Winton Preparatory Academy Hamilton County, Ohio

Audited Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019



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Board of Directors Winton Preparatory Academy 4750 Winton Road Cincinnati, Ohio 45232

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Winton Preparatory Academy, Hamilton County, prepared by Rea & Associates, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019. 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 Winton Preparatory Academy is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

January 27, 2020



Winton Preparatory Academy Hamilton County, Ohio

Table of Contents

	Page
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	4
Basic Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	10
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	11
Statement of Cash Flows	12
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	14
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability School Employer's Retirement System of Ohio	45
Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability State Teacher's Retirement System of Ohio	46
Schedule of the School's Contributions-Pension School Employer's Retirement System of Ohio	47
Schedule of the School's Contributions-Pension State Teacher's Retirement System of Ohio	48
Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability School Employer's Retirement System of Ohio	49
Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of Net OPEB (Asset)/Liability State Teacher's Retirement System of Ohio	50
Schedule of the School's Contributions-OPEB School Employer's Retirement System of Ohio	51
Schedule of the School's Contributions-OPEB State Teacher's Retirement System of Ohio	52
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	53
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 <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	55





December 23, 2019

To the Board of Directors Winton Preparatory Academy Hamilton County, Ohio 4750 Winton Road Cincinnati, OH 45232

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Winton Preparatory Academy, Hamilton County, Ohio, (the "School") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School'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 audit. We conducted our audit 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 audit 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.

Winton Preparatory Academy Independent Auditor's Report Page 2 of 3

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the School, as of June 30, 2019, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of a Matter

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the School will continue as a going concern.

As disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements, the School has suffered recurring losses from operations and has a net position deficit of \$1,707,852 that raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. This deficit net position includes the net effect of the net pension liability, OPEB asset/liability and related accruals totaling \$1,657,752. Note 16 describes management's plan regarding these issues. In addition, the sponsor has provided notice of non-renewal of the sponsor contract. The School has appealed the notice. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, Schedule of the School's Contributions-Pension, Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset), and Schedule of the School's Contributions-OPEB as listed in the table of contents 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 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 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 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.

Winton Preparatory Academy Independent Auditor's Report Page 3 of 3

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 23, 2019 on our consideration of the School's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 effectiveness of the School's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Dublin, Ohio

Lea & Associates, Inc.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

The discussion and analysis of the Winton Preparatory Academy (the School) financial performance provides an overall review of the School's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School's' financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School's financial performance.

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key Financial Highlights for the School for the 2019 school year are as follows:

- Total assets increased by \$150,395.
- Total liabilities decreased by \$633,400.
- Total net position decreased by \$152,472.
- Total operating and non-operating revenues were \$3,697,222. Total operating and non-operating expenses were \$3,849,694.
- Total deferred outflows decreased \$535,305 and deferred inflows increased \$400,962.
- Net OPEB liability decreased \$411,814.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This report consists of three parts: the required supplemental information, the basic financial statements, and notes to those statements. The basic financial statements include a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Change in Net Position, and a Statement of Cash Flows.

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Change in Net Position reflect how the School did financially during fiscal year 2019. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting includes all of the current year revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These statements report the School's net position and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader whether the financial position of the School has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the School's' student enrollment, per-pupil funding as determined by the State of Ohio, change in technology, required educational programs and other factors.

The Statement of Cash Flows provides information about how the School finances and meets the cash flow needs if its operations. The Statement of Cash Flows can be found in pages 12-13 of this report.

The School uses enterprise presentation for all of its activities.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

<u>Statement of Net Position</u> - The Statement of Net Position answers the question of how the School did financially during 2019. This statement includes all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term using the accrual basis of accounting and economic resource focus, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

Table 1 provides a summary of the School's Net Position for fiscal year 2019 and 2018.

	2019	2018	
Assets			
Current Assets	\$183,822	\$ 182,969	
Other Assets	31,500	30,000	
Net OPEB Asset	159,012	0	
Capital Assets, Net of			
Accumulated Depreciation	57,312	68,282	
Total Assets	431,646	281,251	
Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,679,154	2,214,459	
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	322,734	511,493	
Net Pension Liability	2,703,869	2,736,696	
Net OPEB Liability	231,357	643,171	
Total Liabilities	3,257,960	3,891,360	
Deferred Inflows of Resources	560,692	159,730	
Net Position			
Investment in Capital Assets	57,312	68,282	
Unrestricted	\$ (1,765,164)	(1,623,662)	
Total Net Position	\$(1,707,852)	\$ (1,555,380)	

Current assets represent cash and cash equivalents, intergovernmental receivable, and grants receivable. Total assets increased \$150,395 due primarily to the increase in Net OPEB Asset of \$159,012. This is further explained in Note 9. Current liabilities represent accounts payable and accrued expenses. Current liabilities decreased due to the decrease in accounts payable of \$158,909, which is the result of the timing of paying invoices. In 2019, the net OPEB liability decreased \$411,814 which represents a 69% decrease over 2018. This is further explained in Note 9. Changes to deferred outflows/inflows are caused by changes to pension and OPEB accruals explained in their respective notes.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

The School has adopted GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27," and GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the School's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB asset/liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

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 asset/liability*. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

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 asset/liability. As explained above, changes in benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of these liabilities, but are outside the control of the local government. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension liability and the net OPEB asset/liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a governments financial position. At June 30, 2019, the School's net position totaled (\$1,707,852).

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

<u>Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Change in Net Position</u> - Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal year 2019 and 2018, as well as a listing of revenues and expenses. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the School as a whole, the financial position of the School has improved or diminished. The cause of this may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the current laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs and other factors.

Table 2
Change in Net Position

	2019	2018
Operating Revenue		
State Aid	\$3,012,439	\$2,788,096
Intergovernmental Revenue	20,212	90,239
Other Revenue	202	2,193
Total Operating Revenues	3,032,853	2,880,528
Operating Expenses		
Purchased Services	2,678,395	2,911,249
Retirement Expense	529,449	(283,856)
Facility Costs	475,548	529,186
Materials and Supplies	132,670	132,753
Miscellaneous	3,500	1,440
Depreciation	25,248	27,567
Total Operating Expenses	3,844,810	3,318,339
Operating Loss	(811,957)	(437,811)
Non-Operating Revenues and (Expenses)		
Federal Grants	664,369	663,030
Debt Forgiveness - Management Co.	, -	868,931
Interest and Financing Expense	(4,884)	(37,429)
Total Non-Operating Revenues		
and (Expenses)	659,485	1,494,532
Change in Net Position	\$ (152,472)	\$ 1,056,721
Net Position, Beginning of Year	(1,555,380)	(2,612,101)
Net Position, End of Year	\$ (1,707,852)	\$ (1,555,380)

The increase in state aid of \$224,343 is a result of increased enrollment in fiscal year 2019. The increase in retirement expense is due primarily to an increase of \$813,305 of pension/OPEB expense recorded in accordance with changes in GASB 68/75 liabilities and related accruals, which are further explained in Notes 8 and 9.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

CAPITAL ASSETS

At fiscal year end, the School's net capital asset balance was \$57,312. The change in this balance from prior year represents current year additions of \$14,278 offset by current year depreciation of \$25,248. For more information on capital assets, see Note 5 of the Basic Financial Statements.

CURRENT FINANCIAL ISSUES

The School is a community school and is funded through the State of Ohio Foundation Program. The School relies on this, as well as, State and Federal funds as its primary source of revenue. In fiscal year 2019, the State raised the base per pupil funding to \$6,020, which is up from the \$6,010 in the previous year.

The full-time equivalent enrollment of the School for the year ended June 30, 2019 was 386 which is an increase compared to 2018 which had enrollment of 365.

The School has a deficit net position of \$1,707,852. See Notes 15 and 16 for further information.

CONTACTING THE SCHOOL'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizen's, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the School's finances and to demonstrate accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information contact C. David Massa, CPA, of Massa Financial Solutions, LLC, 4750 Winton Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45232 or e-mail at dave@massasolutionsllc.com.

Statement of Net Position At June 30, 2019

Assets	
Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 108,573
Intergovernmental Receivable	21,577
Grants Receivable	53,672
Total Current Assets	183,822
Noncurrent Assets:	
Other Assets	31,500
Net OPEB Asset	159,012
Capital Assets:	
Depreciable Capital Assets, net	57,312
Total Non-Current Assets	247,824
Total Assets	431,646
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension	1,564,900
OPEB	114,254
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,679,154
Total Beleffed Outflows of Resources	1,075,154
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities:	221 222
Accounts Payable	221,880
Accrued Expense	100,854
Total Current Liabilities	322,734
Long Term Liabilities:	
Net Pension Liability (See Note 8)	2,703,869
Net OPEB Liability (See Note 9)	231,357
Total Long Term Liabilities	2,935,226
· ·	•
Total Liabilities	3,257,960
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pension	223,413
OPEB	337,279
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	560,692
Total Deferred filliows of Resources	300,032
Net Position	
Investment in Capital Assets	57,312
Unrestricted	(1,765,164)
Total Net Position	\$ (1,707,852)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position For the Year Ending June 30, 2019

Operating Revenues	
State Aid	\$ 3,012,439
Intergovernmental Revenue	20,212
Other Revenue	202
	3,032,853
Total Operating Revenues	
Operating Expenses	
Purchased Services	2,678,395
Retirement Expense	529,449
Facility Costs	475,548
Materials and Supplies	132,670
Miscellaneous	3,500
Depreciation	25,248
Total Operating Expenses	3,844,810
Operating Loss	(811,957)
Non-Operating Revenues and Expenses	
Federal Grants	664,369
Interest and Financing Expense	(4,884)
Total Non-Operating Revenues	659,485
· -	-
Change in Net Position	(152,472)
Net Position, Beginning of Year	\$ (1,555,380)
Net Position, End of Year	\$ (1,707,852)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Statement of Cash Flows For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Cash Flows from Operating Activities Cash Received from State of Ohio Cash Received from Other Operating Sources Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	\$	3,089,123 20,414 (3,677,207)
Net Cash (Used for) Operating Activities	,	(567,670)
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities Interest Expense Cash Received from Federal Grants		(4,884) 615,667
Net Cash Provided by Non-Capital Financing Activities		610,783
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Cash Payments for Capital Acquisitions		(14,278)
Net Cash (Used for) Capital Financing Activities		(14,278)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		28,835
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	\$	79,738
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$	108,573
		(Continued)

WINTON PREPARATORY ACADEMY - HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO Statement of Cash Flows For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(Continued)

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

Operating Loss	\$ (811,957)
Depreciation	25,248
Changes in Assets, Liabilities, and Deferred Inflows and Outflows:	
(Increase)/ Decrease in Intergovernmental Receivable	76,684
(Increase)/ Decrease in Other Asset	(1,500)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Deferred Outflows	535,305
(Increase)/ Decrease in Net OPEB Asset	(159,012)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(158,909)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Deferred Inflows	400,962
Increase/ (Decrease) in Net Pension / OPEB Liability	(444,641)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Accrued Expenses	(29,850)
	219,039
Net Cash (Used for) Operating Activities	\$ (567,670)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL

Winton Preparatory Academy, (the School) is a nonprofit corporation established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapters 3314 and 1702. The School's mission is to improve the lives of its students by providing authentic learning experiences in a collaborative, nurturing environment that will build a foundation for students' success in school, at future work and in life. The School operates on a foundation, which fosters character building for all students, parents and staff members. The School, which is part of the State's education program, is independent of any school district and is nonsectarian in its programs, admission policies, employment practices, and all other operations. The School may acquire facilities as needed and contract for any services necessary for the operation of the School.

The School was approved for operation under a contract with Buckeye Community Hope Foundation, ("BCHF") (the Sponsor) for a two-year period commencing on July 1, 2013. The Sponsor renewed the contract for additional three years commencing on July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2018. The Sponsor renewed the contract for an additional two years commencing on July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2020. The Sponsor is responsible for evaluating the performance of the School and has the authority to deny renewal of the contract at its expiration or terminate the contract prior to its expiration. (See Note 17)

The School contracted with Accel Schools Ohio, LLC, an Ohio limited liability company, ("Accel") for most of the School's day to day operations. (See Note 11).

The School operates under the direction of a Board of Directors (the Board). The Board is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the contract which include, but are not limited to, state mandated provisions regarding student populations, curriculum, academic goals, performance standards, admissions standards, and qualifications of teachers. The Board controls the School's instructional and administrative staff.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

<u>Basis of Presentation</u> - The School's basic financial statements consist of a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Change in Net Position, and a Statement of Cash Flows. Enterprise fund reporting focuses on the determination of the changes net position, financial position and cash flows.

The Government Accounting Standards Board identifies the presentation of all financial activity to be reported within one enterprise fund for year-ending reporting purposes. Enterprise accounting is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprise where the intent is that the cost (expense) of providing goods and services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting - The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by measurement focus. Enterprise accounting uses a flow of economic resources measurement focus. Under this measurement focus, all assets, all deferred outflows of resources, all liabilities, and all deferred inflows of resources are included on the Statement of Net Position. The operating statement presents increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in net position. Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. The accrual basis of accounting is used for reporting purposes. Revenues are recognized when they are earned, and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

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

<u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u> - Cash received by the School is reflected as "Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the Statement of Net Position and is maintained in a demand account. The School did not have any investments during the period ended June 30, 2019.

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

<u>Capital Assets and Depreciation</u> - Capital assets are capitalized at cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The costs of additions are capitalized and expenditures for repairs and maintenance are expensed when incurred. When property is sold or retired, the related costs and accumulated depreciation are removed from the financial records and any gain or loss is included in additions to or deductions from net position. Capital assets were \$57,312 as of June 30, 2019, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation of capital assets is calculated utilizing the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets which are as follows:

Asset Class	<u>Useful Life</u>
Computers & Technology	3 years
Equipment	5 years
Improvements	20 years

The School's policy for asset capitalization threshold is \$5,000. Assets or certain asset groups not meeting the capitalization threshold are not capitalized and are not included in the assets represented in the accompany statement of net position.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

<u>Intergovernmental Revenues</u> - The School currently participates in the State Foundation Program. Revenues received from this program are recognized as operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met.

Grants and entitlements are recognized as non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which 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 School must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School on a reimbursement basis.

The School also participates in various federal programs passed through the Ohio Department of Education.

Under the above programs the School recorded \$3,012,439 this fiscal year from the State Foundation Program and \$664,369 from Federal Grants.

<u>Compensated Absences</u> - Vacation is taken in a manner which corresponds with the school calendar; therefore, the School does not accrue vacation time as a liability.

Sick/personal leave benefits are earned by full-time employees at the rate of eight days per year and cannot be carried into the subsequent years. No accrual for sick time is made since unused time is not paid to employees upon employment termination.

<u>Accrued Liabilities</u> - Obligations incurred but unpaid at June 30, 2019 are reported as accrued liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. These liabilities consist of accounts payable of \$221,880 and accrued expenses of \$100,854 at June 30, 2019.

<u>Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions</u> - Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the School receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants, entitlements and donations. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. 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 School must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditures requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School on a reimbursement basis.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Net Position - Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restriction imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws and regulations of other governments. The School applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available. Net position invested in capital assets consist of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

<u>Operating Revenues and Expenses</u> - Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activities of the School. For the School, these revenues are primarily the State Foundation program. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the School. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating. Non-operating expenses reported at June 30, 2019 represent interest expense totaling \$4,884.

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

<u>Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School, 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 are explained in Notes 8 and 9.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the School, deferred inflows of resources include pension and OPEB. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the statement of net position. See notes 8 and 9.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

<u>Implementation of New Accounting Principles</u> – For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the School has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations and GASB No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements.

GASB Statement No. 83 establishes criteria for determining timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources for asset retirement obligations. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 83 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

GASB Statement No. 88 establishes additional financial statement note disclosure requirements related to debt obligations of governments, including direct borrowings and direct placements. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 88 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The following information classifies deposits by category of risk as defined in GASB Statement No.3 "Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments (including Repurchase Agreements) and Reverse Repurchase Agreements," as amended by GASB Statement No.40, "Deposit, and Investment Risk Disclosures".

The School maintains its cash balances at one financial institution, PNC Bank, located in Ohio. The balances are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to \$250,000, per qualifying account. At June 30, 2019, the book amount of the School's deposits was \$108,573 and the bank balance was \$136,492.

Protection of the School's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution.

NOTE 4 - RECEIVABLES

Intergovernmental Receivable - The School has intergovernmental receivables totaling \$21,577 at June 30, 2019. These receivables represented monies due to the School from government sources, but not received as of June 30, 2019.

Grants Receivable - The School had grant receivable balances of federal grant monies totaling \$53,672 at June 30, 2019.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS

For the period ending June 30, 2019, the School's capital assets consisted of the following:

	Balance <u>06/30/18</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	Balance <u>06/30/19</u>
Capital Assets:				
Computers and Technology	\$ 75,062	\$ -	\$ -	\$75,062
Furniture and Equipment	54,799	14,278	-	69,077
Improvements	22,295	-	-	22,295
Total Capital Assets	152,156	14,278		166,434
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Computers and Technology	(61,293)	(11,270)	-	(72,563)
Furniture and Equipment	(20,444)	(12,864)	-	(33,308)
Improvements	(2,137)	(1,114)	-	(3,251)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(83,874)	(25,248)		(109,122)
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 68,282	\$(10,970)	\$ -	\$57,312

NOTE 6 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS/ASSETS

The changes in the School's GASB 68 and GASB 75 long-term obligations/assets during fiscal year 2019 were as follows:

	Principal Outstanding			Principal Outstanding	Due Within One
	06/30/18	Additions	Deductions	06/30/19	Year
Net Pension Liability:					
STRS	\$ 2,072,049	\$ 103,762	\$ -	\$2,175,811	\$ -
SERS	664,647	-	(136,589)	528,058	-
Total Net Pension Liability	2,736,696	103,762	(136,589)	2,703,869	
Net OPEB Liability (Asset):					
STRS	340,320	-	(499,332)	(159,012)	-
SERS	302,851		(71,494)	231,357	
Total Net OPEB Liability					
(Asset)	643,171		(570,826)	72,345	
Total Long-Term					
Obligations (Asset)	\$ 3,379,867	\$ 103,762	\$(707,415)	\$2,776,214	\$ -

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 7 - RISK MANAGEMENT

Property & Liability - The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019, the School contracted with The Cincinnati Insurance Company for nonprofits and maintained general liability insurance with a \$1,000,000 single occurrence limit and \$2,000,000 annual aggregate and a combined policy aggregate coverage for various liability coverage in the amount of \$15,000,000. There were no significant reductions in coverage from the prior year and claims did not exceed coverage in the last three years.

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSIONS PLANS

The School has contracted with Accel Schools Ohio, LLC to provide all teaching and administrative personnel. Such personnel are employees of Accel Schools Ohio LLC; however, the School is responsible for monitoring and ensuring that Accel School Ohio LLC makes pension contributions on its behalf. The retirement systems consider Accel Schools Ohio, LLC as the "Employer of Record", however the School is ultimately responsible for remitting contributions to each of the systems noted below.

Net Pension Liability - The net pension liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability to employees for pensions. Pensions are a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions 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 obligation to sacrifice resources for pensions is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

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

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

GASB 68 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 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 liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSIONS PLANS (continued)

Net Pension Liability (continued)

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net pension liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *accrued expense* on the accrual basis of accounting.

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

<u>Plan Description</u> – The School's non-teaching employees participate in SERS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by SERS. SERS provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3309. SERS issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about SERS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by visiting the SERS website at 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
	Any age with 30 years of service	Age 67 with 10 years of service
Full Benefits	credit	credit; or
		Age 57 with 30 years of service credit
Actuarially	Age 60 with 5 years of service	Age 62 with 10 years of service
Reduced	credit	credit; or
	Age 55 with 25 years of service	Age 60 with 25 years of service
Benefits	credit	credit

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

Annual retirement benefits are calculated based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on year of service; 2.2 percent for the first thirty 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.

One year after an effective benefit date, a benefit recipient is entitled to a 2.5 percent cost-of-living adjustment (COLA). This same COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSIONS PLANS (continued)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS) (continued)

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the School is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14 percent. SERS allocated .05 percent of any employer contributions to the Health Care Fund for fiscal year 2019.

The School's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$36,121 for fiscal year 2019.

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. For the DB Plan, from August 1, 2015–July 1, 2017, any member could retire with reduced benefits who had (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 26 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Effective August 1, 2017–July 1, 2019, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (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. Eligibility changes will continue to be phased in through August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and at least age 60. Retirement eligibility for reduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit regardless of age.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSIONS PLANS (continued)

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) (continued)

Plan Description (continued)

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

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

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

<u>Funding Policy</u> – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The School was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2019 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$154,380 for fiscal year 2019.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSIONS PLANS (continued)

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS Ohio) (continued)

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an independent actuarial valuation as of that date. The School's employer allocation percentage 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 Prior Measurement Date Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.	01112420%	(0.00872250%	
Current Measurement Date	0.	00922020%	(0.00989556%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00190400%			0.00117306%	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension					
Liability	\$	528,058	Ş	2,175,811	\$ 2,703,869
Pension Expense	\$	165,033	\$	683,639	\$ 848,672

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSIONS PLANS (continued)

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS Ohio) (continued)

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (continued)</u>

At June 30, 2019, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	SERS		STRS		 Total	
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	28,961	\$	50,224	\$ 79,185	
Changes of assumptions		11,925		385,594	397,519	
Changes in proportion and differences						
between contributions and proportionate	?					
share of contributions		147,290		750,405	897,695	
School contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		36,121		154,380	190,501	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	224,297	\$	1,340,603	\$ 1,564,900	
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Differences between expected and	_					
actual experience	\$	-	\$	14,210	\$ 14,210	
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investmen	1	14,630		131,939	146,569	
Changes in proportion and differences						
between contributions and proportionate)	62.624			62.624	
share of contributions		62,634			 62,634	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	77,264	\$	146,149	\$ 223,413	

\$190,501 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSIONS PLANS (continued)

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS Ohio) (continued)

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (continued)</u>

	SERS	STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:					
2020	\$ 108,353	\$	665,435	\$	773,788
2021	24,378		297,565		321,943
2022	(17,331)		61,618		44,287
2023	(4,488)		15,456		10,968
Total	\$ 110,912	\$	1,040,074	\$	1,150,986

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSIONS PLANS (continued)

<u>Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (continued)</u>

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2018, are presented below:

Wage Inflation 3.00 percent

Future Salary Increases, including

inflation 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent

2.5 percent, on and after April 1, 2018, COLAs for future

retirees will be delayed for three years following

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA commencement

Investment Rate of Return 7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

Mortality rates among active members were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members and beneficiaries were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates and 110 percent of female rates. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the 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.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period ending July1, 2010 to June 30, 2015. The assumed rate of inflation, payroll growth assumption and assumed real wage growth were reduced in the most recent actuarial valuation. The rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability updated to reflect recent experience and mortality rates were also updated.

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating an arithmetic weighted averaged of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSIONS PLANS (continued)

<u>Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (continued)</u>

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

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

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

	Current						
	1%	Decrease	Disc	ount Rate	1% Increase		
	(6.50%)		(7.50%)		(8.50%)		
School's proportionate share		_		_			
of the net pension liability	\$	743,809	\$	528,058	\$	347,165	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSIONS PLANS (continued)

<u>Actuarial Assumptions – STRS</u> - The total pension liability in the July 1, 2018, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 2.50 percent

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

Investment Rate of Return 7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation

Payroll Increases 3 percent Cost-of-Living Adjustments 0.0 percent

(COLA)

Post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50% of rates through age 69, 70% of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90% of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100% of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90% of rates for males and 100% of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2018, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study, for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSIONS PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS (continued)

<u>Discount Rate</u> The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2018. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2018.

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

	Current						
	19	6 Decrease	Dis	scount Rate	1% Increase		
	(6.45%)			(7.45%)		(8.45%)	
School's proportionate share							
of the net pension liability	\$	3,177,486	\$	2,175,811	\$	1,328,030	

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset - The net OPEB liability and net OPEB asset reported on the statement of net position represents a liability or asset to employees for OPEB. OPEB is a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. 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 obligation to sacrifice resources for OPEB is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

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

GASB 75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because they benefit from employee services. OPEB contributions come from these employers and health care plan enrollees which pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. Any change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net OPEB liability and net OPEB asset. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability and net OPEB asset would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net OPEB liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *accrued expense* on the accrual basis of accounting.

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, .5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 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 2019, the School's surcharge obligation was \$4,996.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$6,334 for fiscal year 2019.

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued effective January 1, 2020. 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, 2019, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

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

The net OPEB liability net OPEB asset were measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total OPEB liability and asset used to calculate the net OPEB liability and net OPEB asset were determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School's proportion of the net OPEB liability and net OPEB asset were based on the School's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability					
Prior Measurement Date	0.0	01128470%	0.	00872250%	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/asset					
Current Measurement Date	0.0	00833940%	0.	00989556%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00294530%		0.	00117306%	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB					
Liability/(asset)	\$	231,357	\$	(159,012)	\$ 72,345
OPEB Expense	\$	18,035	\$	(337,258)	\$ (319,223)

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Asset, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (continued)

At June 30, 2019, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

		SERS		STRS		Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	3,777	\$	18,572	\$	22,349
Changes in proportion and differences						
between contributions and proportionate						
share of contributions		40,447		45,124		85,571
School contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		6,334				6,334
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	50,558	\$	63,696	\$	114,254
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	-	\$	9,265	\$	9,265
Changes of assumptions		20,785		216,667		237,452
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		347		18,165		18,512
Changes in proportion and differences						
between contributions and proportionate						
share of contributions		72,050				72,050
Total Deferred Inflores of Beauties	د	02 102	د	244 007	,	227 270
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u> </u>	93,182	<u>\$</u>	244,097	<u> </u>	337,279

\$6,334 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability and net OPEB asset in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

	SERS	STRS			Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:					
2020	\$ 1,203	\$	(32,744)	\$	(31,541)
2021	(2,465)		(32,744)		(35,209)
2022	(14,082)		(32,742)		(46,824)
2023	(32,713)		(28,619)		(61,332)
2024	(641)		(27,180)		(27,821)
Thereafter	(260)		(26,372)		(26,632)
Total	\$ (48,958)	\$	(180,401)	\$	(229,359)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (continued)

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2018, are presented below:

Wage Inflation 3.00 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation

3.50 percent to 18.20 percent

7.50 percent net of investments

expense, including inflation

Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Measurement Date 3.62 percent Prior Measurement Date 3.56 percent

Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense,

including price inflation

Measurement Date 3.70 percent Prior Measurement Date 3.63 percent

Medical Trend Assumption

Medicare 5.375 to 4.75 percent Pre-Medicare 7.25 to 4.75 percent

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (continued)

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

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018 was 3.70 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018 was 3.63 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and 0.50 percent of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.62 percent, as of June 30, 2018 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

<u>Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (continued)</u>

Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates- The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.70%) and higher (4.70%) than the current discount rate (3.70%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.5% decreasing to 3.75%) and higher (8.25% decreasing to 5.75%) than the current rate.

		(Current			
1%	Decrease	Dis	count Rate	1% Increase (4.70%)		
(2.70%)		(3.70%)			
\$	280,734	\$	231,357	\$	192,260	
		(Current			
1%	Decrease	Tr	end Rate	1% Increase		
(6.25 9	% decreasing	(7.25 9	% decreasing	(8.25 % decreasi		
to	3.75%)	t	o 4.75%)	to 5.75%)		
\$	186,663	\$	231,357	\$	290,541	
	\$ 1% (6.25 %	1% Decrease (6.25 % decreasing to 3.75%)	1% Decrease Disc (2.70%) \$ 280,734 \$ 1% Decrease Tr (6.25 % decreasing to 3.75%) to	(2.70%) (3.70%) \$ 280,734 \$ 231,357 Current 1% Decrease Trend Rate (6.25 % decreasing to 3.75%) (7.25 % decreasing to 4.75%)	1% Decrease Discount Rate 1% (2.70%) (3.70%) (6.25% decreasing to 3.75%) Current Trend Rate 1% (6.25 % decreasing to 3.75%) (7.25 % decreasing to 4.75%) (8.25 % decreasing to 4.75%)	

<u>Actuarial Assumptions – STRS</u>

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2018, actuarial valuation are presented below:

Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to					
	2.50 percent at age 65					
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of inve	estment				
	expenses, including inf	lation				
Payroll Increases	3 percent					
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017					
(COLA)						
Discount Rate of Return	7.45 percent					
Health Care Cost Trends						
Medical						
Pre-Medicare	6.00 percent	4.00 percent				
Medicare	5.00 percent	4.00 percent				
Prescription Drug						
Pre-Medicare	8.00 percent					
Medicare	-5.23 percent	4.00 percent				

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

<u>Actuarial Assumptions – STRS (continued)</u>

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.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

Assumption Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date The discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13% to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB). Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated.

Benefit Term Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9% to 1.944% 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.

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:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS (continued)

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

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.45 percent was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2018.

Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate- The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2018, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.45 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

^{** 10} 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 actual rate of return, without net value added by management.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

<u>Actuarial Assumptions – STRS (continued)</u>

	_,-	Decrease 6.45%)	Disc	Current count Rate (7.45%)	_, _,	Increase 8.45%)
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	136,288	\$	159,012	\$	178,110
	1% Decrease			Current end Rate	1%	Increase
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	177,032	\$	159,012	\$	140,711

NOTE 10 - CONTINGENCIES

<u>Grants</u> - The School received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of 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 School, any such adjustments will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the School.

Litigation - There are currently no matters in litigation with the School as defendant.

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

Under Ohio Rev. Code Section 3314.08, ODE may also perform a FTE Review subsequent to the fiscal year end that may result in an additional adjustment to the enrollment information as well as claw backs of Foundation funding due to a lack of evidence to support student participation and other matters of noncompliance. As of the date of the report, ODE performed such a review on the School for fiscal year 2019.

As of the date of this report, all ODE adjustments have been completed.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 10 - CONTINGENCIES (continued)

In addition, the School's contracts with their Sponsor and Management Company require payment based on revenues received from the State. As discussed above, all ODE adjustments through fiscal year 2019 have been completed. A reconciliation between payments previously made and the FTE adjustments has taken place with these contracts.

NOTE 11 - SPONSOR AND MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

<u>Sponsor</u> - The School contracted with Buckeye Community Hope Foundation as its sponsor and oversight services as required by law. Sponsorship fees are calculated as a three percent of state funds received by the School from the State of Ohio. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the total sponsorship fees paid totaled \$88,109. The School renewed the contract with Buckeye Community Hope Foundation for a term of three years commencing on July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2018. The School renewed the contract for a term of two years commencing July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2020.

Management Company - The School entered into an agreement with Cambridge Education Group LLC, a local management company, to provide management and day-to-day operational functions for fiscal year 2018. Effective March 1, 2018, the School and Cambridge agreed to assign the management to Accel Schools Ohio, LLC. The agreement was for a period of two years beginning July 1, 2018 and will automatically renew for successive five-year terms. Management fees are calculated as 18% of the total qualified gross revenues. The total amount paid by the School for management fees for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 was \$531,832 and is included in professional and technical services within "Purchased Services" on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Change in Net Position. See detail of Purchased Services in Note 13.

As part of the agreement the School also reimburses Accel Schools Ohio, LLC for the salaries and benefits of the employees. The amount paid by the School for salaries and benefits to Accel was \$1,376,634 for and is included under "Purchased Services" on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Change in Net Position. See detail of Purchased Services in Note 13.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 12 – MANAGEMENT COMPANY EXPENSES

As of June 30, 2019, Accel Schools Ohio, LLC (Accel) and its affiliates incurred the following expenses on behalf of the School:

Winton Preparatory Academy	Ir (110	Regular nstruction 00 Function Codes)	I	Special nstruction 00 Function Codes)	Se (2000	ipport rvices Function odes)	(300 7000	nstructional 00 through 0 Function Codes)	Total
Direct Expenses:									
Salaries & Wages (100 Object Codes)	\$	835,460	\$	205,287	\$	255,151	\$	-	\$ 1,295,898
Employees' Benefits (200 Object Codes)		172,824		14,210		91,809		-	278,843
Professional & Technical Services (410 Object Codes)		-		-		101,594		21,121	122,715
Supplies (500 Object Codes)		27,234		-		17,584		-	44,818
Other Direct Costs (All Other Object Codes)		-		-		(7,137)		-	(7,137)
Indirect Expenses:									
Overhead		-		-		329,898		-	329,898
Total Expenses	\$	1,035,518	\$	219,497	\$	788,899	\$	21,121	\$ 2,065,035

Accel charges overhead expenses benefiting more than one school on a pro-rated basis based on full time equivalent (FTE) headcount as of June 30, 2019 for each school it manages.

NOTE 13 - PURCHASED SERVICES

For the period of July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019, the School made the following purchased services commitments.

Salaries and Benefits	\$ 1,376,634
Professional and Technical Services	1,090,991
Student Services	189,967
Other Direct Costs	20,803
Total Purchased Services	\$ 2,678,395

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 14 - LEASE OBLIGATIONS

The School entered into a lease with AEP Charter Winton, LLC on June 18, 2015. The lease term is twenty years beginning July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2035. Total rent paid during fiscal year 2019 was \$277,939.

Future lease obligations are as follows:

FY20	\$ 291,748
FY21	300,500
FY22	309,515
FY23	318,800
FY24-FY28	1,743,331
FY29-FY33	2,020,999
FY34-FY35	895,827
Total	\$ 5,880,720

NOTE 15 - FISCAL DISTRESS

Several factors have caused the School to experience fiscal distress. The School's cash balance at June 30, 2019 was \$108,573. Additionally, the School has significant liabilities at June 30, 2019 which has resulted in a deficit net position of \$1,707,852. Over coming this deficit may be difficult without significant increases in student enrollments and related revenues in order to pay off outstanding liabilities and cover ongoing operating costs.

NOTE 16 - MANAGEMENT PLAN

During 2018, the School agreed to assign its management agreement and the operations of day to day operations to Accel Schools Ohio, LLC. During the subsequent year, stronger efforts in student recruitment and the use of Federal funds will improve the financial performance of the School.

NOTE 17 – SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On November 15, 2019 the School received notice of non-renewal from Buckeye Community Hope Foundation (the Sponsor) effective June 30, 2020. Management has appealed this non-renewal.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY SCHOOL EMPLOYER'S RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS (1)

	2019		2018		2017			2016	2015			
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	C	0.0092202%		0.0111242%		0.0081267%		0.0081267% 0.0		0.0029727%		0.001701%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	528,058	\$	664,647	\$	594,799	\$	169,625	\$	86,087		
School's Covered Payroll	\$	296,800	\$	358,171	\$	231,971	\$	89,492	\$	49,913		
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		177.92%		185.57%		256.41%		189.54%		172.47%		
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%		71.70%		

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2015 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

Amounts presented as of the School's measurement date which is the prior fiscal period end.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY STATE TEACHER'S RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS (1)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015		
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00989556%	0.00872250%	0.00863553%	0.00630576%	0.00392376%		
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 2,175,811	\$ 2,072,049	\$ 2,890,572	\$ 1,742,728	\$ 954,394		
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,125,021	\$ 960,507	\$ 717,657	\$ 657,900	\$ 431,738		
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	193.40%	215.72%	402.78%	264.89%	221.06%		
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.31%	75.29%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%		

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2015 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

Amounts presented as of the School's measurement date which is the prior fiscal period end.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION SCHOOL EMPLOYER'S RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS (1)

	2019	2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 36,121	\$ 40,068	\$ 50,144	\$ 32,476	\$ 11,795	\$ 6,918
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(36,121)	(40,068)	 (50,144)	 (32,476)	(11,795)	(6,918)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	 -	 -	 	 -	 	
School Covered Payroll	\$ 267,563	\$ 296,800	\$ 358,171	\$ 231,971	\$ 89,492	\$ 49,913
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2014 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION STATE TEACHER'S RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS (1)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 154,380	\$ 157,503	\$ 134,471	\$ 100,472	\$ 92,106	\$ 56,126	
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(154,380)	(157,503)	(134,471)	(100,472)	(92,106)	(56,126)	
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
School Covered Payroll	\$ 1,102,714	\$ 1,125,021	\$ 960,507	\$ 717,657	\$ 657,900	\$ 431,738	
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2014 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET OPEB LIABILITY SCHOOL EMPLOYER'S RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS (1)

2019			2018	2017		
	0.0083394%		0.0112847%		0.0082532%	
\$	231,357	\$	302,851	\$	235,247	
\$	296,800	\$	358,171	\$	231,971	
	77.95%		84.55%		101.41%	
	13.57%		12.46%		11.49%	
		0.0083394% \$ 231,357 \$ 296,800	0.0083394% \$ 231,357 \$ \$ 296,800 \$	0.0083394%	0.0083394% 0.0112847% \$ 231,357 \$ 302,851 \$ \$ 296,800 \$ 358,171 \$ 77.95% 84.55%	

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2017 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

Amounts presented as of the School's measurement date which is the prior fiscal period end.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET OPEB LIABILITY/(ASSET) STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS (1)

	2019			2018	2017		
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset	(0.00989556%		0.00872250%		0.00863553%	
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	(159,012)	\$	340,320	\$	461,830	
School's Covered Payroll	\$	1,125,021	\$	960,507	\$	717,657	
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		-14.13%		35.43%		64.35%	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability/Asset		176.00%		47.11%		37.30%	

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2017 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

Amounts presented as of the School's measurement date which is the prior fiscal period end.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS - OPEB SCHOOL EMPLOYER'S RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO - OPEB LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS (1)

	2019	2018		2017	 2016	2015	2014
Contractually Required Contribution (2)	\$ 6,334	\$ 6,682	\$	7,337	\$ 4,252	\$ 734	\$ 366
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(6,334)	 (6,682)		(7,337)	(4,252)	 (734)	 (366)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)		-	_		 -		
School Covered Payroll	\$ 267,563	\$ 296,800	\$	358,171	\$ 231,971	\$ 89,492	\$ 49,913
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (2)	2.37%	2.25%		2.05%	1.83%	0.82%	0.73%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2014 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

⁽²⁾ Includes Surcharge

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS - OPEB STATE TEACHER'S RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO - OPEB LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS (1)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,317
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution				<u> </u>		(4,317)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
School Covered Payroll	\$ 1,102,714	\$ 1,125,021	\$ 960,507	\$ 717,657	\$ 657,900	\$ 431,738
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	6 0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2014 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMAITON FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NET PENSION LIABILITY

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

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

The following changes were made to the benefit terms in 2018 as identified: The COLA was changed from a fixed 3.00% to a COLA that is indexed to CPI-W not greater than 2.5% with a floor of 0% beginning January 1, 2018. In addition, with the authority granted the Board under HB 49, the Board has enacted a three-year COLA suspension for benefit recipients in calendar years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2016 and 2018-2019. For fiscal year 2017, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates and (g) mortality among disable member was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement (h) change in discount rate from 7.75% to 7.5%.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: For fiscal year 2018, the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) was reduced to zero.

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

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMAITON FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NET OPEB LIABILITY

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2018 and 2019 incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

Municipal Bond Index Rate:

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 2019 3.70 percent Fiscal year 2018 3.63 percent Fiscal year 2017 2.98 percent

Medicare Trend Assumption

Medicare

Fiscal year 2019 5.375 percent decreasing to 4.75 percent Fiscal year 2018 5.50 percent decreasing to 5.00 percent

Pre - Medicare

Fiscal year 2019 7.25 percent decreasing to 4.75 percent Fiscal year 2018 7.50 percent decreasing to 5.00 percent

<u>Changes in Assumptions – STRS</u>

For fiscal year 2018, the discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent and in 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, based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB) and the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified.

The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

<u>Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS</u>

Also, 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, and 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.



December 23, 2019

To the Board of Directors Winton Preparatory Academy Hamilton County, Ohio 4750 Winton Road Cincinnati, OH 45232

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

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, the financial statements of Winton Preparatory Academy, Hamilton County, Ohio (the "School") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 23, 2019, in which we noted the School has suffered recurring losses from operations and has a net position deficit of \$1,707,852, including the net effect of net pension liability, OPEB liability/asset and related accruals totaling \$1,657,752, that raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. In addition, the sponsor has provided notice of non-renewal of the sponsor contract. The School has appealed the notice.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the School's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) 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 School's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control.

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the School's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the 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 entity'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 entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Dublin, Ohio

Rea & Associates, Inc.



WINTON PREPARATORY ACADEMY

HAMILTON 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.

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED FEBRUARY, 6 2020