

### WILDWOOD ENVIRONMENTAL ACADEMY LUCAS COUNTY

**REGULAR AUDIT** 

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018 Fiscal Year Audited Under GAGAS: 2018



Governing Board Wildwood Environmental Academy 2125 University Park Drive Okemos, Michigan 48864

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Wildwood Environmental Academy, Lucas County, prepared by BHM CPA Group, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018. 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 Wildwood Environmental Academy is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Ohio Auditor of State

January 17, 2019



#### WILDWOOD ENVIRONMENTAL ACADEMY YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3
Basic Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	10
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Change in Net Position	11
Statement of Cash Flows	12
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	14
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	47
Schedule of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	47
Schedule of the Academy's Pension Contributions – School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	48
Schedule of the Academy's Pension Contributions – State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	48
Schedule of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability – School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	50
Schedule of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability – State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	50
Schedule of the Academy's OPEB Contributions – School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	51
Schedule of the Academy OPEB Contributions – State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	51
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	53
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and	





#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Wildwood Environmental Academy Lucas County 2125 University Park Drive Okemos, Michigan 48864

To the Governing Board:

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Wildwood Environmental Academy, Lucas County, Ohio (the Academy), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Academy's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on these financial statements based on our audit. We audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the financial audit standards in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the Academy's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the Academy's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of the overall financial statement presentation.

We believe the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support our audit opinions.

Wildwood Environmental Academy Lucas County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of Wildwood Environmental Academy, Lucas County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, during 2018, the Academy adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial report for Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

#### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *management's discussion and analysis*, and schedules of net pension and other postemployment benefit liabilities and pension and other post-employment benefit contributions listed in the table of contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any other assurance.

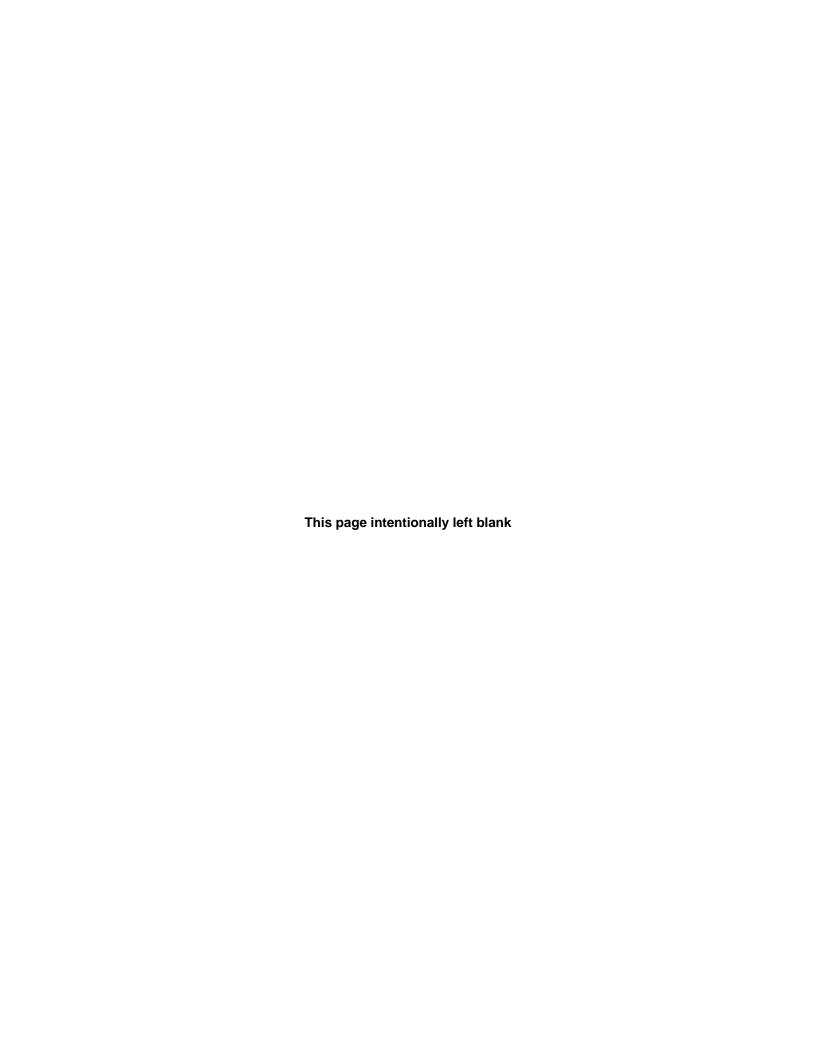
#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 18, 2018, on our consideration of the Academy'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. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Academy's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

BHM CPA Group Piketon, Ohio

December 18, 2018

BHM CPA Group



Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018 (Unaudited)

The management's discussion and analysis of Wildwood Environmental Academy's financial performance provides an overall review of the Academy's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the Academy's financial performance as a whole; readers should review the basic financial statements and notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the Academy's financial performance.

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

#### **Financial Highlights**

In 2018,

Total net position was (\$2,964,890).

Total assets were \$215,956.

Total deferred outflows of resources were \$1,318,684.

Total liabilities were \$4,290,624.

Total deferred inflows of resources were \$208.906.

#### **Using this Annual Report**

This report includes the MD&A, 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 Academy did financially during fiscal year 2018. 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 two statements report the Academy's net position and change in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader whether the financial position of the Academy has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not.

This report also includes required supplementary information concerning the Academy's net pension liability and net other post-employment benefits (OPEB) liability, and notes to the required supplementary information.

The Academy uses enterprise presentation for all of its activities.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018 (Unaudited)

### **Statement of Net Position**

Table I provides a summary of the Academy's net position for fiscal years 2018 and 2017:

TABLE 1	<b>Governmental Activities</b>	
	June 30	
	2018	2017 (restated)
Assets		
Current assets	\$ 157,033	\$ 184,570
Noncurrent assets	7,785	7,042
Capital assets - net	51,138	30,736
Total assets	215,956	222,348
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Pension	1,284,107	1,193,654
OPEB	34,577	5,097
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,318,684	1,198,751
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	254,907	356,552
Noncurrent liabilities		
Due in more than one year		
Net pension liability	3,332,571	4,594,270
Net OPEB liability	703,146	889,200
Total noncurrent liabilities	4,035,717	5,483,470
Total liabilities	4,290,624	5,840,022
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Pension	127,413	7,979
OPEB	81,493	
Total deferred inflows of resources	208,906	7,979
Net Position		
Invested in capital assets-net of related debt	51,138	29,246
Unrestricted (deficit)	(3,016,028)	(4,456,148)
Total net position (deficit)	\$(2,964,890)	\$(4,426,902)

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018 (Unaudited)

#### Statement of Net Position (continued)

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the Academy at June 30, 2018 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." For fiscal year 2018, the Academy adopted 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 Academy's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

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

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

- a) present value of estimated future pension/OPEB benefits attributable to active and inactive employees' past service
- b) 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 Academy 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 Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018 (Unaudited)

#### Statement of Net Position (continued)

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

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

As a result of implementing GASB 75, the Academy is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at June 30, 2017, from (\$3,542,799) to (\$4,426,902).

Total net position for the Academy increased \$1,462,012. Cash was \$16,878. Total receivables increased by \$38,954 primarily due to accrual of a Medicaid settlement. Contracts payable decreased \$80,021 primarily due to collection of outstanding management fees. Intergovernmental payable decreased \$18,034 due to the collection of liability to the Ohio Department of Education for prior year FTE adjustments.

This section intentionally left blank

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018 (Unaudited)

### **Change in Net Position**

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal years 2018 and 2017, as well as a listing of revenues and expenses.

TABLE 2	<b>Governmental Activities</b>	
	For the year ended June 30	
	2018	2017
		(restated)
Operating Revenues		
Foundation payments	\$ 2,885,135	\$ 2,920,110
Food services	20,225	19,597
Other revenues	136,002	82,982
Total operating revenues	3,041,362	3,022,689
Operating Expenses		
Salaries	1,676,446	1,617,578
Fringe benefits	(820,807)	758,645
Other purchased services	1,175,347	1,199,493
Materials and supplies	121,819	122,857
Depreciation (unallocated)	35,513	34,757
Other expenses	71,572	78,877
Total operating expenses	2,259,890	3,812,207
Operating income/(loss)	781,472	(789,518)
Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses		
Federal grants	417,214	438,729
State grants	243,148	237,247
Contributions and donations	20,671	50
Special assessments	(499)	(572)
Interest and fiscal charges	(26)	(301)
Refund of prior year expenses	32	
Total nonoperating revenues and expenses	680,540	675,153
Increase (decrease) in net position	1,462,012	(114,365)
Net position (deficit) beginning of year	(4,426,902)	N/A
Net position (deficit) end of year	\$ (2,964,890)	\$ (4,426,902)

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018 (Unaudited)

#### **Change in Net Position (continued)**

Net position increased \$1,462,012. Increase in other revenues of \$53,020 is due to increased eRate rebates and Medicaid payments. Salaries increased \$58,868 due to staff additions. Decrease in fringe benefits of \$1,579,452 is primarily due to effects of pension- and OPEB-related adjustments beyond the Academy's control.

The information necessary to restate the 2017 beginning balances and the 2017 OPEB expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 75 is not available. Therefore, 2017 functional expenses still include OPEB expense of \$4,705 computed under GASB 45. GASB 45 required recognizing OPEB expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB 75, OPEB expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of OPEB expense. Under GASB 75, the 2018 statements report OPEB expense of \$(127,594). Consequently, in order to compare 2018 total program expenses to 2017, the following adjustments are needed:

Total 2018 program expenses under GASB 75	\$ 2,260,415
Negative OPEB Expense under GASB 75	127,594
2018 contractually required contribution	 6,447
Adjusted 2018 program expenses	2,394,456
Total 2017 program expenses under GASB 45	3,813,080
Decrease in program expenses not related to OPEB	\$ (1,418,624)

#### **Capital Assets**

At the end of fiscal year 2018, the Academy had \$51,138 invested in furniture, fixtures, and equipment and leasehold improvements (net of depreciation). Table 3 shows capital assets (net of depreciation) for the fiscal years 2018 and 2017.

TABLE 3	Net Capital Assets As of June 30	
	2018	2017
Furniture, fixtures and equipment Leasehold improvements	\$ 27,554 23,584	\$ 30,736 
Total capital assets	\$ 51,138	\$ 30,736

For more information on capital assets, see Note 6 to the basic financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018 (Unaudited)

#### **Current Financial Issues**

Wildwood Environmental Academy was formed in 2004 under a contract with the Ohio Council of Community Schools. During the 2017-2018 school year there were 341 students enrolled in the Academy. The Academy receives its finances mostly from state aid. Foundation payments for fiscal year 2018 amounted to \$2,885,135.

#### **Contacting the Academy's Financial Management**

The financial report is designed to provide our citizens with a general overview of the Academy's finances and to show the Academy's accountability for the funds it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact:

Melinda Benkovsky
Director of Budget and Finance
The Leona Group, LLC
2125 University Park Drive, Okemos, MI 48864
melinda.benkovsky@leonagroup.com

### WILDWOOD ENVIRONMENTAL ACADEMY

Lucas County, Ohio Statement of Net Position June 30, 2018

Assets	
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable	\$ 16,878 4,636
Intergovernmental receivable	126,998
Prepaid items	8,521
Total current assets	157,033
Noncurrent Assets	
Security deposit	7,785
Depreciable capital assets, net  Total noncurrent assets	<u>51,138</u> 58,923
Total Honculterit assets	
Total Assets	215,956
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension	1,284,107
OPEB	34,577
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,318,684
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable	23,067
Accrued wages payable STRS-SERS payable	215,826 14,255
Intergovernmental payable	1,759
Total current liabilities	254,907
Noncurrent Liabilities	
Due in more than one year	
Net pension liability	3,332,571
Net OPEB liability  Total noncurrent liabilities	703,146 4,035,717
Total Liabilities	4,290,624
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pension OPEB	127,413 81,493
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	208,906
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	51,138
Unrestricted (deficit)	(3,016,028)
Total Net Position	\$ (2,964,890)

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

WILDWOOD ENVIRONMENTAL ACADEMY Lucas County, Ohio Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Change in Net Position For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Operating Revenues	
Foundation payments	\$ 2,885,135
Food services	20,225
Other revenues	136,002
Total operating revenues	3,041,362
Operating Expenses	
Salaries	1,676,446
Fringe benefits	(820,807)
Other purchased services	1,175,347
Materials and supplies	121,819
Depreciation	35,513
Other	71,572
Total operating expenses	2,259,890
Operating Income	781,472
Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses	
Federal grants	417,214
State grants	243,148
Contributions and donations	20,671
Special assessments	(499)
Interest and fiscal charges	(26)
Refund of prior year expenses	32
Total nonoperating revenues and expenses	680,540
Change in Net Position	1,462,012
Net Position Beginning of Year (deficit) (Restated - see Note 3)	(4,426,902)
Net Position End of Year (deficit)	\$(2,964,890)

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# WILDWOOD ENVIRONMENTAL ACADEMY Lucas County, Ohio Statement of Cash Flows

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents:	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Cash received from State of Ohio	\$2,881,828
Cash received for food services	20,225
Cash received from other operating revenues	104,743
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(3,662,067)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	(655,271)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities	
Other nonoperating revenues	
Federal grants received	413,030
State grants received	222,764
Proceeds of short-term loans	35,000
Repayment of short-term loans	(35,000)
Interest payments	(26)
Special assessments	(536)
Refund of prior year expenditures	32_
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	635,264
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities	
Payments for capital acquisitions	(42,075)
Payments on capital leases	(1,490)
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	(43,565)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(63,572)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	80,450
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 16,878
	(Continued)

Statement of Cash Flows For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018 (Continued)

#### Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Used for Operating Activities

Operating income \$ 781,472

#### Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Used for Operating Activities

Depreciation	35,513
Noncash noncapital equipment	6,831
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Decrease in accounts receivable	5,120
Increase in intergovernmental receivable	(39,556)
Decrease in prepaid items	2,919
Increase in deposits	(743)
Increase in deferred outflows-pension	(90,453)
Increase in deferred outflows-OPEB	(29,480)
	·
Increase in accounts payable	2,258
Decrease in contracts payable	(80,021)
Decrease in accrued wages and benefits	(6,737)
Increase in intergovernmental payable	2,017
Increase in STRS-SERS payable	2,415
Decrease in net pension liability	(1,261,699)
Decrease in net OPEB liability	(186,054)
Increase in deferred inflows-pension	119,434
Increase in deferred inflows-OPEB	81,493
Total Adjustments	(1,436,743)
•	

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

\$ (655,271)

13,840

Net Cash Used for Operating Activities

Other noncash transactions – donation of capital equipment

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACADEMY AND REPORTING ENTITY

Wildwood Environmental Academy (the "Academy") is a nonprofit corporation established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapters 3314 and 1702. The Academy's mission is to provide an atmosphere where students will develop a thirst for learning, creative expression, and awareness of new horizons. As a family of learners, students and staff exhibit depth of understanding, acceptance of others, personal integrity and responsibility, and a willingness to exercise leadership in their educational and social interactions. Staff, students, and their families are committed to facing the challenges of the new century, believing that there is no problem too complex nor goal too lofty that cannot be mastered. The Academy, 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 other operations. The Academy may acquire facilities as needed and contract for any services necessary for the operation of the Academy.

On April 2, 2003, the Academy was approved for operation under contract with the Ohio Council of Community Schools (the "Sponsor") for a period of four years through June 30, 2007, with a seven-year extension through June 30, 2014, and a current five-year extension through June 30, 2019. The Sponsor is responsible for evaluating the performance of the Academy and has the authority to deny renewal of the contract at its expiration or terminate the contract prior to its expiration. For 2018, the Academy paid \$91,030 to the Sponsor.

The Academy operates under the direction of a six-member governing board, which is also the governing board for another The Leona Group, LLC-managed academy. The governing board is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the contract which include, but are not limited to, state-mandated provisions regarding student population, curriculum, academic goals, performance standards, admission standards, and qualifications of teachers. The governing board controls the Academy's instructional/support facility staffed by sixty-one certificated personnel and sixteen non-certificated personnel who provide services to 341 students.

The governing board has entered into a management contract with The Leona Group, LLC (TLG), a for-profit limited liability corporation, for management services and operation of the Academy. TLG operates the Academy's instructional/support facility, is the employer of record for all personnel, and supervises and implements the curriculum. In exchange for its services, TLG receives a capitation fee (see Note 15).

The State of Ohio requires that the financial activities of all community schools are overseen by a licensed fiscal officer. The fiscal officer is retained by the board of directors and is not affiliated with TLG.

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### A. Basis of Presentation

The Academy'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 change in net position, financial position, and cash flows.

#### B. Measurement Focus

Enterprise accounting uses a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are included on the statement of net position. The statement of revenues, expenses, and change in net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the Academy finances and meets the cash flow needs of its enterprise activities.

#### C. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. The Academy's financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

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 Academy 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 Academy must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Academy on a reimbursement basis.

Expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

#### D. Budgetary Process

Unlike other public schools located in the state of Ohio, community schools are not required to follow budgetary provisions set forth in Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5705, unless specifically provided in the Academy's contract with its Sponsor. The contract between the Academy and its Sponsor does prescribe an annual budget requirement in addition to preparing a 5-year forecast which is to be updated on an annual basis.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash received by the Academy is reflected as "Cash and cash equivalents" on the Statement of Net Position. The Academy had no investments during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

#### F. Receivables

Accounts receivable and intergovernmental receivables at June 30, 2018 are considered collectible in full and will be received within one year.

#### G. Capital Assets

Capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The Academy does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. All reported capital assets are depreciated. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method. A summary of capital asset activity can be found in Note 6. Cost thresholds and useful lives are as follows:

#### **Capitalization and Depreciation Policy**

<u>Category</u>	Cost Threshold	<u>Useful Life</u>
Leasehold improvements	Professional judgement not less than \$25,000	Life of Lease
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	Individual item - \$5,000	7 years
EDP equipment and software	Sum of like items in a single purchase - \$12,500	3 years
Ion-EDP equipment		6 years

#### H. 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 Academy applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are 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.

#### I. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### J. Intergovernmental Revenue

The Academy currently participates in the State Foundation Program. Revenue received from this program is recognized as operating revenue in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met.

The state foundation revenue is determined based on the student count and the foundation allowance per pupil. Approximately 77.51% of the Academy's revenue is from the foundation allowance. As a result, Academy funding is heavily dependent on the State's ability to fund local school operations. Since the Academy's revenue is heavily dependent on state funding and the health of the State's School Aid Fund, the actual revenue received depends on the State's ability to collect revenue. The impact on the Academy of the State's projected revenue is not known.

Grants and entitlements are recognized as nonoperating revenues in the accounting period in which eligibility requirements have been met.

#### K. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### L. Tax Status

The Academy is exempt from taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

#### M. Security Deposit

The Academy entered into a lease for the use of the building for the administration and instruction of the Academy. Based on the lease agreement, a security deposit was required to be paid at the signing of the agreement. This amount, totaling \$7,785, is held by the lessor (See Note 12).

#### N. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until that time. For the Academy, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the statement of net position for pension and other post-employment benefits (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 Academy, deferred inflows of resources consist of pension and OPEB. The deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes 8 and 9.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### O. Pensions/Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, 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.

### 3. IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the Academy has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 81, *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements*, GASB Statement No. 85, *Omnibus 2017*, GASB Statement No. 86, *Certain Debt Extinguishments and* GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial reporting for Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions*.

GASB Statement No. 81 requires that a government that receives resources pursuant to an irrevocable split-interest agreement recognize assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at the inception of the agreement. Furthermore, it requires that a government recognize assets representing its beneficial interests in irrevocable split-interest agreements that are administered by a third party, if the government controls the present service capacity of the beneficial interests. This Statement also requires that a government recognize revenue when the resources become applicable to the reporting period. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 81 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Academy.

GASB Statement No. 85 addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and postemployment benefits. These changes were incorporated in the Academy's fiscal year 2018 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

GASB Statement No. 86 addresses the reporting and disclosure requirements of certain debt extinguishments including in-substance defeasance transactions and prepaid insurance associated with debt that is extinguished. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 86 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Academy.

GASB Statement No. 75 requires recognition of the entire net postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB) liability and a more comprehensive measure of postemployment benefits expense for OPEB provided to the employees of state and local governmental employers through OPEB plans that are administered through trusts or equivalent arrangements. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 resulted in the inclusion of net OPEB liability and OPEB expense components on the accrual financial statements. See the following table for the effect on net position as previously reported.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

### 3. IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION (continued)

#### **Restatement of Net Position**

Net Position June 30, 2017 \$ (3,542,799)

Adjustments:
Net OPEB Liability (889,200)
Deferred Outflow - OPEB-Payments Subsequent to Measurement Date 5,097

Restated Net Position, July 1, 2017 \$ (4,426,902)

Other than employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date, the Academy made no restatement for deferred inflows/outflows of resources as the information needed to generate these restatements was not available.

#### 4. DEPOSITS

At June 30, 2018, the carrying amount of all Academy deposits was \$16,878. At June 30, 2018, the Academy's bank balance was \$17,336. The entire bank balance was covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC"); there was no exposure to custodial credit risk as discussed below.

The Academy has designated one bank for the deposit of its funds. The Academy's deposits consist solely of checking and/or savings accounts at local banks; therefore, the Academy has not adopted a formal investment policy.

#### **Custodial Credit Risk of Bank Deposits**

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the Academy's deposits may not be returned. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105% 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 Academy. The Academy has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Although the securities were held by the pledging institutions' trust department and all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the Academy to a successful claim by the FDIC.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 5. RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2018, consisted of intergovernmental grants and miscellaneous receipts and refunds. All receivables are considered collectible in full and will be received within one year.

A summary of the principal items of receivables follows:

#### Receivables

Source		30, 2018
Intergovernmental receivable:		
Title I Title IIa Title IV IDEA Child nutrition SERS refund Amounts due from other academies Medicaid Casino tax revenue Final FTE #1 eRate rebate	\$	39,179 8,086 2,087 8,992 9,161 681 673 38,344 9,356 5,121
Total intergovernmental receivable	\$	5,318 126,998
Accounts receivable		
Vendor refund  Due from management company	\$	31 4,605
Total accounts receivable	\$	4,636

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 6. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 is as follows:

#### **Capital Asset Activity**

Business-Type Activity	_	alance e 30, 2017	Add	<u>ditions</u>	<u>Del</u>	<u>etions</u>	alance 30, 2018
Capital assets being depreciated:							
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	\$	431,123	\$	13,840	\$	13,617	\$ 431,346
Leasehold improvements		353,224		42,075			 395,299
Total depreciable capital assets		784,347		55,915		13,617	826,645
Less accumulated depreciation:							
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment		(400,387)		(17,022)		(13,617)	(403,792)
Leasehold improvements		(353,224)		(18,491)			 (371,715)
Total accumulated depreciation		(753,611)		(35,513)		(13,617)	 (775,507)
Total depreciable capital assets, net	\$	30,736	\$	20,402	\$	_	\$ 51,138

\$13,840 in furniture, fixtures, and equipment were donated by another TLG-managed academy that closed as of June 30, 2018.

This section intentionally left blank

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 7. RISK MANAGEMENT

#### A. Property and Liability

The Academy 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 fiscal year 2018, the Academy contracted with Philadelphia Indemnity Insurance Company for general liability, property insurance and educational errors and omissions insurance. Coverage is as follows:

#### **Insurance Coverages**

<u>Type</u>	FY2018 Limits			
Educational Errors and Omissions:				
D&O Liability and Employment Practices	\$1,000,000			
Student Sports	500,000			
Cyber Crime	2,000,000			
Student Foreign Travel	1,000,000			
Aggregate, All Parts	2,000,000			
General Liability:				
General Aggregate	2,000,000			
Per Occurrence	1,000,000			
Auto Liability Combined Single Limit	1,000,000			
Abuse/Molestation	1,000,000			
Umbrella	15,000,000			
Property:				
Building	2,600,000			
Personal Property	431,124			
Business Income	200,000			

Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three years. Any changes in coverage are due to periodic reviews of the needs of the Academy.

#### B. Workers' Compensation

The Academy pays the State Worker's Compensation System a premium for employee injury coverage. The premium is calculated by multiplying the monthly total gross payroll by a factor that is calculated by the State.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

#### A. 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 Academy's proportionate share of each pension plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension 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 Academy's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The Academy cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions are financed; however, the Academy 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.

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 wages payable and/or STRS-SERS payable on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

#### B. Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description – Academy 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

#### B. Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS) (continued)

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

<sup>\*</sup>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 years 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 three 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.

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the Academy is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.5 percent. The remaining .5 percent of the 14 percent employer contribution rate was allocated to the Health Care Fund (see Note 9).

The Academy's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$39,577 for fiscal year 2018. Of that amount, \$354 is recorded as a liability of the Academy.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

#### C. Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 26 years of service, or 31 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.5 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.5 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.

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 employer contributions are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age 50 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 therefore has included all three plan options in the GASB 68 schedules of employer allocations and pension amounts by employer.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

#### C. Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) (continued)

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.

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The Academy was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2018 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The Academy's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$202,303 for fiscal year 2018. Of that amount, \$30,833 is recorded as a liability of the Academy.

### D. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Academy's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Academy's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

		<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the net pension liability:				
Current measurement date	(	0.00888930%	0.01179301%	
Prior measurement date	(	0.00899360%	 0.01175879%	
Change in proportionate share	(0	.00010430%)	 0.00003422%	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	531,116	\$ 2,801,455	\$ 3,332,571
Pension expense	\$	(20,799)	\$ (970,039)	\$ (990,838)

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

### D. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (continued)

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 Academy'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.

At June 30, 2018, the Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources - Pension Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 22,857	\$ 108,179	\$ 131,036
Changes of assumptions	27,464	612,709	640,173
Changes in proportion and differences between Academy contributions and proportionate share of contributions	4,168	266,850	271,018
Academy contributions subsequent to the measurement date	39,577	202,303	241,880
Total deferred outflows of resources - pension	\$ 94,066	\$ 1,190,041	\$ 1,284,107
Deferred Inflows of Resources - Pension			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 22,578	\$ 22,578
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	2,522	92,453	94,975
Changes in proportion and differences between Academy contributions and proportionate share of contributions	9,860		9,860
Total deferred inflows of resources - pension	\$ 12,382	\$ 115,031	\$ 127,413

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

### D. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (continued)

\$241,880 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from the Academy's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

#### Amortization of Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows - Pension

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	<u> </u>	SERS	<u>STRS</u>		<u>Total</u>
2019	\$	19,586	\$ 238,457		\$ 258,043
2020		28,244	364,223		392,467
2021		6,660	218,838		225,498
2022		(12,383)	 51,189		38,806
			_	· ·	
_	\$	42,107	\$ 872,707	_	\$ 914,814

#### E. Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

SERS' total pension liability was determined by their actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual actuarial valuation for each defined benefit retirement plan. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts (e.g., salaries, credited service) and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future (e.g., mortality, disabilities, retirements, employment 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 Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

#### E. Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (continued)

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation are presented below:

#### Calculating Total Pension Liability - SERS

<u>Method</u>	<u>Assumption</u>
Valuation date Actuarial cost method	June 30, 2017 Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)
Actuarial assumptions experience study date	5 year period ended June 30, 2015
Investment rate of return COLA or ad hoc COLA	<ul><li>7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation</li><li>2.50 percent</li></ul>
Future salary increases, including inflation Inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent 3.00 percent
Mortality assumptions	Mortality rates were based on 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 projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the 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.

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 a weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

#### Real Rates of Return on Pension Plan Investments - SERS

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected 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 strategy	10.00	3.00
	100.00 %	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 8. **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)**

#### E. Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (continued)

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 earnings 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 Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the 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.

#### Sensitivity to Changes in Discount Rate - SERS

	Current					
		Decrease <u>6.50%)</u>		ount Rate <u>7.50%)</u>		Increase 8.50%)
Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	737,051	\$	531,116	\$	358,603

#### F. **Actuarial Assumptions - STRS**

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation are presented below:

#### **Calculating Total Pension Liability - STRS**

<u>Method</u>	<u>Assumption</u>

Valuation date June 30, 2017

Actuarial assumptions experience study date July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2016

Inflation 2.50 percent

Salary increases 12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65

Investment rate of return 7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation

Pavroll increases 3.00 percent

Mortality assumptions

Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) 0.00 percent, effective July 1, 2017

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

generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

#### F. Actuarial Assumptions – STRS (continued)

STRS's 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:

#### Real Rates of Return on Pension Plan Investments - STRS

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected 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
	100.00 %	

<sup>\*10-</sup>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'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.

**Discount Rate** The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45% as of June 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with the rates described previously in this note. 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 Ohio's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2017. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2017.

**Sensitivity of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate** The following table represents the net pension liability as of June 30, 2017, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what 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 assumption:

#### Sensitivity to Changes in Discount Rate - STRS

	Current			
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase	
	<u>(6.45%)</u>	<u>(7.45%)</u>	<u>(8.45%)</u>	
Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 4,015,790	\$ 2,801,455	\$ 1,778,559	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 9. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS

#### A. Net OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability 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 represents the Academy'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 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 these estimates annually.

Ohio Revised Code limits the Academy's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The Academy cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which OPEB are financed; however, the Academy 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. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability 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 wages payable and/or STRS/SERS payable on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 9. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS (continued)

#### B. Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2018, .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 2018, this amount was \$23,700. 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 2018, the Academy's surcharge obligation was \$4,981.

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 Academy's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$6,447 for fiscal year 2018. Of that amount, \$4,994 is recorded as a liability of the Academy.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

### 9. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS (continued)

### C. Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a costsharing 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, 2018, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

### D. OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Academy's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the Academy's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	<u>SERS</u>		<u>STRS</u>		<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the net OPEB liability:					
Current measurement date	(	0.00905550%	0.01179301%		
Prior measurement date	(	0.00913345%	 0.01175879%		
Change in proportionate share	(0.00007795%)		 0.00003422%		
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	243,026	\$ 460,120	\$	703,146
OPEB expense	\$	12,548	\$ (140,142)	\$	(127,594)

Deferred outflows and deferred inflows represent the effect of changes in the net OPEB liability due to the difference between projected and actual investment earnings, differences between expected and actual actuarial experience, changes in assumptions, changes in plan design and changes in the employer's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability. The deferred outflows and deferred inflows are to be included in OPEB expense over current and future periods. The difference between projected and actual investment earnings is recognized in OPEB 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). Employer contributions to the OPEB 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 Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

### 9. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS (continued)

## D. OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (continued)

At June 30, 2018, the Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u> </u>	SERS	5	STRS	<u>T</u>	<u>otal</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources - OPEB  Differences between expected and actual experience  Changes in proportion and differences between Academy contributions and proportionate share of contributions	\$	-	\$	26,561 1,569	\$ i	26,561 1,569
Academy contributions subsequent to the measurement date		6,447			 	6,447
Total deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	\$	6,447	\$	28,130	\$ ;	34,577
Deferred Inflows of Resources - OPEB  Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	\$	642	\$	19,666	\$ ;	20,308
Changes of assumptions Changes in proportion and differences between Academy contributions and proportionate share of contributions		23,062 1,058		37,065		60,127 1,058
Total deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	\$	24,762	\$	56,731	\$ ;	81,493

\$6,447 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from Academy contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

#### **Amortization of Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows - OPEB**

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
2019	\$ (8,900)	\$ (6,406)	\$ (15,306)
2020	(8,900)	(6,406)	(15,306)
2021	(6,800)	(6,406)	(13,206)
2022	(162)	(6,404)	(6,566)
2023	_	(1,489)	(1,489)
Thereafter		 (1,490)	 (1,490)
_	\$ (24,762)	\$ (28,601)	\$ (53,363)

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

### 9. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS (continued)

#### E. Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

Mortality assumptions

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation are presented below:

#### Calculating Total OPEB Liability - SERS

<u>Method</u>	<u>Assumption</u>
Valuation date	June 30, 2017
Actuarial assumptions experience study date	5 year period ended June 30, 2015
Investment rate of return	7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Inflation	3.00 percent
Wage increases	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Municipal bond index rate	
Prior measurement date	2.92 percent
Measurement date	3.56 percent
Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation	
Prior measurement date	2.98 percent
Measurement date	3.63 percent
Medical trend assumption	
Pre-Medicare	7.50 percent - 5.00 percent
Medicare	5.50 percent - 5.00 percent
	Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Morta Table with fully generational projection and Scale BB, 120 percentage.
8.4 · 114 · ·	( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) DD 0000 D: ()

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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

### 9. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS (continued)

#### E. Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (continued)

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.

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:

Real Rates of Return on OPEB Plan Investments - SERS

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected 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 strategy	10.00	3.00
	<u>100.00</u> %	

**Discount Rate** The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2017 was 3.63 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2017 was 2.98 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, 2025. 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, 2024 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.56 percent, as of June 30, 2017 (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 Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

### 9. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS (continued)

#### E. Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (continued)

Sensitivity of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.63%) and higher (4.63%) than the current discount rate (3.63%). 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 4.0%) and higher (8.5% decreasing to 6.0%) than the current rate.

#### Sensitivity to Changes in Discount Rate - SERS

	Current					
		Decrease <u>2.63%)</u>	Discount Rate (3.63%)		1% Increase <u>(4.63%)</u>	
Academy's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	293,485	\$	243,026	\$	203,050

#### Sensitivity to Changes in Trend Rate - SERS

	Current					
	<u>1% I</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	<u>Tre</u>	end Rate	<u>1%</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Academy's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	197,197	\$	243,026	\$	303,681

#### F. Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

Mothod

Mortality assumptions

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation are presented below:

#### **Calculating Total OPEB Liability - STRS**

Metriou	Assumption

Valuation date June 30, 2017

Actuarial assumptions experience study date July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2016

Inflation 2.50 percent

Salary increases 12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65

Payroll increases 3.00 percent
Blended discount rate of return 4.13 percent

Investment rate of return 7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation Health care cost trends 6.00 percent - 11.00 percent initial, 4.50 percent ultimate

Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) 0.00 percent effective July 1, 2017

For healthy retirees the mortality rates 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. For disabled retirees, 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

Accumption

using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

### 9. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS (continued)

#### F. Actuarial Assumptions – STRS (continued)

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

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

Also since the prior measurement date, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019. Subsequent to the current measurement date, the date for discontinuing remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements was extended to January 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:

#### Real Rates of Return on OPEB Plan Investments - STRS

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected 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
	100.00 %	

<sup>\*10-</sup>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'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 Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

### 9. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS (continued)

#### F. Actuarial Assumptions – STRS (continued)

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.13 percent as of June 30, 2017. 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 not projected to be sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2037. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to determine the present value of the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2036 and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent as of June 30, 2017 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to determine the present value of 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 blended discount rate of 4.13 percent, which represents the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent for the unfunded benefit payments, was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017. A blended discount rate of 3.26 percent which represents the long term expected rate of return of 7.75 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 2.85 percent for the unfunded benefit payments was used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2016.

Sensitivity of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate The following table represents the net OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 4.13 percent, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (3.13 percent) or one percentage point higher (5.13 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB liability 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.

#### Sensitivity to Changes in Discount Rate - STRS

		С	urrent	
	 Decrease 3.13%)		ount Rate 4.13%)	 Increase 5.13%)
Academy's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 617,703	\$	460,120	\$ 335,577

#### Sensitivity to Changes in Trend Rate - STRS

			C	urrent		
	1% Decrease Trend Rate		end Rate	1% Increase		
Academy's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	319,671	\$	460,120	\$	644,966

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 10. CONTINGENCIES

#### A. Grants

The Academy received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the funds. However, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the Academy at June 30, 2018, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

#### B. Foundation Funding

Academy 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. ODE did not perform such a review on the Academy for fiscal year 2018.

As of the date of this report, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2018 are not finalized. As a result, the impact of future FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2018 financial statements is not determinable, at this time. Management believes this may result in either an additional receivable to, or a liability of, the Academy.

In addition, the Academy's contracts with Ohio Council of Community Schools and The Leona Group, LLC, require payment based on revenues received from the State. As discussed above, additional FTE adjustments for fiscal year 2018 are not finalized. Until such adjustments are finalized by ODE, the impact on the fiscal year 2018 financial statements, related to additional reconciliation necessary with these contracts, is not determinable. Management believes this may result in either an additional receivable to, or liability of, the Academy.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

### 11. PURCHASED SERVICE EXPENSES

For the period ended June 30, 2018, purchased service expenses were payments for services rendered by various vendors and expenses related to pension and OPEB, as follows:

### **Purchased Services**

<u>Category</u>	FY2018
Salaries	\$1,676,446
Fringe benefits	(820,807)
Other professional and technical services	82,657
The Leona Group, LLC	427,887
Legal services	3,451
Ohio Council of Community Schools	91,030
Cleaning services	21,855
Repairs and maintenance	75,128
Building rental	222,252
Other rentals	11,128
Communication	55,619
Utilities	64,224
Contracted food service	109,695
Pupil transportation	10,421
Total purchased services	\$2,030,986

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 12. OPERATING LEASES

On July 21, 2004, the Academy entered into a lease for the period from September 1, 2004 through August 31, 2009 with SMJ Properties LLC, with an annual rent of \$84,504, due in equal monthly installments beginning September 1, 2004, for the use of a school facility. On February 26, 2009, the Academy extended the lease agreement for the period from September 1, 2009 through August 31, 2014 with an annual rent of \$92,954 due in equal monthly installments beginning September 1, 2009. On April 10, 2014 the lease was amended to extend the term through August 31, 2019. Payments made under the lease totaled \$102,252 for the fiscal year. Under the lease agreement, the Academy is responsible for paying all utilities and applicable property taxes. The Academy has the option to terminate the lease at any time more than three years after commencement of the lease by giving SMJ Properties, LLC six months' prior written notice if either (i) any changes in any federal, state, or local law or regulation mandate the expenditure by lessee of \$100,000 or more to modify or improve the school facility and an acceptable lease amendment addressing that issue is not negotiated within the six-month period or (ii) actual funding from the State of Ohio is reduced to such an extent that the Academy permanently ceases operation, provided that the Academy has sought adequate funding.

On February 23, 2012, the Academy entered into a lease of a second facility for the period from August 1, 2012 through June 30, 2017 with Leona Wildwood Property Acquisition, LLC, with annual rent of \$120,000. On May 23, 2017, the lease was extended through June 30, 2018. On May 1, 2018, the lease was extended through June 30, 2019, with annual rent of \$132,000. Leona Wildwood Property Acquisition, LLC, is a TLG-affiliated company.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum payments required under the operating leases as of June 30, 2018:

#### **Future Minimum Lease Payments**

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	<u>Amount</u>			
2019	\$	234,252		
2020		17,042		
Total minimum lease payments	\$	251,294		

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 13. **DEBT**

There were no foundation anticipation or other notes payable during 2018.

TLG occasionally extends unsecured short-term loans to the Academy to alleviate temporary cash flow deficiencies. During fiscal year 2018, TLG extended \$35,000 in short term loans to the Academy, and they were repaid in full before June 30, 2018.

#### 14. CAPITAL LEASE

Capital lease activity during 2018 was as follows:

#### **Capital Lease Activity**

Owed To	Balance at <u>6/30/2017</u>		<u>Additions</u>		Reductions			Balance at <u>6/30/2018</u>	
Toshiba Telecom Finance	\$	1,490	\$		\$	1,490	\$_		
Total	\$	1,490	\$		\$	1,490	\$	-	

The Academy entered into an agreement with Toshiba Telecom Finance on November 6, 2012 to lease telephone equipment. The lease agreement qualifies as a capital lease for accounting purposes and therefore has been recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of the inception date. Total value of the capitalized lease equipment was \$18,575. The final payment on the lease was made on October 5, 2017.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS/MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

The Academy entered into a five-year contract, effective March 14, 2007 through June 30, 2012, and amended on August 7, 2007 to extend an additional two years through June 30, 2014 with an automatic one-year extension, with The Leona Group, LLC for educational management services for all of the management, operation, administration, and education at the Academy. The contract was extended through fiscal year 2016. On June 28, 2016, a new three-year contract was executed, effective through June 30, 2019. In exchange for its services, The Leona Group, LLC receives a capitation fee of 12% of the per-pupil expenditures, with grant administration fees, if any, deducted directly from the fee. The Academy incurred capitation fees of \$427,887 for the 2018 fiscal year.

Terms of the management contracts require The Leona Group, LLC to provide the following:

- A. implementation and administration of the Educational Program;
- B. management of all personnel functions, including professional development;
- C. operation of the school building and the installation of technology integral to school design;
- D. all aspects of the business administration of the Academy;
- E. the provision of food service for the Academy; and
- F. any other function necessary or expedient for the administration of the Academy.

Also, there are expenses that are billed to the Academy based on the actual costs incurred for the Academy by The Leona Group, LLC. These expenses include rent, salaries of The Leona Group, LLC, employees working at the Academy, and other costs related to providing educational and administrative services.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, those expenses are shown in the following table:

#### **Related Party Transactions**

	Regular Instruction (1100)	Special Instruction (1200)	Support Services (2000)	Non- Instructional (3000-7000)	Total
Direct expenses:					
Object (code range)					
Salaries and wages (100)	\$ 737,932	\$ 467,030	\$ 462,380	\$ 14,997	\$ 1,682,339
Employees' benefits (200)	252,341	137,004	142,973	2,592	534,910
Professional & technical services (410)	-	-	27,263	-	27,263
Property services (420)	-	-	-	120,000	120,000
Contracted craft/trade services (460)	-	-	-	2,625	2,625
Transportation (480)	-	-	136	-	136
Supplies (500)	86	-	3,899	-	3,985
Other direct costs (All other)			27,203	<del>-</del>	27,203
Total expenses	\$ 990,359	\$ 604,034	\$ 663,854	\$ 140,214	\$ 2,398,461

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through December 18, 2018. As of that date, no significant subsequent events were noted.

#### 17. MANAGEMENT'S PLANS REGARDING ACCUMULATED DEFICIT

As of the year ended June 30, 2018, the Academy has accumulated a deficit of \$38,951 net of the cumulative effects of implementing GASB 68 and GASB 75. However, the Academy has reported a reduction in the deficit in each of the last five years, which can be attributed to the control of expenditures to stay within their operating budget and a commitment to reserving a yearly surplus, paying outstanding management fees, and eventually eliminating the deficit. The Academy plans to continue these measures with close monthly monitoring and an annual goal of at least a \$25,000 surplus, as well as continued efforts to increase enrollment.

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

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Academy's proportion of the net pension liability	0.00888930%	0.00899360%	0.00920790%	0.00894700%	0.00894700%
Academy's proportionate share of the					
net pension liability	\$ 531,116	\$ 658,249	\$ 525,412	\$ 452,803	\$ 532,049
Academy's covered payroll	\$ 296,057	\$ 279,307	\$ 277,200	\$ 239,531	\$ 214,827
Academy's proportionate share of the net pension					
liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	179.40%	235.67%	189.54%	189.04%	247.66%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)					
Academy's proportion of the net pension liability	0.01179301%	0.01175879%	0.01123887%	0.00997057%	0.00997057%
Academy's proportionate share of the					
net pension liability	\$ 2,801,455	\$ 3,936,021	\$ 3,106,095	\$ 2,425,188	\$ 2,888,868
Academy's covered payroll	\$ 1,315,171	\$ 1,230,843	\$ 1,172,586	\$ 999,692	\$ 1,023,815
Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	213.01%	319.78%	264.89%	242.59%	282.17%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

<sup>(1)</sup> Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

WILDWOOD ENVIRONMENTAL ACADEMY
Lucas County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Academy's Pension Contributions
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
chool Employees Retirement System (SERS)					
Contractually required pension contribution	\$ 39,577	\$ 41,448	\$ 39,103	\$ 36,535	\$ 33,199
Contributions in relation to the					
contractually required pension contribution	(39,577)	(41,448)	(39,103)	(36,535)	(33,199)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Academy's covered payroll	\$ 293,163	\$ 296,057	\$ 279,307	\$ 277,200	\$239,531
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%
ate Teachers Retirement System (STRS)					
	\$ 202,303	\$ 184,124	\$ 172,318	\$ 164,162	\$129,960
Contractually required pension contribution  Contributions in relation to the					
Contractually required pension contribution	\$ 202,303 (202,303)	\$ 184,124 (184,124)	\$ 172,318 (172,318)	\$ 164,162 (164,162)	\$129,960 (129,960)
Contractually required pension contribution  Contributions in relation to the contractually required pension contribution  Contribution deficiency (excess)					
Contractually required pension contribution  Contributions in relation to the contractually required pension contribution	(202,303)	(184,124)	(172,318)	(164,162)	(129,960)

(Continued)

WILDWOOD ENVIRONMENTAL ACADEMY
Lucas County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Academy's Pension
Contributions Last Ten Fiscal Years (Continued)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Contractually required pension contribution	\$ 29,732	\$ 24,127	\$ 42,158	\$ 14,911	\$ 19,772
Contributions in relation to the contractually required pension contribution	(29,732)	(24,127)	(42,158)	(14,911)	(19,772)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u> </u>	<u>\$</u> 0	<u> </u>	\$ 0	\$ 0
Academy's covered payroll	\$ 214,827	\$ 179,383	\$335,386	\$110,126	\$200,935
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%	9.84%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)					
Contractually required pension contribution	\$ 133,096	\$ 133,507	\$120,977	\$ 77,873	\$ 69,342
Contributions in relation to the contractually required pension contribution	(133,096)	(133,507)	(120,977)	(77,873)	(69,342)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Academy's covered payroll	\$1,023,815	\$1,026,977	\$930,592	\$599,023	\$533,400
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability Last Two Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2018	2017
Academy's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.00905550%	0.00913345%
Academy's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 243,026	\$ 260,337
Academy's covered payroll	\$ 296,057	\$ 279,307
Academy's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	82.09%	93.21%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	12.46%	11.49%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)		
Academy's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.01179301%	0.01175879%
Academy's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 460,120	\$ 628,863
Academy's covered payroll	\$ 1,315,171	\$ 1,230,843
Academy's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	34.99%	51.09%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	47.10%	37.30%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(1)</sup> Information prior to 2017 is not available.

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

WILDWOOD ENVIRONMENTAL ACADEMY
Lucas County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Academy's OPEB Contributions
Last Ten Fiscal Years

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	20	18	201	17	20	16	20	15	20	14
Contractually required OPEB contribution	\$	6,447	\$	5,097	\$	4,705	\$	7,229	\$ 4	4,954
Contributions in relation to the contractually required OPEB contribution	(6	6,447)	(5	,097)	(4	1,705)	(7	7,229)	(4	,954)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
Academy's covered payroll	\$ 29	3,163	\$ 29	6,057	\$ 27	9,307	\$ 27	7,200	\$239	9,531
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	2	2.20%	1	.72%	1	1.68%	2	2.61%	2	.07%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)										
Contractually required OPEB contribution	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$ 9	9,997
Contributions in relation to the contractually required OPEB contribution		0		0		0		0	(9	,997)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
Academy's covered payroll	\$1,44	5,021	\$1,31	5,171	\$1,23	0,843	\$1,17	2,586	\$999	9,692
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	(	0.00%	0	.00%	(	0.00%	(	0.00%	1	.00%
									(Contin	ued)

WILDWOOD ENVIRONMENTAL ACADEMY
Lucas County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Academy's OPEB
Contributions Last Ten Fiscal Years (Continued)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Contractually required OPEB contribution	\$ 4,434	\$ 3,812	\$ 9,395	\$ 2,873	\$ 8,608
Contributions in relation to the contractually required OPEB contribution	(4,434)	(3,812)	(9,395)	(2,873)	(8,608)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 0	<u> </u>	\$ 0	\$ 0	<u>\$</u> 0
Academy's covered payroll	\$ 214,827	\$ 179,383	\$335,386	\$110,126	\$200,935
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	2.06%	2.13%	2.80%	2.61%	4.28%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)					
Contractually required OPEB contribution	\$ 10,238	\$ 10,270	\$ 9,306	\$ 5,990	\$ 5,334
Contributions in relation to the contractually required OPEB contribution	(10,238)	(10,270)	(9,306)	(5,990)	(5,334)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 0	<u> </u>	\$ 0	\$ 0	<u>\$</u> 0
Academy's covered payroll	\$1,023,815	\$1,026,977	\$930,592	\$599,023	\$533,400
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

#### 1. NET PENSION LIABILITY

### A. Changes in Assumptions - SERS

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

- o Assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25 percent to 3.00 percent
- o Payroll Growth Assumption was reduced from 4.00 percent to 3.50 percent
- o Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75 percent to 0.50 percent
- o Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience.
- Mortality among active members was updated to the following:
  - RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a fiveyear age set-back for both males and females.
- 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 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates.
- Mortality among disable member was updated to the following:
  - 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.

#### B. Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

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

#### C. Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the Retirement Board approved several changes to the actuarial assumptions in 2017. The long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent, the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent, the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00 percent, and total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25 percent due to lower inflation. The healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016. Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

#### D. Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

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

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

### 2. NET OPEB LIABILITY

#### A. Changes in Assumptions - SERS

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

Municipal Bond Index Rate:

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 2018 3.63 percent Fiscal year 2017 2.98 percent

### B. Changes in Assumptions – STRS

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

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. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019.



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

Wildwood Environmental Academy Lucas County 2125 University Park Drive Okemos, Michigan 48864

To the Governing Board:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of Wildwood Environmental Academy, Lucas County, (the Academy) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Academy's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 18, 2018, wherein we noted the Academy adopted new accounting guidance in GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions*.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the Academy's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances to the extent necessary to support our opinion on the financial statements, but not to the extent necessary to opine on the effectiveness of the Academy's internal control. Accordingly, we have not opined on it.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and timely correct misstatements. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of internal control deficiencies resulting in a reasonable possibility that internal control will not prevent or detect and timely correct a material misstatement of the Academy's financial statements. 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 internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses. However, unidentified material weaknesses may exist.

Wildwood Environmental Academy Independent Auditor's 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 Academy'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, opining 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 no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

#### Purpose of this Report

This report only describes the scope of our internal control and compliance testing and our testing results, and does not opine on the effectiveness of the Academy's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Academy's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

BHM CPA Group Inc. Piketon. Ohio

BHM CPA Group

December 18, 2018





#### WILDWOOD ENVIRONMENTAL ACADEMY

### **LUCAS COUNTY**

#### **CLERK'S CERTIFICATION**

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

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED JANUARY 29, 2019