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Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

HOPE Academy High School Cuyahoga County 3121 Euclid Avenue Cleveland, Ohio 44115-2507

To the Board of Directors:

We have audited the basic financial statements of the HOPE Academy High School, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, (the School) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2006, and have issued our report thereon dated May 31, 2007. 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 the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the School's internal control over financial reporting to determine our auditing procedures to express our opinions on the financial statements and not to opine on the internal control over financial reporting. However, we noted certain matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider reportable conditions. Reportable conditions involve matters coming to our attention relating to significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal control over financial reporting that, in our judgment, could adversely affect the School's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data consistent with management's assertions in the financial statements. Reportable conditions are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as items 2006-003 and 2006-004.

A material weakness is a reportable condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts material to the financial statements we audited may occur and not be timely detected by employees when performing their assigned functions. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be reportable conditions and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all reportable conditions that are also considered material weaknesses. However, we do not believe the reportable conditions described above are material weaknesses. In a separate letter to the School's management dated May 31, 2007, we reported other matters involving internal control over financial reporting which we did not deem reportable conditions.

101 Central Plaza South / 700 Chase Tower / Canton, OH 44702-1509 Telephone: (330) 438-0617 (800) 443-9272 Fax: (330) 471-0001 HOPE Academy High School Cuyahoga County Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the School's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the 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 an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that we must report under *Government Auditing Standards* which are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as items 2006-001 through 2006-002. In a separate letter to the School's management dated May 31, 2007, we reported an other matter related to noncompliance we deemed immaterial.

The School's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings. We did not audit the School's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

We intend this report solely for the information and use of the audit committee, management, and the Board of Directors.. It is not intended for anyone other than these specified parties.

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Taylor

May 31, 2007

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS JUNE 30, 2006

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

FINDING NUMBER 2006-001

Noncompliance - Credit Card Expenses

The following deficiencies were noted with respect to credit card expenses:

The Board's Credit Card Policy states "upon receipt of original itemized documentation, credit card expenditures will be paid through the Board of Director's bank account." It further provides that "failure to submit an original itemized receipt for any purchase made on the Board credit card shall result in rejection of payment for any and all charges not properly documented. The Board Member for said purchase will then be held responsible for the incurred charges." Further, the policy provides that "the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Officer are responsible for the supervision, distribution, use, and documentation of the credit card.

- A. A check for \$149.70 was issued to the Board President by the bank for a credit balance on a Board-issued credit card and subsequently cashed by the Board President. This amount, which was allocated proportionally across 19 schools (the Board President serves as Board President for 19 community schools) by the Fiscal Officer, amounting to \$7.88 per school, was not returned during the audit period by the Board President.
- B. Contrary to Auditor of State Bulletin 2003-005 and Ohio Attorney General Opinion 82-006, there was no Board approval for the following expense. Registration fees totaling \$825 were paid for the Board President's attendance at the National Black Mayor's Conference and allocated proportionally across nine schools, amounting to \$91.67 per school, for which no business purpose was provided by the Board President.
- C. Contrary to the School's credit card policy:
 - An unsubstantiated credit card purchase totaling \$18.70 at Coronado Foods was made by a Board member and allocated proportionally across 9 schools, amounting to \$2.07 per school.
 - An unsubstantiated credit card purchase totaling \$25 at Delta Air was made by a Board member and allocated proportionally across 9 schools, amounting to \$2.78 per school.

The Board President and the respective Board member voluntarily repaid the amounts under audit of \$4.85 to each respective School on February 27, 2007.

In order to further correct these deficiencies, the Fiscal Officer and all Board members should review the School's credit card policy to ensure all requirements are adhered to including proper documentation requirements and review of documentation prior to payment of the charges. Additionally, the Fiscal Officer and all Board members should review Auditor of State Bulletin 2003-005 and Ohio Attorney General Opinion 82-006 to ensure all expenses clearly meet the definition of proper public purpose.

Officials' Response: Total errors in calculation for this finding were \$4.85. All purchases and events by Mr. Townsend involved board related business and discussion with educators and supporters of charter school education. However, Internal Controls are being developed to ensure that even minimal costs are reviewed with high scrutiny to ensure that public purpose of the expenditure is clear prior to the expenditure being made.

FINDING NUMBER 2006-002

Other Matters

Government Auditing Standards

Government Auditing Standards, Paragraph 5.17 requires disclosure when auditors conclude that significant abuse has occurred or is likely to have occurred. Government Auditing Standards, Paragraph 4.19 describes abuse as behavior where:

"No law, regulation, or provision of a contract or grant agreement is violated. Rather, abuse involves behavior that is deficient or improper when compared with behavior that a prudent person would consider reasonable and necessary business practice given the facts and circumstances."

The School is one of 19 community schools managed by the same management company. Some board members of the School also serve on the boards of other schools managed by the same management company.

17 of these 19 common school boards resolved to compensate board members \$125 per board meeting. Due to their similar membership, board meetings of multiple schools were often held on the same date and at the same time. As a result, some board members were paid at a minimum of \$250 (2 schools served X \$125) to a maximum of \$2,125 (17 schools served X \$125) for attending one board meeting.

We question whether a prudent person would consider paying a board member multiple times for attending one meeting as a reasonable practice.

Officials' Response: Board compensation has not been characterized in its full context. During the fiscal years 2005 and 2006, the management company hired by the boards of 19 common charter schools including this school, had a significant downsizing and restructuring which resulted in several changes in the company's upper level management, numerous employee changes, downsizing of management staff and constant reductions of school staff employees. In short there was a significant loss of service from the management company hired by the boards to operate these various 19 charter schools. It was readily admitted by the management company that problems had occurred within its internal operations. In order to ensure that each school ran efficiently, certain board members began supplementing management services to the school. Due to the amount of time involved, particular board members entered into Independent Contracts with the various 19 school boards to provide additional services to the schools above and beyond mere board governance tasks. Unfortunately, legislation nullified such independent contracts for these board members performing personal services in Ohio charter schools. As a result, board meetings and committee meetings became the only legal avenue for board members to accomplish necessary and additional tasks for the schools. Due to the apparent crisis within the management company, a majority of board members performed work hours ranging between 15 to 50 hours per week, including weekends to assist with service to the schools. Schools were increasingly checked by board members for custodial concerns; individual board members attended numerous meetings with disgruntled employees and teaching staff employed by the management company; and, Board members personally supplemented management services for the timely reconciliation and accurate reporting to each board of Federal and State aid monies expensed by the management company. Board members spent an enormous amount of time reviewing documentation related to the management company's internal operations, its downsizing and comparing the correlation between fees paid to management, grant reconciliation, and the actual services rendered by management to each school. Additional vendors had to be located, interviewed and hired by each board to cover services that the management normally performed. It is conceded that the payment of board stipends were authorized often at one meeting for multiple schools. However, stipend payments reflected the overall compensation for significant hours of participation by each board member on a monthly basis-not simply one meeting. During this time period, members did not take stipends for each committee meeting as legally there were entitled to.

FINDING NUMBER 2006-002 (Continued)

Officials' Response: (Continued) Since there were a very large number of committee meetings to supplement management services, the payment of stipends for all committee meetings attended by board members in the years 2005-2006 would have resulted in enormous stipend expense for each school. For this reason, board members actually limited their stipends by issuing them, in most instances, at regular and special meetings of the board, regardless of the number of committee meetings held. Thus, one stipend payment for each board member, per school entity, was issued generally at special and regular meetings for each separate board. This stipend took into consideration the numerous committee meetings and individual hours of performance by each member, for each separate entity. Thus, the action of authorizing multiple stipend payments at one meeting for 17 or 19 schools, as opposed to 17 or 19 separate meetings, ensured limited stipend expenses, consistent financial accounting of stipends payments and unified decision making for 19 commonly managed schools. Moreover, effective time management was accomplished by board members in holding one meeting to discuss common issues with management concerning all 19 schools as opposed to discussing the same issues and similar concerns 17 or 19 different times. Therefore, when fully considered in its full context, and, given the facts and circumstances surrounding each individual schools management crisis- board members were compensated reasonably for necessary business practices and services rendered for each separate school entity.

Notwithstanding the board's response, the Board has taken action to develop internal controls to ensure that the schools can be operated in the event that the management company fails provide necessary services to its multiple managed schools. In 2005, the Board hired its own fiscal officer for increased control over the flow of school funding and alleviated the use of managements company's fiscal officer. The Board now requires increased detail in expenditure reports by management and increased board resolution and consent prior to management decisions. The Board also places greater reliance on contractual remedies at law to resolve management concerns. Further, the Board has reduced management fees to cover overall deficiencies or shortcomings with service as the management company continues to downsize hired staff. Recently, the Board reserved fees from the management company to pay for building security when it was significantly reduced by the company at each school to the detriment of the students. By identifying alternate providers and staying abreast of the constant internal changes with the management company, the multiple Board and the schools so governed are now equipped to immediately outsource service providers without having board members personally perform an exorbitant amount of management related oversight.

Auditor of State's Conclusion: There was no documentation to support that the Board Members provided the services described above beyond their attendance at the meetings.

FINDING NUMBER 2006-003

Reportable Condition - Bookkeeping Errors/Adjustments

Throughout the audit, the following deficiencies were noted with respect to the accounting records:

- Although bank reconciliations were performed on each account, no reconciliation was performed to encompass the entire school.
- GAAP schedules and/or workpapers were not complete
- Checks were not always written in sequential order.
- Expense Reimbursement Forms and Request for Travel Forms were not provided for all expenses in which they apply.
- Accounting errors resulting in various receivables and/or payables were not corrected in a timely manner.
- Although the Fiscal Officer was generally able to provide immediate explanations, repeated requests were required in order to obtain sufficient supporting documentation.

FINDING NUMBER 2006-003 (Continued)

In order to correct these deficiencies, the Fiscal Officer should:

- Include investments on the reconciliation so the School's cash balance reconciles to the School's book balance.
- Ensure all GAAP schedules are complete and tie to the trials.
- Write all checks in sequential order.
- Maintain all Board policy required forms.
- Ensure all receivables and/or payables resulting from accounting errors are resolved in a timely manner
- Ensure the existence of a clear audit trail supported by proper documentation for all transactions.

Officials' Response:

Account reconciliations-All bank accounts are reconciled within QuickBooks. The system requires that each bank account be reconciled separately. The system then generates financial statements that reconcile all cash accounts. Thus, the accounting system has already performed this function.

GAAP Schedules and Work papers-The current fiscal officer maintains that GAAP schedules and work papers were prepared appropriately. The current fiscal officer disagrees with the AOS to discuss relative to the accruals of federal revenues, expenses, and their related receivables and payables, as well as the need to breakout small dollar items who's amounts are immaterial to the financial statements.

Netting of State Funding and Continuing Fees Payable and Receivable-The Fiscal Officer contends that netting of payables and receivables is an acceptable practice under generally accepted accounting principles. As such, this error is immaterial as a matter of course.

Sequential checks-The QuickBooks accounting software has a feature called missing checks that allows for every check to be accounted for regardless of date written. Because the fiscal officer had to travel to the school and pay bills on site, some schools checks may have been out of sequence. It does not make sense to void a check that was not used on a particular date when the accounting system accounts for it.

Voided Checks-The majority of voided checks were lost in the mail. Others were destroyed during printing. As such, it is not possible to keep a copy of the actual voided check in these instances.

Similar Expenses not coded consistently-Each school is its own separate school district and legal entity. As such, the fiscal officer may determine that coding for one school does not make sense for a similar school based upon individual circumstances. However, similar coding where practicable will be used.

Allocation of expenses-For certain low dollar expenses shared among 19 schools, the fiscal officer felt that writing small checks (i.e. \$2, 5, \$10, etc. 19 times) to allocate out payments was immaterial as a matter of course.

Supporting documentation- Due to the decentralization of management, physical documents are now generated from a variety of custodians such as the management company, board counsel, board secretary and board fiscal officer. Further, the fiscal officer maintains files in the office by vendor by date. However, the AOS prefers filing by date without regard to the vendor. The fiscal officer's staff works to rearrange its files in accordance with the AOS' preference, but some documents must be verified and re-arranged from other custodians causing delay in some instances in supporting documentation. The school is working to centralize its documentation at the Board office.

FINDING NUMBER 2006-003 (Continued)

Officials' Response: (continued)

Depreciation-The predecessor accountant used a computerized fixed asset system for small items and a spreadsheet for large leasehold improvements. As a result, some schools schedules may not have tied out totally. As a result, a computerized fixed asset system will be used for all assets henceforth.

Expense Reimbursements-Expense reimbursement checks and credit card payments were all signed by an executive officer/board member, not the fiscal officer. All payments were reviewed as part of the financial report and approved by the Board. As such, the need for these forms is rendered moot since the Board member(s) (who would normally sign the reimbursement or travel form) instead, signed the check.

Accounting Errors not corrected in timely manner-The school contends that the errors identified are immaterial as a matter of course.

Auditor of State's Conclusion: The bullet points listed in the finding above represent conditions within the internal control structure identified during the audit of this school. While the Auditor of State relies on supporting documentation maintained by the client to determine the propriety of tested transactions, as well as, client-created system documentation to determine the accounting treatment employed in the creation of the entity's financial statements, the Auditor of State has no requirements regarding the filing methods and/or format in which this information is maintained. Rather the errors noted in this finding were the result of; system documentation that did not agree to the reported amounts, improper or inconsistent accounting treatment of transactions, and incomplete or missing supporting documentation of recorded transactions. In addition to any resulting quantitative differences, these errors had unfavorable qualitative impact and taken collectively, represent a significant reportable condition within internal control requiring disclosure in this report.

FINDING NUMBER 2006-004

Reportable Condition - Board Compensation

The following deficiencies were noted with respect to Board member compensation:

- For a portion of the year, certain Board members were paid in accordance with individual contracts; however, all contracts were not readily available for review.
- The Sponsor subsequently determined Board members should be paid by stipend and not by contract. Repayments of contract amounts occurred but were not always properly recorded.
- Approval of stipends for attendance at committee meetings was not documented within the minutes and required the passage of a retroactive resolution by the Board.
- Appointment of Board members to various committees was not always documented within the minutes.
- Invoices were generated and payments were made in accordance with invoices; however, invoices
 did not always agree with attendance per the minutes.

Although alternative procedures were performed in the testing of stipends, in order to improve controls and help monitor compensation for Board members:

- Contracts should be maintained and available for review for all Board members.
- All transactions should be properly recorded in a timely manner.
- All payroll related actions should be approved by the Board and documented within the minutes.
- Appointments to committees should be documented within the minutes.
- Stipends should be paid based upon meeting attendance per Board resolution.

Officials' Response: The school contends that the errors identified are immaterial as a matter of course.

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For the Year Ended June 30, 2006



HOPEACADEMIES

There is HOPE for every child

Hope Academy High School
Cleveland, Ohio

Hope Academy High School Cleveland, Ohio

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report For the Year Ended June 30, 2006

Prepared by Ohio Community School Consultants, Ltd. on behalf of the Board of Directors

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

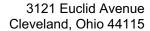
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Introductory Section







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June 30, 2007

Hope Academy High School Community Members of the Board of Directors

We are pleased to present the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the Hope Academy High School (the School) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006. The CAFR is designed to assist and guide the reader in understanding its contents. The report consists of three major sections:

<u>Introductory Section</u> The Introductory Section includes the Transmittal Letter and a list of our Board members.

<u>Financial Section</u> The Financial Section consists of the Independent Accountants' Report, Management's Discussion and Analysis, and the Basic Financial Statements as well as the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements that provide an overview of the School's financial position and operating results.

<u>Statistical Section</u> The Statistical Section includes selected financial and demographic information about the School.

The School's management is responsible for the reliability of the data presented and the completeness of the presentation, including all disclosures. To the best of our knowledge, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the School. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the School's financial activities have been included.

Further, the School has established a comprehensive framework that is designed to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of its financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the School's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatements.

Ohio law requires independent audits be performed on all financial operations of the School either by the Auditor of State or an independent public accounting firm in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS). The Auditor of State's Office rendered an opinion on the School's financial statements as of June 30, 2006 and the Independent Accountants' Report on the Basic Financial Statements is included in the Financial Section herein.

As required by GASB Statement No. 34, "Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments", management is also responsible for preparing a discussion and analysis of the School. This Letter of Transmittal is designed to complement the Management's Discussion and Analysis and should be read in conjunction with it. This discussion follows the Independent Accountants' Report and provides an assessment of the School's finances for fiscal year 2006 and the outlook for the future.

Hope Academy High School Letter of Transmittal Page 2

Profile of the Government

Ohio charter schools began operating after the passage of a 1997 State law. Charter schools, commonly referred to as "community schools" in Ohio, are public, non-profit, non-sectarian schools established to operate independently of any School District. These schools also are exempt from many of the education laws of the State allowing them to bring innovation and efficiency to the traditional education model. More importantly, the passage of this law made the concept of school choice a reality in Ohio. As required by law, each of these community schools must have a sponsor. Effective July 1, 2005, the School entered into a contract with Ohio Council of Community Schools. Ohio Council of Community Schools provides oversight and advisory services to 46 community schools throughout the State serving nearly 17,000 children.

HOPE Academy High School is a high school offering grades 9-12. The School, which first opened its doors in August of 2005 is located in Cleveland, Ohio and is run by an eight member Board of Directors. The School looks to its first year of consistent enrollment as a measure of its success (see more at www.hope-academies.com). The School has contracted with HA High School, LLC, a subsidiary of White Hat Management, LLC (the Company) to operate the School on a day-to-day basis. White Hat Management is a national leader in professional education management that serves nearly 18,000 students across multiple states. The Company has managed the School since its inception.

Economic Issues

Since the enactment of community school legislation, the School has been funded solely on the per pupil funding set forth by State of Ohio (see Statistical Section for historical funding levels). Historically, the School has seen an increase in the base level per pupil funding amount (currently 2.2 percent for fiscal years 2007 and 2006). However, this amount is still less than the amount that traditional school districts in the State receive per pupil, primarily because community schools are not authorized by statute to levy taxes in the communities that they operate in. By comparison, the Cleveland City School District receives over \$12,000 in average per pupil funding from all sources whereas the School (which is also located in the City of Cleveland) receives only \$7,018 from all sources. These disparities in funding are in part, the reason why contracting with a professional educational management firm like White Hat Management was an attractive option. By managing multiple schools, the Company is able to gain operational efficiencies that are more difficult to achieve in a stand-alone school. In November 2005, the School renewed its management agreement with White Hat and its affiliates. (See Note 9 for a full description of services provided by the Company.)

As discussed later, the School was funded on 392 full-time equivalent students for fiscal year 2006. As of the date of this letter, it is expected that the School will maintain that enrollment with the possibility of a slight decline consistent with declines seen in other Hope Academies throughout the State. Obviously, any decline in enrollment would have a direct corresponding impact to current year revenues.

As a result of legislative changes, management companies that operate schools in the State of Ohio are now required to provide more disclosure on how monies paid by the School to the company are spent. Auditor of State Bulletin No. 2004-009 provided the guidelines of how management companies are expected to comply with this new provision and Note 10 to the basic financial statements under the Financial Section includes the required information for fiscal year ended June 30, 2006.

Hope Academy High School Letter of Transmittal Page 3

Awards and Acknowledgements

The Government Finance Officer's Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awards a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting. The Certificate of Achievement is a prestigious national award, recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government financial reports.

In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government unit must publish an easily readable and effectively organized CAFR, whose contents conform to program standards. The CAFR must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current report, which is included herein, will conform to the high standards required by the Certificate of Achievement program.

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report was prepared by the fiscal management team for the School. Their commitment to this process has helped to make this report possible. We would also like to thank Mr. Townsend and other members of the Board of Directors and Finance Committee for their support in this endeavor. It is truly appreciated.

Finally, we would like to thank our School community for entrusting us with the education of your children. You are the reason we are here. We are committed to bettering our students, their parents, and the communities we serve by providing the very best alternative in public education.

Sincerely,

Brian G. Adams MBA, CMA, CFM, CGFM

Fiscal Officer/Internal Auditor

Hope Academy High School

Robert C. Townsend II President. Board of Directors

Hope Academy High School

James E. Haynes

Finance Committee Chairman Hope Academy High School

Hope Academy High School Board of Directors June 30, 2006

Robert C. Townsend II James E. Haynes James A. Stubbs Edward D. Wilkins, Sr. Ted Pappas, Jr. Marco Sommerville Charlotte Ivey Kurt Minson Board President
Board Vice President
Board Treasurer
Board Secretary
Board Member
Board Member
Board Member
Board Member
Board Member

Financial Section





Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

HOPE Academy High School Cuyahoga County 3121 Euclid Avenue Cleveland, Ohio 44115-2507

To the Board of Directors:

We have audited the accompanying basic financial statements of the HOPE Academy High School, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, (the School) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2006, as listed in the Table of Contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the School's management. 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 the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the net assets of HOPE Academy High School, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2006, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 31, 2007, on our consideration of the School's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

Management Discussion and Analysis is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires. We have applied certain limited procedures, consisting principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measuring and presenting the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

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Mary Saylor

We conducted our audit to opine on the School's basic financial statements. The introductory and statistical sections provide additional information and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. We did not subject the introductory and statistical sections to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

May 31, 2007

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 (Unaudited)

The discussion and analysis of the Hope Academy High School's (the School) financial performance provides an overall review of the School's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the transmittal letter, the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School's financial performance.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is an element of the reporting model adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in their Statement No. 34 *Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments* issued June 1999. Usually, comparative information between the current year and the prior year is required to be presented in the MD&A. However, this is the School's first year of operation. Thus, only one year of data (fiscal year 2006), is presented.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2006 are as follows:

- Total net assets were \$58,357 in fiscal year 2006.
- Total revenue was \$2,751,312 in fiscal year 2006.
- Similarly, total operating expenses were \$2,692,955 in fiscal year 2006.
- Current liabilities were \$296,990 and current assets were \$355,347 in fiscal year 2006.

Using this Financial Report

This report consists of three parts, the MD&A, the basic financial statements, and notes to those statements. The basic financial statements include a Statement of Net Assets, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets, and a Statement of Cash Flows.

The School uses enterprise presentation for all of its activities.

Statement of Net Assets

The Statement of Net Assets answers the question of how the School did financially during 2006. This statement includes all assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term using the accrual basis of accounting and economic resources focus, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 (Unaudited)

Table 1 provides a summary of the School's net assets for fiscal year 2006.

(Table 1) Statement of Net Assets

	2006
Assets	
Current Assets	\$ 355,347
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	\$ 296,990
Net Assets	
Unrestricted	\$ 58,357

Cash and other current assets were \$355,347 in 2006. This is a result of significant grant receivables due at year end.

In addition, the School had no Capital Assets in 2006. This is due to WHLS of Ohio, LLC (WHLS) providing all of the furniture and fixtures as part of its management agreement.

Liabilities were \$296,990 primarily due to grants payable to WHLS. Under the terms of the management agreement, WHLS is paid a specific percentage of the State and Federal revenues the School receives.

Total net assets were \$58,357. This positive equity represents the excess revenues from state aid not paid out to WHLS or other vendors.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets

Table 2 shows the changes in net assets for fiscal year 2006, as well as a listing of revenues and expenses. This change in net assets 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.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 (Unaudited)

(Table 2) Change in Net Assets

	2006
Operating Revenue State Aid	\$ 2,433,144
Non-Operating Revenues	
Grants	315,051
Interest Income	3,117
Total Revenues	2,751,312
Operating Expenses Purchased Services: Management Fees Purchased Services: Grant Programs Sponsorship Fees Legal Auditing & Accounting Insurance Board of Education Total Expenses	2,335,826 315,051 12,166 9,098 6,750 4,990 9,074 2,692,955
Change in Net Assets	\$ 58,357

The revenue generated by a community school is almost entirely dependent on per-pupil allotment given by the State foundation and from federal entitlement programs. State aid made up 88% of revenues for the School in fiscal year 2006. Enrollment (based on FTE) for fiscal year 2006 was 392.

Budgeting Highlights

Unlike other public schools located in the State of Ohio, community schools are not required to follow budgetary provisions set forth in Ohio Rev. Code Chapter 5705, unless specifically provided in the community school's contract with its Sponsor. The contract between the School and its Sponsor does prescribe a budgetary process. The School has developed a one year spending plan and a five-year projection that is reviewed periodically by the Board of Trustees. The five-year projections are also submitted to the Sponsor and the Ohio Department of Education.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 (Unaudited)

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2006 the School had no capital assets.

For more information on capital assets, see Note 2 (F) in the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

Current Financial Issues

The Hope Academy High School received revenue for 392 students in 2006 and continues to enroll students on a daily basis. State law governing community schools allows for the School to have open enrollment across traditional school district boundaries. The School receives its support almost entirely from State Aid. Per pupil revenue from State Aid for the School averaged \$6,207 in fiscal year 2006 with a 2.2 percent increase in State Basic Aid planned in fiscal year 2007. The School receives additional revenues from grant subsidies.

On July 1, 2005, the School contracted with the Ohio Council of Community Schools as its sponsor. State law allows sponsors to assess the schools up to 3 percent of State revenues as an oversight fee. Ohio Council of Community Schools charged a half-percent of State Aid to be paid by the School for fiscal year 2006 and will charge the same for fiscal year 2007.

Contacting the School's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our readers with a general overview of the School's finances and to show the School's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact Brian G. Adams, Fiscal Officer for the Hope Academy High School, 7215 Sawmill Rd, Suite 050, Dublin, OH 43016 or e-mail at badams@ocscltd.com.

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS JUNE 30, 2006

Current Assets Cash and Cash Equivalents Accounts Receivable State Funding Receivable Grants Receivable Receivable from Schools	\$ 88,864 175 26,121 240,131 56
Total Assets	<u>\$355,347</u>
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities Accounts payable Grants Funding Payable Continuing Fees Payable Sponsor Fees Payable Payable to Schools	\$ 8,873 261,038 25,077 1,865 137
Total Liabilities	<u>\$296,990</u>
Net Assets Unrestricted	<u>\$ 58,357</u>
Total Net Assets	\$ 58,357

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

OPERATING REVENUE State Aid	\$2,433,144
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Purchased Services: Management Fees	2,335,826
Purchased Services: Grant Programs	315,051
Sponsorship Fees	12,166
Legal	9,098
Auditing & Accounting Insurance	6,750
Board of Education	4,990 9,074
Board of Education	<u> </u>
Total Operating Expenses	2,692,955
Operating Loss	(259,811)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES	
Grants	315,051
Interest Income	3,117
Total Non-Operating Revenues	318,168
Change in Net Assets	58,357
Net Assets Beginning of Year	-
Net Assets End of Year	\$ 58,357

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Cash Received from State of Ohio	\$2,407,023
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(2,396,196)
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	10,827
, , ,	,
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Cash Received from Grant Programs	74,920
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Cash Received from Interest on Investments	3,117
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	88,864
·	
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	\$ 88,864
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET	
CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Operating Loss	\$ (259,811)
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE OPERATING LOSS TO NET	
CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Depreciation	-
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	
Accounts Receivable	(175)
State Funding Receivable	(26,121)
Receivable from Schools	(56)
Accounts Payable	8,873
Grant Funding Payable	261,038
Continuing Fees Payable	25,077
Sponsor Fee Payable	1,865
Payable to Schools	137
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	\$ 10,827

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL AND REPORTING ENTITY

Hope Academy High School (the School) is a federal 501(c) (3), state nonprofit corporation established pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Chapters 3314 and 1702 to maintain and provide a school exclusively for any educational, literary, scientific and related teaching service. The School, which is part of the State's education program, is independent of any school district. The School may sue and be sued, acquire facilities as needed, and contract for any services necessary for the operation of the School.

The School contracts with HA High School, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company, for most of its functions. HA High School, LLC is a single member entity of WHLS of Ohio, LLC, and is the entity which the School's board interacts with regarding day-to-day operations (see note 9 for details).

The School signed a contract with sponsor, Ohio Council of Community Schools, to operate for a period from July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2010. Effective July 1, 2005, House Bill 364 required schools to be sponsored by an approved Ohio Department of Education sponsor.

The School operates under a self-appointing, eight-member Board of Directors (the Board). The School's Code of Regulations specify that vacancies that arise on the Board will be filled by the appointment of a successor director by a majority vote of the then existing directors. The Board is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the contract with the Sponsor, which includes, but is not limited to, state-mandated provisions regarding student population, curriculum, academic goals, performance standards, admission standards, and qualifications of teachers. The School began operations in August 2005 and has one instructional/support facility, which is leased by WHLS. The facility is staffed with teaching personnel employed by WHLS, who provide services to 392 students. The Board also operates Hope Academy Broadway Campus, Hope Academy Cathedral Campus, Hope Academy Chapelside Campus, Hope Academy Lincoln Park Campus, and the Life Skills Center of Cleveland in the City of Cleveland; and Life Skills Center of Akron, Hope Academy Brown Street Campus, and Hope Academy University Campus in the City of Akron.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the School have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as applied to governmental nonprofit organizations. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The School also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) statements and interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, provided they do not conflict with GASB pronouncements. The School does not apply FASB statements and interpretations issued after November 30, 1989. The more significant of the School's accounting policies are described below.

A. Basis of Presentation

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

A. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Auditor of State of Ohio Bulletin No. 2000-005 requires the presentation of all financial activity to be reported within one enterprise fund for year-end reporting purposes. Enterprise accounting is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that the costs (expenses) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

B. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

C. Budgetary Process

Unlike traditional public schools located in the State of Ohio, community schools are not required to follow budgetary provisions set forth in Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705, unless specifically provided in the School's contract with its Sponsor. The contract between the School and its Sponsor requires a detailed school budget for each year of the contract. In addition, the board adopted an operating budget at the beginning of fiscal year 2006. However, the budget does not have to follow the provisions of Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705, except for section 5705.391 as it relates to five-year forecasts.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

All cash received by the School is maintained in a demand deposit account, certificates of deposit, and STAROhio. For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows and for presentation on the Statement of Net Assets, investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased are considered to be cash equivalents.

During fiscal year 2006, investments were limited to the State Treasurer's Investment Pool, STAROhio. STAROhio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office, which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAROhio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAROhio are valued at STAROhio's share price, which is the price the investment could be sold for on June 30, 2006.

E. Intergovernmental Revenues

The School currently participates in the State Foundation Program, the State Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid (DPIA) Program, and the Career Based Intervention (CBI) Program, which are reflected under "State Aid" on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets. Revenues received from these programs are recognized as operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Intergovernmental Revenues (Continued)

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

Eligibility requirements, include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the 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. Amounts awarded under the above programs for the 2006 school year totaled \$2,748,195.

F. Capital Assets and Depreciation

For purposes of recording capital assets, the Board has a capitalization threshold of \$5,000.

The School has no capital assets above the \$5,000 threshold, as the School operates under a management agreement with WHLS. (See Note 9)

G. Use of Estimates

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

H. Net Assets

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. All of the school's net assets at June 30, 2006 were unrestricted.

I. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the School's primary activities. For the School, these revenues are primarily State Aid payments. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods and services that are the primary activities of the School. Revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 (Continued)

3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2006, the carrying amount of all School deposits was \$8,614. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of June 30, 2006, none of the School's bank balance of \$18,915 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$18,915 of the bank balance was covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the School's deposits may not be returned. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105 percent of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by the Ohio Revised Code, is held in single financial institution collateral pools at Federal Reserve Banks, or at member banks of the federal reserve system, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at the Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the School.

B. Investments

As of June 30, 2006, the School had the following investments and maturities:

		Investment Maturities		
	Balance at	6 months	7 to 12	Greater than
Investment Type	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>or less</u>	<u>months</u>	12 months
STAROhio	\$80.250	\$80.250	\$ -	\$ -

Interest Rate Risk: As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to state law, the School's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk: Standard & Poor's has assigned STAROhio an AAAm money market rating.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The School places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the School at June 30, 2006:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Percent to Total
STAROhio	\$80.250	100.00

4. STATE FUNDING RECEIVABLE

The School has also recognized on its Statement of Net Assets a "State Funding Receivable" for the amount of State Aid directly related to FTE, estimated to be paid to the School by the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) based on the difference in the amount the School actually received versus the amount earned through student FTE enrollment as determined at the end of the year. A receivable reflects that the School was funded on a lower estimated enrollment figure throughout the year than what the actual FTE enrollment figure was calculated to be at year-end. At June 30, 2006, the amount of "State Funding Receivable" was \$26,121.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 (Continued)

5. CONTINUING FEES PAYABLE

A "Continuing Fees Payable" to WHLS has been recorded by the School in the amount of \$25,077 for 96 percent of the "State Funding Receivable" due from the State for the FTE liability. (See Note 4)

6. GRANTS FUNDING RECEIVABLE/PAYABLE

The School has recorded "Grants Funding Receivable" in the amount of \$240,131 to account for the remainder of State and Federal awards allocated to the School, but not received as of June 30, 2006.

Additionally, under the terms of the management agreement (See Note 9), the School has recorded a liability to WHLS in the amount of \$261,038 for 100 percent of any State and Federal monies uncollected or unpaid to WHLS as of June 30, 2006.

7. CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

For the year ended June 30, 2006, the School had no depreciable capital assets above the \$5,000 threshold as outlined in Note 2 (F).

8. RISK MANAGEMENT

Property and Liability - The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. As part of its management agreement with WHLS, WHLS has contracted with an insurance company for property and general liability insurance pursuant to the Management Agreement.

Director and Officer - Coverage has been purchased by the School with a \$1,000,000 aggregate limit and no deductible.

9. AGREEMENT WITH WHLS

Effective November 1, 2005, the School entered into a multi-year Management Agreement (Agreement) with WHLS (through its subsidiary HA High, LLC), which is an educational consulting and management company. The Agreement's term runs through June 30, 2007 and will renew for additional one year terms ending on June 30, 2010 unless terminated for cause by either party. Substantially all functions of the School have been contracted to WHLS. WHLS is responsible and accountable to the School's Board of Directors for the administration and day-to-day operations. As part of the terms of this agreement, the "Continuing Fee" percentage of the School is 96 percent. "Continuing Fees" are defined in the Agreement as, "...the revenue per student received by the School from the State of Ohio Department of Education pursuant to Title 33 and other provisions of the Ohio Revised Code...". With regard to grant funding, the agreement reads as follows: "Federal Title Programs, lunch programs revenue, and other such federal, state and local government grant funding designated." The continuing fee is paid to WHLS based on the previous month's qualified gross revenues to compensate the school for the education of its students shall be fully paid to the Company". As such, WHLS receives 96 percent of "State Aid" (See Note 2 E) and 100 percent of all other federal, state, and local grants. The School retains 4 percent of the "State Aid" as well as miscellaneous revenues generated from interest on deposits and donations.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 (Continued)

9. AGREEMENT WITH WHLS (Continued)

The School had purchased service expenses for the year ended June 30, 2006, to WHLS of \$2,650,877 and payables to WHLS at June 30, 2006 aggregating \$286,115. WHLS will be responsible for all costs incurred in providing the educational program at the School, which include but are not limited to, salaries and benefits of all personnel, curriculum materials, textbooks, library books, computers and other equipment, software, supplies, building payments, maintenance, capital, and insurance.

10. MANAGEMENT COMPANY EXPENSES

For the year ended June 30, 2006, White Hat Ventures, LLC and its affiliates incurred the following expenses on behalf of the School.

	2006
Expenses	
Direct Expenses:	
Salaries & wages	\$ 1,454,424
Employees' benefits	372,650
Professional & technical services	344,713
Property services	588,278
Travel	21,870
Communications	57,842
Utilities	29,143
Books, periodicals, & films	34,504
Food & related supplies	111,056
Other supplies	309,000
Depreciation	576,050
Other direct costs	89,611
Indirect Expenses:	
Overhead	944,125
Total Expenses	\$ 4,933,266

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 (Continued)

11. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

The School has contracted with WHLS to provide employee services and to pay those employees. However, these contract services do not relieve the School of the obligation for remitting pension contributions. The retirement systems consider the School as the Employer-of-Record and the School ultimately responsible for remitting retirement contributions to each of the systems noted below: (See Note 9)

A. School Employees Retirement System

WHLS, on behalf of the School, contributes to the School Employees Retirement System of Ohio (SERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. SERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by State Statute Chapter 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code. SERS issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. The report may be obtained by writing to the School Employees Retirement System, 300 East Broad Street, Suite 100, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3746 by calling (800) 878-5853 or by visiting the SERS website at www.ohsers.org.

Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the School is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The current School rate is 14 percent of annual covered payroll. A portion of the School's contribution is used to fund pension obligations with the remainder being used to fund health care benefits; for fiscal year 2006, 10.58 percent of annual covered salary was the portion used to fund pension obligations. For fiscal year 2005, 10.57 percent of annual covered salary was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended, up to statutory maximum amounts, by the SERS Retirement Board. The School's required contribution for pension obligations to SERS for the year ended June 30, 2006 was \$38,847.

B. State Teachers Retirement System

WHLS, on behalf of the School, contributes to the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio), which is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement system. STRS Ohio provides retirement and disability benefits to members, and death and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. STRS Ohio issues a stand-alone financial report, which may be obtained by writing to STRS Ohio, 275 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3371 or by calling (614) 227-4090, or by visiting the STRS Ohio website at www.strsoh.org.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 (Continued)

11. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

B. State Teachers Retirement System (Continued)

New members have a choice of three retirement plans, a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan, and a Combined Plan. The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary times a percentage that varies based on years of service, or an allowance based on member contributions and earned interest matched by STRS Ohio funds times an actuarially determined annuity factor. The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and employer contributions equal to 10.5 percent of earned compensation into an investment account. Investment decisions are made by the member. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, member contributions are invested by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. DC and Combined Plan members will transfer to the Defined Benefit Plan during their fifth year of membership unless they permanently select the DC or Combined Plan. Existing members with less than five years of service credit as of June 30, 2001, were given the option of making a one time irrevocable decision to transfer their account balances from the existing DB Plan into the DC Plan or the Combined Plan. This option expired on December 31, 2001. Benefits are established by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code.

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years credited service that becomes disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. Eligible spouses and dependents of these active members who die before retirement may qualify for survivor benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. If a member dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, plan members were required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salaries. The School was required to contribute 14 percent; 13 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. For fiscal year 2005, the portion used to fund pension obligations was also 13 percent. Contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board, upon recommendations of its consulting actuary, not to exceed statutory maximum rates of 10 percent for members and 14 percent for employers. Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions.

The School's required contribution for pension obligations to STRS for the year ended June 30, 2006 was \$98,481.

12. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

WHLS, on behalf of the School, provides comprehensive health care benefits to retired teachers and their dependents through the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio) and to retired non-certified employees and their dependents through the School Employees Retirement System (SERS). Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs, and reimbursement of monthly Medicare premiums. Benefit provisions and the obligations to contribute are established by the Systems based on authority granted by State statute. Both Systems are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 (Continued)

12. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

STRS Ohio retirees who participated in the DB or Combined Plans and their dependents are eligible for health care coverage. The STRS Ohio Board has statutory authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS Ohio. All benefit recipients pay a portion of health care cost in the form of a monthly premium. By law, the cost of coverage paid from STRS Ohio funds is included in the employer contribution rate, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, the STRS Board allocated employer contributions equal to 1 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Stabilization Fund. For the School, this amount equaled \$7,575 for fiscal year 2006 as WHLS has financial responsibility for its employees.

STRS Ohio pays health care benefits from the Health Care Stabilization Fund. At June 30, 2005, (the latest information available) the balance in the Fund was \$3.3 billion. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, net health care costs paid by STRS Ohio were \$254,780,000 and STRS Ohio had 115,395 eligible benefit recipients.

For SERS, coverage is made available to service retirees with ten or more fiscal years of qualifying service credit, and to disability and survivor benefit recipients. All retirees and beneficiaries are required to pay a portion of their premium for health care. The portion is based on years of service, Medicare eligibility, and retirement status.

After the allocation for basic benefits, the remainder of the employer's 14 percent contribution is allocated to providing health care benefits. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, employer contributions to fund health care benefits were 3.42 percent of covered payroll, compared to 3.43 percent of covered payroll for fiscal year 2005. In addition, SERS levies a surcharge to fund health care benefits equal to 14 percent of the difference between a minimum pay and the member's pay, pro-rated for partial service credit. For fiscal year 2006, the minimum pay was established at \$35,800. However, the surcharge is capped at 2 percent of each employer's SERS salaries. For the 2006 fiscal year, the School paid \$18,135 to fund health care benefits, including the surcharge.

The surcharge, added to the unallocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate, provides for maintenance of the asset target level for the health care fund. The target level for the health care reserve is 150 percent of the projected claims less premium contributions for the next fiscal year. Expenses for health care for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005 (the latest information available), were \$178,221,113. At June 30, 2005, SERS had net assets available for payment of health care benefits of \$267.5 million. SERS has approximately 58,123 participants currently receiving health care benefits.

13. CONTINGENCES

A. 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.

B. Pending Litigation

A suit was filed in the US District Court, Southern District of Ohio, Western Division on October 6, 2004, which challenges the funding of charter schools under Equal Protection, Due Process and claims violation of a right to vote on the bodies administering public schools. The case is still pending. The effect of this suit, if any, on the School is not presently determinable.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 (Continued)

13. CONTINGENCES (Continued)

C. Full Time Equivalency

The Ohio Department of Education conducts reviews of enrollment data and full-time equivalency (FTE) calculations made by the schools. These reviews are conducted to ensure the schools are reporting accurate student enrollment data to the State, upon which state foundation funding is calculated. The conclusions of this review could result in state funding being adjusted. Adjustments as of June 30, 2006 are described in Note 4. However, in the opinion of the School, any such adjustments will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the School.

14. STATE SCHOOL FUNDING DECISION

On December 11, 2002, the Ohio Supreme Court issued its latest opinion regarding the State's school funding plan. The decision reaffirmed earlier decisions that Ohio's current school-funding plan is unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court relinquished jurisdiction over the case and directed "...the Ohio General Assembly to enact a school-funding scheme that is thorough and efficient..." The School is currently unable to determine what effect, if any, this decision will have on its future State funding and on its financial operations.

15. FEDERAL TAX STATUS

The School has filed its application for tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. In the interim, the School has begun the process to file IRS Form 990, "Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax".

16. SPONSORSHIP FEES

The School contracted with The Ohio Council for Community Schools as its sponsor effective July 1, 2005. The School pays the Sponsor one-half percent of the State Aid. Total fees for fiscal 2006 were \$12,166. \$1,865 is listed as a payable resulting in the sponsor's share of overpayment in State Aid. The contract is for five years ending June 30, 2010. The Sponsor is to provide oversight, monitoring and technical assistance for the School.

17. RECEIVABLES/PAYABLES FROM SCHOOLS

As described in note 1, this School has common board members with other Hope Academies and Life Skills Centers. These Board members typically have common costs that are to be shared between the schools. As of June 30, 2006, the School has \$56 due from other schools (receivable) and \$137 due to other schools (payable).

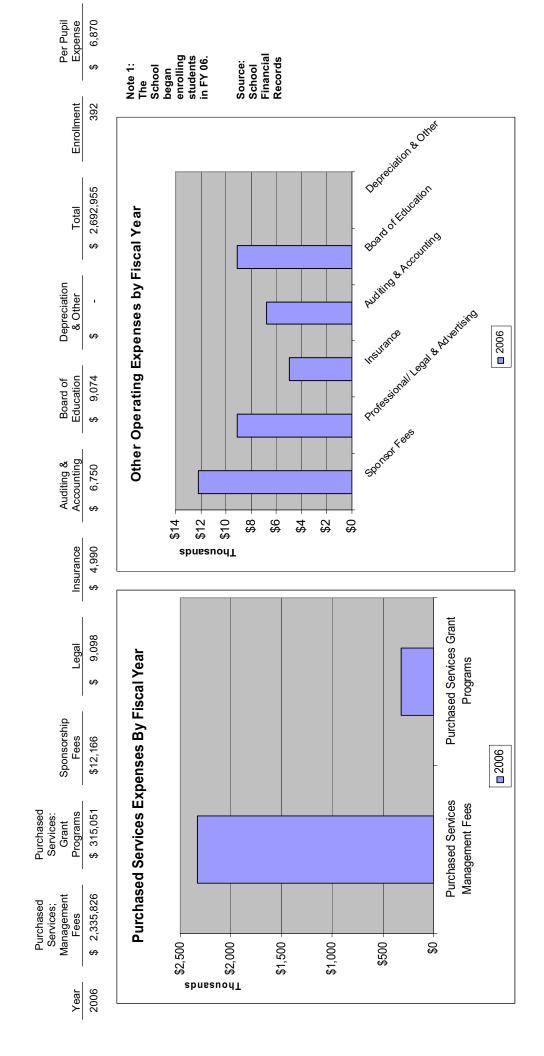
18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

During fiscal year 2007, the Ohio Legislature passed H.B 79 which modified certain provisions of the charter school statute. On March 28, 2007, the School initiated a lawsuit in Franklin County challenging the legality of certain provisions of H.B. 79. The effects of this lawsuit are presently not determinable.

Statistical Section

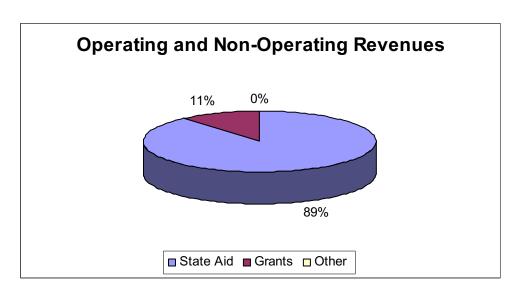


Hope Academy High School Operating Expenses by Category Initial Fiscal Year



Hope Academy High School Operating and Non-Operating Revenues Initial Fiscal Year

Year	State Aid	Grants	Other	Total
2006	\$ 2,433,144	\$ 315,051	\$ 3,117	\$ 2,751,312

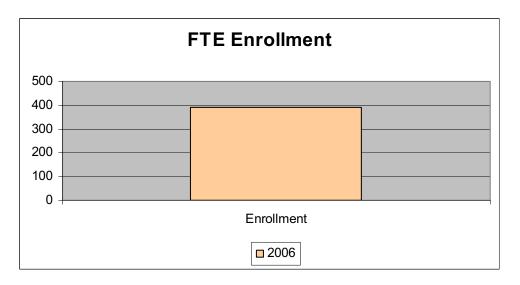


Note: The School began enrolling students in FY 06.

Source: School Financial Records

Hope Academy High School Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollment Initial Fiscal Year

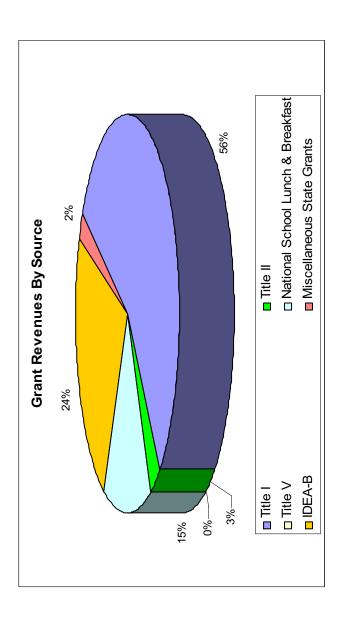




Note: The School began enrolling students in FY 06.

Hope Academy High School Grant Revenues by Source Initial Fiscal Year

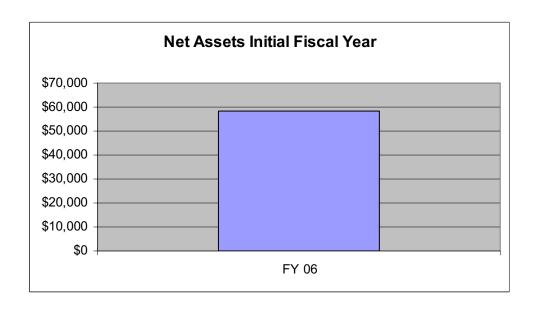
	1
Total	\$ 315,051
	↔
Miscellaneous State Grants	\$ 6,600
IDEA-B	\$ 75,122
National School Lunch & Breakfast	\$ 47,194
Title V	\$ 140
Title IV	- ↔
Title II	\$ 10,029
Title I	\$ 175,966
Year	2006



Note: The School began enrolling students in FY 06.

Hope Academy High School Net Assets Initial Fiscal Year

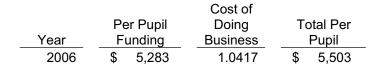
	Unrestricted	Total Net	Change in
Year	Net Assets	Assets	Net Assets
2006	\$ 58,357	\$ 58,357	\$ 58,357

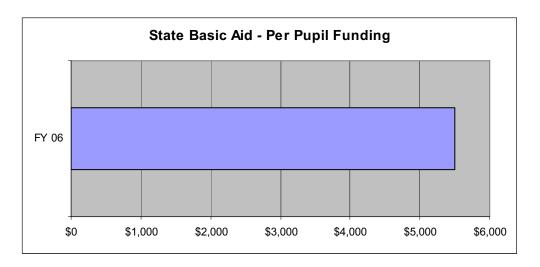


Note: The School began enrolling students in FY 06.

Source: School Financial Records

Hope Academy High School State Basic Aid – Per Pupil Funding Amount Initial Fiscal Year





Note 1: In addition to the above, the School also receives other sources of State Aid including (but not limited to) Career Based Intervention Funding, Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid, Parity Aid, and Special Education funding. The revenues have collectively been identified on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets as "State Aid".

The Cost of Doing Business Factors are determined by the State of Ohio and vary by region.

Note 2: The School began enrolling students in FY 06.

Hope Academy High School Student Population by Resident District 2006 Fiscal Year

Resident District	%
Cleveland	98.22%
All Other Districts	1.78%

Note 1: The school has open enrollment and draws its population from a large surrounding area. The traditional school district that the student resides in is referred to as the Resident District.

Note 2: Districts representing less than 1 percent of the student population are combined under the heading "All Other Districts".

Hope Academy High School Miscellaneous Statistics

School Address: 3121 Euclid Avenue

Cleveland, Ohio 44115

Square Footage: 48,985. sq. ft.

Date of Incorporation: 06/13/2005

Instructional Staff: 26

Total FY 06 Staff: 50

Instructional Staff/: 14:1 **Student Ratio**

Percent of Low Income Students:

66.60%

Note: All Staff are employees of WHLS of Ohio, LLC. See Note 9 in Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

HOPE ACADEMY HIGH SCHOOL CUYAHOGA 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 AUGUST 14, 2007