurred claims currently recognized in less mature policy years. The columns of the table show data for successive policy years.

Ohio School Plan

Required Supplemental Information
Schedule of Claims Information for Casualty Lines of Coverage

The Plan commenced operations in 2002 and was fully reinsured in 2002 and 2003. Beginning in March 2003, the Plan began offering property coverage to its members. The Plan's net casualty exposure is associated with various casualty corridors beginning in 2004. The Plan's fiscal year ends on December 31 and the policy year ends on June 30. Required contributions and investment income and unallocated expenses are reported on a fiscal year and include both lines of coverage.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1. Required premiums and investment income:										
Earned	$ 9,317,535	$ 9,237,992	$ 8,316,306	$ 8,626,386	$ 9,966,003	$ 12,155,145	$ 14,063,204	$ 14,418,218	$ 15,492,547	$ 15,565,455
Ceded	6,235,177	5,812,842	5,133,685	5,428,996	6,398,083	8,012,356	9,153,269	8,525,904	9,788,944	9,736,452
Net earned	3,082,358	3,425,150	3,182,621	3,197,390	3,567,920	4,142,789	4,909,935	5,892,314	5,703,603	5,829,003
2. Expenses other than allocated loss adjustment expenses	2,107,788	2,018,781	1,808,421	1,898,243	2,133,343	2,489,281	2,835,610	3,046,251	3,226,205	3,343,973
3. Estimated incurred losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses - End of policy year:										
Incurred	2,040,269	1,562,028	1,286,439	1,634,276	2,301,660	2,291,714	2,377,033	2,522,997	2,651,960	3,268,551
Ceded	1,828,379	1,562,028	1,286,439	1,538,278	2,248,233	2,291,714	2,377,033	2,522,997	2,651,960	3,099,723
Net incurred	211,890	-	-	95,998	53,427	-	-	-	-	168,828
4. Cumulative paid losses and allocated loss adjustment expense										
End of policy year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
One year later	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Two years later	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Three years later	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Four years later	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Five years later	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Six years later	84,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seven years later	84,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eight years later	84,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nine years later	84,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Re-estimated ceded losses and expense	3,271,117	2,401,431	1,867,809	2,505,291	3,593,362	3,748,104	3,209,336	4,135,978	5,709,984	3,099,723
6. Re-estimated incurred losses and allocated loss adjustment expense										
End of policy year	211,890	-	-	95,998	53,427	-	-	-	-	168,828
One year later	292,865	178,843	3,917	169,135	224,924	141,089	271,797	285,139	291,411	-
Two years later	392,251	-	-	169,135	224,924	6,921	-	-	-	-
Three years later	392,251	-	-	169,135	120,214	-	-	-	-	-
Four years later	194,146	-	-	-	78,554	-	-	-	-	-
Five years later	162,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Six years later	334,216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seven years later	146,236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eight years later	159,448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nine years later	129,430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Change in estimated incurred losses and allocated loss adjustment expense subsequent to initial policy year end	(82,460)	-	-	(95,998)	(53,427)	-	-	-	291,411	-

Required Supplemental Information
Schedule of Claims Information for Property Lines of Coverage

The Plan commenced operations in 2002 and was fully reinsured in 2002 and 2003. Beginning in March 2003, the Plan began offering property coverage to its members. The Plan's net casualty exposure is associated with various casualty corridors beginning in 2004. The Plan's fiscal year ends on December 31 and the policy year ends on June 30. Required contributions and investment income and unallocated expenses are reported on a fiscal year and include both lines of coverage.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1. Required contributions and investment income:										
Earned	$ 9,317,535	$ 9,237,992	$ 8,316,306	$ 8,626,386	$ 9,966,003	$ 12,155,145	$ 14,063,204	$ 14,418,218	$ 15,492,547	$ 15,565,455
Ceded	6,235,177	5,812,842	5,133,685	5,428,996	6,398,083	8,012,356	9,153,269	8,525,904	9,788,944	9,736,452
Net earned	3,082,358	3,425,150	3,182,621	3,197,390	3,567,920	4,142,789	4,909,935	5,892,314	5,703,603	5,829,003
2. Expenses other than allocated loss adjustment expenses	2,107,788	2,018,781	1,808,421	1,898,243	2,133,343	2,489,281	2,835,610	3,046,251	3,226,205	3,343,976
3. Estimated losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses - End of policy year:										
Incurred	14,380,753	1,361,738	1,985,553	6,457,211	1,656,291	2,068,345	2,003,502	3,191,209	2,121,995	1,292,293
Ceded	14,005,753	611,738	1,185,553	5,457,211	456,291	672,083	581,439	992,118	393,911	29,717
Net incurred	375,000	750,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,396,262	1,422,063	2,199,091	1,728,084	1,262,576
4. Cumulative paid claims and allocated loss adjustment expenses										
End of policy year	375,000	750,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,127,916	673,706	1,622,067	975,252	779,123
One year later	375,000	750,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,083,409	776,047	1,724,758	1,124,997	-
Two years later	375,000	750,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,097,187	776,047	1,750,000	-	-
Three years later	375,000	750,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,124,962	776,047	-	-	-
Four years later	375,000	750,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,083,365	-	-	-	-
Five years later	375,000	750,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	-	-	-	-	-
Six years later	375,000	750,000	800,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seven years later	375,000	750,000	800,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eight years later	375,000	750,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nine years later	375,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Re-estimated ceded losses and expense	16,242,526	494,305	1,055,963	4,752,501	429,657	731,733	454,536	1,095,713	303,317	29,717
6. Re-estimated incurred losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses										
End of policy year	375,000	750,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,396,262	1,422,063	1,750,000	1,728,084	1,262,576
One year later	375,000	750,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,114,899	778,356	1,750,000	1,155,776	-
Two years later	375,000	750,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,097,266	776,047	1,750,000	-	-
Three years later	375,000	750,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,125,041	776,047	-	-	-
Four years later	375,000	750,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,083,441	-	-	-	-
Five years later	375,000	750,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	-	-	-	-	-
Six years later	375,000	750,000	800,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seven years later	375,000	750,000	800,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eight years later	375,000	750,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nine years later	375,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Change in estimated incurred losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses subsequent to initial policy year end	-	-	-	-	-	(312,821)	(646,016)	(449,091)	(572,308)	-

Required Supplemental Information
Statement of Reconciliation of Net Losses and Loss Adjustment Expense Liability by Type of Contract

	Fiscal Years Ended December 31								
	2016			2015			2014		
	Casualty	Property	Total	Casualty	Property	Total	Casualty	Property	Total
Net losses and loss adjustment expenses - Beginning of fiscal year	$ 523,141	$ 1,350,746	$ 1,873,887	$ 545,174	$ 664,222	$ 1,209,396	$ 785,296	$ 1,291,532	$ 2,076,828
Incurred losses and loss adjustment expense:									
Provision for insured events of the current fiscal year	168,828	1,709,834	1,878,662	-	1,810,574	1,810,574	-	613,626	613,626
Change in provision for insured events of prior fiscal years	(102,300)	(587,379)	(689,679)	(22,033)	25,394	3,361	(240,122)	55,560	(184,562)
Total incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses	66,528	1,122,455	1,188,983	(22,033)	1,835,968	1,813,935	(240,122)	669,186	429,064
Payments:									
Losses and loss adjustment expense related to insured events of the current year	-	1,003,189	1,003,189	-	1,018,978	1,018,978	-	79,715	79,715
Losses and loss adjustment expense related to insured events of prior fiscal years	-	162,454	162,454	-	130,466	130,466	-	1,216,781	1,216,781
Total payments	-	1,165,643	1,165,643	-	1,149,444	1,149,444	-	1,296,496	1,296,496
Net losses and loss adjustment expense - End of year	**$ 589,669**	**$ 1,307,558**	**$ 1,897,227**	**$ 523,141**	**$ 1,350,746**	**$ 1,873,887**	**$ 545,174**	**$ 664,222**	**$ 1,209,396**

Plante & Moran, PLLC
27400 Northwestern Highway
P.O. Box 307
Southfield, MI 48037-0307
Tel: 248.352.2500
Fax: 248.352.0018
plantemoran.com

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*

Independent Auditor's Report

To Management and the Board of Directors
Ohio School Plan

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the basic financial statements of Ohio School Plan (the "Plan"), which comprise the statement of net position as of December 31, 2016, and the related statements of revenue, expenses, and change in net position and cash flows for the year then ended, and related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated April 25, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Ohio School Plan's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the 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 Plan's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Plan'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 Plan's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

To Management and the Board of Directors
Ohio School Plan

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Ohio School Plan'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 determination of financial statement amounts. 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 Plan'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 Plan's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Plante & Moran, PLLC

April 25, 2017

OHIO SCHOOL PLAN

LUCAS COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED
JUNE 13, 2017

88 East Broad Street, Fourth Floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3506
Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370 Fax: 614-466-4490
www.ohioauditor.gov