CONSTELLATION SCHOOLS: OLD BROOKLYN COMMUNITY MIDDLE

CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO

REGULAR AUDIT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2020

Rea & associates

www.reacpa.com

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

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Columbus, Ohio 43215
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(800) 282-0370

Board of Directors
Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Community Middle
4430 State Road
Cleveland, Ohio 44109

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Community Middle, Cuyahoga County, prepared by Rea & Associates, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020. 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 Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Community Middle is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

April 30, 2021

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CONSTELLATION SCHOOLS: OLD BROOKLYN COMMUNITY MIDDLE
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO

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March 24, 2021

To the Board of Directors
Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Community Middle
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
4430 State Rd
Cleveland, Ohio 44109

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Constellation Schools; Old Brooklyn Community Middle, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, (the "School") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, 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 School'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 School'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 the Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Community Middle, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2020, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note XV to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will continue to impact subsequent periods of the School. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the *Management's Discussion and Analysis*, *Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, Schedule of the School's Contributions-Pension, Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset/Liability,* and the *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 March 24, 2021 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.

Independence, Ohio

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The discussion and analysis of Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Community Middle's (OBCM) financial performance provides an overall review of financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the financial performance of OBCM as a whole. Readers should also review the Notes to the Financial Statements and the Financial Statements to enhance their understanding of the financial performance of OBCM.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2020 include the following:

- In total, net position decreased $33,088, which represents a 3.81% decrease from 2019. This is due to decreased state foundation and poverty based assistance revenues not offset by state and federal grant funding, as well as changes in net pension and OPEB liabilities/assets and contributions.

- Total assets and deferred outflow of resources increased $177,858 which represents a 10.87% increase from 2019. This increase is due to increases in cash and net OPEB assets, partially offset by reductions in other current assets, capital assets and the deferred outflow of resources.

- Liabilities and deferred inflows of resources increased by $210,946, which represents an 8.43% increase from 2019. Increases occurred in due to other governments, loans payable, net pension and OPEB liability, notes payable, with decreases in accounts payable, payroll payable, capital lease payable, and deferred inflows of resources.

- Operating revenues decreased by $41,299, which represents a 1.89% decrease from 2019. This is a direct result of decreased state foundation support and other operating revenues from the previous year.

- Expenses increased by $343,091 which represents a 16.50% increase from 2019. Operating expense increases are due to the change in net pension and OPEB liability, increases in salaries, fringe benefits, and other expenses. Decreases occurred in purchased services, materials and supplies, and depreciation.

- Non-operating revenues increased by $3,762 which represents a 1.58% increase from 2019. This is due to a $4,706 increase in federal and state grants, and a minimal increase in interest income partially offset by a decrease in private grants and contributions.

Using this Financial Report

This report consists of Three parts: the Financial Statements, Notes to the Financial Statements and Required Supplementary Information. The Financial Statements include a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position and a Statement of Cash Flows.

Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position looks at how well OBCM has performed financially through June 30, 2020. This statement includes all of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position using the accrual basis of accounting, which is the accounting method used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all revenues earned and expenses incurred during the year, regardless as to when the cash is received or expended.

The following schedule provides a summary Statement of Net Position for fiscal years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 for OBCM.

	2020	2019	Change	%
Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Cash	$1,162,326	$834,594	$327,732	39.27%
Other Current Assets	29,279	30,757	(1,478)	-4.81%
Non-Current Assets	27,556	27,894	(338)	-1.21%
Net OPEB Assets	109,481	105,651	3,830	3.63%
Capital Assets, Net	33,190	42,835	(9,645)	-22.52%
Deferred Outflow of Resources	451,720	593,963	(142,243)	-23.95%
Total Assets and Deferred Outflow of Resources	1,813,552	1,635,694	177,858	10.87%
Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Current Liabilities	219,530	124,412	95,118	76.45%
Long-Term Liabilities	2,109,143	1,904,208	204,935	10.76%
Deferred Inflow of Resources	385,611	474,718	(89,107)	-18.77%
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflow of Resources	2,714,284	2,503,338	210,946	8.43%
Net Position				
Investment in Capital Assets	33,190	32,087	1,103	3.44%
Unrestricted	(933,922)	(899,731)	(34,190)	-3.80%
Total Net Position	($900,732)	($867,644)	($33,088)	-3.81%

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position reports operating and non-operating activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

The following schedule provides a summary of the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position for OBCM for fiscal years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019.

	2020	2019	Change	%
Revenues				
Foundation and Poverty Based Assistance Revenues	$2,041,786	$2,050,096	($8,310)	-0.41%
Casino Tax Distributions	14,591	14,166	425	3.00%
Other Operating Revenues	91,236	124,650	(33,414)	-26.81%
Total Operating Revenues	2,147,613	2,188,912	(41,299)	-1.89%
Interest Income	554	198	356	179.80%
Federal and State Grants	241,650	236,944	4,706	1.99%
Private Grants and Contributions	0	1,300	(1,300)	-100.00%
Total Non-Operating Revenues	242,204	238,442	3,762	1.58%
Total Revenues	2,389,817	2,427,354	(37,537)	-1.55%
Expenses				
Salaries	923,721	896,899	26,822	2.99%
Fringe Benefits	275,357	260,278	15,079	5.79%
Change in Net Pension and OPEB Asset/Liability	99,222	(191,435)	290,657	151.83%
Purchased Services	1,007,708	1,012,436	(4,728)	-0.47%
Materials and Supplies	49,807	55,266	(5,459)	-9.88%
Depreciation	9,646	14,086	(4,440)	-31.52%
Other Expenses	57,444	32,284	25,160	77.93%
Total Expenses	2,422,905	2,079,814	343,091	16.50%
Changes in Net Position	(33,088)	347,540	(380,628)	-109.52%
Net Position: Beginning of the Year	(867,644)	(1,215,184)	347,540	28.60%
Net Position: End of Year	($900,732)	($867,644)	($33,088)	-3.81%

Net Position decreased in fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. This is due to decreases in state foundation aid and federal funding, as well as changes in net pension and OPEB liabilities and contributions. Although certain expenditures such as salaries will increase or decrease as the number of classes increase and decrease other costs remain fixed such as facilities costs resulting in more efficient operations.

Overall, revenues decreased by $37,537 from 2019 to 2020. Revenue changes can be attributed to reductions of $8,310 for Foundation and Poverty Based Assistance funds due to changes in population and increases of $4,706 for Federal and State grants, and a decrease in services to other schools. Expenses increased $343,091 from 2019 to 2020. Salaries and Fringe Benefits increased by $41,901 due to normal annual increases. The change in Net Pension and OPEB Asset/Liability is due to recognition of pension and OPEB liabilities per GASB 68 and 75. Purchased services decreased $4,728 and materials and supplies decreased $5,459 due to the switch to remote learning that occurred in March 2020 due to the COVID pandemic. Depreciation decreased $4,440 as a result of capitalized equipment becoming fully depreciated. Other Expenses increased by $25,160 from the prior year.

Capital Assets

As of June 30, 2020, OBCM had $33,190 invested in technology and software, furniture and equipment, net of depreciation. This is a $9,646 decrease from June 30, 2019.

The following schedule provides a summary of Capital Assets as of June 30, 2020 and 2019 for OBCM:

	2020	2019	Change	%
Capital Assets (net of depreciation)				
Technology and Software	$4,185	$9,821	($5,636)	-57.39%
Furniture and Equipment	29,005	33,015	(4,010)	-12.15%
Net Capital Assets	$33,190	$42,836	($9,646)	-22.52%

For more information on capital assets see the Notes to the Financial Statements (Note IV).

Equipment Financing

During September 2015 OBCM entered into a lease agreement with Winthrop Resources Corporation for $14,753 worth of technology equipment. The lease value has been recorded as capital equipment to recognize the asset, and as capital equipment lease payable to recognize the lease debt. The lease term is for a total of 48 months, carries an interest rate of 6.46% per annum and will expire in September 2019 at which time the equipment will have minimal value.

During the 2017 fiscal year, the school entered into another lease agreement with Winthrop to acquire $20,085 of technology equipment. This lease is for a term of 48 months and expires in April 2021 at which time the equipment will have minimal value. The lease value has been recorded as capital equipment to recognize the asset, and as capital equipment lease payable to recognize the lease debt.

In May of 2020 PC converted all remaining obligations under all leases with Winthrop (now known as TCF) to a financed purchase with a term of 27 months and no interest due. PC has title to all equipment. Equipment serves as collateral during the term. In the event of default, TCF may declare all obligations due and payable.

The outstanding debt as of June 30, 2020 is $25,814.

PPP Loans

During the fiscal year 2020, the school applied for and received a Paycheck Protection Program loan totaling $238,000. Under the terms of the program, the school intends to apply for forgiveness of the loan in fiscal year 2021.

Net Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Liabilities

The net pension and OPEB liability is the largest single liability reported by OBCM at June 30, 2020 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27 and* GASB Statement 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of OBCM's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflow 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 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 liability or net OPEB liability/asset. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability/asset to equal OBCM'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, OBCM is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

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

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

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

Current Financial Issues

Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Community Middle opened in March of 2006. It has grown from 72 students, six teaching staff members and expenses of $230,680 to a total of 271 students, 21 teaching staff members and expenses of $2,422,905 (please note that the first year of operations was for only one-third of a school year). Grades 5 through 8 were split off from Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Community Elementary (OBCE) to form Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Community Middle. This is providing more flexibility in the curriculum for each student. During the 2009 fiscal year the school moved into a newly constructed addition to the building it occupies along with OBCE.

The Board of Directors, school management and school staff continue to work diligently to ensure that OBCM maintains the highest level of educational services and financial integrity that we have always provided. Our goal continues to be providing a strong educational product for our students and families and to maintain the reputation we have developed during our previous years.

Contacting the School's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our constituents with a general overview of the finances for OBCM and to show accountability for the monies it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information please contact Caroline Zito, Treasurer, by mail at Constellation Schools LLC, 5730 Broadview Road, Parma, Ohio 44134; by e-mail at zito.caroline@constellationschools.com; by calling 216.712.7600; or by faxing 216.712.7601.

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Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Community Middle
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Statement of Net Position
As of June 30, 2020

Assets:	
Current Assets:	
Cash	$1,162,326
Accounts Receivable	725
Prepaid Expenses	18,798
Due from Other Governments	9,756
Total Current Assets	1,191,605
Non-Current Assets:	
Security Deposit	27,556
Net OPEB Assets	109,481
Capital Assets (Net of Accumulated Depreciation)	33,190
Total Non-Current Assets	170,227
Total Assets	1,361,832
Deferred Outflow of Resources:	
Pension and OPEB (STRS & SERS)	451,720
Total Deferred Outflow of Resources	451,720
Total Assets and Deferred Outflow of Resources	1,813,552
Liabilities:	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	8,883
Payroll Payable	83,666
Unearned Revenue	100
Due to Other Governments	22,617
Note Payable	12,907
PPP Loan Payable	91,357
Total Current Liabilities	219,530
Long Term Liabilities:	
Note Payable	12,907
PPP Loan Payable	146,643
Net Pension and OPEB Liability	1,949,593
Total Long Term Liabilities	2,109,143
Total Liabilities	2,328,673
Deferred Inflow of Resources:	
Pension and OPEB (STRS & SERS)	385,611
Total Deferred Inflow of Resources	385,611
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflow of Resources	2,714,284
Net Position:	
Investment in Capital Assets	33,190
Unrestricted	(933,922)
Total Net Position	($900,732)

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement

Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Community Middle
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Operating Revenues:	
Foundation and Poverty Based Assistance Revenues	$2,041,786
Casino Tax Distributions	14,591
Other Operating Revenues	91,236
Total Operating Revenues	2,147,613
Operating Expenses:	
Salaries	923,721
Fringe Benefits	275,357
Change in Net Pension and OPEB Asset/Liability	99,222
Purchased Services	1,007,708
Materials and Supplies	49,807
Depreciation and Amortization	9,646
Other Operating Expenses	56,962
Total Operating Expenses	2,422,423
Operating Loss	(274,810)
Non-Operating Revenues & Expenses:	
Interest Income	554
Interest Expense	(482)
Federal and State Grants	241,650
Total Non-Operating Revenues & Expenses	241,722
Change in Net Position	(33,088)
Net Position at Beginning of the Year	(867,644)
Net Position at End of Year	($900,732)

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Community Middle
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Increase (Decrease) in Cash:	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Cash Received from State of Ohio	$2,056,377
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(1,402,650)
Cash Payments to Employees for Services	(928,943)
Other Operating Revenues	84,334
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	(190,882)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:	
Federal and State Grants Received	265,188
PPP Loan Payable	238,000
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	503,188
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:	
Note Payable	29,041
Note Principal	(3,227)
Equipment Lease Principal Payments	(10,748)
Equipment Lease Interest Payments	(532)
Increase in Security Deposits	338
Net Cash Provided by Capital and Related Financing Activities	14,872
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	
Interest	554
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	554
Net Increase in Cash	327,732
Cash at Beginning of Year	834,594
Cash at End of Year	$1,162,326

(Continued)

Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Community Middle
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Continued)

Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used for Operating Activities:	
Operating Loss	($274,810)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Used for Operating Activities:	
Depreciation	9,646
Changes in Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflow of Resources and Deferred Outflow of Resources:	
(Increase) in Accounts Receivable	(725)
(Increase) in Prepaid Expenses	(17,394)
(Increase) in Due from other Governments	(3,941)
(Increase) in Net OPEB Assets	(3,830)
Decrease in Deferred Outflow – Pensions and OPEB	142,243
(Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(2,958)
(Decrease) in Payroll Payable	(5,222)
(Decrease) in Unearned Revenue	(6,177)
Increase in Due to Other Governments	11,477
(Decrease) in Net Pension and OPEB Liability	49,916
Increase in Deferred Inflows - Pensions	(89,107)
Total Adjustments	83,928
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	($190,882)

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

I. Description of the School and Reporting Entity

Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Community Middle (OBCM) is a nonprofit corporation established on December 5, 2003 pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapters 3314 and 1702 to maintain and provide a school exclusively for any educational, literary, scientific and related teaching service that qualifies as an exempt organization under § 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. On March 28, 2006, OBCM received a determination letter confirming tax-exempt status with the Internal Revenue Service under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Management is not aware of any course of action or series of events that have occurred that might adversely affect the tax-exempt status of OBCM. OBCM, which is part of Ohio's education program, is independent of any school district. OBCM may sue and be sued, acquire facilities as needed, and contract for any services necessary for the operation of OBCM.

OBCM was approved for operation as Village Community School (VCS) under a contract dated January 20, 2004 between the Governing Authority (Board) of OBCM and the Lucas County Educational Service Center (LCESC). On July 22, 2005 OBCM (as VCS) entered in to a contract with Buckeye Community Hope Foundation (BCHF) to replace LCESC as the sponsor. The contract with BCHF has been renewed with a current expiration date of June 30, 2025. Sponsorship fees payable to BCHF are calculated as 3% of the Foundation payments received by OBCM, from the State of Ohio. See Note XIII for further discussion of the sponsor services.

OBCM entered into an agreement with Constellation Schools (CS) to provide legal, financial, business and educational management services for the fiscal year. The agreement is renewable annually. See Note XIII for further discussion of this management agreement.

OBCM operates under a five member Board of Directors. 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 qualification of teachers. The Board of Directors controls OBCM instructional facility staffed by 21 certificated full time teaching personnel and 4 support staff that provided services to 271 students. During 2020, the board members for OBCM also serve as the board for Constellation Schools: Lorain Community Middle, Constellation Schools: Westpark Community Middle and Constellation Schools: Eastside Arts Academy.

II. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

1. 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.

2. 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, deferred outflow of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflow of resources are included on the Statement of Net Position. Operating statements present increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in net total position.

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. OBCM prepares financial statements 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 non-exchange transactions, in which OBCM 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 the use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which OBCM must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which resources are provided to OBCM on a reimbursement basis. Expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

3. Implementation of New Accounting Principles

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, OBCM implemented GASB Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance.* GASB Statement No. 95 postpones the effective dates of certain provisions in the statements that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later.

The following statements are postponed by one year:

- Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*

- Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*
- Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests*
- Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*

Certain provisions in the following statements are postponed by one year:
- Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*
- Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*

The following statement is postponed by 18 months:
- Statement No. 87, *Leases*

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, OBCM also implemented paragraphs 4 and 5 of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans*. Paragraph 4 increases consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a government board typically would perform and paragraph 5 mitigates costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements. The implementation of paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Statement did not have an effect on the financial statements of OBCM.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, OBCM has early implemented GASB Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*, and GASB Statement No. 92 *Omnibus 2020.*

GASB Statement No. 89 requires that interest costs incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type activity or enterprise fund. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 89 did not have an effect on the financial statements of OBCM.

GASB Statement No. 92 enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 92 did not have an effect on the financial statements of OBCM.

4. Cash

All monies received by OBCM are deposited in demand deposit accounts.

5. 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 OBCM and its Sponsor. The contract between OBCM and its Sponsor does not require OBCM to follow the provisions Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5705; therefore, no budgetary information is presented in the basic financial statements.

6. Due From Other Governments

Moneys due to OBCM for the year ended June 30, 2020 are recorded as Due From Other Governments. A current asset for the receivable amount is recorded at the time of the event causing the moneys to be due.

7. 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 values as of the dates received. All items with a useful life of one year or greater and a value of $2,500 or more are capitalized. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

All capital assets are depreciated. Depreciation of technology and software and furniture and equipment is computed using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives. Improvements to capital assets are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets or less. Estimated useful lives are as follows:

Capital Asset Classification	Years
Technology & Software	3 to 5
Furniture and Equipment	10

8. Intergovernmental Revenues

OBCM currently participates in the State Foundation Program, the State Poverty Based Assistance Program, Community Schools Facilities Allocation and Casino Tax Distribution. Revenues received from these programs are recognized as operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met. OBCM also participates in Federal Entitlement Programs, the Federal Lunch Reimbursement Program and various State Grant Programs. State and Federal Grants and Entitlements are recognized as non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met. Amounts awarded under the above named programs for the 2020 school year totaled $2,298,027.

9. Private Grants and Contributions

OBCM receives grants and contributions from private sources to support the schools' programs. Private grants and contributions are recognized as non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which they are received. OBCM did not receive any private grants and contributions during the 2020 fiscal year.

10. Compensated Absences

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

Sick leave benefits are earned at the rate of one and one-quarter day per month and can be accrued up to a maximum of one hundred twenty days. OBCM will accept the transfer of sick days from another school district up to the maximum accrual amount. No financial accrual for sick time is made since unused sick time is not paid to employees upon employment termination.

11. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflow of resources related to pension/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.

12. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the financial statements. In general, payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences that will be paid from available funds are reported as a liability in the financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current fiscal year. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

13. 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.

14. Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. The unearned revenue for OBCM consists of enrollment application fees received in the current year which pertains to the next school year.

15. Deferred Inflow of Resources and Deferred Outflows of Resources

A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of assets by OBCM that is applicable to a future reporting period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The deferred outflow of resources related to pension and OPEB is described in Note X and XII.

A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of assets by OBCM that is applicable to a future reporting period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The deferred inflow of resources related to pension and OPEB is described in Note X and XII.

16. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflow and liabilities and deferred inflow. The net position component "net investment in capital assets," consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or 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 its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by OBCM or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

17. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activities of the School. For the School, these revenues are primarily the State Foundation program. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the School. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

III. Deposits

At fiscal year end June 30, 2020, the carrying amount of OBCM's deposits totaled $1,162,326 and its bank balance was $1,165,328. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosure," as of June 30, 2020, $915,328 of the bank balance was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while $250,000 was covered by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation.

OBCM has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to and deposited either with the School District or a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution whose market value at all times shall be at least one hundred and five percent of the deposits being secured. Effective July 1, 2017, the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS) was implemented by the Office of the Ohio Treasurer of State. Financial institutions can elect to participate in the OPCS and will collateralize at one hundred and two percent or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. Financial institutions opting not to participate in OPCS will collateralize utilizing the specific pledge method at one hundred and five percent.

IV. Capital Assets

A summary of capital assets at June 30, 2020 follows:

	Balance 7/1/2019	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2020
Capital Assets Being Depreciated				
Technology and Software	$84,718	$0	$0	$84,718
Furniture and Equipment	133,357	0	0	133,357
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	218,075	0	0	218,075
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Technology and Software	(74,897)	(5,636)	0	(80,533)
Furniture and Equipment	(100,342)	(4,010)	0	(104,352)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(175,239)	(9,646)	0	(184,885)
Total Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	$42,836	($9,646)	$0	$33,190

V. Purchased Services

Purchased Services include the following:

Instruction	$83,337
Pupil Support Services	97,348
Staff Development & Support	169,787
Administrative	332,963
Occupancy Costs	296,348
Food Services	26,955
Student Activities	970
Total Purchased Services	$1,007,708

VI. Capital Equipment Lease Payable

In September 2015, OBCM entered into a four-year lease for technology equipment. During fiscal year 2017, OBCM entered into another forty-eight-month lease for additional technology equipment with Winthrop Leasing. These leases meet the criteria of capital leases as defined by accounting standards, which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers the benefits and risks of ownership of the lessee.

Assets of technology equipment totaling $14,753 and $20,085, under each agreement respectively, have been capitalized in 2015 and 2017 (accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2020 is $14,753 and $15,901 respectively). This amount represents the actual purchase price of the equipment and is the same as the net present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition in 2015 and 2017. Principal payments during fiscal year 2020 totaled $10,748 and interest paid totaled $532. During 2020, the leases were converted to a financed purchase. See Note VII.

VII. Direct Borrowing

In May of 2020 OBCM converted all remaining obligations under all leases with Winthrop (now known as TCF) to a financed purchase with a term of 27 months and no interest due. OBCM has title to all equipment. Equipment serves as collateral during the term. In the event of default, TCF may declare all obligations due and payable.

	Balance 7/1/19	Additions	Reductions	Balance 6/30/20	Due In One Year
Financed Purchase	$0	$29,041	($3,227)	$25,814	$12,907
TOTAL	$0	$29,041	($3,227)	$25,814	$12,907

Year	TCF Payment	Total
2021	$12,907	$12,907
2022	12,907	12,907
Total	$25,814	$25,814

VIII. Operating Lease

OBCM leases its facility from Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Community Elementary (OBCE) under a one-year sub-lease agreement with the ability to renew annually. Under the terms of the sub-lease OBCM made monthly lease payments of $23,958. OBCE charged a total of $287,500 from OBCM for rent during the year. As of June 30, 2020, all monies due OBCE from OBCM have been paid.

On April 10, 2014 Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Community Elementary (OBCE) closed a $30,790,000 multi-school, multi-property bond financing arrangement with the Cleveland Cuyahoga County Port Authority (CCCPA). A portion of the proceeds, $22,004,213, along with escrow and reserve deposits from a prior bond issue, $5,245,493, were used to advance refund the entire Constellation Schools Series 2008 Bonds issued by The Industrial Development Authority of the County of Pima. The refunding portion of the issue, along with the escrow and reserve accounts from the 2008 issue, were deposited into an escrow account with US Bank, National Association for the purpose of advance refunding the bonds when they come due. Effective with the closing, ownership of the real property occupied by OBCE and OBCM reverted back to OBCE. The sublease between OBCE and OBCM remains in effect. As part of the bond financing arrangement, OBCM, as lessor, is required to provide various reports with OBCE to the trustee.

The Bond Indenture requires OBCE to meet certain covenants. As of June 30, 2020 OBCE is in compliance with those covenants, except for the timely filing of unaudited financial statements. The Bond Indenture also requires all of the participating schools to meet certain covenants. As of June 30, 2020 four of the schools did not meet the required debt service coverage ratio (DSCR), but all met the cash on hand requirements. Unless waived by the owners of a majority of the principal amount of bonds outstanding, the school will be required to hire a management consultant to make recommendations with respect to increasing revenues, decreasing expenses or other financial matters of the school which are relevant to increasing the DSCR to at least 1.00 or 1.10.

IX. Risk Management

1. Property and Liability Insurance

OBCM 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. For fiscal year 2020, OBCM contracted with Traveler's Property Casualty Company of America for property insurance, The Hanover Insurance Company for liability insurance and errors and omissions insurance and Allamerica Financial Benefit Insurance Company for Automobile insurance.

General property and liability is covered at $10,000,000 single occurrence limit and $11,000,000 aggregated. Hired and Non-Owned Vehicles are covered at $1,000,000 combined single limit of liability. Other coverage includes Employee Crime, School Leaders Errors & Omissions, Sexual Abuse and Misconduct, Electronic Data Processing, Cyber Liability and Business Interruption. Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three years, nor has there been any significant reduction in insurance coverage from the prior year.

2. Workers' Compensation

OBCM makes premium payments to the Ohio Workers' Compensation System for employee injury coverage. There has been one claim filed by OBCM employees with the Ohio Workers' Compensation System between January 1, 2016 and June 30, 2020. There have not been any payments made for the claim. In the opinion of management, this claim will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of OBCM as June 30, 2020.

3. Employee Medical, Dental, Vision and Life Benefits

OBCM provides medical, dental, vision and life insurance benefits to all full time employees. Employees participate in premium payments through pretax payroll deductions. Total insurance benefits paid by OBCM for the fiscal year is $123,107.

X. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

The Statewide retirement systems provide both pension benefits and other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

1. Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Pensions and OPEB are a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions/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 net pension/OPEB liability (asset) represents the OBCM'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/OPEB liability (asset) 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 OBCM's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The OBCM cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions/OPEB are financed;

however, the OBCM does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension and OPEB.

GASB 68/75 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 (assets) 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/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net pension/OPEB liability (asset)*. Any liability for the contractually-required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *due to other governments*.

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note XI for the required OPEB disclosures.

2. Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description – OBCM 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, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3309. SERS issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about SERS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by visiting the SERS website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

An individual whose benefit effective date is before April 1, 2018, is eligible for a cost of living adjustment (COLA) on the first anniversary date of the benefit. Beginning April 1, 2018, new benefit recipients must wait until the fourth anniversary of their benefit for COLA eligibility. The COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit. A three-year COLA suspension is in effect for all benefit recipients for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. Upon resumption of the COLA, it will be indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.5 percent and with a floor of 0 percent.

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the OBCM is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.0 percent. SERS did not allocate employer contributions to the Health Care Fund for fiscal year 2020.

The OBCM's contractually required contribution to SERS was $27,731 for fiscal year 2020.

3. Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – OBCM 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.

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2

percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Effective August 1, 2017 – July 1, 2019, any member could retire with reduced benefits who had (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. Effective August 1, 2019 – July 1, 2021, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 28 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 9.53 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.47 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

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

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

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years of credited service who is determined to be disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. New members on or after July 1, 2013, must have at least ten years of qualifying service credit 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 year ended June 30, 2020, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The OBCM was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2020 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The OBCM's contractually required contribution to STRS was $111,792 for fiscal year 2020.

4. Net Pension Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an independent actuarial valuation as of that date. The OBCM's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's share of employer contributions in the pension plan relative to the total employer contributions of all participating employers. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.00574151%	0.00661022%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.00539827%	0.00657486%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00034324%	0.00003536%	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 343,525	$ 1,461,810	$ 1,805,335
Pension Expense	$ 66,918	$ 198,897	$ 265,815

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 OBCM'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, 2020 the OBCM 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	$ 8,710	$ 11,900	$ 20,610
Changes of Assumptions	0	171,718	171,718
Changes in Proportion and Differences between OBCM Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	14,384	59,974	74,358
OBCM Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	27,731	111,792	139,523
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 50,825	$ 355,384	$ 406,209
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 0	$ 6,328	$ 6,328
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	4,410	71,445	75,855
Changes in Proportion and Differences between OBCM Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	1,113	102,694	103,807
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 5,523	$ 180,467	$ 185,990

$139,523 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from OBCM contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. 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:			
2021	$ 21,410	$ 86,237	$ 107,647
2022	(6,045)	(28,297)	(34,342)
2023	(294)	(4,383)	(4,677)
2024	2,500	9,568	12,068
	$ 17,571	$ 63,125	$ 80,696

5. 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. Future benefits for all current plan members were projected through 2035.

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, 2019, are presented below:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)
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
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

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

The long-term return expectation for the 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 discount rate determination does not use a municipal bond rate. 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 25-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 investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the OBCM'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 OBCM's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the OBCM'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
OBCM's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 481,401	$ 343,525	$ 227,898

6. Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2019, 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
Discount Rate of Return	7.45 percent
Projected Payroll Growth	3.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	0.00 percent

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.

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2019 valuation, were based on 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 %	

*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, 2019. 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, 2019. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2019.

Sensitivity of the OBCM's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table represents the OBCM's proportionate share of the net pension liability as of June 30, 2019, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the OBCM'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
OBCM's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 2,136,272	$ 1,461,810	$ 890,843

XI. Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

See Note X for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

1. Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Health Care Plan Description - The OBCM 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 the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions 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 2020, this amount was $19,600. 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 year 2020, the OBCM's surcharge obligation was $765, which is reported as *due to other governments*.

2. 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, 2021. 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, 2020, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

3. Net OPEB Liability (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The OBCM's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the OBCM's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset):			
Current Measurement Date	0.00573639%	0.00661022%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.00522100%	0.00657486%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00051539%	0.00003536%	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ 144,258	$ (109,481)	
OPEB Expense	$ 13,175	$ (39,480)	$ (26,305)

At June 30, 2020, the OBCM 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	$ 2,118	$ 9,926	$ 12,044
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	347	0	347
Changes of Assumptions	10,536	2,301	12,837
Changes in Proportion and Differences between OBCM Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	15,259	4,259	19,518
OBCM Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	765	0	765
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 29,025	$ 16,486	$ 45,511
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 31,693	$ 5,571	$ 37,264
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	0	6,875	6,875
Changes of Assumptions	8,084	120,031	128,115
Changes in Proportion and Differences between OBCM Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	708	26,659	27,367
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 40,485	$ 159,136	$ 199,621

$765 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from OBCM contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. 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:			
2021	$ (2,033)	$ (32,093)	$ (34,126)
2022	(2,445)	(32,092)	(34,537)
2023	(2,347)	(29,336)	(31,683)
2024	(2,362)	(28,368)	(30,730)
2025	(2,128)	(21,107)	(23,235)
Thereafter	(910)	346	(564)
	$ (12,225)	$ (142,650)	$ (154,875)

4. Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2019, are presented below:

Inflation	3.00 percent
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	3.13 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.62 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate	
Measurement Date	3.22 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation
Prior Measurement Date	3.70 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Pre-Medicare	7.00 percent - 4.75 percent
Medicare	5.25 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 most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended June 30, 2015.

The long-term expected rate of return on plan assets is reviewed as part of the actuarial five-year experience study. The most recent study covers fiscal years 2010 through 2015, and was adopted by the Board on April 21, 2016. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) 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 time frame. 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, 2019 was 3.22 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2019 was 3.70 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the plan at the contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and no 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, 2029. However, since SERS' actuaries indicate the fiduciary net position is projected to be depleted at a future measurement date, the single equivalent interest rate is determined as the single rate that will generate a present value of benefit payments equal to the sum of the present value determined by the long-term expected rate of return, and the present value determined by discounting those benefits after the date of depletion by the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.13 percent, as of June 30, 2019 (i.e., municipal bond rate).

Sensitivity of the OBCM'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 (2.22 percent) and higher (4.22 percent) than the current discount rate (3.22 percent). Also shown is what the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (6.00 percent decreasing to 3.75 percent) and higher (8.00 percent decreasing to 5.75 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
OBCM's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 175,102	$ 144,258	$ 119,734

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
OBCM's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 115,580	$ 144,258	$ 182,307

5. Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2019, 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	
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent	
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	
Discount Rate of Return	7.45 percent	
Health Care Cost Trend Rates		
Medical	Initial	Ultimate
Pre-Medicare	5.87 percent	4.00 percent
Medicare	4.93 percent	4.00 percent
Prescription Drug		
Pre-Medicare	7.73 percent	4.00 percent
Medicare	9.62 percent	4.00 percent

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.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 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 %	

*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, 2019. 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. 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, 2019.

Sensitivity of the OBCM's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate and Health Care Cost Trend Rate The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2019, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.45 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2019, calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower and one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
OBCM's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ (93,420)	$ (109,481)	$ (122,984)

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
OBCM's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ (124,147)	$ (109,481)	$ (91,519)

XII. Contingencies

1. Grants

OBCM received financial assistance from Federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs 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 OBCM. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of OBCM at June 30, 2020.

2. 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 did not perform such a review on OBCM for fiscal year 2020.

As of the date of this report, all ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2020 are finalized.

In addition, OBCM's contracts with their Sponsor, Buckeye Community Hope Foundation and their management company, Constellation Schools require that a portion of their fees be calculated as a percentage of Foundation revenues received by the school from the State (See Note XIII). As discussed above, all FTE adjustments for fiscal year 2020 are finalized. A reconciliation between payments previously made and the FTE adjustments has taken place with these contracts.

XIII. Sponsorship and Management Agreements

OBCM entered into an agreement with Buckeye Community Hope Foundation to provide sponsorship and oversight services as required by law. The agreement is effective September 18, 2005 and was amended to continue through June 30, 2020. Sponsorship fees are calculated as 3% of the Fiscal Year 2020 Foundation payments received by OBCM, from the State of Ohio.

The total amount due from OBCM for fiscal year 2020 was $59,248, all of which was paid prior to June 30, 2020.

OBCM entered into an agreement with Constellation Schools to provide legal, financial, and business management services for fiscal year 2020. The agreement was for a period of one year, effective July 1, 2019. Management fees are calculated as 6.25% of the Fiscal Year 2020 Foundation payments received by OBCM from the State of Ohio plus a fixed fee of $132,500. The total amount due from OBCM for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 was $260,012 all of which was paid prior to June 30, 2020.

XIV. Payroll Protection Program Loan

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) was passed on March 27, 2020 in response to COVID-19. The Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) was formed as part of the CARES Act. The PPP allows for certain companies to apply for aid and through forgivable loans. The school entered into a note payable agreement with a bank under PPP. The unsecured note has a principal amount of $238,000 maturing on 05/04/2022. Total amount of the loans due within one year are $91,357. Monthly payments of $13,398 start on 12/15/2020.

XV. Subsequent Events/COVID-19

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures have impacted the current period and will continue to impact subsequent periods of OBCM. OBCM investments of the pension and other employee benefit plan in which OBCM participates have incurred a significant fluctuation in fair value, consistent with the general fluctuation in financial markets. However, because the values of individual investments fluctuate with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of losses that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, due to the dynamic environment and changes in fiscal policies, the exact impact on OBCM's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be reasonably estimated.

The school has applied for a waiver and forgiveness of the PPP loan. At the time of this report a decision has not yet been made on the school's application.

Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Community Middle
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the OBCM's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Seven Fiscal Years (1)

	2020	2019	2018	2017
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
OBCM's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00574151%	0.00539827%	0.00549748%	0.00471338%
OBCM's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 343,525	$ 309,169	$ 328,462	$ 344,976
OBCM's Covered Payroll (2)	$ 118,230	$ 174,733	$ 181,021	$ 170,479
OBCM's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	290.56%	176.94%	181.45%	202.36%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	70.85%	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
OBCM's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00661022%	0.00657486%	0.00643832%	0.00731063%
OBCM's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 1,461,810	$ 1,445,663	$ 1,529,437	$ 2,447,088
OBCM's Covered Payroll (2)	$ 766,157	$ 747,193	$ 707,764	$ 760,143
OBCM's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	190.80%	193.48%	216.09%	321.92%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.40%	77.31%	75.30%	66.80%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

(2) Certain Constellation Schools LLC employees are reported under one employer code with the state retirement systems. However, these employees provide services to all schools managed by Constellation Schools LLC. Therefore, it has been determined the payroll related to these employees should be allocated to each of the schools. Fiscal years 2016 through 2020 amounts have been updated, however, information was not available to update fiscal year 2015 and prior.

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.

	2016	2015	2014
	0.00476650%	0.00495689%	0.00495689%
	$ 271,981	$ 250,865	$ 294,770
	$ 44,454	$ 66,190	$ 26,720
	611.83%	379.01%	1103.20%
	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%
	0.00657212%	0.00661944%	0.00661944%
	$ 1,816,342	$ 1,610,077	$ 1,917,913
	$ 613,886	$ 575,808	$ 572,577
	295.88%	279.62%	334.96%
	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Community Middle
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the OBCM's Contributions - Pension
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2020	2019	2018	2017
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 27,731	$ 15,961	$ 23,589	$ 25,343
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(27,731)	(15,961)	(23,589)	(25,343)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
OBCM's Covered Payroll (1)	$ 198,079	$ 118,230	$ 174,733	$ 181,021
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 111,792	$ 107,262	$ 104,607	$ 99,087
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(111,792)	(107,262)	(104,607)	(99,087)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
OBCM's Covered Payroll (1)	$ 798,514	$ 766,157	$ 747,193	$ 707,764
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

(1) Certain Constellation Schools LLC employees are reported under one employer code with the state retirement systems. However, these employees provide services to all schools managed by Constellation Schools LLC. Therefore, it has been determined the payroll related to these employees should be allocated to each of the schools. Fiscal years 2016 through 2020 amounts have been updated, however, information was not available to update fiscal year 2015 and prior.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
	$ 23,867	$ 5,859	$ 9,174	$ 3,698	$ 4,162	$ 3,741
	(23,867)	(5,859)	(9,174)	(3,698)	(4,162)	(3,741)
	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
	$ 170,479	$ 44,454	$ 66,190	$ 26,720	$ 30,944	$ 29,761
	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%
	$ 106,420	$ 85,944	$ 74,855	$ 74,435	$ 68,644	$ 69,799
	(106,420)	(85,944)	(74,855)	(74,435)	(68,644)	(69,799)
	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
	$ 760,143	$ 613,886	$ 575,808	$ 572,577	$ 528,031	$ 536,915
	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

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Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Community Middle
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the OBCM's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)
Last Four Fiscal Years (1)

	2020	2019	2018	2017
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
OBCM's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.00573639%	0.00522100%	0.00522544%	0.00440476%
OBCM's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 144,258	$ 144,845	$ 140,237	$ 125,552
OBCM's Covered Payroll (2)	$ 118,230	$ 174,733	$ 181,021	$ 170,479
OBCM's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	122.01%	82.90%	77.47%	73.65%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	15.57%	13.57%	12.46%	11.49%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
OBCM's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.00661022%	0.00657486%	0.00643832%	0.00731063%
OBCM's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ (109,481)	$ (105,651)	$ 251,200	$ 390,974
OBCM's Covered Payroll (2)	$ 766,157	$ 747,193	$ 707,764	$ 760,143
OBCM's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-14.29%	-14.14%	35.49%	51.43%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	174.70%	176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.

(2) Certain Constellation Schools LLC employees are reported under one employer code with the state retirement systems. However, these employees provide services to all schools managed by Constellation Schools LLC. Therefore, it has been determined the payroll related to these employees should be allocated to each of the schools. Fiscal years 2016 through 2020 amounts have been updated, however, information was not available to update fiscal year 2015 and prior.

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.

Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Community Middle
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the OBCM's Contributions - OPEB
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2020	2019	2018	2017
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	$ 765	$ 2,127	$ 2,418	$ 1,050
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(765)	(2,127)	(2,418)	(1,050)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
OBCM's Covered Payroll (2)	$ 198,079	$ 118,230	$ 174,733	$ 181,021
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)	0.39%	1.80%	1.38%	0.58%
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
OBCM's Covered Payroll (2)	$ 798,514	$ 766,157	$ 747,193	$ 707,764
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

(1) Includes surcharge

(2) Certain Constellation Schools LLC employees are reported under one employer code with the state retirement systems. However, these employees provide services to all schools managed by Constellation Schools LLC. Therefore, it has been determined the payroll related to these employees should be allocated to each of the schools. Fiscal years 2016 through 2020 amounts have been updated, however, information was not available to update fiscal year 2015 and prior.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
	$ 260	$ 1,408	$ 1,125	$ 550	$ 813	$ 745
	(260)	(1,408)	(1,125)	(550)	(813)	(745)
	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
	$ 170,479	$ 44,454	$ 66,190	$ 26,720	$ 30,944	$ 29,761
	0.15%	3.17%	1.70%	2.06%	2.63%	2.50%
	$ 0	$ 0	$ 5,758	$ 5,726	$ 5,280	$ 5,369
	0	0	(5,758)	(5,726)	(5,280)	(5,369)
	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
	$ 760,143	$ 613,886	$ 575,808	$ 572,577	$ 528,031	$ 536,915
	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

Note 1 - Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions - SERS

Beginning in fiscal year 2018, an assumption of 2.5 percent was used for COLA or Ad Hoc COLA. Prior to 2018, an assumption of 3.0 percent was used.

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 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 - SERS

With the authority granted to the Board under SB 8, the Board enacted a three-year COLA delay for future benefit recipients commencing on or after April 1, 2018.

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 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 incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented as follows:
Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Fiscal year 2020	3.13 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.62 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.56 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.92 percent

Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:

Fiscal year 2020	3.22 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.70 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.63 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.98 percent

Pre-Medicare

Fiscal year 2020	7.00 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2019	7.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2018	7.50 percent initially, decreasing to 4.00 percent

Medicare

Fiscal year 2020	5.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2019	5.375 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2018	5.50 percent initially, decreasing to 5.00 percent

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 – SERS

There have been no changes to the benefit provisions.

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

For fiscal year 2020, there was no change to the claims costs process. Claim curves were trended to the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 to reflect the current price renewals. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2020 from 1.944 percent to 1.984 percent per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1 percent for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021

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.

March 24, 2021

To the Board of Directors
Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Community Middle
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
4430 State Rd
Cleveland, Ohio 44109

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 the Constellation Schools: Old Brooklyn Community Middle, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (the "School") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 24, 2021, in which we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and ensuing emergency measures will continue to impact subsequent periods of the School.

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) as a basis for designing 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.

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 financial statements. 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 School’s internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Governmental Auditing Standards* in considering the School’s internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Rea & Associates, Inc.

Independence, Ohio

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

CONSTELLATION SCHOOLS: OLD BROOKLYN COMMUNITY MIDDLE

CUYAHOGA COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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

Certified for Release 5/13/2021

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