Rea & associates a brighter way

Cliff Park High School
Clark County, Ohio

Audited Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2016

CPAs and business consultants
www.reacpa.com

Board of Directors
Cliff Park High School
821 N. Limestone Street
Springfield, Ohio 45503

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Cliff Park High School, Clark County, prepared by Rea & Associates, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016. 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 Cliff Park High School is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Dave Yost
Auditor of State

April 19, 2017

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CLIFF PARK HIGH SCHOOL

CLARK COUNTY, OHIO

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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Rea & associates a brighter way

December 28, 2016

To the Board of Directors
Cliff Park High School
Clark County, Ohio
821 N. Limestone Street
Springfield, OH 45503

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Cliff Park High School, Clark County, Ohio (the "School") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, 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 School, as of June 30, 2016, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, and the Schedule of School Contributions on pages 3-7, 28, and 29, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 28, 2016 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.

Rea & Associates, Inc.

Cambridge, Ohio

CLIFF PARK HIGH SCHOOL
CLARK COUNTY, OHIO

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016
(Unaudited)

The discussion and analysis of the Cliff Park High School's (the School) financial performance provides an overall review of the School's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the transmittal letter, the basic financial statements, and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School's financial performance.

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

Financial Highlights

- Net position increased $299,341, which represents a 33 percent increase from 2015. The increase is the result of the increased revenues from student enrollments.

- Total assets increased $258,242, which represents a 69 percent increase from 2015. The is primarily due to the increase in cash and cash equivalents from operations.

- Liabilities increased $170,033, which represents a 14 increase from 2015. The increase is the result of the increase in the net pension liability.

- Total Operating and Non-Operating revenues were $1,691,436. Total Operating expenses and Non-Operating expenses were $1,392,095.

Using this Financial Report

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

The School uses enterprise presentation for all of its activities.

Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position answers the question of how the School did financially during 2016. This statement includes all assets deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities deferred inflows of resources, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term using the accrual basis of accounting and economic resources focus, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

Table 1 provides a summary of the School's net position for fiscal years 2016 and 2015.

(Table 1)
Statement of Net Position

	2016	2015
Assets		
Current Assets	$ 473,480	$ 178,980
Deposits	31,344	31,344
Capital Assets, Net	126,892	163,150
Total Assets	631,716	373,474
Deferred Outflows		
Pension Requirements	178,769	70,291
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities	170,760	143,609
Long Term Liabilities	1,180,196	1,037,314
Total Liabilities	1,350,956	1,180,923
Deferred Inflows		
Pension Requirements	63,797	166,451
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	10,980	(3,387)
Unrestricted	(615,248)	(900,222)
Total Net Position	$(604,268)	$(903,609)

Total assets increased $258,242, which represents a 69 percent increase from 2015. This was primarily due to an increase in cash and cash equivalents. Liabilities increased $170,033, which represents a 14 percent increase from 2015. The increase in liabilities is the result of an increase in the net pension liability.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal years 2016 and 2015, as well as a listing of revenues and expenses. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the School as a whole, the financial position of the School has improved or diminished. The cause of this may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the current laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs, and other factors.

Table 2
Change in Net Position

	2016	2015
Operating Revenues		
State Aid	$ 1,506,347	$ 1,397,327
Other Revenue	12,107	7,428
Non-Operating Revenue		
Grants	172,982	103,445
Miscellaneous	-	2453
Interest Income	-	94
Total Revenues	1,691,436	1,510,747
Operating Expenses		
Purchased Service: Salaries and Benefits	587,167	531,796
Purchased Service: Management Fees	279,362	230,444
Sponsorship Fees	29,709	37,095
Legal	18,703	20,733
Auditing & Accounting	34,455	40,500
Other Professional Services	77,501	102,934
Other Purchased Services	195,647	189,261
Supplies	99,392	54,866
Depreciation	56,898	50,200
Miscellaneous	7,491	15,234
Non-Operating Expenses		
Interest and Fiscal Charges	5,770	8,715
Total Expenses	1,392,095	1,281,778
Change in Net Position	$ 299,341	$ 228,969

The primary reason for the increase in overall revenues from 2015 was the increase in state aid from increased enrollment. The most significant expense, "Purchased Service: Salaries and Benefits" increased from the previous year, as well as "Purchased Service: Management Fees". The management agreement provides that specific percentages of the revenues received by the School will be paid to Cambridge Education Group, LLC, to fund operations (see Notes to the Basic Financial Statements, Note 7).

During 2015, the School adopted GASB Statement 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27*, which significantly revises accounting for pension costs and liabilities. 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 the net pension liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension.
Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. When accounting for pension costs, GASB 27 focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability*. GASB 68 takes an earnings approach to pension accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension systems and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

Under the new standards required by GASB 68, the net pension liability equals the School's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

1. Present value of estimated future pension benefits attributable to active and inactive employees' past service

2. Minus plan assets available to pay these benefits

GASB notes that pension 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. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this pension 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 this liability. 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 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 pension system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension system *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 pension system is responsible for the administration of the plan.

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. As explained above, changes in pension benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of the net pension liability, 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 pension 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 is satisfied, this liability is separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

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

As a result of implementing GASB 68, the School is reporting a net pension liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to pension on the accrual basis of accounting.

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, unless specifically provided in the Community School's contract with its Sponsor. The contract between the School and its Sponsor does not prescribe a budgetary process. However, the School has developed a one year spending plan and a five-year projection that is reviewed periodically by the Board of Directors. The five-year projections are also submitted to the Sponsor and the Ohio Department of Education.

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2016 the School had $126,892 capital assets reported. Table 3 shows the Net Capital Assets.

(Table 3)
Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)

	2016	2015
Computers and Equipment	$ 13,942	$ -
Leasehold Improvements	112,950	163,150
Total Capital Assets, Net	$ 126,892	$ 163,150

See Note 5 for further information.

Current Financial Issues

The Cliff Park High School received revenue for 152 students in 2016 and continues to enroll students on a daily basis. State law governing community schools allows for the School to have open enrollment across traditional school district boundaries. The School receives its support almost entirely from State Aid. Per pupil revenue from State Aid for the School averaged $9,910 in fiscal year 2016. The School receives additional revenues from grant subsidies.

On July 1, 2005, the School contracted with the St. Aloysius Orphanage as its sponsor. State law allows sponsors to assess the schools up to 2 percent of State revenues as an oversight fee. In June 2010, the School extended its contract with St. Aloysius through June 30, 2013. The school renewed its agreement with St. Aloysius in June 2013 for an additional two years ending in June 2015. The school renewed its agreement with St. Aloysius on July 1, 2015 for a term of one year with one year automatic renewals through June 30, 2018.

Contacting the School's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our readers with a general overview of the School's finances and to show the School's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact David Massa, Fiscal Officer for the Cliff Park High School, 821 N. Limestone Street Springfield, Ohio 45503 or e-mail at dave@massasolutionsllc.com .

CLIFF PARK HIGH SCHOOL
CLARK COUNTY, OHIO

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2016

ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 408,183
State Funding Receivable	44,047
Grants Receivable	6,875
Other Receivable	14,375
Total Current Assets	473,480
Noncurrent Assets	
Deposits	31,344
Depreciable Capital Assets, net	126,892
Total Non-Current Assets	158,236
Total Assets	631,716
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension Requirements	178,769
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	81,547
Accrued Expenses	36,801
Capital Lease Payable, Due within one year	52,412
Total Current Liabilities	170,760
Long-Term Liabilities	
Capital Lease Payable, Due in more than one year	63,500
Net Pension Liability	1,116,696
Total Long Term Liabilities	1,180,196
Total Liabilities	1,350,956
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension Requirements	63,797
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	10,980
Unrestricted	(615,248)
Total Net Position	$ (604,268)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CLIFF PARK HIGH SCHOOL
CLARK COUNTY, OHIO

STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

OPERATING REVENUES	
State Aid	$ 1,506,347
Other Revenue	12,107
Total Operating Revenues	1,518,454
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Purchased Services: Salaries and Benefits	587,167
Purchased Services: Management Fees	279,362
Sponsorship Fees	29,709
Legal	18,703
Auditing and Accounting	34,455
Other Professional Services	77,501
Other Purchased Services	195,647
Supplies	99,392
Depreciation	56,898
Other Operating Expenses	7,491
Total Operating Expenses	1,386,325
Operating Income	132,129
NON-OPERATING REVENUE/(EXPENSES)	
Grants	172,982
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(5,770)
Total Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses)	167,212
Change in Net Position	299,341
Net Position Beginning of Year	(903,609)
Net Position End of Year	$ (604,268)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CLIFF PARK HIGH SCHOOL
CLARK COUNTY, OHIO

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Cash Received from State of Ohio	$ 1,533,020
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(1,316,988)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	216,032
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Cash Received from Grants	172,979
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	172,979
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Cash Payments for Assets Purchased	(20,640)
Cash Payments for Interest and Fiscal Charges	(5,770)
Cash Payments for Principal Payments	(50,625)
Net Cash Used for Capital Financing Activities	(77,035)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	311,976
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	96,207
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	$ 408,183
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Operating Income	$ 132,129
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Depreciation	56,898
Changes in Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources:	
State Funding Receivable	20,361
Other Receivable	(2,882)
Accounts Payable	53,465
Accrued Expense	36,801
Continuing Fees Payable	(64,905)
Net Pension Liability	195,297
Deferred Outflows of Resources	(108,478)
Deferred Inflows of Resources	(102,654)
Total Adjustments	27,005
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	$ 216,032

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL AND REPORTING ENTITY

Cliff Park High School (the School) is a state nonprofit corporation established pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Chapters 3314 and 1702. The School specializes in providing students in grades 9-12 with an authentic learning experience in a collaborative, nurturing environment. The School, which is part of the State's education program, is independent of any school district. The School may sue and be sued, acquire facilities as needed, and contract for any services necessary for the operation of the School.

The School contracts with Cambridge Education Group, LLC, a Florida limited liability company, (Cambridge) for most of the School's day to day operations (see Note 7).

The School was originally approved for operation under contract with the Ohio State Board of Education for a period of five years from May 16, 2000 through June 30, 2005. Effective July 1, 2005, House Bill 364 required schools sponsored by the Ohio Department of Education to have new sponsorship in place by June 30, 2005. The School signed a contract with St. Aloysius Orphanage (Sponsor), to operate for a period from July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2010. In June 2010, the School extended its contract with the Sponsor through June 30, 2013. The School renewed its agreement with the Sponsor in June 2013 for an additional two years ending June 30, 2015. The School renewed its agreement with the Sponsor July 1, 2015 for a term of one year with one year automatic renewals through June 30, 2018.

The School operates under a self-appointing, six-member Board of Directors (the Board). The School's Code of Regulations specify that vacancies that arise on the Board will be filled by the appointment of a successor director by a majority vote of the then existing directors. The Board is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the contract with the Sponsor, 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 School has one instructional/support facility, which is leased by the Board. The Board also operates and serves on the Marshall High School in Middletown, and Clark Preparatory Academy in Springfield, Ohio.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Basis of Presentation

The School's basic financial statements consist of a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and a Statement of Cash Flows. Enterprise fund reporting focuses on the determination of the change in net positions, financial position and cash flows. Auditor of State of Ohio Bulletin No. 2000-005 requires the presentation of all financial activity to be reported within one enterprise fund for year-end reporting purposes. Enterprise accounting is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that the costs (expenses) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. Enterprise accounting uses a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities deferred inflows of resources are included on the Statement of Net Position. Operating statements presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net position. The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes. Revenues are recognized when they are earned, and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

C. Budgetary Process

Unlike traditional public schools located in the State of Ohio, community schools are not required to follow budgetary provisions set forth in Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705, unless specifically provided in the School's contract with its Sponsor. The contract between the School and its Sponsor requires a detailed school budget for each year of the contract. In addition, the Board adopted an operating budget at the beginning of fiscal year 2016. However, the budget does not have to follow the provisions of Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705, except for section 5705.391 as it relates to five-year forecasts.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

All cash received by the School is maintained in a demand deposit account and a money market account.

E. Intergovernmental Revenues

The School currently participates in the State Foundation Program, Facilities Aid, Graduation Bonus, the State Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid (DPIA) Program, and the Career Based Intervention (CBI) Program, which are reflected under "State Aid" on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position. Revenues received from these programs are recognized as operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the School receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants, entitlements, and contributions. Grants, entitlements, and contributions are recognized as non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Intergovernmental Revenues (Continued)

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. Amounts awarded under the above programs for the 2016 school year totaled $1,691,436.

F. Capital Assets and Depreciation

For purposes of recording capital assets, the Board has a capitalization threshold of $5,000.

For fiscal year 2016, the School's capital assets consisted of computers and software with a cost, net of accumulated depreciation at $13,942. Depreciation is computed by the straight-line method over three years for "Computers and Software" (see Note 5).

Aside from those mentioned above, the School also recorded leasehold improvements, which are recorded on the accompanying Statement of Net Position at cost, net of accumulated depreciation at $112,950. Depreciation is computed by the straight-line method over 5 - 20 years for "Leasehold Improvements" (see Note 5).

G. Use of Estimates

In preparing the financial statements, management is sometimes required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

H. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between (all assets plus deferred outflows of resources) less (all liabilities, plus deferred inflows of resources). Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation reduced by any outstanding capital related debt. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use, either through enabling legislation adopted by the School or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or contracts. The School applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

I. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the School's primary activities. For the School, these revenues are primarily from State Foundation program. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods and services that are the primary activities of the School. Revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

J. Pensions

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

K. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. 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 are reported on the statement of net position (see Note 8).

3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2016, the carrying amount of all School deposits was $408,183 and its bank balance was $419,134. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of June 30, 2016, $79,085 of the School's bank balance of $419,134 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below. All of the bank balance was covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

The investment and deposit of the School's monies is governed by the provisions of the ORC. In accordance with these statutes, the School is authorized to invest in United Sates and State of Ohio bonds, notes, and other obligations; bank certificates of deposit and STAR Ohio.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the School's deposits may not be returned. The School has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of state statute. According to state law, public depositories must give security for all public funds on deposits. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105 percent of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by the Ohio Revised Code, is held in single financial institution collateral pools at Federal Reserve Banks, or at member banks of the federal reserve system, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at the Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the School. State law does not require security for public deposits and investments to be maintained in the School's name. During 2016, the School and public depositories complied with the provisions of these statutes.

3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

B. Investments

As of June 30, 2016, the School has no investments.

4. GRANTS FUNDING RECEIVABLE

The School has recorded “Grants Funding Receivable” in the amount of $6,875 to account for the remainder of State and Federal awards allocated to the School, but not received as of June 30, 2016.

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the School’s capital assets consisted of the following:

Capital Assets Being Depreciated	**Balance 6/30/2015**	**Additions**	**Deletions**	**Balance 6/30/2016**
Computers & Equipment	$ 14,520	$ 20,640	$(14,520)	$ 20,640
Leasehold Improvements	251,000	-	-	251,000
Total Assets Being Depreciated	265,520	20,640	(14,250)	271,640
Less: Accumulated Depreciation				
Computers & Equipment	(14,520)	(6,698)	14,520	(6,698)
Leasehold Improvements	(87,850)	(50,200)	-	(138,050)
Total Assets Being Depreciated	(102,370)	(56,898)	14,520	(144,748)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	$ 163,150	$(36,258)	$ -	$126,892

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

Property and Liability - The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. As part of its management agreement with Cambridge, the School has contracted with an insurance company for property and general liability insurance pursuant to the Management Agreement (See Note 7). There was no significant reduction in insurance coverage from the prior year and claims have not exceeded insurance coverage over the past three years.

Director and Officer - Coverage has been purchased by the School with a $1,000,000 aggregate limit and a $2,500 deductible.

7. AGREEMENT WITH CAMBRIDGE EDUCATION GROUP, LLC

Effective July 1, 2015, the School entered into a multi-year Management Agreement (Agreement) with Cambridge Education Group, LLC, ("Cambridge") a Florida limited liability company, which is an educational consulting and management company. The Agreement's term will run through five academic school years ending June 30, 2020 unless terminated by either party. Thereafter, the agreement will automatically renew for additional successive three (3) year terms. Substantially most functions of the School have been contracted to Cambridge. Cambridge is responsible and accountable to the School's Board of Directors for the administration and day-to-day operations. As part of the terms of this agreement, the management fee of the School is 18% of the first one million dollars and 17% of any in excess of one million dollars, of the Schools total qualified gross revenues. As part of the agreement the School also reimburses Cambridge for the salaries and benefits of the employees. The amount paid by the School to Cambridge for salaries and benefits was $587,167 and is included under the "Purchased Services" on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Change in Net Position.

The Board shall be responsible for paying fees to its Authorizer pursuant to the Charter plus its own directors and officers insurance, Facility payments, the Board's other contractual obligations, if any, and its own legal ,accounting, auditing and professional fees. Cambridge acknowledges that pursuant to Ohio law, Cambridge's State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) and State Employees Retirement System (SERS) contributions on behalf of the Cambridge employees employed at the School will be withheld by the State of Ohio.

The School had purchased service expenses for the year ended June 30, 2016, to Cambridge of $866,529 (of which $279,362 is management fees), with payables to Cambridge of $67,207 at June 30, 2016. Cambridge is responsible for all costs incurred in providing the educational program at the School, which include but are not limited to, salaries and benefits of all personnel, curriculum materials, textbooks, library books, computers and other equipment, software, supplies, maintenance, capital, and insurance.

8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

Ohio Revised Code limits the School's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The 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.

8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Net Pension Liability (Continued)

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 would be included in accrued expense on the accrual basis of accounting.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

One year after an effective benefit date, a benefit recipient is entitled to a three percent cost-of-living adjustment (COLA). This same COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit.

8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

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

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, 2016, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14 percent. SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to the Health Care Fund for fiscal year 2016.

The School's contractually required contribution to SERS was $23,688 for fiscal year 2016.

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. The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation will be 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. With certain exceptions, the basic benefit is increased each year by two percent of the original base benefit. For members retiring August 1, 2013, or later, the first two percent is paid on the fifth anniversary of the retirement benefit. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 25 years of service, or 30 years of service regardless of age. Age and service requirements for retirement will increase effective August 1, 2015, and will continue to increase periodically until they reach age 60 with 35 years of service or age 65 with five years of service on August 1, 2026.

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

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

8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. The statutory maximum employee contribution rate was increased one percent July 1, 2014, and will be increased one percent each year until it reaches 14 percent on July 1, 2016. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, plan members were required to contribute 13 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 2016 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School’s contractually required contribution to STRS was $51,738 for fiscal year 2016.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2015, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	STRS	SERS	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 914,284	$ 202,412	$ 1,116,696
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00330818%	0.00354730%	
Pension Expense	$ 40,793	$ 18,793	$ 59,586

8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

At June 30, 2016, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	STRS	SERS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 41,247	$ 3,241	$ 44,488
Changes in proportion	56,407	2,448	58,855
School contributions subsequent to the measurement date	51,738	23,688	75,426
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 149,392	$ 29,377	$ 178,769
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	$ 57,431	$ 6,366	$ 63,797
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 57,431	$ 6,366	$ 63,797

$75,426 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, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	STRS	SERS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2017	$ 1,893	$ (1,546)	$ 347
2018	1,893	(1,546)	347
2019	1,894	(1,561)	333
2020	34,543	3,977	38,520
	$ 40,223	$ (677)	$ 39,546

Actuarial Assumptions SERS

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

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

8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions SERS (Continued)

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, 2015, are presented below:

Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	4.00 percent to 22 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	3 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.75 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal

For post-retirement mortality, the table used in evaluating allowances to be paid is the 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table set back one year for both men and women. Special mortality tables are used for the period after disability retirement.

The most recent experience study was completed June 30, 2010.

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	1.00 %	0.00 %
US Stocks	22.50	5.00
Non-US Stocks	22.50	5.50
Fixed Income	19.00	1.50
Private Equity	10.00	10.00
Real Assets	10.00	5.00
Multi-Asset Strategies	15.00	7.50
	100.00 %	

8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Discount Rate The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.75 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.75 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.75 percent, as well as what each plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.75 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.75 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.75%)	Current Discount Rate (7.75%)	1% Increase (8.75%)
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 280,673	$ 202,412	$ 136,510

Actuarial Assumptions STRS

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2015, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.75 percent
Projected salary increase	2.75 percent at 70 to 12.25 percent at age 20
Investment Rate of Return	7.75 percent, net of investment expenses
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	2 percent simple applied as follows: for members retiring before August 1, 2013, 2 percent per year, for members retiring August 1, 2013, or later, 2 percent COLA paid on fifth anniversary of retirement date

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table (Projection 2022—Scale AA) for Males and Females. Males' ages are set-back two years through age 89 and no set-back for age 90 and above. Females younger than age 80 are set back four years, one year set back from age 80 through 89 and not set back from age 90 and above.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2015, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study, effective July 1, 2012.

8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions STRS (Continued)

The 10 year expected real rate of return on pension plan investments was determined by STRS' investment consultant by developing best estimates of expected future real rates of return for each major asset class. The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic Equity	31.00 %	8.00 %
International Equity	26.00	7.85
Alternatives	14.00	8.00
Fixed Income	18.00	3.75
Real Estate	10.00	6.75
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	3.00
	100.00 %	

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75 percent as of June 30, 2015. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not 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, 2015. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.75 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2015.

Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.75 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 (6.75 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.75 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.75%)	Current Discount Rate (7.75%)	1% Increase (8.75%)
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 1,270,010	$ 914,284	$ 613,465

9. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. School Employees Retirement System

Health Care Plan Description – On behalf of the School, Cambridge contributes to the SERS Health Care Fund, administered by SERS for non-certificated retirees and their beneficiaries. For GASB 45 purposes, this plan is considered a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. The Health Care Plan includes hospitalization and physicians' fees through several types of plans including HMO's, PPO's, Medicare Advantage, and traditional indemnity plans as well as a prescription drug program. 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. Health care is financed through a combination of employer contributions and retiree premiums, copays and deductibles on covered health care expenses, investment returns, and any funds received as a result of SERS' participation in Medicare programs. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Retirees and their beneficiaries are required to pay a health care premium that varies depending on the plan selected, the number of 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 basic benefits, the Retirement Board allocates the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund. For fiscal year 2016, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to the Health Care Fund. In addition, employers pay a surcharge for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated according to service credit earned. For fiscal year 2016, this amount was $23,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge.

The School's contributions for health care (including surcharge) for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014 were $278, $1,253 and $1,897, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal years 2016, 2015, and 2014.

B. State Teachers Retirement System

Plan Description – On behalf of the School, Cambridge participates in the cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit Health Plan administered by the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) 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 reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting www.strsoh.org or by calling (888) 227-7877.

9. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

B. State Teachers Retirement System (Continued)

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS Ohio to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board 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. All benefit recipients, for the most recent year, pay a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions. For fiscal year 2016, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. The School's contributions for health care for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014 were $0, $0 and $3,602, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal years 2015, 2014, and 2013.

10. CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

Amounts received from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor. Any disallowed costs may require refunding to the grantor. Amounts 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.

B. Full Time Equivalency

School District Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. Effective for the 2014-2015 school year, traditional school districts must comply with minimum hours of instruction, instead of a minimum number of school days each year. The funding formula the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to follow will continue to adjust as enrollment information is updated by the school district, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, ODE has not finalized the impact of enrollment adjustments to the June 30, 2015 and 2016 Foundation funding for the school; therefore, the financial statement impact is not determinable at this time. ODE and management believe this will result in either a receivable to or liability of the School.

11. FEDERAL TAX STATUS

The School was approved under § 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code as a tax exempt organization.

12. SPONSORSHIP FEES

The School contracted with Saint Aloysius Orphanage as its sponsor effective July 1, 2005. The School pays the Sponsor two percent of the State Aid. Total fees expense for fiscal year 2016 is $29,709. State law allows sponsors to assess the schools up to 2 percent of State revenues as an oversight fee. In June 2010, the School extended its contract with St. Aloysius through June 30, 2013. The school renewed its agreement with St. Aloysius in June 2013 for an additional two years ending in June 2015. The school renewed its agreement with St. Aloysius in July 1, 2015 for a term of one year with one year automatic renewals through June 30, 2018.

13. CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS

The school entered into a capitalized lease for the acquisition of equipment. The lease meets the criteria of a capital lease as defined by the standards, which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefit and risk of ownership to the lessee. This capital lease has been recorded as a capital asset at the present value of the minimum lease payments as of the inception date. The capital lease is recorded as leasehold improvements of $251,000, with a net book value of $112,950. The School paid $50,625 in principal and $4,992 in interest for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. $52,412 of principal payments is due in fiscal year 2017.

Fiscal Year	Capital Lease
2017	$ 55,614
2018	55,614
2019	9,278
Total	120,506
Less: Amount Representing Interest	(4,594)
Present Value of minimum payments	$ 115,912

14. IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, the School has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, GASB Statement No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68*, *and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68*, GASB Statement No. 76, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments* and GASB Statement No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants.*

GASB Statement No. 72 clarifies the definition of fair value for financial reporting purposes, establishes general principles for measuring fair value, provides additional fair value application guidance, and enhances disclosures about fair value measurements. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 72 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

GASB Statement No. 73 establishes requirements for defined benefit pensions that are not within the scope of GASB Statement No. 68 as well as for the assets accumulated for purposes of providing those pensions. In addition, it establishes requirements for defined contribution pensions that are not within the Scope of Statement 68. It also clarifies the application of certain provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 73 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

GASB Statement no. 76 reduces the GAAP hierarchy to two categories of authoritative GAAP and address the use of authoritative and nonauthoritative literature in the event that the accounting treatment for a transaction or other event is not specified within a source of authoritative GAAP. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 76 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

GASB Statement No. 79 addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain external investment pools and pool participants. Specifically, it establishes criteria for and external investment pool to qualify for making the election to measure all of its investments at amortized cost for financial reporting purposes. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 79 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

Cliff Park High School
Clark County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Three Fiscal Years (1)

	2015	2014	2013
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)			
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00330818%	0.00306155%	0.00306155%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 914,284	$ 744,675	$ 887,052
School's Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 300,043	$ 360,192	$ 356,531
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	304.72%	206.74%	248.80%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)			
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00354730%	0.00349200%	0.00349200%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 202,412	$ 176,728	$ 207,658
School's Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 148,801	$ 119,076	$ 83,360
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	136.03%	148.42%	249.11%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%

(1) Information prior to 2013 is not available.

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

Cliff Park High School
Clark County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of School Contributions
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)										
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 51,738	$ 42,006	$ 46,825	$ 46,349	$ 46,619	$ 64,706	$ 64,726	$ 61,725	$ 53,410	$ 46,005
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(51,738)	(42,006)	(46,825)	(46,349)	(46,619)	(64,706)	(64,726)	(61,725)	(53,410)	(46,005)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
School's Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 369,557	$ 300,043	$ 360,192	$ 356,531	$ 358,608	$ 497,738	$ 497,892	$ 474,808	$ 410,846	$ 353,885
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)										
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 23,688	$ 19,612	$ 16,504	$ 11,537	$ 9,177	$ 10,281	$ 14,682	$ 11,340	$ 8,900	n/a
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(23,688)	(19,612)	(16,504)	(11,537)	(9,177)	(10,281)	(14,682)	(11,340)	(8,900)	n/a
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	n/a
School's Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 169,200	$ 148,801	$ 119,076	$ 83,360	$ 68,230	$ 81,790	$ 108,434	$ 115,244	$ 90,631	n/a
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%	9.84%	9.82%	n/a

n/a - Information prior to 2008 is not available.

December 28, 2016

To the Board of Directors
Cliff Park High School
Clark County, Ohio
821 N. Limestone Street
Springfield, OH 45503

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

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Cliff Park High School, Clark County, Ohio (the School) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 28, 2016.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Rea & Associates, Inc.

Cambridge, Ohio

LIFE SKILLS CLIFF PARK HIGH SCHOOL

CLARK COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED
MAY 4, 2017