



TABLE OF CONTENTS

IIILE	PAGE
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Prepared by Management:	
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3
Basic Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	9
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	10
Statement of Cash Flows	11
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	13
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – School Employees Retirement System of Ohio	41
Schedule of School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio	42
Schedule of School Pension Contributions – School Employees Retirement System of Ohio	43
Schedule of School Pension Contributions – State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio	44
Schedule of School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability – School Employees Retirement System of Ohio	45
Schedule of School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability – State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio	46
Schedule of School's OPEB Contributions – School Employees Retirement System of Ohio	47
Schedule of School's OPEB Contributions – State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio	48
Notes to Schedules of Required Supplementary Information	49
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards	51
Prepared by Management:	
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings	53





Lighthouse Community School Hamilton County 401 E. McMillan St. Cincinnati, OH 45206

To the Board of Directors:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Lighthouse Community School, Hamilton County, Ohio (the School), as of and for the ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for 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 School'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 School'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 opinion.

Lighthouse Community School Hamilton 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 the Lighthouse Community School, Hamilton County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 14 to the financial statements, during 2018, the School adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting 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 post-employment 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 February 5, 2019, on our consideration of the School's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. 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 School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

Kuth Jobu

February 5, 2019

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

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

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

Financial Highlights

- Total net position of the School increased \$221,958 during the fiscal year. Ending net position of the School was negative \$978,815 compared with negative \$1,200,773 at June 30, 2017.
- Total assets decreased \$257, 879 from the prior year and total liabilities decreased by \$502,403 during this same 12-month period.
- ➤ The School's operating loss for fiscal year 2018 was \$210,466. Total revenues decreased by \$253,317 while total expenses decreased by \$546,654 over those reported for the prior year.

Using this Financial Report

Statement of Net Position, Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and the Statement of Cash Flows

The statement of net position and the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position answer the question, "How did we do financially during the fiscal year?" The statement of net position includes all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term, using the accrual basis of accounting and the economic resources measurement focus, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

This statement reports the School's net position; however, in evaluating the overall position and financial viability of the School, non-financial information such as the condition of the School's property and potential changes in the laws governing charter schools in the State of Ohio will also need to be evaluated.

The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position reports the changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the School as a whole, the financial position of the School has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not.

The Statement of Cash Flows provides information about how the School is meeting the cash flow needs of its operations.

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

Financial Analysis

Table 1 provides a summary of the School's net position for fiscal year 2018 and fiscal year 2017:

Table 1
Net Position at Year End

	2018	Restated 2017
Assets:		
Current Assets	\$ 487,145	\$ 737,453
Capital Assets, Net	13,440	21,011
Total Assets	500,585	758,464
Deferred Outflows of Resources	480,050	420,177
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities	146,355	125,231
Non-Current Liabilities		
Net Pension Liability	1,352,093	1,809,792
Net OPEB Liability	314,671	380,499
Total Liabilities	1,813,119	2,315,522
Deferred Inflows of Resources	146,331	63,892
Net Position:		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	13,440	21,011
Restricted	14,451	9,630
Unrestricted	(1,006,706)	(1,231,414)
Total Net Position	\$ (978,815)	\$ (1,200,773)

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the School District 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 School 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 School'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.

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

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 OBEP 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 School's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

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

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

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.

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

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

As a result of implementing GASB 75, the School District 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 negative \$820,274 to negative \$1,200,773.

The net pension and net OPEB liabilities both decreased significantly in comparison with the prior fiscal year-end. These decreases are primarily the result of changes in benefit terms, changes in actuarial assumptions, and greater than expected returns on pension plan investments.

Current Assets also decreased significantly. This decrease is primarily the result of a decrease in Investments as the School needed to draw on its investment portfolio during the fiscal year to fund operations.

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

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 Changes in Net Position

		Restated
	2018	2017
Operating Revenues:		
Foundation Payments	\$ 310,697	\$ 373,292
Special Education	270,318	350,770
Severe Behavioral Handicap	85,992	118,344
Other	20,064	6,192
Non-Operating Revenues:		
Federal and State Grants	85,887	89,423
Cincinnati Public School	265,000	300,000
Contributions and Donations	5,786	44,161
Investment Earnings	27,633	38,708
Economic Disadvantaged Funding	31,229	37,640
Other Unrestricted Grants in Aid	17,526	 14,919
Total Revenues	1,120,132	1,373,449
Operating Expenses		
Salaries	696,170	645,051
Fringe Benefits	(296,016)	260,420
Purchased Services	393,371	436,721
Materials and Supplies	60,851	63,620
Depreciation	8,833	12,978
Other Expenses	34,328	24,975
Advisory Fees	637	1,063
Total Expenses	898,174	 1,444,828
Change in Net Position	221,958	(71,379)
Net Position, Beginning of Year	(1,200,773)	N/A
Net Position, End of Year	\$ (978,815)	\$ (1,200,773)

Total revenues decreased significantly in comparison with the prior fiscal year. This decrease is primarily the result of a decrease in funding received for foundation revenues from the State due to a decrease in enrollment from 60 students in 2017 to 51 students in 2018.

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

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. GASB 45 required recognizing pension 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 negative OPEB expense of \$42,130. Consequently, in order to compare 2018 total program expenses to 2017, the following adjustments are needed:

Total 2018 operating expenses under GASB 75	\$ 898,174
Negative pension expense under GASB 75	42,130
2018 contractually required contribution	 958
Adjusted 2018 operating expenses	941,262
Total 2017 operating expenses under GASB 45	 1,443,765
Decrease in operating expenses not related to OPEB	\$ (502,503)

This decrease in operating expenses is primarily the result of a significant decrease in pension expense from \$171,585 in fiscal year 2017 to negative \$362,938 in fiscal year 2018. This decrease is primarily the result of changes in benefit terms, changes in actuarial assumptions, and greater than expected returns on pension plan investments.

Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)

At the end of fiscal year 2018, the School had \$13,440 in Capital Assets, Net, a decrease of \$7,571 compared to the balance reported one year ago. This decrease represents the amount in which current year depreciation (\$8,833) exceeded current year capital acquisitions (\$1,262). For more information, see Note 6 to the basic financial statements.

Current Financial Issues

Funding for the school is a challenge, as keeping the enrollment up can be difficult. State funding falls short of being able to maintain the operations of the school without other sources of funding, mainly private contributions. To date, the school has had many financial supporters and has excellent community support. The dedicated staff and volunteers continue to make a difference in the lives of the students. The school also has an excellent financial position that will help to sustain the operations.

Contacting the School's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the finances of the Lighthouse Community School and to show the School's accountability for the monies it receives. Any questions about the information contained within this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to the Treasurer of Lighthouse Community School, 6100 Desmond Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio 45227.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION AS OF JUNE 30, 2018

Assets:		
Current Assets	\$	190,225
Cash and Cash Equivalents Investments	Ф	275,870
Accounts Receivable		1,627
Intergovernmental Receivable		19,423
Total Current Assets		487,145
Total Cultent Assets		707,173
Noncurrent Assets		
Capital Assets, Net		13,440
Total Noncurrent Assets		13,440
Total Assets		500,585
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		464.4=0
Pension		464,470
OPEB		15,580
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		480,050
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Liabilities:		
Current Liabilities		50.502
Accounts Payable		59,502
Accrued Wages Payable		60,596
Intergovernmental Payable		15,988
Compensated Absences Total Current Liabilities		10,269
Total Current Liabilities		146,355
Long-Term Liabilities:		
Net Pension Liability		1,352,093
Net OPEB Liability		314,671
Total Long-Term Liabilities		1,666,764
Town Zong Town Zimening		1,000,70
Total Liabilities		1,813,119
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Pension		108,011
OPEB		38,320
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		146,331
Net Position:		
Investment in Capital Assets		13,440
Restricted		14,451
Unrestricted	_	(1,006,706)
Total Net Position	\$	(978,815)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Operating Revenues:	
Foundation Payments	\$ 310,697
Special Education	270,318
Severe Behavioral Handicap	85,992
Other	20,064
Total Operating Revenues	687,071
Operating Expenses:	
Salaries	696,170
Fringe Benefits	(296,016)
Purchased Services	393,371
Materials and Supplies	60,851
Depreciation	8,833
Other	34,328
Total Operating Expenses	897,537
Operating Loss	(210,466)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses):	
Federal and State Grants	85,887
Cincinnati Public School	265,000
Contributions and Donations	5,786
Investment Earnings	27,633
Economic Disadvantaged Funding	31,229
Other Unrestricted Grants in Aid	17,526
Advisory Fees	(637)
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	432,424
Change in Net Position	221,958
Net Position Beginning of Year, As Restated	(1,200,773)
Net Position End of Year	\$ (978,815)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Received from Foundation Payments	\$ 301,816
Received from Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid	356,310
Received from Extracurricular Activities	20,064
Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(449,323)
Payments to Employees for Services and Benefits	(879,845)
Payments to Other	(33,444)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	(684,422)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:	
Received from Federal and State Grants	89,324
Received from Cincinnati Public School	340,000
Received from Contributions and Donations	5,786
Other Non-Operating Receipts	 48,755
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	483,865
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:	
Payments for Capital Acquisitions	 (1,262)
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	(1,262)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:	
Received from Investment Sales	 200,000
Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities	200,000
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1,819)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	192,044
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 190,225

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used for Operating Activities:

Operating Loss	\$ (210,466)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net	
Cash Used for Operating Activities:	
Depreciation	8,833
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	
Accounts Receivable	(1,627)
Intergovernmental Receivable	(1,325)
Accounts Payable	19,712
Accrued Wages Payable	(13,411)
Intergovernmental Payable	4,554
Compensated Absences	10,269
Net Pension Liability	(457,873)
Net OPEB Liability	 (43,088)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	\$ (684,422)

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL AND REPORTING ENTITY

Lighthouse Community School (the School) is a nonprofit corporation established pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Chapters 3314 and 1702 to address the needs of students in grades six through twelve. The School, which is part of the State's education program, is independent of any school district and is nonsectarian in its programs, admission policies, employment practices, and all other operations. The School can sue and be sued, acquire facilities as needed, and contract for any services necessary for the operation of the School. Lighthouse Community School qualifies as an exempt organization under Section 501c (3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Management is not aware of any course of action or series of events that have occurred that might adversely affect the school's tax exempt status.

The School was approved for operation under contract with the Cincinnati Public School District, Hamilton County (the Sponsor) commencing July 1, 2000. On February 12, 2018, the Ohio Department of Education's Office of School Sponsorship assumed the sponsorship of the School in an agreement that continues through June 30, 2020. The Sponsor is responsible for evaluating the performance of the School and has the authority to deny renewal of the contract at its expiration or terminate the contract prior to its expiration.

The School entered into a service agreement with Mangen & Associates to provide certain financial and accounting services, including performing all duties required of the Treasurer of the School (Note 12).

The School operates under the direction of an eleven-member Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the contract, which include, but are not limited to, statemandated standards, admission standards, and qualifications of teachers. The Board of Directors controls the School's one instructional/support facility by 5 non-certified and 12 certificated full-time teaching personnel who provide services to 51 students.

NOTE 2 – RELATED ORGANIZATION

During the fiscal year, five Board members of the Lighthouse Community School were also Board members of Lighthouse Youth Services, Inc.. Lighthouse Community School contracts with Lighthouse Youth Services, Inc. for various management services, including:

- 1. Utilization of operations and policy manuals, forms, and management procedures;
- 2. Assistance in identifying and applying for grants;
- 3. Financial management;
- 4. Administrative staff supervision;
- 5. Human Resource assistance with hiring and benefits management, and
- 6. Such other management consultant services as are from to time mutually agreed upon.

Lighthouse Community School paid Lighthouse Youth Services, Inc. \$63,250 for the management services noted above. As of December 11, 2017, the Lighthouse Community School and Lighthouse Youth Services, Inc. took measures to ensure all Board membership overlap was eliminated.

In October 2004, New Life Properties, Inc. an affiliated organization bought the school building on Desmond Avenue. An annual lease is signed between the two parties, in which the School pays annual rent of \$52,955 and assumes utility and maintenance costs of the building.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Basis of Presentation

The School's basic financial statements consist of a statement of net position, a statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, and a statement of cash flows. Enterprise fund reporting focuses on the determination of the change in net position, financial position and cash flows.

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 changes 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 School 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 School's financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each part gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the School receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants, entitlements, and donations. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the School must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School on a reimbursement basis.

Expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

D. Budgetary Process

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

E. 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 fair market value as of the date received. The School maintains a capitalization threshold of one thousand dollars. The School 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. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment 3-5 years Computers 3 years Leasehold Improvements 10 years

F. Compensated Absences

Vacation leave benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the School will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The School reports a current liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees. The School does not pay sick leave benefits upon termination or retirement.

G. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction, or improvements of those assets.

H. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activities. For the School, these revenues are primarily foundation payments from the State. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or services that are the primary activity of the School. 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

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

I. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the statement of net position for pensions and other postemployment benefits (OPEB). These deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB are explained in Note 8 and Note 9.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. This deferred inflow of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Note 8 and Note 9.

J. Pensions and Other Postemployment 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.

K. Estimates

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS

At fiscal year end, the carrying amount of the School's deposits was \$190,225 and the bank balance was \$198,449. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of June 30, 2018, the School's bank balance was not exposed to risk as it was covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The School's investments at June 30 consisted of bond and equity index funds invested with Vanguard, valued at their fair value of \$275,870. The School categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. All the School's investments are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).

The School's investments are protected by the Securities Investor Protector Corporation (SIPC) against losses caused by the financial failure of the broker-dealer. SIPC was created by the Securities Investor Protections Act of 1970 and is neither a government or a regulatory authority, but a nonprofit, membership corporation, funded by its member securities broker-dealers. Customers of a failed firm receive all securities registered in their names or in the process of being so registered. Customers receive, on a pro rata basis, all remaining customer cash and securities held by the firm.

After the above distribution, SIPC funds are available to satisfy the remaining claims of each customer, up to a maximum of \$500,000, including up to \$100,000 on claims for cash (as a distinction from claims for securities). Any remaining assets after payment of liquidation expenses may be available to satisfy any remaining portion of customer claims on a pro rata basis with other creditors.

NOTE 5 – RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2018, consisted of intergovernmental receivables arising from grants and entitlements. All receivables are considered collectible in full. A summary of intergovernmental receivables follows:

Funding Source	A	mount
Retirement System Overpayment	\$	6,552
BWC Overpayment		3,580
Foundation Adjustment		8,881
Audit Overpayment		410
Total Intergovernmental Receivables	\$	19,423

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 6 – CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Beginning			Ending
	Balance	Additions	Deletions	Balance
Capital Assets Being Depreciated				
Leasehold Improvements	\$ 298,899	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 298,899
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	62,906	1,262		64,168
	361,805	1,262		363,067
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Leasehold Improvements	(297,220)	(1,420)	-	(298,640)
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	(43,574)	(7,413)		(50,987)
	(340,794)	(8,833)		(349,627)
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 21,011	\$ (7,571)	\$ -	\$ 13,440

NOTE 7 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2018, the School contracted with Philadelphia Insurance Company for general liability and property insurance and Philadelphia Insurance Company for educational errors and omissions insurance.

Coverages are as follows:

Building and Contents (\$5,000 deductible)	\$ 371,315
Business Personal Property (\$5,000 deductible)	100,000
Educational Errors and Omissions	1,000,000
General Liability:	
Per occurrence	1,000,000
Total per year	3,000,000

There has been no significant change in insurance coverage from last year. Settled claims have not exceeded commercial coverage in either of the past three years.

Worker's Compensation

The School pays the State Worker's Compensation System a premium for employee injury coverage. The premium is calculated by multiplying the annual 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

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability to employees for pensions. Pensions are a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions are provided to an employee—on a deferred-payment basis—as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period. The obligation to sacrifice resources for pensions is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

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

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

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

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 *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description – School 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

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

Annual retirement benefits are calculated based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on year of service; 2.2 percent for the first thirty years of service and 2.5 percent for years of service credit over 30. Final average salary is the average of the highest three years of salary.

On each anniversary of the initial retirement, the allowance of all retirees and survivors are increased by the annual rate of increase in the CPI-W measured as of the June preceding the beginning of the applicable calendar year. This cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) shall not be less than 0% nor greater than 2.5%. COLA's have been suspended for calendar years 2018, 2019, and 2020.

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the School is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.50 percent and .50 percent was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The School's contractually required pension contribution to SERS was \$22,154 for fiscal year 2018. The entire amount was paid during the fiscal year.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Effective July 1, 2017, the cost-of-living adjustment was reduced to zero. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five year 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 contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of services. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity after termination of employment at age 50 or later.

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

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

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 School 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

The School's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$72,781 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$11,628 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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 School's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School'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:

	SERS STRS		Total	
Proportionate Share of the Net	_			
Pension Liability	\$380,253	\$971,840	\$1,352,093	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability-				
Current Measurement Date	0.0063643%	0.00409106%		
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability-				
Prior Measurement Date	0.0056411%	0.00417326%		
Change in Proportionate Share	0.0007232%	-0.00008220%		
	_			
Pension Expense	\$33,754	(\$396,692)	(\$362,938)	

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

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

	SERS	STRS		Total	
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$ 16,365	\$	37,528	\$ 53,893	
Changes of assumptions	19,663		212,552	232,215	
Changes in proportion and differences					
between School contributions and					
proportionate share of contributions	83,427		-	83,427	
School contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date	 22,154		72,781	 94,935	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 141,609	\$	322,861	\$ 464,470	
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$ -	\$	7,833	\$ 7,833	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan					
investments	1,805		32,072	33,877	
Changes in proportion and differences between School contributions and					
proportionate share of contributions	 -		66,301	 66,301	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 1,805	\$	106,206	\$ 108,011	

\$94,935 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 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:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:		<u> </u>	
2019	\$65,885	\$22,032	\$87,917
2020	45,953	69,978	115,931
2021	14,677	39,712	54,389
2022	(8,865)	12,152	3,287
Total	\$117,650	\$143,874	\$261,524

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

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.

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2017, are presented below:

Wage Inflation 3.0 percent

Future Salary Increases, including 3.5 percent to 18.2 percent

inflation

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA 2.5 percent

Investment Rate of Return 7.5 percent net of investments expense, including

inflation

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

Prior to 2017, an assumption of 3 percent was used for COLA or Ad Hoc COLA.

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 disable 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 most recent experience study was completed June 30, 2015.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

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

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 Strategies	10.00	3.00
Total	100.00 %	

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

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

		Current				
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase			
	(6.50%)	(7.50%)	(8.50%)			
School's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$527,692	\$380,253	\$256,742			

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2017, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 2.50 percent

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

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

Payroll Increases 3.00 percent

Cost-of-Living Adjustments 0 percent effective July 1, 2017

(COLA)

Mortality rates were 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.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2017. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2017.

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

	Current				
	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)		
School's proportionate share					
of the net pension liability	\$1,393,100	\$971,840	\$616,992		

Changes Between Measurement Date and Report Date The Retirement Board approved several changes to the actuarial assumptions in 2017. The long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%, the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%, 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% 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.

Benefit Term Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date Effective July 1, 2017, the Cost of Living Adjustment was reduced to zero.

NOTE 9 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 9 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

The net OPEB liability represents the School's proportionate share of each OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The net OPEB liability 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 School's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The School cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which OPEB are financed; however, the School does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including OPEB.

GASB 75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because they benefit from employee services. OPEB contributions come from these employers and health care plan enrollees which pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require, the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. Any change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net OPEB liability. 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 *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Health Care Plan Description - The School contributes to the SERS Health Care Fund, administered by SERS for non-certificated retirees and their beneficiaries. For GASB 75 purposes, this plan is considered a cost-sharing other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. SERS' Health Care Plan provides healthcare benefits to eligible individuals receiving retirement, disability, and survivor benefits, and to their eligible dependents. Members who retire after June 1, 1986, need 10 years of service credit, exclusive of most types of purchased credit, to qualify to participate in SERS' health care coverage. In addition to age and service retirees, disability benefit recipients and beneficiaries who are receiving monthly benefits due to the death of a member or retiree, are eligible for SERS' health care coverage.

Most retirees and dependents choosing SERS' health care coverage are over the age of 65 and therefore enrolled in a fully insured Medicare Advantage plan; however, SERS maintains a traditional, self-insured preferred provider organization for its non-Medicare retiree population. For both groups, SERS offers a self-insured prescription drug program. Health care is a benefit that is permitted, not mandated, by statute. The financial report of the Plan is included in the SERS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report which can be obtained on SERS' website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 9 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

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 School's surcharge obligation was \$916. The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate, is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$958 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount, \$257 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Medicare Part B 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 9 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

Net OPEB Liability, 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 School's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the School's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability			
Current Measurement Date	0.0057775%	0.00409106%	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability			
Prior Measurement Date	0.0055190%	0.00417326%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.0002585%	-0.00008220%	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB			
Liability	\$155,053	\$159,618	\$314,671
OPEB Expense	\$7,456	(\$49,586)	(\$42,130)
OPEB Expense	\$7,456	(\$49,586)	(\$42,130)

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

	 SERS	 STRS	 Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 9,214	\$ 9,214
Difference between School contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions	5,408	-	5,408
School contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	 958		958
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 6,366	\$ 9,214	\$ 15,580
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Changes of assumptions	\$ 14,714	\$ 12,858	\$ 27,572
Difference between School contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions	-	3,517	3,517
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	409	 6,822	 7,231
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 15,123	\$ 23,197	\$ 38,320

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 9 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

\$958 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability 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:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2019	(\$3,473)	(\$3,495)	(\$6,968)
2020	(3,473)	(3,495)	(6,968)
2021	(2,666)	(3,495)	(6,161)
2022	(103)	(3,498)	(3,601)
		_	
Total	(\$9,715)	(\$13,983)	(\$23,698)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2017, are presented below:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 9 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

Wage Inflation 3.00 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation

3.50 percent to 18.20 percent

7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation

Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Measurement Date 3.56 percent
Prior Measurement Date 2.92 percent

Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense,

including price inflation

Measurement Date3.63 percentPrior Measurement Date2.98 percent

Medical Trend Assumption

Medicare5.50 to 5.00 percentPre-Medicare7.50 to 5.00 percent

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

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

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

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:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 9 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

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 Strategies	10.00	3.00
Total	100.00 %	

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.

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

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(2.63%)	(3.63%)	(4.63%)
School's proportionate share			
of the net OPEB liability	\$187,246	\$155,053	\$129,548

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 9 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Trend Rate	1% Increase
	(6.5% decreasing	(7.5% decreasing	(8.5% decreasing
	to 4.0 percent)	to 5.0 percent)	to 6.0 percent)
School's proportionate share			
of the net OPEB liability	\$125,814	\$155,053	\$193,751

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2017, actuarial valuation are presented below:

Inflation 2.50 percent

Projected salary increases 12.50 percent at age 20 to

2.50 percent at age 65

Investment Rate of Return 7.45 percent, net of investment

expenses, including inflation

Payroll Increases 3 percent

Cost-of-Living Adjustments 0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017

(COLA)

Blended Discount Rate of Return 4.13 percent

Health Care Cost Trends 6 to 11 percent initial, 4.5 percent ultimate

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

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

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 9 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

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:

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

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

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 9 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

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 School'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.

		Current	
	1% Decrease (3.13%)	Discount Rate (4.13%)	1% Increase (5.13%)
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$214,285	\$159,618	\$116,414
		Current	
	1% Decrease	Trend Rate	1% Increase
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$110,896	\$159,618	\$223,742

NOTE 10 – EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

Administrators and classified staff earn up to thirty days of paid time off (PTO) per year, depending upon the position, scheduled hours, and length of service, and may carry over unused PTO from year to year, up to the stated plan maximums. Teachers receive three personal days and two vacation days to be taken throughout the school year as permitted by the school policy. The teachers are also permitted six weeks off in the summer due to their compensation being based on a 10.5 month work schedule but paid out over a twelve month period. Teachers, administrators, and non-certified employees earn sick leave at a rate of 2.46 hours per period. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 480 hours. Accumulated unused leave is forfeited upon termination of employment.

B. Insurance Benefits

The School provides life insurance to all employees through a private carrier. Coverage in the amount of \$10,000 is provided to all certified and non-certified employees. Health and Dental insurance coverage is provided through Anthem and Dental Care Plus.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 11 – PURCHASED SERVICES

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, other purchased service expenses for services rendered by various vendors were as follows:

Management Services	\$ 69,000
Legal Services	17,264
Professional and Technical Services	83,247
Repairs and Maintenance	15,201
Rentals	51,267
Property Services	33,715
Travel and Meeting Expenses	1,229
Communication Services	643
Utilities	46,571
Printing and Binding	203
Transportation Services	75,031
Total	\$ 393,371

NOTE 12 – CONTRACTED FISCAL SERVICES

The School is a party to a fiscal services agreement with Mangen & Associates (M&A), which is an education finance consulting company. The Agreement may be terminated by either party, with or without cause, by giving the other party ninety days written notice to terminate. The Agreement provides that M&A will perform the following services:

- 1. Financial Management Services
- 2. Treasurer/Accounting Services
- 3. CCIP Administration

Payments to M&A during the fiscal year totaled \$26,774.

NOTE 13 – CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The School 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 School. The effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the School at June 30, 2018, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the School at fiscal year-end.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 13 – CONTINGENCIES

B. Other Grants

The School's contract with its Sponsor provides for supplemental payments to the School from the Sponsor, as defined in the contract with the Sponsor. The School received \$265,000 during fiscal year 2018 based on this contract.

C. Full-Time Equivalency Reviews

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

Under Ohio Rev. Code Section 3314.08, ODE may also perform a FTE Review subsequent to the fiscal year end that may result in an additional adjustment to the enrollment information as well as claw backs of Foundation funding due to a lack of evidence to support student participation and other matters of noncompliance. ODE performed such a review on the School for fiscal year 2018 and determined the School was underpaid by \$8,881. This amount is reported as intergovernmental receivable on the statement of net position.

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 School.

NOTE 14 – CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For fiscal year 2018, the School implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 85, *Omnibus 2017*, Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, and related guidance from GASB Implementation Guide No. 2017-3, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions (and Certain Issues Related to OPEB Plan Reporting).*

GASB 85 addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and postemployment benefits (pensions and other postemployment benefits (OPEB)). These changes were incorporated in the School's fiscal year 2018 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE 14 – CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

GASB 75 established standards for measuring and recognizing Postemployment benefit liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources and expense. The implementation of this pronouncement had the following effect on net position as reported June 30, 2017:

Net Position June 30, 2017	(820,274)
Adjustments:	
Net OPEB Liability	(380,499)
Restated Net Position June 30, 2017	(1,200,773)

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

Other GASB Statements implemented in fiscal year 2018 are as follows:

GASB Statement No. 81 "Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements" improves financial reporting for irrevocable split-interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of the agreement. The implementation of this statement did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

GASB Statement No. 86 "Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues" improves consistency in accounting and financial reporting for in-substance defeasance of debt by providing guidance for transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources – resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt – are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing debt. This statement also improves accounting and financial reporting for prepaid insurance on debt that is extinguished and notes to financial statements for debt that is defeased in substance. The implementation of this statement did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS (1)

	2017			2016		2015		2014		2013	
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0063643%		0.	0056411%	0	.0051783%	0.0	002853%	0.0	002853%	
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	380,253	\$	412,876	\$	295,479	\$	144,389	\$	169,659	
School's Covered Payroll	\$	189,861	\$	191,261	\$	172,283	\$	63,600	\$	95,889	
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		200.28%		215.87%		171.51%		227.03%		176.93%	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%		71.70%		65.52%	

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2013 is not available.

^{*}Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the School's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS (1)

	2017		2016		2015		2014			2013
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00409106%		0.00417326%		0.00439813%		0.00447314%		0.0	00447314%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	971,840	\$	1,396,916	\$	1,215,514	\$	1,296,045	\$	1,088,022
School's Covered Payroll	\$	455,189	\$	451,818	\$	471,032	\$	394,271	\$	470,692
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		213.50%		309.18%		258.05%		328.72%		231.15%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		75.30%		66.80%		72.10%		74.70%		69.30%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2013 is not available.

^{*}Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the School's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL'S PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	2011	 2010	 2009
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 22,154	\$ 26,581	\$ 26,777	\$ 22,707	\$ 8,812	\$ 13,271	\$ 9,595	\$ 10,892	\$ 27,814	\$ 30,797
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 22,154	\$ 26,581	\$ 26,777	\$ 22,707	\$ 8,812	\$ 13,271	\$ 9,595	\$ 10,892	\$ 27,814	\$ 30,797
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered Payroll	\$ 164,100	\$ 189,861	\$ 191,261	\$ 172,283	\$ 63,600	\$ 95,889	\$ 71,338	\$ 86,651	\$ 205,421	\$ 312,978
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%	9.84%

SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL'S PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2018	2017	 2016	2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	2010	 2009
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 72,781	\$ 63,726	\$ 63,254	\$ 65,945	\$ 51,255	\$ 61,190	\$ 62,513	\$ 60,134	\$ 42,443	\$ 31,853
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 72,781	\$ 63,726	\$ 63,254	\$ 65,945	\$ 51,255	\$ 61,190	\$ 62,513	\$ 60,134	\$ 42,443	\$ 31,853
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -									
Covered Payroll	\$ 519,864	\$ 455,189	\$ 451,818	\$ 471,032	\$ 394,271	\$ 470,692	\$ 480,869	\$ 462,569	\$ 326,485	\$ 245,023
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS (1)

		2018		2017
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.0	057775%	0.0	055190%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	155,053	\$	157,312
School's Covered Payroll	\$	189,861	\$	191,261
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		81.67%		82.25%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability		12.46%		11.49%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2017 is not available.

Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the School's measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year-end.

SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS (1)

		2018		2017
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.00	0409106%	0.00	0417326%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	159,618	\$	223,187
School's Covered Payroll	\$	455,189	\$	451,818
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		35.07%		49.40%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability		47.10%		37.30%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2017 is not available.

Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the School's measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year-end.

SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL'S OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	 2009
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	\$ 958	\$ -	\$ 1,496	\$ 2,877	\$ 301	\$ 153	\$ 392	\$ 1,239	\$ 945	\$ 13,020
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 958	\$ -	\$ 1,496	\$ 2,877	\$ 301	\$ 153	\$ 392	\$ 1,239	\$ 945	\$ 13,020
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 164,100	\$ 189,861	\$ 191,261	\$ 172,283	\$ 63,600	\$ 95,889	\$ 71,338	\$ 86,651	\$ 205,421	\$ 312,978
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.58%	0.00%	0.78%	1.67%	0.47%	0.16%	0.55%	1.43%	0.46%	4.16%

(1) Includes Surcharge for fiscal years 2014-2018. Surcharge information prior to fiscal year 2014 was unavailiable

SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL'S OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010	 2009
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,943	\$ 4,707	\$ 4,809	\$ 4,626	\$ 3,265	\$ 2,450
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,943	\$ 4,707	\$ 4,809	\$ 4,626	\$ 3,265	\$ 2,450
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -									
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 519,864	\$ 455,189	\$ 451,818	\$ 471,032	\$ 394,271	\$ 470,692	\$ 480,869	\$ 462,569	\$ 326,485	\$ 245,023
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

LIGHTHOUSE COMMUNITY SCHOOL

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

Net Pension Liability

School Employees Retirement System

Changes in benefit terms:

For fiscal year 2018, the cost-of-living adjustment was changed from a fixed 3.00% to a cost-of-living adjustment that is indexed to CPI-W not greater than 2.5% with a floor of 0% beginning January 1, 2018. In addition, with the authority granted the Board under HB 49, the Board enacted a three-year COLA suspension for benefit recipients in calendar years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

Changes in assumptions:

There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarially determined contributions for fiscal year 2018.

State Teachers Retirement System

Changes in benefit terms:

For fiscal year 2018, the COLA was reduced to zero.

Changes in assumptions:

For fiscal year 2018, the STRS Board adopted several assumption changes, including changes to:

- ➤ Inflation assumption lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%;
- Investment return assumption lowered from 7.75% to 7.45%;
- > Total salary increases rates lowered by decreasing merit component of the individual salary increases, as well as by 0.25% due to lower inflation;
- ➤ Payroll growth assumption lowered to 3.00%;
- ➤ Updated the healthy and disabled mortality assumption to the "RP-2014" mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016; and
- Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

LIGHTHOUSE COMMUNITY SCHOOL

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

Net OPEB Liability

School Employees Retirement System

Changes in Assumptions:

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 invesment

expense, including price inflation

Fiscal year 2018 3.63 percent Fiscal year 2017 2.98 percent

State Teachers Retirement System

Changes in Assumptions:

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

Lighthouse Community School Hamilton County 401 E. McMillan St. Cincinnati. OH 45206

To the Board of Directors:

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 the Lighthouse Community School, Hamilton County, (the School) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 5, 2019, wherein we noted the School adopted Governmental Accounting Standard 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 School'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 School'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 School'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.

Lighthouse Community School
Hamilton County
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial
Reporting and on Compliance and on Other Matters Required by
Government Auditing Standards
Page 52

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the School's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, 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 School's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

February 5, 2019

LIGHTHOUSE COMMUNITY SCHOOL

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

JUNE 30, 2018

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information
2017-001	Failure to record an intergovernmental receivable	Corrected	





LIGHTHOUSE COMMUNITY SCHOOL

HAMILTON COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED FEBRUARY 19, 2019