AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants



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Board Members Akros Middle School 265 Park Street Akron, Ohio 44304

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

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

March 18, 2020



AKROS MIDDLE SCHOOL SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE
Independent Auditor's Report	1-2
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3-8
Basic Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	9
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	10
Statement of Cash Flows	11-12
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	13-38
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - School Employees Retirement System of Ohio – Last Six Fiscal Years State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio – Last Six Fiscal Years	39 40
Schedule of School Contributions – Pension School Employees Retirement System of Ohio – Last Nine Fiscal Years State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio – Last Nine Fiscal Years	41 42
Schedule of School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability – School Employees Retirement System of Ohio – Last Three Fiscal Years State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio – Last Three Fiscal Years	43 44
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio – School Employees Retirement System of Ohio – Last Nine Fiscal Years State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio – Last Nine Fiscal Years	45 46
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	47-49
Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	50-51
Schedule of Findings and Recommendations	52
Schedule of Prior Citations and Recommendations	53



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of the Board Akros Middle School Akron, Ohio The Honorable Keith Faber Auditor of State State of Ohio

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Akros Middle School, Summit County, Ohio, (the School) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Akros Middle School as of June 30, 2019, and the changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 12, 2020, on our consideration of the School's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on 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.

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc. Certified Public Accountants

James L. Zupka, CPA, Inc.

February 12, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

The discussion and analysis of Akros Middle School (the School) financial performance provides an overall review of the School's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School's' financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School's financial performance.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (the MD&A) is an element of the new reporting model adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in their Statement No. 34 <u>Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments</u>. Certain comparative information between the current fiscal year and the prior fiscal year is required to be presented in the MD&A.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key Financial Highlights for the School for the 2018-19 school year are as follows:

- Total Assets increased \$81,869.
- Total Liabilities decreased \$494,218.
- Total Net Position increased \$190,269.
- Total Operating and Non-Operating revenues were \$1,335,950. Total Operating expenses were \$1,145,681.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This report consists of three parts: the basic financial statements, notes to those statements, and required supplemental information. The basic financial statements include a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position, and a Statement of Cash Flows.

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position reflect how the School did financially during fiscal year 2019. These statements include all assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting includes all of the current year revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These statements report the School's Net Position and changes in those assets. This change in Net Position is important because it tells the reader whether the financial position of the School has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the School's' student enrollment, per-pupil funding as determined by the State of Ohio, change in technology, required educational programs and other factors.

The School uses enterprise presentation for all of its activities.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT (Continued)

<u>Statement of Net Position</u> - The Statement of Net Position answers the question of how the School did financially during 2019. This statement includes all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term using the accrual basis of accounting and 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 year 2019 compared to fiscal year 2018. In future years a comparison will be made to the previous year.

Table 1
Statement of Net Position

	2019			2018
Assets				
Current Assets	\$	123,313	\$	99,920
Noncurrent Assets		67,746		-
Capital Assets, Net		88,082		97,352
Total Assets		279,141	·	197,272
Deferred Outflows of Resources		322,061		471,128
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities		104,372		121,640
NonCurrent Liabilities		1,299,146		1,776,096
Total Liabilties		1,403,518		1,897,736
Deferred Inflows of Resources		421,473		184,722
Net Position				
Investment in Capital Assets		88,082		97,352
Unrestricted		(1,311,871)		(1,511,410)
Total Net Position	\$	(1,223,789)	\$	(1,414,058)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT (Continued)

The School has adopted GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27," and GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to 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 OBEP liability. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT (Continued)

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 asset/liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

Current assets represent accounts and intergovernmental receivables, and other assets. Current liabilities represent accounts payable, accrued expenses, withholdings payable, and loan payable at fiscal year-end.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT (Continued)

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position - Table 2 shows the change in Net Position for fiscal years 2019 and 2018, 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. In future years, a comparison will be made to the previous years.

Table 2
Change in Net Position

	2019		2018		
Operating Revenues					
State Aid	\$	1,074,581	\$	991,188	
Other		3,535		12,023	
Total Operating Revenues		1,078,116		1,003,211	
Operating Expenses					
Salaries		625,003		589,326	
Fringe Benefits		122,585		100,681	
Fringe Benefits - GASB 68 & 75		(177,563)		(580,128)	
Purchased Services		459,590		430,761	
Materials and Supplies		82,045		36,644	
Depreciation		9,270		9,269	
Other		19,943		11,955	
Total Operating Expenses		1,140,873		598,508	
Operating (Loss)		(62,757)		404,703	
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)					
Federal Grants		257,834		248,649	
Contributions and Donations		-		43,000	
Interest Expense		(4,808)		(6,180)	
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		253,026		285,469	
Change in Net Position	\$	190,269	\$	690,172	

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT (Continued)

BUDGETING HIGHLIGHTS

Unlike other public schools located in the State of Ohio, community schools are not required to follow budgetary provisions set forth in Ohio Rev. Code Chapter 5705 (with the exception section 5705.391 – Five Year Forecasts), unless specifically provided in the community school's contract with its Sponsor.

The contract between the School and its Sponsor does prescribe a budgetary process. The School must prepare and submit a detail budget for every fiscal year to the Board of Directors and its Sponsor. The five-year forecast is also submitted to the Ohio Department of Education, annually.

CAPITAL ASSETS

At fiscal year-end, the School's net capital asset balance was \$88,082. There were no current year additions or deletions and current year depreciation of \$9,270. For more information on capital assets, see Note 5 of the Basic Financial Statements.

CURRENT FINANCIAL ISSUES

The School is a community School and is funded through the State of Ohio Foundation Program. The School relies on this, as well as, State and Federal funds as its primary source of revenue. In 2019, the State raised the base per pupil funding to \$6,020, which is up from \$6,010 in the previous year. Additionally, community schools in Ohio will be allocated a small amount of facilities funding which is also per pupil based. This amount is projected to be approximately \$200 per pupil.

The full-time equivalent enrollment of the School for the year ended June 30, 2019 was 121.51 compared to a figure of 116.81 at the end of fiscal year 2018.

Overall, the School will continue to provide learning opportunities and apply resources to best meet the needs of the students served.

CONTACTING THE SCHOOL'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizen's, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the School's finances and to demonstrate accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information contact C. David Massa, CPA, of Massa Financial Solutions, LLC, 265 Park St, Akron, OH 44304.

Statement of Net Position At June 30, 2019

	2019
Assets:	
CurrentAssets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 59,589
Accounts Receivable	519
Intergovernmenta Receivable	58,250
Prepaid Expense	4,955
Total Current Assets	123,313
NoncurrentAssets:	
OPEB Asset	67,746
Capital Assets, net of Accumulated Depreciation	88,082
Total Noncurrent Assets	155,828
Total Assets	279,141_
DeferredOutflows of Resources:	
Pension	306,418
OPEB	15,643_
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	322,061
Liabilities:	
CurrentLiabilities:	
Accounts Payable, Trade	45,684
Accrued Expenses	31,677
Withholdings Payable	7,477
Current Portion of Capital Lease Payable	9,501
CurrentPortion of Long-TermDebt	10,033
Total Current Liabilities	104,372
NoncurrentLiabilities:	
Net Pension Liability	1,113,368
Net OPEB Liability	81,649
NoncurrentPortion of Capital Lease Payable	31,843
NoncurrentPortion of Long-TermDebt	72,286
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,299,146
Total Liabilities	1,403,518
DeferredInflows of Resources:	
Pension	252,906
OPEB	168,567
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	421,473
Net Position:	
Invested in Capital Assets	46,738
Unrestricted Net Position	(1,270,527)
Total Net Position	\$ (1,223,789)

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	2019
Operating Revenues:	
State Aid	\$ 1,074,581
Miscellaneous	3,535
Total Operating Revenues	1,078,116
Operating Expenses:	
Salaries	625,003
Fringe Benefits	122,585
Fringe Benefits - GASB 68/75	(177,563)
Purchased Services	459,590
Depreciation	9,270
Supplies	82,045
Other Operating Expenses	19,943
Total Operating Expenses	1,140,873
Operating Income/(Loss)	(62,757)
Non-Operating Revenues and (Expenses):	
Federal and State Grants	257,834
Interest Expense	(4,808)
Net Nonoperating Revenues and (Expenses)	253,026
Change in Net Position	190,269
Net Position - Beginning of Year	(1,414,058)
Net Position - End of Year	\$ (1,223,789)

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Statement of Cash Flows For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

_	
	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
State Aid Receipts	\$ 1,074,062
Other Operating Receipts	3,535
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(515,355)
Cash Payments to Employees for Services	(658,172)
Cash Payments for Employee Benefits	(123,116)
Net Cash Used For Operating Activities	 (219,046)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Federal and State Grant Receipts	203,550
Net Cash Provided By Noncapital Financing Activities	203,550
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Interest on Notes Payable	(4,808)
Note Payable Principal Payments	(12,819)
Net Cash Used For Capital and Related Financing Activities	(17,627)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(33,123)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of the Year	92,712
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Ending of the Year	\$ 59,589

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

(Continued)

AKROS MIDDLE SCHOOL - SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO Statement of Cash Flows (Continued)

	2019
Reconciliation of Operating Income/(Loss) to Net Cash Used For Operating Activities	
Operating Income/(Loss)	\$ (62,757)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	
Depreciation	9,270
Changes in Assets, Liabilities, and Deferred Inflows and Outflows:	
(Increase)/Decrease in Receivables	2,723
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Assets	(4,956)
(Increase)/ Decrease in OPEB Asset	67,746
(Increase)/ Decrease in Deferred Outflows	13,575
Increase/ (Decrease) in Deferred Inflows	236,751
Increase/ (Decrease) in Net Pension Liability and OPEB Liability	(495,635)
Increase/(Decrease) in Capital Lease Payable	(8,563)
Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts Payable, Trade	45,684
Increase/(Decrease) in Accrued Expenses	30,364
Increase/(Decrease) in Accrued Wages and Benefits	(33,169)
Increase/(Decrease) in Due to Related Party	(19,547)
Increase/(Decrease) in Withholdings Payable	 (532)
Net Cash Used For Operating Activities	\$ (219,046)

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The Akros Middle School (the School) is a not-for-profit 501(c)(3) corporation established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapters 3314 and 1702 to educate students in grades six through eight. The School, which is part of the State's education program, is independent of any School and is nonsectarian in its programs, admission policies, employment practices, and all other operations. The School may sue and be sued, acquire facilities as needed, and contract for any services necessary for the operation of the School. Management is not aware of any course of action or series of events that have occurred that might adversely affect the School's tax-exempt status.

On June 30, 2017, the School renewed the contract with St. Aloysius (Sponsor) for a term of one year and the contract will automatically renew for one-year terms through June 30, 2020 due to the status of the sponsorship agreement between the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) and the Sponsor. During this agreement, if the Sponsor is granted a seven-year term with the ODE, the term will be renegotiated.

The School operates under the direction of a self-appointing, five-member Board of Directors. The Board is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the contract, which include, but are not limited to, state-mandated provisions regarding student population, curriculum, academic goals, performance standards, admission standards, and qualifications of teachers. The Board controls the School's one instructional/support facility staffed by 2 non-certified and 8 certified full-time teaching personnel and 7 certified teaching personnel shared 60% with Edge Learning, Inc. (a related party) who provides services to approximately 122 students.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic 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.

<u>Basis of Presentation</u> - The School's basic financial statements consist of a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Change in Net Position, and a Statement of Cash Flows. Enterprise fund reporting focuses on the determination of the changes Net Position, financial position and cash flows.

The Government Accounting Standards Board identifies the presentation of all financial activity to be reported within one enterprise fund for year-ending reporting purposes. Enterprise accounting is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprise where the intent is that the cost (expense) of providing goods and services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

<u>Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting</u> - The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by measurement focus. Enterprise accounting uses a flow of economic resources measurement focus. Under this measurement focus, all assets, all deferred outflows of resources, all liabilities, and all deferred inflows of resources 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.

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting is used for reporting purposes. Revenues are recognized when they are earned, and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

<u>Budgetary Process</u> - 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.

<u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u> - Cash received by the School is reflected as "Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the Statement of Net Position. The School did not have any investments during the period ended June 30, 2019.

<u>Estimates</u> - 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.

<u>Capital Assets and Depreciation</u> - Capital assets are capitalized at cost. Donated Capital Assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The costs of additions are capitalized and expenditures for repairs and maintenance are expensed when incurred. When property is sold or retired, the related costs and accumulated depreciation are removed from the financial records and any gain or loss is included in additions to or deductions from Net Position. Capital assets were \$88,082, as of June 30, 2019, net of accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation of capital assets is calculated utilizing the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the asset which are as follows:

Asset Class	<u>Useful Life</u>
Computers & Software	3 years
Furniture, Fixtures, & Equipment	5 years
Vehicles	5 years

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The School's policy for asset capitalization threshold is \$5,000. Assets or certain asset groups not meeting the capitalization threshold are not capitalized and are not included in the assets represented in the accompany statement of Net Position.

<u>Intergovernmental Revenues</u> - The School currently participates in the State Foundation Program. Revenues received from this program are recognized as operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met.

Grants and entitlements are recognized as non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which eligibility requirements have been met. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the School must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School on a reimbursement basis.

The School also participates in various federal programs passed through the Ohio Department of Education.

Under the above programs the School recorded \$1,074,581 this fiscal year from the Foundation Program and Casino Tax Revenues and \$257,834 from Federal Grants.

<u>Compensated Absences</u> - Vacation is taken in a manner which corresponds with the school calendar; therefore, the School does not accrue vacation time as a liability.

Sick/personal leave benefits are earned by full-time employees at the rate of eight days per year and cannot be carried into the subsequent years. No accrual for sick time is made since unused time is not paid to employees upon employment termination.

<u>Accrued Liabilities</u> - Obligations incurred but unpaid at June 30 are reported as accrued liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. These liabilities consisted of Accounts Payable, Accrued Expenses, Withholdings Payable, Capital Lease Payable and Loan Payable and totaled \$208,501 at June 30, 2019.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

<u>Deferred Inflows and Deferred Outflows of Resources</u> - 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 government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Note 7.

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. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Note 7)

<u>Net Position</u> - Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources. Net Position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restriction imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws and regulations of other governments. The School applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted Net Position are available. Net Position invested in capital assets consist of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

<u>Operating and Non-Operating Revenues and Expenses</u> - Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activities of the School. For the School, these revenues are primarily the State Foundation program. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the School. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating. There were non-operating expenses reported at June 30, 2019 of \$4,808.

Non-operating revenues are those revenues that are not generated directly from the primary activities of the School. Various federal and state grants, interest earnings, if any, and other miscellaneous revenues comprise the non-operating revenues of the School. Interest and fiscal charges on outstanding obligations, as well as gain or loss on capital asset disposals, if any comprise the non-operating expenses.

<u>Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)</u> - For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB asset/liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The following information classifies deposits by category of risk as defined in GASB Statement No.3 "Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments (including Repurchase Agreements) and Reverse Repurchase Agreements," as amended by GASB Statement No.40, "Deposit, and Investment Risk Disclosures".

The School maintains its cash balances at one financial institution, PNC Bank, located in Ohio. The balances are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to \$250,000, per qualifying account. At June 30, 2019, the book amount of the School's deposits was \$59,589 and the bank balance was \$59,802.

The School had \$0 deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirement of state statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to and deposited either with the School or a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment or by a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee to secure repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution whose market value shall be at least 105% of deposits being secured. At June 30, 2019, none of the bank balance was exposed to custodial credit risk.

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

For the period ending June 30, 2019, the School's capital assets consisted of the following:

	Balance						Balance		
	06/30/18		Additions		Deletions		06/30/19		
Capital Assets:									
Furniture& Equipment	\$	77,767	\$	-	\$	-	\$	77,767	
Computers& Software		4,394		-		-		4,394	
LandImprovements		3,062		-		-		3,062	
Copiers		53,866		-		-		53,866	
LeasholdImprovements		74,595				-		74,595	
Total Capital Assets		213,683						213,683	
Less AccumulatedDepreciation:									
Furniture& Equipment		(77,767)		-		-		(77,767)	
Computers& Software		(4,394)		-		-		(4,394)	
LandImprovements		(1,212)		(153)		-		(1,365)	
Copiers		(5,387)		(5,387)		-		(10,774)	
LeasholdImprovements		(27,572)		(3,730)				(31,302)	
Total Accumulated Depreciation		(116,331)		(9,270)		-		(125,601)	
Total Capital Assets, Net	\$	97,352	\$	(9,270)	\$	-	\$	88,082	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 5- LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The changes in the School's long-term obligations during fiscal year 2019 were as follows:

	Balance 6/30/2018	A	dditions	Re	eductions	Balance /30/2019	Wi	Due thinthe Year
Net Pension/OPEBLiability:								
Pension	\$ 1,391,734	\$	-	\$	(278,366)	\$ 1,113,368	\$	-
OPEB	298,918		-		(217,269)	81,649		-
Total Net Pension/OPEBLiability	1,690,652		-		(495,635)	1,195,017		
DirectBorrowing:								
CapitalLease:Copiers	49,907		-		8,563	41,344		9,501
CharterDevelopmentLoan	95,138				(12,819)	82,319		10,033
Total Direct Borrowing	145,045		-		(4,256)	123,663		19,534
TotalLong-TermObligations	\$ 1,835,697	\$	<u> </u>	\$	(499,891)	\$ 1,318,680	\$	19,534

The loan payable to Charter Development Foundation, Inc. was setup to cover start up payroll costs in FY2011. The loan is payable in monthly installments of \$1,068, including interest at 3.5% per annum. The final payment is due January 1, 2027. The balance of the loan as of June 30, 2019 was \$82,319.

In December 2017, the School entered into a sixty-three-month lease agreement with Toshiba Business Solution for five copiers with monthly payments of \$1,114.

NOTE 6 - RISK MANAGEMENT

<u>Property & Liability</u> - 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 fiscal years 2019 and 2018, the School contracted with Philadelphia Indemnity Insurance Companies for property and general liability insurance with a \$3,000,000 aggregate limit. Settled claims did not exceed insurance coverage in any of the past years.

<u>Workers' Compensation</u> - The School pays the State Worker's Compensation System a premium for employee injury coverage. The premium is calculated by multiplying the monthly total gross payroll by a factor that is calculated by the State.

<u>Employee Medical and Dental Benefits</u> - The School provides medical, vision, and dental insurance benefits through Aetna to all full-time employees. During the School year, the School paid 50% of the monthly premiums for all employees.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSIONS PLANS

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSIONS PLANS (continued)

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to Retire 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

^{*}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. 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, 2019, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.5 percent. SERS allocated 0.5 percent of employer contributions to the Health Care Fund for fiscal year 2019.

The School's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$12,360 for fiscal year 2019.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSIONS PLANS (continued)

through August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60. Retirement eligibility for reduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit regardless of age.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.5 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.5 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. Effective July 1, 2017, employer contributions of 9.53 percent are placed in the investment accounts and the remaining 4.47 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2 percent is applied to the DB Plan. In the Combined Plan, member contributions are allocated among investment choices by the member,

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

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

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The School was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2019 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSIONS PLANS (continued)

The School's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$71,913 for fiscal year 2019.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and 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			
Prior Measurement Date	0.00420570%	0.00480085%	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability			
Current Measurement Date	0.00325400%	0.00421600%	
		<u> </u>	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00095170%	-0.00058485%	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension			
Liability	186,363	927,005	1,113,368
Pension Expense	10,112	48,357	58,469

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSIONS PLANS (continued)

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	10,220	21,398	31,618
Changes of assumptions	4,209	164,282	168,491
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	-	-
Changes in proportion and differences			
between contributions and proportionate			
share of contributions	7,910	14,126	22,036
School contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	12,360	71,913	84,273
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	34,699	271,719	306,418
DeferredInflows of Resources			
Differencebetweemxpectedand			
actualexperience	-	6,054	6,054
Changesofassumptions	-	-	-
Netdifferenceetweemprojectedand			
actualearningsonpensionplaninvestments	5,165	56,209	61,374
Changesin proportion and differences			
betweemontributionandproportionate			
shareofcontributions	31,305	154,173	185,478
TotalDeferrednflowsofResources	36,470	216,436	252,906

\$84,273 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSIONS PLANS (continued)

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2020	(1.007)	40.607	20.520
2020	(1,087)	40,607	39,520
2021	(5,344)	428	(4,916)
2022	(6,118)	(23,861)	(29,979)
2023	(1,582)	(33,804)	(35,386)
			-
-			
Total	(14,131)	(16,630)	(30,761)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

SERS' total pension liability was determined by their actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual actuarial valuation for each defined benefit retirement plan. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts (e.g., salaries, credited service) and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future (e.g., mortality, disabilities, retirements, employment terminations). Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2018, are presented below:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSIONS PLANS (continued)

Wage Inflation 3.00 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent

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

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

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA 2.50 percent, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future retirees

will be delayed for three years following commencement

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

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The asset allocation, as used in the June 30, 2015 five-year experience study, is summarized as follows:

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

Discount Rate Total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 26-year amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.50 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSIONS PLANS (continued)

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

	Current		
	1% Decrease	1% Increase	
	(6.50%)	(7.50%)	(8.50%)
School's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$262,506	\$186,363	\$122,522

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 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; pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

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

STRS' investment consultant develops an estimate range for the investment return assumption based on the target allocation adopted by the Retirement Board.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSIONS PLANS (continued)

The target allocation and long-term expected rate of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

	Target Long Term Expecte	
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 %	

^{*}Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

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

Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability as of June 30, 2018, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.45 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption:

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)
School's proportionate share	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_	
of the net pension liability	\$1,353,767	\$927,005	\$565,807

^{**}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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Asset/Liability

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

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

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

GASB 75 assumes the asset/liability is solely that of the employer, because they benefit from employee services. OPEB contributions come from these employers and health care plan enrollees, which pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. Any change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net OPEB asset/liability. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB asset/liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net OPEB asset/liability* 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 expenses* on both the accrual basis of accounting.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.0 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the School's surcharge obligation was \$280.

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 \$738 for fiscal year 2019.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

Funding Policy — Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

The net OPEB asset/liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total OPEB asset/liability used to calculate the net OPEB asset/liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School's proportion of the net OPEB asset/liability was based on the School's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability			
Prior Measurement Date	0.00415860%	0.00480085%	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/asset			
Current Measurement Date	0.00294310%	0.00421600%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00121550%	-0.00058485%	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB			
Liability/(asset)	81,649	(67,746)	13,903
OPEB Expense	375	(151,396)	(151,021)

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

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

	SERS			STRS	Total		
Deferred Outflows of Resources							
Differences between expected and							
actual experience	\$	1,333	\$	7,912	\$	9,245	
Changes of assumptions		-		-		-	
Net difference between projected and							
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		-		-		-	
Changes in proportion and differences							
between contributions and proportionate							
share of contributions		5,660		-		5,660	
School contributions subsequent to the							
measurement date		738		-		738	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	7,731	\$	7,912	\$	15,643	
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Differences between expected and							
actual experience	\$	-	\$	3,947	\$	3,947	
Changes of assumptions		7,335		92,311		99,646	
Net difference between projected and							
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		123		7,739		7,862	
Changes in proportion and differences							
between contributions and proportionate							
share of contributions		31,353		25,759		57,112	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	38,811	\$	129,756	\$	168,567	

\$738 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2020.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:		_	
2020	(5,566)	(21,661)	(27,227)
2021	(5,683)	(21,661)	(27,344)
2022	(6,066)	(21,660)	(27,726)
2023	(14,184)	(26,847)	(41,031)
2024	(226)	(15,815)	(16,041)
Thereafter	(93)	(14,200)	(14,293)
Total	(31,818)	(121,844)	(153,662)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

The long-term expected rate of return on plan factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a long-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return were developed by the investment consultant for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

produce the long-term expected rate of return, 7.50 percent, by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The capital market assumptions developed by the investment consultant are intended for use over a 10-year horizon and may not be useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding pension plans which covers a longer timeframe. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class, as used in the June 30, 2015 five-year experience study, are summarized as follows:

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

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

Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability and what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.70 percent) and higher (4.70 percent) than the current discount rate (3.70 percent). Also shown is what the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

are one percent lower (6.25 percent decreasing to 3.75 percent) and one percent higher (8.25 percent decreasing to 5.75 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(2.70%)	(3.70%)	(4.70%)
School's proportionate share			
of the net OPEB liability	\$99,075	\$81,649	\$67,852
		Current	
	1% Decrease	Trend Rate	1% Increase
	(6.25 % decreasing	(7.25 % decreasing	(8.25 % decreasing
	to 3.75%)	to 4.75%)	to 5.75%)
School's proportionate share			
of the net OPEB liability	\$65,876	\$81,649	\$102,536

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

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

Inflation	2.50 percent
Projected Salary Increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rates	-5.23 percent to 9.62 percent, initial, 4.00 percent ultimate

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

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

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

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 %	

^{*}Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

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

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

^{**}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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

		Current						
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase					
	(6.45%)	(7.45%)	(8.45%)					
School's proportionate share								
of the net OPEB asset	\$58,065	\$67,746	\$75,884					
		Current						
	1% Decrease	Trend Rate	1% Increase					
School's proportionate share								
of the net OPEB asset	\$75,424	\$67,746	\$59,950					

NOTE 9 - CONTINGENCIES

<u>Grants</u> - The School received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. Amount received from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor. Any disallowed costs may require refunding to the grantor. Amount which may be disallowed, if any, are not presently determinable. However, in the opinion of the School, any such adjustments will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the School.

Litigation - There are currently no matters in litigation with the School as defendant.

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

Under Ohio Rev. Code Section 3314.08, ODE may also perform a FTE Review subsequent to the fiscal year end that may result in an additional adjustment to the enrollment information as well as claw backs of Foundation funding due to a lack of evidence to support student participation and other matters of noncompliance. ODE did not perform such a review on the School for fiscal year 2019.

As of the date of this report, the ODE has made one FTE adjustment in September 2019 and a second adjustment in December 2019 related to fiscal year 2019. For the School, the amount of the first adjustment was positive and it has been accrued on the Statement of Net Position. However, the second adjustment was negative but deemed as not material and as such recorded in the current year.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 - CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

In addition, the School's contract with their Sponsor and management company require payment based on revenues received from the State. As discussed above, additional FTE adjustments for fiscal year 2019 are finalized.

NOTE 10 - SPONSOR CONTRACT

The School contracted with St. Aloysius as its sponsor and oversight services as required by law. Sponsorship fees are calculated as a three percent of state funds received by the School from the State of Ohio. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the total sponsorship fees paid totaled \$31,414.

NOTE 11 - PURCHASED SERVICES

For the period of July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019, the School made the following purchased services commitments.

Purchased Services	 Amount
Professional and Technical Services	\$ 138,319
Property Services	202,273
Utilities	33,594
Travel & Meetings	3,238
Communications	2,373
Contractual Trade	77,484
Pupil Transportation	 2,309
Total	\$ 459,590

NOTE 12 - LEASE OBLIGATIONS

Operating Lease - As of July 1, 2015, the School entered into a three-year lease with Charter Development Foundation, Inc. (a related party) for the use of classrooms and office space. Annual rent for the use of these facilities is \$142,606 payable in monthly installments of \$11,884. The School is responsible for paying all taxes, utilities and maintenance costs. Total rent expense was \$166,374 for the years ended June 30, 2019.

Capital Lease - In December 2017 the Academy entered into a sixty-three-month lease agreement with Toshiba Business Solution for five copiers with monthly payments of \$1,114. Future minimum capital lease payments as of June 30, 2019, are as follows:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 12 - LEASE OBLIGATIONS (continued)

2020	13,317
2021	13,317
2022	13,317
2023	10,028
Total minimum lease payments	 49,979
Less: Amountrepresentinginterest	(8,635)
Present value of future minimum lease payments	\$ 41,344

NOTE 13 – IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

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

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

GASB Statement No. 88 establishes additional financial statement note disclosure requirements related to debt obligations of governments, including direct borrowings and direct placements. These changes were incorporated in the School's fiscal year 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability School Employees Retirement System of Ohio Last Six Fiscal Years (1)

		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0	.0032540%	0.	.0042057%	0.	.0040178%	0	.0038444%	(0.003263%	,	0.003263%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	186,363	\$	251,281	\$	294,066	\$	219,350	\$	95,772	\$	90,925
School's Covered Payroll	\$	104,719	\$	136,286	\$	101,100	\$	219,674	\$	95,772	\$	90,925
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		177.97%		184.38%		290.87%		99.85%		100.00%		100.00%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		71.36%		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%		71.70%		65.52%

Amounts presented as of the School's measurement date which is the prior fiscal period end.

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2014 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio Last Six Fiscal Years (1)

		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015	2014	
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0	.00421600%	(0.00480085%		0.00492959%		0.00536027%		0.00507117%		0.00507117%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	927,005	\$	1,140,453	\$	1,650,082	\$	1,481,422	\$	1,233,484	\$	1,469,318
School's Covered Payroll	\$	479,286	\$	524,979	\$	608,779	\$	481,264	\$	557,992	\$	338,146
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		193.41%		217.24%		271.05%		307.82%		221.06%		434.52%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		77.31%		75.29%		66.80%		72.10%		74.70%		69.30%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

Amounts presented as of the School's measurement date which is the prior fiscal period end.

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of School Contributions - Pension
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Nine Fiscal Years (1)

		2019	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	2011
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	12,360	\$ 14,137	\$ 19,080	\$ 14,154	\$ 28,953	\$ 13,274	\$ 12,584	\$ 2,936	\$ 1,774
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	_	(12,360)	 (14,137)	 (19,080)	 (14,154)	 (28,953)	 (13,274)	(12,584)	 (2,936)	(1,774)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)				 	 <u>-</u>	 <u>-</u>	 	 	 	
School Covered Payroll	\$	91,556	\$ 104,719	\$ 136,286	\$ 101,100	\$ 219,674	\$ 95,772	\$ 90,925	\$ 21,829	\$ 14,113
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%

⁽¹⁾ information prior to 2011 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of School Contributions - Pension

State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Last Nine Fiscal Years (1)

	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 71,913	\$ 67,100	\$ 73,497	\$ 85,229	\$ 67,377	\$ 72,539	\$ 43,959	\$ 80,188	\$ 50,420
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (71,913)	 (67,100)	 (73,497)	(85,229)	(67,377)	(72,539)	 (43,959)	 (80,188)	(50,420)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ 	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ 	\$ 	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ 	\$
School Covered Payroll	\$ 513,664	\$ 479,286	\$ 524,979	\$ 608,779	\$ 481,264	\$ 557,992	\$ 338,146	\$ 616,831	\$ 387,846
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

⁽¹⁾ information prior to 2011 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability SchoolEmployees Retirement System of Ohio Last Three Fiscal Years (1)

School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.	2019 0294310%	 2018	 2017
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	81,649	\$ 111,606	\$ 103,741
School's Covered Payroll	\$	104,719	\$ 136,286	\$ 101,100
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		77.97%	81.89%	102.61%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability		13.57%	12.46%	11.49%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

Amounts presented as of the School's measurement date which is the prior fiscal period end.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio Last Three Fiscal Years (1)

		2019		2018		2017
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset	0.	00421600%	0.	00480085%	0.	00492959%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	(67,746)	\$	187,312	\$	263,636
School's Covered Payroll	\$	479,286	\$	524,979	\$	608,779
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		-14.13%		35.68%		43.31%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability/Asset		176.00%		47.11%		37.30%

Amounts presented as of the School's measurement date which is the prior fiscal period end.

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2017 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years' will be displayed as it becomes available.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of School Contributions - OPEB School Employees Retirement System of Ohio Last Nine Fiscal Years (2)

	2019	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	\$ 738	\$ 524	\$ 2,704	\$ 443	\$ 1,801	\$ 126	\$ 5,024	\$ 120	\$ 860
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (738)	 (524)	(2,704)	(443)	(1,801)	(126)	(5,024)	 (120)	 (860)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	 	 	 	 	 -	 	 	 	
School Covered Payroll	\$ 91,556	\$ 104,719	\$ 136,286	\$ 101,100	\$ 219,674	\$ 95,772	\$ 90,925	\$ 21,829	\$ 14,113
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)	0.81%	0.50%	1.98%	0.44%	0.82%	0.13%	5.53%	0.55%	6.09%

(1) Includes Surcharge

⁽²⁾ Information prior to 2011 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years will be displayed as it becomes available.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of School Contributions - OPEB State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio Last Nine Fiscal Years (1)

	 2019	2018	 2017	 2016	2015	 2014	2013	2012	 2011
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,580	\$ 3,381	\$ 6,168	\$ 3,878
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 	 	 <u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	 (5,580)	 (3,381)	 (6,168)	 (3,878)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 	\$ -	\$ 						
School Covered Payroll	\$ 513,664	\$ 479,286	\$ 524,979	\$ 608,779	\$ 481,264	\$ 557,992	\$ 338,146	\$ 616,831	\$ 387,846
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2011 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional years will be displayed as it becomes available.

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - NET PENSION LIABILITY

Changes in Assumptions - SERS

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

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

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

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

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

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

Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

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

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 2 - NET OPEB LIABILITY

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2019 incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability. The Municipal Bond Index Rate increased from 3.56 percent to 3.62 percent. Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation, increased from 3.63 percent to 3.70 percent. The health care cost trend assumptions changed as follows:

Pre-Medicare

Fiscal year 2018 7.50 percent initially, decreasing to 4.00 percent

Fiscal year 20197.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent

Medicare

Fiscal year 2018 5.50 percent initially, decreasing to 5.00 percent

Fiscal year 20195.375 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent

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

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

There have been no changes to the benefit provisions.

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

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

For fiscal year 2018, the blended discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 2 - NET OPEB LIABILITY (Continued)

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

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

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



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REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Members of the Board Akros Middle School Akron, Ohio The Honorable Keith Faber Auditor of State State of Ohio

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Akros Middle School, Summit County, Ohio, (the School) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 12, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs that we considered a material weakness as item **2019-001**.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the School's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item **2019-001**.

School's Response to Findings

The School's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. The School's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of This Report

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

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants

February 12, 2020

AKROS MIDDLE SCHOOL SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Finding 2019-001 - Material Weakness/Non-Compliance - Financial Reporting

Condition/Criteria

Financial reporting is the responsibility of the School and is essential to ensure the information provided to the readers of the financial statements is complete and accurate. Per Auditor of State Bulletin 2015-007, auditors will inspect the Hinkle filing system to determine whether amounts reported agree with the entity's underlying accounting records and include all the required components.

The following errors to the financial statements in the Hinkle system were identified:

- Current portion of Capital Leases was overstated by \$31,843, and Capital Leases net of Current Portion was understated by \$31,843.
- Net Investment in Capital Assets was overstated by \$41,344 and Unrestricted Net Position was understated by \$41,344.
- Footnote disclosure for capital leases was not present in the financial statements.
- The financial statements filed included both 2018 and 2019 years rather than just the reporting year

As a result, audit adjustments have been proposed and made to correct the financial statements for fiscal year 2019.

Cause/Effect

The lack of controls over financial reporting can result in errors and irregularities that may go undetected and decrease the reliability of financial data at year end.

Recommendation

We recommend that the School implement controls and procedures related to financial reporting that enables management to identify, prevent, detect, and correct potential misstatements in the financial statements and footnotes.

School's Response

Originally, we followed the format of the prior audit GAAP statement that was accepted and published by the State for the format for the two-year audit which included both fiscal years being audited in one document for the submission for the Hinkle system. We were asked by the auditor to create two separate GAAP statements (one for each year) as the State had issues with the prior audit format that we were unaware of as we were not the Fiscal Officer at that time. This resulted in the final GAAP statements presented for audit being different than what was originally filed in the Hinkle system. This will not be an issue in future periods.

AKROS MIDDLE SCHOOL SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF PRIOR CITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The prior issued audit report, as of June 30, 2018, included a material weakness and non-compliance finding as follows:

Finding			
Number	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information
2018-001	Financial Reporting	Partially Corrected	Repeated as Finding 2019-001

Management letter recommendations have been corrected, repeated, or procedures instituted to prevent occurrences in this audit period.



AKROS MIDDLE SCHOOL

SUMMIT 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 MARCH 31, 2020