Washington Park Community School
Cuyahoga County, Ohio

Audited Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Years Ended
June 30, 2019 and 2018

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

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Board of Trustees
Washington Park Community School
4000 Washington Park Boulevard
Newburgh Heights, Ohio 44106

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Washington Park Community School, Cuyahoga County, prepared by Rea & Associates, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The Washington Park Community School is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

January 30, 2020

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Washington Park Community School
Cuyahoga County, Ohio

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Rea & associates a brighter way

December 20, 2019

The Board of Trustees
Washington Park Community School
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
4000 Washington Park Boulevard
Newburgh Heights, Ohio 44106

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Washington Park Community School, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, (the "School") as of and for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 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 the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Washington Park Community School, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the *Management's Discussion and Analysis, Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, Schedule of the School's Contributions – Pension, Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)/Liability,* and *Schedule of the School's Contributions - OPEB* as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 20, 2019 on our consideration of the School's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Rea & Associates, Inc.

Medina, Ohio

The discussion and analysis of Washington Park Community School's (the "School") financial performance provides an overall review of the School's financial activities for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. The intent of this discussion and analysis (MD&A) is to look at the School's financial performance as a whole. Readers should also review the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements and the Basic Financial Statements to enhance their understanding of the School's financial performance.

Certain comparative information between the current fiscal year and the prior fiscal year is required to be presented in the MD&A. Due to the comparative presentation within the basic financial statements, a comparison analysis between fiscal year 2018 and fiscal year 2017 is also required.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- In total, net position increased $501,688, which represents an 89 percent increase from fiscal year 2018.

- Capital assets decreased $1,081 during fiscal year 2019 from depreciation expense exceeding additions.

Using this Annual Financial Report

This annual report consists of three parts, the Required Supplementary Information, the Basic Financial Statements and the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements. The Basic Financial Statements include a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position and a 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 fiscal year 2019 and 2018?" The Statement of Net Position includes all assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting and the economic resources measurement focus, which is similar to the accounting used by most companies in the private sector. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current fiscal year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Statement of Net Position

The following schedule provides a summary of the School's Statement of Net Position for fiscal years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017:

Table 1
Statements of Net Position

	2019	2018	Restated 2017
Assets			
Current Assets	$ 1,640,186	$ 1,381,529	$ 1,288,682
Net OPEB Asset	99,578	0	0
Capital Assets	427,342	428,423	433,014
Total Assets	2,167,106	1,809,952	1,721,696
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension & OPEB	591,570	895,660	686,175
Liabilities			
Other Liabilities	110,637	113,799	128,957
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due in More Than One Year:			
Net Pension & OPEB Liability	2,028,146	2,762,288	3,567,943
Total Liabilities	2,138,783	2,876,087	3,696,900
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Pension & OPEB	680,380	391,700	318,424
Net Position			
Investment In Capital Assets	427,342	428,423	433,014
Unrestricted	(487,829)	(990,598)	(2,040,467)
Total Net Position	$ (60,487)	$ (562,175)	$ (1,607,453)

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the School at June 30, 2019, and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27*. In a prior period, the School also adopted GASB Statement 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions.* 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 and the net OPEB asset.

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

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

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

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the School is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these assets/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. For STRS, the plan's fiduciary net OPEB position was sufficient to cover the plan's total OPEB liability resulting in a net OPEB asset for fiscal year 2019 that is allocated to each school based on its proportionate share. 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 reported by the retirement boards. As explained above, changes in benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of these liabilities, but are outside the control of the local government. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the School's statements 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 asset/liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

In fiscal year 2019, cash increased $153,252 over fiscal year 2018 as revenues continue to outpace expenses and purchased services and materials and supplies showed a decrease from prior year. Cash increased $128,588 in fiscal year 2018 over fiscal year 2017 due to an increase in revenues coupled by a decrease in expenses resulting in overall revenues exceeding expenses. The School is conserving its cash to fund future building improvements since the School is unable to issue debt to pay for capital expenses.

There was a significant change in net pension/OPEB liability/asset for the School for all years. These fluctuations are due to changes in the actuarial liabilities/assets and related accruals that are passed through to the School's financial statements All components of pension and OPEB accruals contribute to the fluctuations in deferred outflows/inflows and NPL/NOL/NOA and are described in more detail in their respective notes.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

In order to further understand what makes up the changes in net position for the current year, the following table gives readers the results of activities for 2019, 2018 and 2017.

Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	2019	2018	2017
Operating Revenues	$ 1,678,743	$ 1,710,130	$ 1,603,147
Operating Expenses	1,587,293	1,044,741	2,198,805
Operating Income (Loss)	91,450	665,389	(595,658)
Non Operating Revenues	410,238	379,889	390,538
Non Operating Expenses	0	0	(3,495)
Change in Net Position	$ 501,688	$ 1,045,278	$ (208,615)

Fringe benefits increased significantly in fiscal year 2019. The changes in fringe benefits are primarily associated to changes in the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability, net OPEB liability/asset and related accruals. As previously indicated, these items are explained in detail within their respective notes.

A decrease in net pension liability and net OPEB liability in fiscal year 2018 substantially decreased fringe benefits compared to fiscal year 2017. The negative expense reported by fringe benefits was also caused by these accruals.

Operating Revenues primarily consist of State foundation, which have remained relatively constant along with the federal and State grant funding shown as Non-Operating Revenues.

Capital Assets

As of June 30, 2019, the School had capital assets of $427,342 invested in land, buildings and improvements and furniture and equipment. This is a $1,081 decrease from fiscal year 2018 due to depreciation exceeding additional purchases. The decrease from 2017 to 2018 was also the result of depreciation exceeding additional purchases.

The following schedule provides a summary of the School's capital assets as of June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017:

	2019	2018	2017
Land	$ 90,929	$ 90,929	$ 90,929
Buildings and improvements, net	322,585	332,335	342,085
Furniture and equipment, net	13,828	5,159	0
Total capital assets, net	$ 427,342	$ 428,423	$ 433,014

For more information on capital assets, see Note 4.

Current Financial Issues

Washington Park Community School is proud of the strong educational services provided to its students. The School serves approximately 205 students (a decrease of 7 from 2018) diverse students across nine grade levels. The School is successful with its students as evidenced by strong performance on State assessments, including a 100 percent passage rate with its students in achieving the third grade reading guarantee.

In July 2013, the School purchased the present building without financing. Many building improvements have already been made, including a new parking lot and roof. The School places the safety and comfort of its staff and students at a high premium.

The School continues to remain a fiscally solvent and responsible guardian of public funds, repeatedly earning awards from the State for clean audits. The School will continue to serve the area for years to come.

Contacting the School's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our constituents with a general overview of the School's finances and to show the School's accountability for the monies it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, please contact Ms. Beth Hargreaves, Treasurer, Washington Park Community School, 4000 Washington Park Boulevard, Newburgh Heights, Ohio 44105.

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Washington Park Community School
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Statements of Net Position
June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 1,432,704	$ 1,279,452
Due from Other Governments	207,482	102,077
Total Current Assets	1,640,186	1,381,529
Noncurrent Assets:		
Net OPEB Asset	99,578	0
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated	90,929	90,929
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	336,413	337,494
Total Noncurrent Assets	526,920	428,423
Total Assets	2,167,106	1,809,952
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Pension	554,089	850,549
OPEB	37,481	45,111
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	591,570	895,660
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	16,329	7,666
Accrued Wages and Benefits	94,308	106,133
Total Current Liabilities	110,637	113,799
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Net Pension Liability	1,808,718	2,253,300
Net OPEB Liability	219,428	508,988
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	2,028,146	2,762,288
Total Liabilities	2,138,783	2,876,087
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Pension	455,312	331,156
OPEB	225,068	60,544
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	680,380	391,700
Net Position		
Investment In Capital Assets	427,342	428,423
Unrestricted	(487,829)	(990,598)
Total Net Position	$ (60,487)	$ (562,175)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Washington Park Community School
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Operating Revenues		
Foundation Payments	$ 1,664,578	$ 1,695,608
State Distributed Casino Revenue	10,803	10,730
Other Operating Revenues	3,362	3,792
Total Operating Revenues	1,678,743	1,710,130
Operating Expenses		
Salaries	935,112	898,761
Fringe Benefits	39,488	(635,264)
Purchased Services	416,173	514,410
Materials and Supplies	114,784	181,875
Depreciation	12,059	11,040
Other Operating Expenses	69,677	73,919
Total Operating Expenses	1,587,293	1,044,741
Operating Income (Loss)	91,450	665,389
Non Operating Revenues (Expenses)		
Federal and State Subsidies	406,663	377,485
Contributions and Donations	141	1,096
Investment Income	3,434	1,308
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	410,238	379,889
Change in Net Position	501,688	1,045,278
Net Position at Beginning of Year	(562,175)	(1,607,453)
Net Position at End of Year	$ (60,487)	$ (562,175)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Washington Park Community School
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Statements of Cash Flows
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Cash Received from State of Ohio	$ 1,637,961	$ 1,699,520
Cash Received from Casino Revenue	10,803	10,730
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(525,442)	(698,511)
Cash Payments to Employees for Services	(1,234,076)	(1,217,856)
Other Operating Revenues	654	8,863
Other Operating Expenses	(66,529)	(74,356)
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	(176,629)	(271,610)
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:		
Federal and State Grants Received	337,284	404,243
Contributions	141	1,096
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Non-Capital Financing Activities	337,425	405,339
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:		
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(10,978)	(6,449)
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Capital and Related Financing Activities	(10,978)	(6,449)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Investment Earnings	3,434	1,308
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	153,252	128,588
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	1,279,452	1,150,864
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End ofYear	$ 1,432,704	$ 1,279,452
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities:		
Operating Income (Loss)	$ 91,450	$ 665,389
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities:		
Depreciation	12,059	11,040
(Increase) Decrease in Assets/Deferred Outflows:		
Due From Other Governments	(36,026)	8,983
Net OPEB Asset	(99,578)	0
Deferred Outflows	304,090	(209,485)
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities/Deferred Inflows:		
Accounts Payable	8,663	(2,663)
Accrued Wages and Benefits	(11,825)	(12,495)
Net Pension Liability	(444,582)	(704,987)
Net OPEB Liability	(289,560)	(100,668)
Deferred Inflows	288,680	73,276
Total Adjustments	(268,079)	(936,999)
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	$ (176,629)	$ (271,610)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Note 1 - Description of the School and Reporting Entity

Washington Park Community School (the "School") is a non-profit 501(c)(3) corporation established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapters 3314 and 3314.03 to establish a new start-up school in Cleveland Municipal School that provides education to students in kindergarten through the eighth grade. The School, which is part of the State's education program, is independent of any School and is nonsectarian in its programs, admission policies, employment practices and all other operations. The School may sue and be sued, acquire facilities as needed and contract for any services necessary for the operation of the School. 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 reassigned for operation under a contract with the Ohio Department of Education to the Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West (the Sponsor) commencing in the 2006 academic year. The School and the Sponsor entered into multiple agreements extending the contract through fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. 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 operates under the direction of a self-appointing, five-member Board of Trustees (the "Board"). The Board is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the contract, which include, but are not limited to, state-mandated provisions regarding student population, curriculum, academic goals, performance standards, admission standards, and qualifications of teachers.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

The following are the most significant of the School's accounting policies.

Basis of Presentation

Enterprise accounting is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges or where it has been decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by its 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. Operating statements present increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in net position.

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenses are recognized in the financial records and reported in the financial statements. The School's financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded when the exchange takes place. Revenues resulting from nonexchange transactions, in which the School receives value without directly giving equal value in return, such as grants and entitlements, are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the fiscal 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.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash held by the School is reflected as "Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the Statement of Net Position. Investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents.

During fiscal year 2019 and 2018, investments were limited to money markets. Investments are reported at fair value; except for nonparticipating investment contracts, such as nonnegotiable certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements, which are reported at cost. Government money market mutual funds are reported at their net asset value.

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.

Due from Other Governments

Monies due the School for the year ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 are recorded as "Due from other governments." A current asset for the receivable is recorded at the time of the event causing the monies to be due.

Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are capitalized at cost and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the dates received. The School does not possess any infrastructure.

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 capitalized.

All reported capital assets, except land and construction in progress, are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated lives. All items with a useful life of one year or greater and a value of $1,000 or more are capitalized. The School will also capitalize any purchases that are considered a “controlled” type asset per School policy, although it may be valued at less than $1,000.

Capital Asset Classification	Years
Buildings and Improvements	5 - 39
Furniture and Equipment	5 - 10

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the statements of net position for pension and OPEB, which are explained in Notes 7 and 8.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the School, deferred inflows of resources include pension and OPEB. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are reported on the statements of net position. (See Notes 7 and 8).

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 and sales for food services. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or service that is the primary activity of the Academy. Revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating. The School participated in State and federal grant programs including the food service program and Title grant funding. Grants and entitlements from these programs are recognized as non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligible requirements have been met.

Compensated Absences

Vacation is taken in a manner which corresponds with the School calendar; therefore, the School does not accrue vacation time as a liability.

Sick leave benefits are earned at the rate of one day per month and cannot be carried into the subsequent year. No accrual for sick time is made since unused sick time is not paid to employees upon employment termination.

Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits* (*OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB asset/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 positon 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.

Use of 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 these estimates.

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 borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the School or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. At June 30, 2019, there was no net position restricted by enabling legislation.

The School applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

Implementation of New Accounting Principles

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the School has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations* and GASB Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*.

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

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

Note 3 - Deposits and Investments

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

Deposits **-** At fiscal year-end, $772,749 of the School's bank balance of $1,325,532 was exposed to custodial credit risk. At fiscal year-end 2018, $913,337 of the School's bank balance of $1,163,337 was exposed to custodial credit risk.

Although the securities were held by the pledging financial institutions' trust department in the School's name and all statutory requirements for the investment of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the School to a successful claim by the FDIC.

Custodial Credit Risk Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party.

The School has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by:

- Eligible securities pledged to the School and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured; or
- Participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS required the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

Investments

As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the School had the following investment and maturity:

Net Asset Value (NAV:)	Measurement Amount	Maturity < 3 months	% Total Invesments
Money Market Mutual Fund at June 30, 2019	$ 213,580	$ 213,580	100%
Money Market Mutual Fund at June 30, 2018	$ 210,713	$ 210,713	100%

Interest Rate Risk The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of the settlement date. The School's policy indicates that the investments must mature within five years, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School.

Credit Risk Federal money markets are exempt from ratings since explicitly guaranteed by a U.S. Government Agency. The School's policy on Credit Risk allows only for those investments as stated within the Ohio Revised Code.

Concentration of Credit Risk. The School places no limit on the amount that may be invested to any one issuer. The School's policy is to invest money with financial institutions that are able to abide by the laws governing insurance and collateral of public funds.

Note 4 - Capital Assets

A summary of the School's capital assets at June 30, 2019 and 2018 follows:

	Balance 7/1/2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2019
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated				
Land	$ 90,929	$ 0	$ 0	$ 90,929
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	380,276	0	0	380,276
Furniture and Equipment	185,967	10,978	0	196,945
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	566,243	10,978	0	577,221
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	(47,941)	(9,750)	0	(57,691)
Furniture and Equipment	(180,808)	(2,309)	0	(183,117)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(228,749)	(12,059)	0	(240,808)
Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net	337,494	(1,081)	0	336,413
Total Capital Assets, net	$ 428,423	$ (1,081)	$ 0	$ 427,342

	Balance 7/1/2017	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2018
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated				
Land	$ 90,929	$ 0	$ 0	$ 90,929
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	380,276	0	0	380,276
Furniture and Equipment	179,518	6,449	0	185,967
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	559,794	6,449	0	566,243
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	(38,191)	(9,750)	0	(47,941)
Furniture and Equipment	(179,518)	(1,290)	0	(180,808)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(217,709)	(11,040)	0	(228,749)
Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net	342,085	(4,591)	0	337,494
Total Capital Assets, net	$ 433,014	$ (4,591)	$ 0	$ 428,423

Note 5 - Purchased Services

For the following fiscal year ended, purchased services reported on the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position consisted of the following:

	2019	2018
Consulting Fees	$ 187,687	$ 329,231
General Services	228,486	185,179
Total	$ 416,173	$ 514,410

Note 6 - Risk Management

Property and Liability Insurance

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. The School contracts with Cincinnati Indemnity Company for property insurance with a $2,000,000 aggregate limit and general liability insurance with a $3,000,000 aggregate limit.

There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from prior year. In addition, settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Workers' Compensation

The School makes premium payments to the State Workers' Compensation System for employee injury coverage. The premium is calculated by multiplying the monthly total gross payroll by a factor that is calculated by the State.

Employee Medical, Dental and Vision Benefits

The School has contracted with a private carrier to provide its full-time employees medical/surgical benefits. The School pays all premiums for this coverage.

Note 7 – 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 School cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions are financed; however, the School does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension.

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description – School non-teaching employees participate in SERS, a statewide, cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by SERS. SERS provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3309. SERS issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about SERS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by visiting the SERS website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to Retire before August 1, 2017*	Eligible to Retire on or after August 1, 2017
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 30 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.

When a benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, an annual COLA is provided. This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those retiring prior to January 7, 2013, the COLA will continue to be a three percent simple annual COLA. For those retiring after January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at three percent.

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 years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.5 percent. SERS allocated 0.5 percent of employer contributions to the Health Care Fund for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

The School's contractually required contribution to SERS was $21,166 and $34,703 for fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively. Of these amounts, none is reported as accrued wages and benefits.

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.

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. For the DB Plan, from August 1, 2015–July 1, 2017, any member could retire with reduced benefits who had (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 26 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Effective August 1, 2017–July 1, 2019, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 27 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Eligibility changes will continue to be phased in through August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60. Retirement eligibility for reduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit regardless of age.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.5 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. Effective July 1, 2017, employer contributions of 9.53 percent are placed in the investment accounts and the remaining 4.47 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

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. In the Combined Plan, member contributions are allocated among investment choices by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund a defined benefit payment. A member's defined benefit is determined by multiplying one percent of the member's final average salary by the member's years of service credit. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The DC portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age 50 and termination of employment.

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 to 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 years ended June 30, 2019 and 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 2019 and 2018 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School's contractually required contribution to STRS was $103,115 and $109,555 for fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively. Of this amount, $14,762 is reported as accrued wages and benefits for fiscal year 2019 and $21,252 was reported for fiscal year 2018.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an independent actuarial valuation as of that date. The School's employer allocation percentage of the net pension liability was based on the employer's share of employer contributions in the pension plan relative to the total employer contributions of all participating employers. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

Fiscal Year 2019

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.00779020%	0.00619690%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.00792720%	0.00749169%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00013700%	-0.00129479%	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 446,159	$ 1,362,559	$ 1,808,718
Pension Expense	$ 56,301	$ 44,014	$ 100,315

Fiscal Year 2018

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.00792720%	0.00749169%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.00841630%	0.00699755%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00048910%	0.00049414%	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 473,633	$ 1,779,667	$ 2,253,300
Pension Expense	$ 6,928	$ (723,838)	$ (716,910)

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

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 24,472	$ 31,450	$ 55,922
Changes of Assumptions	10,076	241,472	251,548
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	31,975	90,363	122,338
School Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	21,166	103,115	124,281
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 87,689	$ 466,400	$ 554,089
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 0	$ 8,899	$ 8,899
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	12,361	82,624	94,985
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	19,880	331,548	351,428
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 32,241	$ 423,071	$ 455,312

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 20,384	$ 68,720	$ 89,104
Changes of Assumptions	24,491	389,233	413,724
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	76,383	127,080	203,463
School Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	34,703	109,555	144,258
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 155,961	$ 694,588	$ 850,549
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 0	$ 14,343	$ 14,343
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	2,246	58,731	60,977
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	35,658	220,178	255,836
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 37,904	$ 293,252	$ 331,156

$124,281 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 fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2020	$ 52,416	$ 31,794	$ 84,210
2021	298	(16,390)	(16,092)
2022	(14,640)	(11,325)	(25,965)
2023	(3,792)	(63,865)	(67,657)
	$ 34,282	$ (59,786)	$ (25,504)

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 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 pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, are presented below:

Wage Inflation	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.50 percent, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement

Mortality rates among active members were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members and beneficiaries were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates and 110 percent of female rates. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

For post-retirement mortality, the table used in evaluating allowances to be paid is the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and Scale BB, with 120 percent of male rates and 110 percent of female rates used. The RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period ending July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2015. The assumed rate of inflation, payroll growth assumption and assumed real wage growth were reduced in the most recent actuarial valuation. The rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability updated to reflect recent experience and mortality rates were also updated.

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined by 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 asset allocation, as used in the June 30, 2015 five-year experience study, is summarized as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US Equity	22.50	4.75
International Equity	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 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 that employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 26-year amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.50 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the School'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.

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 628,449	$ 446,159	$ 293,321

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

The total pension liability in the July 1, 2018 and July 1, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50 percent
Salary Increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	0.00 percent effective July 1, 2017

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2018 and July 1, 2017 valuation, were adopted by the board from the results of an actuarial experience study for July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2016.

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

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

*The target allocation percentage is effective as of July 1, 2017. Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

**Ten 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 actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that employer and member contributions will be made at statutory contribution rates of 14 percent each. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2018. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2018.

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 as of June 30, 2018, 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 assumption:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 1,989,838	$ 1,362,559	$ 831,652

Note 8 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

Net OPEB Asset/Liability

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

The net OPEB asset/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 asset/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 asset/liability is solely that 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 asset/liability. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB asset/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 asset/ liability*. Any liability for the contractually-required OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *accrued wages and benefits*.

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.

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 2019, 0.5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019 and 2018, these amounts were $21,600 and $23,700, respectively. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.0 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 years 2019 and 2018, the School's surcharge obligation was $2,607 and $4,301, respectively.

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 $3,391 and $5,586 for fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively. Of the 2019 amount, $2,607 is reported as accrued wages and benefits.

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, 2019 and 2018, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

The net OPEB asset/liability was measured as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB asset/liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School's proportion of the net OPEB asset/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 and OPEB expense:

Fiscal Year 2019

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.00790940%	0.00619690%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.00807420%	0.00749169%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00016480%	-0.00129479%	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	$ 219,428	$ (99,578)	$ 119,850
OPEB Expense	$ 6,304	$ (219,897)	$ (213,593)

Fiscal Year 2018

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability			
Current Measurement Date	0.00807420%	0.00749169%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.00825947%	0.00699755%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00018527%	0.00049414%	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 216,690	$ 292,298	$ 508,988
OPEB Expense	$ 10,308	$ (85,418)	$ (75,110)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 3,582	$ 11,631	$ 15,213
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	0	18,877	18,877
School Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	3,391	0	3,391
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 6,973	$ 30,508	$ 37,481
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 0	$ 5,802	$ 5,802
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	330	11,376	11,706
Changes of Assumptions	19,714	135,682	155,396
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	6,022	46,142	52,164
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 26,066	$ 199,002	$ 225,068

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	$ 0	$ 16,873	$ 16,873
Changes in Proportionate Share and Differences between School Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	0	22,652	22,652
School Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	5,586	0	5,586
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 5,586	$ 39,525	$ 45,111
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	$ 572	$ 12,494	$ 13,066
Changes of Assumptions	20,563	23,546	44,109
Changes in Proportionate Share and Differences between School Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	3,369	0	3,369
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 24,504	$ 36,040	$ 60,544

$3,391 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, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2020	$ (9,960)	$ (29,201)	$ (39,161)
2021	(7,915)	(29,201)	(37,116)
2022	(1,442)	(29,199)	(30,641)
2023	(1,302)	(26,619)	(27,921)
2024	(1,324)	(25,708)	(27,032)
Thereafter	(541)	(28,566)	(29,107)
	$ (22,484)	$ (168,494)	$ (190,978)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018 and 2017. The actuarial assumptions used in the valuation are based on results from the most recent actuarial experience study, which covered the five-year period ending June 30, 2015. The experience study report is dated April 2016. The total OPEB liability used the following assumptions and other inputs:

Wage Inflation	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Municipal Bond Index Rate	
Measurement Date	3.62 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.56 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate	
Measurement Date	3.70 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation
Prior Measurement Date	3.63 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Medicare	5.375 percent - 4.75 percent
Pre-Medicare	7.25 percent - 4.75 percent

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

The long-term expected rate of return on plan 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 long-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:

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

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

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 and what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.70 percent) and higher (4.70 percent) than the current discount rate (3.70 percent). Also shown is what the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are one percent lower (6.25 percent decreasing to 3.75 percent) and one percent higher (8.25 percent decreasing to 5.75 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 266,259	$ 219,428	$ 182,347

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 177,038	$ 219,428	$ 275,560

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

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

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
Health Care Cost Trend Rates	-5.23 percent to 9.62 percent, initial, 4.00 percent ultimate

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	3.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.00 percent effective July 1, 2017
Blended Discount Rate of Return	4.13 percent
Health Care Cost Trends	6.00 percent to 11.00 percent, initial, 4.50 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, 2018, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

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

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

*The target allocation percentage is effective as of July 1, 2017. Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

**Ten 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 actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

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

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	$ (85,348)	$ (99,578)	$ (111,538)

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	$ (110,863)	$ (99,578)	$ (88,117)

Note 9 - Jointly Governed Organization

The Stark Portage Area Computer Consortium (SPARCC) is a jointly governed organization comprised of 28 Schools. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions for member districts. Each of the governments of these districts supports SPARCC based upon a per pupil charge dependent upon the software package utilized. The SPARCC assembly consists of a superintendent or designated representative from each participating district and a representative from the fiscal agent. SPARCC is governed by a board of directors chosen from the general membership of the SPARCC assembly. The board of directors consists of a representative from the fiscal agent, the chairman of each operating committee, and at least one assembly member from each county in which participating districts are located. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Treasurer at the Stark County Educational Services Center, which serves as fiscal agent, located at 2100 38th Street, NW, Canton, Ohio 44709. During the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the School paid $6,860 and $6,660, respectively to SPARCC for basic service charges.

Note 10 - Contingencies

Grants

The School received financial assistance from federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure 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 General Fund or other applicable funds. However, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the School at June 30, 2019, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

Litigation

The School is not party to any claims or lawsuits that would, in the School’s opinion, have a material effect of the basic financial statements.

School Foundation

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 has performed such a review on the School for fiscal year 2018. ODE has not performed such a review on the School for fiscal year 2019.

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

In addition, the School's contracts with their Sponsor, SPARCC, Brain Pop, Study Island and Bright Arrow require payment based on revenues received from the State. As discussed above, all ODE adjustments though fiscal year 2019 have been completed. A reconciliation between payments previously made and the FTE adjustment has taken place with these contracts.

Note 11 – Sponsorship Agreement

The School entered into an agreement with the Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West (the Sponsor) for a period of five years commencing in the 2006 academic year. The agreement has since been extended multiple times through fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. Sponsorship fees are calculated as 2.5 percent of foundation payments received by the School, from the State of Ohio. Sponsorship fees are recorded as purchased services expense on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Change in Net Position. The School paid the Sponsor $39,882 and $42,388 for fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Washington Park Community School
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Six Fiscal Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)						
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00779020%	0.00792720%	0.00841630%	0.00566870%	0.00649400%	0.00649400%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 446,159	$ 473,633	$ 615,996	$ 323,462	$ 328,658	$ 386,177
School's Covered Payroll	$ 257,059	$ 260,493	$ 302,443	$ 254,552	$ 287,785	$ 249,769
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	173.56%	181.82%	203.67%	127.07%	114.20%	154.61%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)						
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00619690%	0.00749169%	0.00699755%	0.00834023%	0.00816722%	0.00816722%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 1,362,559	$ 1,779,667	$ 2,342,291	$ 2,304,996	$ 1,986,551	$ 2,366,366
School's Covered Payroll	$ 782,536	$ 752,486	$ 835,471	$ 911,400	$ 858,969	$ 847,085
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	174.12%	236.51%	280.36%	252.91%	231.27%	279.35%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.31%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

Washington Park Community School
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School's Contributions - Pension
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 21,166	$ 34,703	$ 36,469	$ 42,342
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(21,166)	(34,703)	(36,469)	(42,342)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
School's Covered Payroll	$ 156,785	$ 257,059	$ 260,493	$ 302,443
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 103,115	$ 109,555	$ 105,348	$ 116,966
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(103,115)	(109,555)	(105,348)	(116,966)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
School's Covered Payroll	$ 736,536	$ 782,536	$ 752,486	$ 835,471
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
$ 33,550	$ 39,887	$ 34,568	$ 35,035	$ 30,342	$ 35,392
(33,550)	(39,887)	(34,568)	(35,035)	(30,342)	(35,392)
$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
$ 254,552	$ 287,785	$ 249,769	$ 260,483	$ 241,384	$ 261,388
13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%
$ 127,596	$ 111,666	$ 110,121	$ 92,118	$ 99,222	$ 95,542
(127,596)	(111,666)	(110,121)	(92,118)	(99,222)	(95,542)
$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
$ 911,400	$ 858,969	$ 847,085	$ 708,600	$ 763,246	$ 734,938
14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

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Washington Park Community School
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)/Liability
Last Three Fiscal Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)			
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.00790940%	0.00807420%	0.00825947%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 219,428	$ 216,690	$ 235,425
School's Covered Payroll	$ 257,059	$ 260,493	$ 302,443
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	85.36%	83.18%	77.84%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	13.57%	12.46%	11.49%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)			
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	0.00619690%	0.00749169%	0.00699755%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	$ (99,578)	$ 292,298	$ 374,231
School's Covered Payroll	$ 782,536	$ 752,486	$ 835,471
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-12.73%	38.84%	44.79%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

Washington Park Community School
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School's Contributions - OPEB
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	$ 3,391	$ 5,586	$ 4,539	$ 3,023
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(3,391)	(5,586)	(4,539)	(3,023)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
School's Covered Payroll	$ 156,785	$ 257,059	$ 260,493	$ 302,443
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)	2.16%	2.17%	1.74%	1.00%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	0	0	0	0
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
School's Covered Payroll	$ 736,536	$ 782,536	$ 752,486	$ 835,471
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

(1) Includes surcharge

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
$ 6,339	$ 3,973	$ 400	$ 1,272	$ 2,947	$ 1,248
(6,339)	(3,973)	(400)	(1,272)	(2,947)	(1,248)
$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
$ 254,552	$ 287,785	$ 249,769	$ 260,483	$ 241,384	$ 261,388
2.49%	1.38%	0.16%	0.49%	1.22%	0.48%
$ 0	$ 8,590	$ 8,471	$ 7,086	$ 7,632	$ 7,349
0	(8,590)	(8,471)	(7,086)	(7,632)	(7,349)
$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
$ 911,400	$ 858,969	$ 847,085	$ 708,600	$ 763,246	$ 734,938
0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

Note 1 - Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions - SERS

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

- Assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25 percent to 3.00 percent
- Payroll Growth Assumption was reduced from 4.00 percent to 3.50 percent
- Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75 percent to 0.50 percent
- Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience.
- Mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females.
- Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates.
- Mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

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

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

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

Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

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

Note 2 - Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2019 incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability. The Municipal Bond Index Rate increased from 3.56 percent to 3.62

percent. Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation, increased from 3.63 percent to 3.70 percent. The health care cost trend assumptions changed as follows:

Pre-Medicare	
Fiscal year 2018	7.50 percent initially, decreasing to 4.00 percent
Fiscal year 2019	7.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Medicare	
Fiscal year 2018	5.50 percent initially, decreasing to 5.00 percent
Fiscal year 2019	5.375 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2018 incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability. The Municipal Bond Index Rate increased from 2.92 percent to 3.56 percent. Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation, increased from 2.98 percent to 3.63 percent.

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

There have been no changes to the benefit provisions.

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2019, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated. Health care cost trend rates ranged from 6.00 percent to 11 percent initially and a 4.50 percent ultimate rate for fiscal year 2018 and changed for fiscal year 2019 to a range of -5.20 percent to 9.60 percent, initially and a 4.00 ultimate rate.

For fiscal year 2018, the blended discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 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.

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

For fiscal year 2019, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9 percent to 1.944 percent per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

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. This was subsequently extended, see above paragraph.

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Rea & associates a brighter way

December 20, 2019

The Board of Trustees
Washington Park Community School
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
4000 Washington Park Boulevard
Newburgh Heights, Ohio 44106

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

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of Washington Park Community School, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (the "School") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 20, 2019.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the School's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control.

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

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

CPAs and business consultants
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Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the School's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Rea & Associates, Inc.

Medina, Ohio

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

WASHINGTON PARK COMMUNITY SCHOOL

CUYAHOGA COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED
FEBRUARY 11, 2020