



### WINGS ACADEMY 2 CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUNE 30, 2018

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Wings Academy 2 Cuyahoga County 10615 Lamontier Avenue Cleveland, Ohio 44104

To the Board of Trustees:

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Wings Academy 2, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (the School), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Wings Academy 2, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2018, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Emphasis of Matter**

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

As discussed in Note 16 to the financial statements, the School has suffered recurring losses from operations and has a net deficiency at June 30, 2018. The School closed on April 30, 2019. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

#### Other Matters

#### Required Supplementary Information

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

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### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we will also issue our report dated September 24, 2019, on our consideration of the School's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

September 24, 2019

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

The discussion and analysis of Wings Academy 2's (The School) financial performance provides an overall review of the School's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School's financial performance.

#### **Financial Highlights**

The School's key financial highlights for the fiscal year 2018 are as follows:

- In total, Net Position increased \$302,796 which represents a 22.4 percent change from 2017.
- Total assets decreased by \$53,733 which represents a 63.5 percent change from 2017.
- Total liabilities decreased by \$582,378 which represents a 31.6 percent change from 2017.
- The School implemented GASB 75, which reduced beginning net position as previously reported by \$345,246.
- A decrease in net pension liability and net OPEB liability substantially decreased fringe benefits (reported as pension/OPEB expense) compared to fiscal year 2017. See further explanation after Table 1.

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the School at June 30, 2018 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27. For fiscal year 2018, the School adopted GASB Statement 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the School's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a result of implementing GASB 75, the School is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at June 30, 2017, from (\$1,003,598) to (\$1,348,844).

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

#### **Using This Annual Report**

This report consists of three parts, the required supplementary information, the financial statements, and notes to the financial statements. 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 answers the question of how the School did financially during 2018. This statement includes all assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term using the accrual basis of accounting and economic resource focus, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

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

(Table 1) Statement of Net Position

	 2018		Restated 2017
Assets			
Current Assets	\$ 25,362	\$	32,530
Non-Current Assets	5,578		52,143
Total Assets	 30,940		84,673
Deferred Outflows	 363,673		412,155
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	61,331		84,902
Long Term Liabilities	 1,201,963		1,760,770
Total Liabilities	1,263,294		1,845,672
Deferred Inflows	 177,367		0
<b>Net Position</b>			
Investment in Capital Assets	5,578		12,284
Unrestricted	 (1,051,626)		(1,361,128)
Total Net Position	\$ (1,046,048)	\$	(1,348,844)

Total assets decreased \$53,733. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in accounts receivable and the loan receivable. The significant decrease in net pension liability is largely the result of a change in benefit terms in which STRS reduced their COLA to zero coupled by a slight reduction in COLA benefits

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

by SERS. The significant changes in pension and OPEB deferred outflows and pension deferred inflows are primarily from changes in proportionate share of contributions. All components of pension and OPEB accruals contribute to the fluctuations in deferred outflows/inflows and NPL/NOL and are described in more detail in their respective notes.

#### Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal years 2018 and 2017, as well as a listing of revenues and expenses. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the School as a whole, the financial position of the School has improved or diminished. The cause of this may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the current laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs and other factors.

(Table 2) Change in Net Position

	 2018	2017		
Operating Revenue Non-Operating Revenue	\$ 599,694 164,088	\$	819,278 200,483	
Total Revenue	763,782		1,019,761	
Operating Expenses	 460,986		1,146,491	
Change in Net Position	\$ 302,796	\$	(126,730)	

The information necessary to restate the 2017 beginning balances and the 2017 OPEB expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 75 is not available. Therefore, 2017 functional expenses still include OPEB expense of \$1,141 computed under GASB 45. GASB 45 required recognizing pension expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB 75, OPEB expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of OPEB expense. Under GASB 75, the 2018 statements report negative OPEB expense of \$40,612. Consequently, in order to compare 2018 total program expenses to 2017, the following adjustments are needed:

Total 2018 Program Expenses under GASB 75	\$ 460,986
Negative OPEB Expense under GASB 75	40,612
2018 Contractually Required Contribution	2,800
Adjusted 2018 Program Expenses	504,398
Total 2017 Program Expenses under GASB 45	1,146,491
Decrease in Program Expenses not Related to OPEB	\$ (642,093)

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

The School's operating and non-operating revenues in 2018 were based on the School's full-time equivalent (FTE) and the School's federal grant funding received throughout the year. The decrease in School's revenue was primarily caused by the decrease in student enrollment.

#### **Capital Assets**

The School has net investment in capital assets. Detailed information regarding capital asset activity is included in the Note 6 in the notes to the basic financial statements.

#### **Restrictions and Other Limitations**

The future stability of the School is not without challenges. The School does not receive any funds from taxes. The primary source of funding is the State foundation program. An economic slowdown in the State could result in budgetary cuts to education, which would have a negative impact on the School.

### Contacting the School's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our readers with a general overview of the School's finances and to show the School's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact the Fiscal Officer at 3320 West Market Street, Suite 300, Fairlawn, Ohio 44333.

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2018

### **ASSETS**

Current Assets	
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 5,667
Accounts Receivable	14,730
Grant Funding Receivable	4,965
Stant I andring stores rated	.,,,,,
Total Current Assets	25,362
Noncurrent Assets	
Capital Assets, net	5,578
Total Assets	20.040
Total Assets	30,940
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Dongion	252 629
Pension OPEB	353,628
OPEB	10,045
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	363,673
<u>LIABILITIES</u>	
Current Liabilities	10.500
Accounts Payable	10,589
Accrued Wages and Benefits	57,054
Pension & OPEB	(6,312)
Total Current Liabilities	61,331
Long Term Liabilities	
Net Pension Liability	960,406
Net OPEB Liability	241,557
Total Long Term Liabilities	1,201,963
Total Liabilities	1,263,294
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension	107,045
OPEB	70,322
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	177,367
NET POSITION	
Invested In Capital Assets	5,578
Unrestricted Net Position	(1,051,626)
Chromited Not Foliabil	(1,031,020)
Total Net Position	\$ (1,046,048)

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

# **OPERATING REVENUES**

Foundation Payments	\$ 580,268
Local Sources	375
Facilities Funding	14,462
Casino Revenue	4,589
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	 599,694
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Salaries and Wages	426,960
Pension & OPEB	(240,773)
Purchased Services	253,666
Supplies and Materials	14,038
Depreciation	6,706
Other Expenses	389
Total Operating Expenses	 460,986
Operating Income (Loss)	138,708
NON-OPERATING REVENUES	
Federal Grants	 164,088
<b>Total Non-Operating Revenues</b>	 164,088
Change in Net Position	302,796
Net Position Beginning of Year (Restated)	 (1,348,844)
Net Position End of Year	\$ (1,046,048)

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

# **CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**

Cash Received From State Aid Cash Payments To Suppliers For Goods And Services Cash Received From Other Operating Sources Cash Payments To Employees For Salaries And Benefits	\$ 617,069 (273,831) 375 (536,978)
Net Cash Used For Operating Activities	(193,365)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Cash Received From Grant Programs Cash Received From Advances	 159,123 39,859
Net Cash Received From Noncapital Financing Activities	 198,982
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,617
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	 50
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 5,667
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH USED FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 138,708
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH USED FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Depreciation	6,706
Changes in Assets, Liabilities, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows: Accounts Receivable Deferred Outflows of Resources Deferred Inflows of Resources Accounts Payable Due to Others Pension & OPEB Accrued Wages and Benefits Net Pension/OPEB Liability	17,750 48,482 177,367 (5,038) (700) (6,312) (12,221) (558,107)
Total Adjustments	 (332,073)
Net Cash Used For Operating Activities	\$ (193,365)

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

#### **NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF ENTITY**

Wings Academy 2 (The School) is a nonprofit corporation established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapters 3314 and 1702 to address the needs of students in kindergarten through the second grade. The School was approved under § 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code as a tax-exempt organization in 2014. Management is not aware of any course of action or series of events that have occurred that might adversely affect the School's tax-exempt status determination by the IRS.

The School, which is part of the State's education program, is independent of any school district and is nonsectarian in its programs, admissions policies, employment practices, and all other operations. The School may sue and be sued, acquire facilities as needed, and contract for any services necessary for the operation of the School. The School was approved for operation under a contract with Ohio State Board of Education. The Sponsor is responsible for evaluating the performance of the School and has the authority to deny renewal of the contract at its expiration or termination of the contract prior to its expiration.

Kids Count of Dayton, Inc. is currently the Sponsor of the School.

The School operates under the direction of a five-member Board of Trustees. The Board is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the contract which include, but are not limited to, state mandated provisions regarding student populations, curriculum, academic goals, performance standards, admissions standards, and qualifications of teachers.

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

#### Basis of Presentation

The School's basic financial statements consist of a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and a Statement of Cash Flows.

The School uses a single enterprise presentation for its financial records. Enterprise fund reporting focuses on the determination of the changes in net position, financial position and cash flows.

#### Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The enterprise activity is accounted for using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflow of resources and liabilities and deferred inflow of resources associated with the operation of the School are included on the statement of net position. The statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position presents increases (e.g revenues) and decreases (e.g expenses) in total net position. The statement of cash flows reflects how the School's finances meet its cash flow needs.

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

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

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. Revenue resulting from nonexchange transactions, in which the School receives value without directly giving equal value in return, such as grants and entitlements, are recognized in the period in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the period when the resources are required to be used or the period when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the School must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School on a reimbursement basis. Expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

#### **Budgetary Process**

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

The contract between the School and its Sponsor does prescribe a budgetary process. The School has developed a one year spending plan and a five-year forecast that is reviewed semi-annually by the Board of Trustees. The five-year forecast is also submitted to the Sponsor and the Ohio Department of Education, annually.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

All monies received by the School are maintained in a demand deposit account. The School considers all short-term, highly liquid and investments with an initial maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The School had no investments at June 30, 2018.

#### 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.

### Capital Assets

Capital Assets are capitalized at cost. The costs of additions are capitalized while repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When property is sold or retired, the related costs and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is included in additions to or deductions from net position. Deprecation of capital assets is calculated utilizing the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The useful lives follow:

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

Asset Useful Life
Furniture, Equipment and Materials
Computers and Office Equipment 7 years

The School has an asset capitalization threshold policy of \$1,000. (See Note 6)

#### Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the School or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. The School applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

#### Accrued Liabilities

Obligations incurred but unpaid at June 30 are reported as accrued liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. As of June 30, 2018, accounts payable was \$10,589 due to various vendors.

#### Accrued Wages and Benefits

Accrued wages and benefits represent the total wages and benefits already earned by employees as of June 30, 2018.

#### **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 are the primary activity of the School. Revenue and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

### Advances to/from Schools

Wings Academy 2 and Wings Academy 1 are considered family schools. These schools have the same educational philosophy, methodology and provide continuity in the student's educational career, from the primary to the secondary buildings. Charter schools traditionally are underfunded and rely primarily on the state foundation, state, and federal grants to finance operations. From time to time, the schools experience cash flow shortages. These schools advance cash to each other to ensure there is sufficient cash to meet payroll and operational expenses. This activity is reported in the Statement of Net Position as Advance Receivable for the School.

These advances have been fully repaid in FY18. (See Note 7)

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

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### Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 11 and 12.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the School, deferred inflows of resources include pension and OPEB, which are reported on the statement of net position. (See Notes 11 and 12).

### Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to 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 position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/OPEB plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension/OPEB plans report investments at fair value.

# NOTE 3 – IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION

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

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

Net Position, June 30, 2017	\$ (1,003,598)
Adjustments:	
Net OPEB Liability	(346,387)
Deferred Outflow-Payments Subsequent to Measurement Date	1,141
Restated Net Position, July 1, 2017	\$ (1,348,844)

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

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

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

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

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

### **NOTE 4 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

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

#### NOTE 5 - INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Receivables at June 30, 2018, consisted of accounts receivable and federal grant receivables. All receivables are considered collectible in full and will be received within one year.

#### **NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

Capital Assets activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 was as follows:

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

Balance at Balance at 06/30/2017 Additions Deletions 06/30/2018 **Capital Assets Being Depreciated** Computer Equipment 118,253 \$ 0 \$ 0 118,253 Furniture and Equipment 0 43,186 43,186 Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated 0 0 161,439 161,439

#### **Less Accumulated Depreciation** Computer Equipment (118,253)0 0 (118,253)Furniture and Equipment (6,706)0 (30,902)(37,608)0 **Total Accumulated Depreciation** (149, 155)(6,706)(155,861)0

(6,706)

5,578

12,284

#### NOTE 7 - ADVANCES RECEIVABLE

**Net Capital Assets** 

The School's advance loan to Wings Academy 1 activity is presented in the following table:

	Balance		Additions		D	eletions	Balance 6/30/2018	
Wings Academy 1	\$	39,859	\$	0	\$	39,859	\$	0

These advances were approved by the School's administration with the Board and Sponsor acknowledgement.

#### **NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES**

A liability from Phoenix Village Academy 1 was incurred to assist the School in meeting its financial obligations; no written agreements existed governing these types of transactions. No interest is assessed. The \$700 balance at June 30, 2017 was paid in full during fiscal year 2018.

#### **NOTE 9 - EDUCATIONAL FACILITY LEASE**

Beginning in June 2017, the School leases its facility with the Cathedral Church of God in Christ. The School signed a ten-year term lease agreement expiring on June 30, 2027, renewable up to four (4) consecutives five-year terms each. Under the terms of the lease, the School pays for each year of the initial term a total of \$108,000 per annum, payable in twelve monthly installments of nine thousand (\$9,000) each, with an initial payment of \$18,000 applicable to the first two months of the lease. Since the School shares this facility with its sister school (Wings Academy 1), the rent is shared between the schools. In fiscal year 2018, a total of \$10,140 was paid by the School. This amount is recorded and reflected in the Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Change in Fund Net Position as purchased services.

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

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#### **NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

#### **Property & Liability**

The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. For the fiscal year 2018, the School contracted with third parties for all of its insurance. The School did not have any claim exceeding the insurance amount for the last three years and there was no significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

### Workers' Compensation

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

#### **Employee Benefits**

The School provides medical benefits to most employees. Depending upon the plan chosen, the employees share the cost of the monthly premium with the Board. The premium varies with employees depending on age, gender, and number of dependents.

#### **NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS**

#### Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

GASB 68 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities

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

within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable.

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

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

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to Retire on or before	Eligible to Retire on or after
	August 1, 2017*	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	Age 60 with 5 years of service credit	Age 62 with 10 years of service credit; or
Benefits	Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age 60 with 25 years of service credit

<sup>\*</sup>Members with 25 years of service credit as of August 1, 2017, will be included in this plan.

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

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

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

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

was 13.5 percent. SERS allocated 0.5 percent of employer contributions to the Health Care Fund for fiscal year 2018.

The School's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$17,905 for fiscal year 2018.

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

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

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 was 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or at age 55 with 26 years of service, or 31 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.5 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.5 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2 percent is applied to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of 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.

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

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, 2018, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The School was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2018 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$39,734 for fiscal year 2018.

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

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

	SERS			STRS		Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:						
Current Measurement Date	(	0.00535360%		0.00269642%		
Prior Measurement Date	0.00710020%		0.00267085%			
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00174660%		0.00002557%			
Proportionate Share of the Net						
Pension Liability	\$	319,866	\$	640,540	\$	960,406
Pension Expense	\$	(16,811)	\$	(214,396)	\$	(231,207)

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

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

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 13,766	\$ 24,734	\$ 38,500
Changes of Assumptions	16,540	140,093	156,633
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
School Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	29,442	71,414	100,856
School Contributions Subsequent to the			
Measurement Date	17,905	 39,734	 57,639
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	\$ 77,653	\$ 275,975	\$ 353,628
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 0	\$ 5,162	\$ 5,162
Net Difference between Projected and			
Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	1,518	21,140	22,658
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
School Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	79,225	0	79,225
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	\$ 80,743	\$ 26,302	\$ 107,045

\$57,639 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2019	\$	3,766	\$	61,754	\$	65,520
2020		(299)		90,513		90,214
2021		(17,006)		45,044		28,038
2022	ā	(7,456)		12,628		5,172
	\$	(20,995)	\$	209,939	\$	188,944

#### 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.

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

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

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

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

Wage Inflation 3.00 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA 2.50 percent

Investment Rate of Return 7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation

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

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

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

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major assets class are summarized in the following table:

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

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

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

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

	Current					
	1% Decrease (6.50%)		Discount Rate (7.50%)		1% Increase (8.50%)	
School's Proportionate Share			•			
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	443,891	\$	319,866	\$	215,970

#### Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

2.50 percent
12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
3.00 percent
0.00 percent effective July 1, 2017

Post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability as of June 30, 2017, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount

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

rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.45 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption:

	Current						
	1% Decrease (6.45%)		Discount Rate (7.45%)		1% Increase (8.45%)		
School's Proportionate Share		0. 15 70 )		7.1570)		0. 1370)	
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	918,193	\$	640,540	\$	406,660	

### Assumption Changes since the Prior Measurement Date

The Retirement Board approved several changes to the actuarial assumptions in 2017. The long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 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.

## Benefit Term Changes since the Prior Measurement Date

Effective July 1, 2017, the COLA was reduced to zero.

#### **NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS**

#### Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

GASB 75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because they benefit from employee services. OPEB contributions come from these employers and health care plan enrollees which pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. The Ohio revised Code permits,

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

but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. Any change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net OPEB liability. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2018, .5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2018, this amount was \$23,700. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2018, the School's surcharge obligation was \$2,137.

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

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$2,800 for fiscal year 2018. Of this amount \$2,137 is reported as an accrued wages and benefits payable.

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

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued effective January 1, 2020. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting <a href="https://www.strsoh.org">www.strsoh.org</a> or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

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

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability						
Current Measurement Date	(	0.00508070%		0.00269642%		
Prior Measurement Date		0.00714114%		0.00267085%		
Change in Proportionate Share	-(	0.00206044%		0.00002557%		
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	136,353	\$	105,204	\$	241,557
OPEB Expense	\$	(8,705)	\$	(31,907)	\$	(40,612)

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

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

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	SERS	9	STRS		Total
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	_	-	_	·	
Differences between Expected and					
Actual Experience	\$ 0	\$	6,073	\$	6,073
Changes in Proportionate Share and Differences					
between School Contributions and					
Proportionate Share of Contributions	0		1,172		1,172
School Contributions Subsequent to the					
Measurement Date	 2,800		0		2,800
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	\$ 2,800	\$	7,245	\$	10,045
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b> Net Difference between Projected and					
Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	\$ 360	\$	4,497	\$	4,857
Changes of Assumptions	12,939		8,475		21,414
Changes in Proportionate Share and Differences					
between School Contributions and					
Proportionate Share of Contributions	44,051		0		44,051
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	\$ 57,350	\$	12,972	\$	70,322

\$2,800 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	 SERS		STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	 					
2019	\$ (20,738)	\$	(1,329)	\$	(22,067)	
2020	(20,738)		(1,329)		(22,067)	
2021	(15,784)		(1,329)		(17,113)	
2022	(90)		(1,330)		(1,420)	
2023	0		(205)		(205)	
Thereafter	0		(205)		(205)	
	\$ (57,350)	\$	(5,727)	\$	(63,077)	

#### **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.

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

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

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

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

Wage Inflation 3.00 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent

Investment Rate of Return 7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation

Municipal Bond Index Rate

Measurement Date 3.56 percent Prior Measurement Date 2.92 percent

Single Equivalent Interest Rate

Measurement Date 3.63 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation Prior Measurement Date 2.98 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation

Medical Trend Assumption

Medicare 5.50 percent - 5.00 percent Pre-Medicare 7.50 percent - 5.00 percent

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

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

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

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

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:

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2017 was 3.63 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2017 was 2.98 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and 0.50 percent of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.56 percent, as of June 30, 2017 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.63 percent) and higher (4.63 percent) than the current discount rate (3.63 percent). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.5 percent decreasing to 4.0 percent) and higher (8.5 percent decreasing to 6.0 percent) than the current rate.

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

Current 1% Decrease Discount Rate 1% Increase (2.63%)(3.63%)(4.63%)School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability \$ \$ \$ 113,923 164,663 136,353 Current Trend Rate 1% Increase 1% Decrease

#### Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability

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

\$

110,640

\$

136,353

170,384

Inflation 2.50 percent

Projected Salary Increases 12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65

\$

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

Payroll Increases 3.00 percent

Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA) 0.00 percent effective July 1, 2017

Blended Discount Rate of Return 4.13 percent

Health Care Cost Trends 6.00 percent to 11.00 percent, initial, 4.50 percent ultimate

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

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

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

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

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

Also since the prior measurement date, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019. Subsequent to the current measurement date, the date for discontinuing remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements was extended to January 2020.

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

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

\*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 actual rate of return, without net value added by management.

**Discount Rate** The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.13 percent as of June 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was not projected to be sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2037. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to determine the present value of the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2036 and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent as of June 30, 2017 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to determine the present value of the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The blended discount rate of 4.13 percent, which represents the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent for the unfunded benefit payments, was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017. A blended discount rate of 3.26 percent which represents the long term expected rate of return of 7.75 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 2.85 percent for the unfunded benefit payments was used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2016.

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

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

			(	Current		
	1%	Decrease	Disc	count Rate	1%	Increase
		3.13%)	(	4.13%)	(.	5.13%)
School's Proportionate Share						
of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	141,235	\$	105,204	\$	76,728
			(	Current		
	1%	Decrease	Tr	end Rate	1%	Increase
School's Proportionate Share				_		
of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	73,091	\$	105,204	\$	147,469

#### **NOTE 13 - CONTINGENCIES**

#### Grants

The School received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreement and are subject to audit by the grantor. Any disallowed costs may require refunding to the grantor. Other amounts which may be disallowed, if any, are not presently determinable. In the opinion of the School, any such adjustments will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the School.

#### Full-Time Equivalency

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

Under Ohio Rev. Code Section 3314.08, ODE may also perform a FTE Review subsequent to the fiscal year end that may result in an additional adjustment to the enrollment information as well as claw backs of Foundation funding due to a lack of evidence to support student participation and other matters of noncompliance. ODE has not performed such a review on the School for fiscal year 2018.

As of the date of this report, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2018 are finalized. As a result, the net impact of the FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2018 financial statements was a liability of the School.

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

In addition, the School's contracts with their Sponsor and Management Company require payment based on revenues received from the State. As discussed above, FTE adjustments can impact the School's funding and ultimate amount due to its management company and sponsor.

#### NOTE 14 - SPONSORSHIP- KIDS COUNT OF DAYTON, INC.

The School contracted with Kids Count of Dayton, Inc. as its sponsor and oversight services as required by law. The School pays the Sponsor three percent of State Aid. Sponsorship fees are calculated as three percent of Sate funds received by the School from the State of Ohio. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, sponsorship fees totaled \$17,369.

#### **NOTE 15 - PURCHASED SERVICES**

For the period of July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018, the School made the following purchased service commitments. These commitments included sponsor fees, treasurer services, management and CCIP fees, transportation, student services, etc.

Description	 Amount
Professional and Technical Services	\$ 136,585
Occupancy	34,581
Sponsorship Fees	17,369
Other Contract Services	28,317
Food Services	36,814
Total Purchased Services	\$ 253,666

#### **NOTE 16 - FISCAL DISTRESS**

As of June 30, 2018, the School had a deficit of \$1,046,048. GASB 68 and 75 accruals accounted for \$1,015,657 of this deficit. The School's administration and Board have instituted budgetary constraints which ensure discretionary expenditures remain with annual resources. The School's enrollment decreased in 2018 prompting a decrease in expenditures in order to maintain solvency. The School shares school facilities with its sister school, Wings Academy 1. The lease, utilities, and other occupancy costs have been reallocated, between both schools, to decrease the overall expenses for the School.

#### **NOTE 17 – SUBSEQUENT EVENT**

Effective April 30, 2019, Wings Academy 2 will cease operations.

Wings Academy 2
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Five Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0	00535360%	0.	00710020%	0.0	0628410%	0.0	00567400%	0.0	0567400%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	319,866	\$	519,669	\$	358,577	\$	287,158	\$	337,415
School's Covered Payroll	\$	172,621	\$	220,507	\$	192,473	\$	189,589	\$	187,767
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		185.30%		235.67%		186.30%		151.46%		179.70%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%		71.70%		65.52%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)										
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0	00269642%	0.	00267085%	0.0	0262347%	0.0	00211970%	0.0	0211970%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	640,540	\$	894,014	\$	725,050	\$	515,584	\$	614,161
School's Covered Payroll	\$	296,436	\$	281,029	\$	286,171	\$	233,231	\$	235,146
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		216.08%		318.12%		253.36%		221.06%		261.18%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		75.30%		66.80%		72.10%		74.70%		69.30%

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

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

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School's Contributions - Pension Last Ten Fiscal Years

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2018	 2017	 2016	 2015
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 17,905	\$ 24,167	\$ 30,871	\$ 25,368
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(17,905)	(24,167)	(30,871)	(25,368)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 132,630	\$ 172,621	\$ 220,507	\$ 192,473
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 39,734	\$ 41,501	\$ 39,344	\$ 40,064
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(39,734)	 (41,501)	 (39,344)	 (40,064)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 283,814	\$ 296,436	\$ 281,029	\$ 286,171
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011	 2010	 2009
\$ 26,277	\$ 25,987	\$ 21,780	\$ 14,610	\$ 8,485	\$ 3,861
 (26,277)	 (25,987)	 (21,780)	 (14,610)	 (8,485)	 (3,861)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 189,589	\$ 187,767	\$ 161,933	\$ 116,229	\$ 62,666	\$ 39,238
13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%	9.84%
\$ 30,320	\$ 30,569	\$ 17,478	\$ 32,706	\$ 13,332	\$ 1,490
 (30,320)	(30,569)	 (17,478)	(32,706)	(13,332)	 (1,490)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 233,231	\$ 235,146	\$ 134,446	\$ 251,585	\$ 102,554	\$ 11,462
13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

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

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2018	-	2017
	0.00508070%		0.00714114%
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.00308070%		0.00/14114%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 136,353	\$	203,549
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 172,621	\$	220,507
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	78.99%		92.31%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	12.46%		11.49%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)			
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.00269642%		0.00267085%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 105,204	\$	142,838
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 296,436	\$	281,029
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	35.49%		50.83%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	47.10%		37.30%

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

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

## Wings Academy 2

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

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	\$ 2,800	\$ 1,141	\$ 3,381	\$ 1,551
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(2,800)	(1,141)	(3,381)	(1,551)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 132,630	\$ 172,621	\$ 220,507	\$ 192,473
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)	2.11%	0.66%	1.53%	0.81%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 0	0	0	0
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 283,814	\$ 296,436	\$ 281,029	\$ 286,171
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes surcharge

 2014	 2013	 2012	2011	 2010	 2009
\$ 1,040	\$ 258	\$ 4,072	\$ 2,824	\$ 1,488	\$ 1,289
(1,040)	 (258)	 (4,072)	 (2,824)	 (1,488)	(1,289)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 189,589	\$ 187,767	\$ 161,933	\$ 116,229	\$ 62,666	\$ 39,238
0.55%	0.14%	2.51%	2.43%	2.37%	3.29%
\$ 2,332	\$ 2,351	\$ 1,344	\$ 2,516	\$ 1,026	\$ 115
(2,332)	 (2,351)	 (1,344)	 (2,516)	(1,026)	(115)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 233,231	\$ 235,146	\$ 134,446	\$ 251,585	\$ 102,554	\$ 11,462
1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

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

#### **Note 1 - Net Pension Liability**

#### Changes in Assumptions - SERS

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

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

#### Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

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

#### Changes in Assumptions – STRS

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

#### Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

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

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

#### Note 2 - Net OPEB Liability

#### Changes in Assumptions - SERS

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

#### Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Fiscal year 2018 3.56 percent Fiscal year 2017 2.92 percent

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

Fiscal year 2018 3.63 percent Fiscal year 2017 2.98 percent

#### Changes in Assumptions – STRS

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

Also for fiscal year 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019.

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

Wings Academy 2 Cuyahoga County 10615 Lamontier Avenue Cleveland. Ohio 44104

#### To the Board of Trustees:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the Wings Academy 2, Cuyahoga County, (the School) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated September 24, 2019, wherein we noted the School adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* and wherein we also noted the School has closed as of April 30, 2019.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Therefore, unidentified material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings that we consider a material weakness. We consider finding 2018-001 to be a material weakness.

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#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of reasonably assuring whether the School's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

#### School's Response to Findings

The School's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings. We did not subject the School's response to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

#### Purpose of this Report

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

September 24, 2019

#### WINGS ACADEMY 2 CUYAHOGA COUNTY

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS JUNE 30, 2018

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

#### Segregation of Duties

Finding Number	2018-001

#### MATERIAL WEAKNESS

Proper segregation of duties is an important defense against error and fraud in all institutions. Record keeping duties, authorizing duties, asset-custody duties, and reconciling duties should not be controlled by one person. When there is no segregation of duties, the chance that an employee can manipulate processes from start to finish increases greatly. Due to the size of the staff at the School, there is little segregation of duties.

Currently the following overlapping duties constitute a material weakness in controls:

- The Chief Administration Officer is the person approving and making modifications to employee payroll master files, she also approves payroll, distributes checks, and reviews and approves final payroll reports; and
- There is no person in charge of tracking capital assets or reconciling capital asset information to the School's accounting system.

We recommend the School establish procedures to ensure the person authorizing transactions is not the person recording transactions or reconciling transactions to the accounting system. We recommend the Board perform monitoring over payroll and expenditures by reviewing each pay period report and all expenditures prior to payments being made.

#### Official's Response:

The School has contracted with a new Treasurer with established procedures to ensure the personnel authorizing transactions are not the person recording transactions or reconciling transactions to the accounting system. The new Treasurer will monitor payroll and expenditures by reviewing each pay period report and all expenditures prior to payments being made and report accordingly to the Board.



### Wings Academy 2

#### **SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS**

#### **JUNE 30, 2018**

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information
2017-001	The School did not have a monitoring system or segregation of duties in place to ensure the accuracy information reported in the financial system.	Not corrected	The School contracted with a new Treasurer in fiscal year 2018. The new Treasurer has developed and implemented new procedures and policies to ensure proper monitoring and segregation of duties occurs.



#### **WINGS ACADEMY 2**

#### **CUYAHOGA COUNTY**

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

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

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED OCTOBER 8, 2019