YOUTHBUILD COLUMBUS COMMUNITY SCHOOL

FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Dave Yost · Auditor of State

Board of Directors
YouthBuild Columbus Community School
1183 Essex Avenue
Columbus, OH 43201

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the YouthBuild Columbus Community School, Franklin County, prepared by Rea & Associates, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017. 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 YouthBuild Columbus Community School is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Dave Yost
Auditor of State

February 14, 2018

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YOUTHBUILD COLUMBUS COMMUNITY SCHOOL

FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO

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Rea & associates a brighter way

December 29, 2017

To the Board of Directors
YouthBuild Columbus Community School
Franklin County, Ohio
1183 Essex Avenue
Columbus, OH 43201

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the YouthBuild Columbus Community School, Franklin County, Ohio (the "School") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, 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.

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Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the School as of June 30, 2017, 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the *Management's Discussion and Analysis* and the *Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability,* and *Schedule of the School's Contributions* on pages 3-7, 34, and 35, 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 29, 2017 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 the effectiveness of the School's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Rea & Associates, Inc.

Dublin, Ohio

Our discussion and analysis of YouthBuild Columbus Community School (the School) financial performance provides an overall review of the School's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2017 are as follows:

- Total Net Position decreased $714,834, or 90% from 2016.
- Total Liabilities increased $602,965, or 24%, while total assets decreased $369,131, or 25% from 2016.
- Total revenue decreased from $2,527,243 in fiscal year 2016 to $1,377,981 in fiscal year 2017, a 45% decrease. This is due to enrollment decreasing from 155 students in FY 16 to 97 students in FY 17.
- Total expenses decreased from $2,799,213 in fiscal year 2016 to $2,092,815 in fiscal year 2017, a 25% decrease.
- The School has $2,590,008 in long term liabilities as of June 30, 2017.
- Net Pension Liability increased $359,971 which is offset by an increase of $449,371 in Deferred Outflows related to pension.

Using this Financial Report

This report consists of three parts, the 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 Statement of Net Position and Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position reflect how the School did financially during fiscal year 2017. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources 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 net position. 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, cash flow, required educational programs and other factors.

The Statement of Cash Flows provides information about how the School finances and meets the cash flow needs of its operations.

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 2017. 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 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 as of June 30, 2017 compared to the prior year.

(Table 1)
Statement of Net Position

	2017	2016
Assets		
Current Assets	$ 12,907	$ 292,626
Capital Assets, Net	1,067,902	1,157,314
Total Assets	1,080,809	1,449,940
Deferred Outflows		
Pension Requirements	809,633	360,262
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities	503,466	260,841
Long Term Liabilities	2,590,008	2,229,668
Total Liabilities	3,093,474	2,490,509
Deferred Inflows		
Pension Requirements	304,945	112,836
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,043,097	1,057,739
Unrestricted	(2,551,074)	(1,850,882)
Total Net Position	$ (1,507,977)	$ (793,143)

Capital assets decreased by $89,412 due to depreciation exceeding current year additions. Also, current assets decreased $279,719, or 96% from 2016. Decreases in accounts and intergovernmental receivables based on timing of receipts factored into the decreases in current assets. Liabilities increased by $602,965 and net position decreased by $714,834 in 2017.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

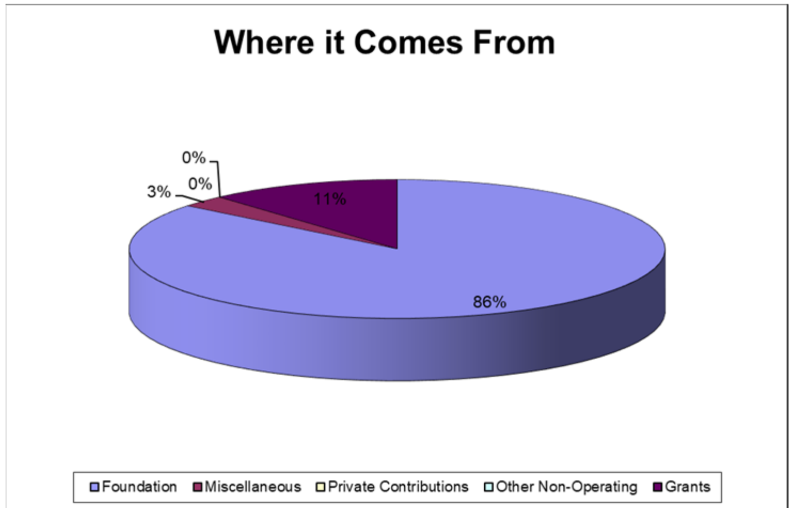
Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal year 2017 compared to prior year, as well as a listing of revenues and expenses. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the school as a whole, the financial position of the school has improved or diminished. 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
Changes in Net Position

	2017	2016
Operating Revenues		
Foundation	$ 1,166,685	$ 2,145,142
Miscellaneous Operating	37,464	9,920
Other State Aid	26,427	37,722
Non-Operating Revenues		
Interest Income	27	164
Private Contributions	100	25,518
Grants	147,278	308,777
Total Revenues	1,377,981	2,527,243
Operating Expenses		
Salaries	615,976	1,048,646
Fringe Benefits	531,716	521,641
Purchased Services	596,019	903,856
Materials and Supplies	45,708	104,334
Depreciation	105,556	123,183
Other	35,837	59,844
Non-Operating Expenses		
Bad Debt Expense	94,531	27,806
Loss on Sale of Asset	59,605	-
Interest on Notes Payable	7,867	9,903
Total Expenses	2,092,815	2,799,213
Total Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	$ (714,834)	$ (271,970)

The revenue generated by a community school is almost entirely dependent on per-pupil allotment given by the state foundation and federal entitlement program receipts. Foundation and federal entitlement revenues made up over 95% of all revenues for the School in fiscal year 2017. Revenues and expenses decreased from fiscal year 2016 due to decreases in enrollment (155 students in fiscal year 16 vs. 97 students in fiscal year 17).

During a prior fiscal year, the School adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (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.



GASB 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 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.

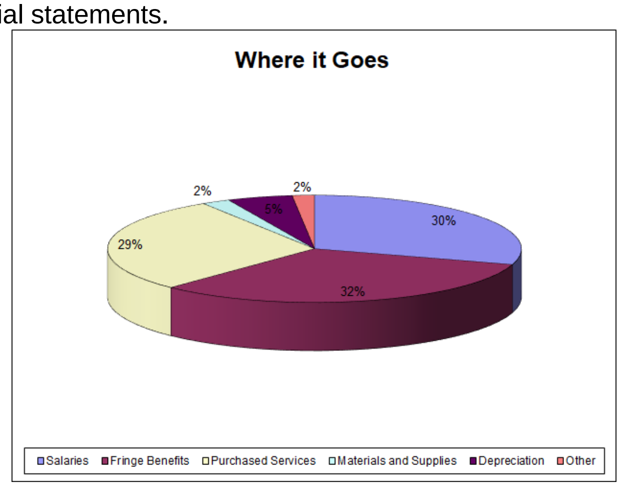
Budgeting Highlights

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 prescribe a budgetary process. The School has developed a one year spending plan and a five-year forecast that is reviewed periodically by the Board of Trustees. The five-year forecasts are also submitted to the Sponsor and the Ohio Department of Education.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2017, the School has $1,067,902 in total net capital assets. The largest capital asset is the school building. See Note 4 to the basic financial statements.



Debt

At June 30, 2017, the School had $111,056 in outstanding debt due to J. P. Morgan Chase Bank for the mortgage on the educational facility and line of credit. See Notes 15 and 21 in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Current Financial Related Activities

The School's financial outlook over the next several years shows continued growth as enrollment is projected to increase. Enrollment for the school is at 97 students as of June 2017. But, future revenue increases are cautious due to the susceptibility of changes in Ohio's funding model.

Contacting the School's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide all citizens, taxpayers, and creditors with a general overview of the School's finances. Questions concerning any of the information in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to Brian G. Adams, CFO, YouthBuild Columbus Community School, 1183 Essex Ave. Columbus, OH 43215.

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YOUTHBUILD COLUMBUS COMMUNITY SCHOOL
FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2017

Assets	
Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 6,761
Intergovernmental Receivable	5,716
Prepaids	430
Total Current Assets	12,907
Noncurrent Assets:	
Capital Assets:	
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	97,889
Depreciable Capital Assets, net	970,013
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,067,902
Total Assets	1,080,809
Deferred Outflows	
Pension Requirements	809,633
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	240,969
Accrued Wages and Benefits	48,823
Intergovernmental Payable	99,984
Line of Credit	100,181
Capital Leases	2,634
Notes Payable	10,875
Total Current Liabilities	503,466
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Capital Leases	11,296
Net Pension Liability	2,578,712
Total Long-Term Liabilities	2,590,008
Total Liabilities	3,093,474
Deferred Inflows	
Pension Requirements	304,945
Net Position	
Net Invested In Capital Assets	1,043,097
Unrestricted	(2,551,074)
Total Net Position	$ (1,507,977)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

YOUTHBUILD COLUMBUS COMMUNITY SCHOOL
FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO
STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Operating Revenues	
Foundation	$ 1,166,685
Other State Aid	26,427
Miscellaneous Operating Revenue	37,464
Total Operating Revenues	1,230,576
Operating Expenses	
Salaries	615,976
Fringe Benefits	531,716
Purchased Services	596,019
Materials and Supplies	45,708
Depreciation	105,556
Other	35,837
Total Operating Expenses	1,930,812
Operating Income (Loss)	(700,236)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	
Private Contributions	100
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(7,867)
Interest Income	27
Bad Debt Expense	(94,531)
Loss on sale of Asset held for Resale	(59,605)
Grants	147,278
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	(14,598)
Change in Net Position	(714,834)
Net Position Beginning of Year	(793,143)
Net Position End of Year	$ (1,507,977)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

YOUTHBUILD COLUMBUS COMMUNITY SCHOOL
FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Cash Received from State	$ 1,348,649
Cash Received from Other Operating Sources	37,464
Cash Payments to Employees for Services	(603,197)
Cash Payments for Employee Benefits	(500,580)
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(417,396)
Other Cash Payments	(35,837)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	(170,897)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities	
Cash Received on Sale of Inventory Assets	21,518
Cash Received from Interest on Investments	27
Cash Received from Line of Credit	100,181
Interest Paid-Line of Credit	(1,033)
Grants Received	151,756
Private Contributions	100
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Noncapital Financing Activities	272,549
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities	
Principal Payments-Capital Leases	(2,214)
Interest Paid-Capital Leases	(2,652)
Interest Paid-Notes Payable	(4,181)
Principal Payments-Notes Payable	(88,700)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	(97,747)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,905
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	2,856
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	$ 6,761

Non-cash transaction: During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the School purchased $16,144 in capital assets on account.

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

YOUTHBUILD COLUMBUS COMMUNITY SCHOOL
FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(CONTINUED)

Reconciliation of Operating Gain (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities

Operating Gain (Loss)	$ (700,236)
Adjustments:	
Depreciation	105,556
Changes in Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources:	
Accounts Receivable	45,354
Intergovernmental Receivable	45,358
Prepaid Items	12,779
Accounts Payable	189,172
Intergovernmental Payable	99,984
Accrued Wages and Benefits	(71,573)
Net Pension Liability	359,971
Deferred Outflows	(449,371)
Deferred Inflows	192,109
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	$ (170,897)

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

YouthBuild Columbus Community School (the School) is a nonprofit corporation established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapters 3314 and 1702. The School's objectives are to carry out the academic training component of the YouthBuild Columbus program, to advance underserved youth through education, job training, personal development, leadership development, and community service. The YouthBuild Columbus program helps dropouts from traditional high schools in a year round program that enables students to gain employable skills by building and rehabilitating houses in Columbus' Empowerment Zone that are sold to low-income families. The School, which is part of the State's education program, is independent of any school district 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. The School was approved for operation on June 14, 2001, under a contract by and between the Ohio Department of Education (ODE), as Sponsor, and the Governing Authority of YouthBuild Columbus Community School. The School commenced official operation on July 1, 2001. The school is currently sponsored by Buckeye Community Hope Foundation under an original five-year term that ended on June 30, 2016. The school signed a new contract ending on June 30, 2019 for a 3 percent fee.

The five-member 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 principal, full time non-certified staff, and certified full time teaching personnel who provide services to approximately 97 students during the school year.

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 a governmental nonprofit organization. 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.

The School uses enterprise accounting to maintain its financial records during the fiscal year. Enterprise accounting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. Enterprise accounting may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services.

B. Measurement Focus/Basis of Accounting

Enterprise accounting uses a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets, deferred outflow of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the School are included on the Statement of Net Position.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Measurement Focus/Basis of Accounting (Continued)

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position present increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in total Net Position. The Statement of Cash Flows reflects how the School finances and meets its cash flow needs.

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. The accrual basis of accounting is used for reporting purposes. Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. Revenue resulting from non-exchange transactions, in which the School receives value without directly giving equal value in return, such as grants, entitlements and donations, are recognized in the period in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

C. Budgetary Process

Unlike other public schools located in the State of Ohio, community schools are not required to follow budgetary provisions set forth in Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5705, unless specifically provided in the School's contract with its Sponsor. The contract between the School and the Sponsor does not prescribe an annual budget requirement, but sets forth a requirement to submit a spending plan each fiscal year. Furthermore, the School must submit a five-year forecast to its Sponsor and the Ohio Department of Education, annually.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

All cash received by the School is deposited in demand accounts in the School's name. The School did not have any investments during fiscal year 2017.

E. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets and improvements are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date of donation. The School maintains a capitalization threshold of seven hundred fifty dollars for computers and one thousand dollars for all other assets. The School does not possess any infrastructure.

The School does not capitalize interest. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized, improvements, however, are capitalized. Building, vehicles, furniture and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful lives. Improvements to capital assets are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets.

The following is the estimated useful lives for building, vehicles, furniture and equipment:

Asset	Useful Life
Building	45 years
Vehicles	6 - 10 years
Furniture and Equipment	1 - 10 years

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. Intergovernmental Revenues

The School currently participates in the state foundation and state disadvantaged pupil impact aid programs. Revenues received from these programs 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 all 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 participates in the Comprehensive Continuous Improvement Planning Program through the Ohio Department of Education. Revenue received from this program is recognized as non-operating revenues. Amounts awarded under the above programs for the 2017 school year totaled $1,340,390.

G. Compensated Absences

Leave benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered. Unused personal leave is paid out at 100% of the employee's current pay rate at the end of the school year.

Sick leave must be used during the school year, is non-accumulative, and is not paid out at the end of the school year. Permanent, year-round employees are entitled to annual vacation leave which is granted on June 1 of each subsequent year of employment and is based on the employee's service years. Upon separation from employment, employees are not entitled to compensation at their current rate of pay for all unused vacation leave, prorated to reflect the pay periods worked. As of June 30, 2017, the liability for unpaid compensated absences was $0.

H. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

I. Net Position

Net Position represent the difference between (all assets plus deferred outflows of resources) less (all liabilities, plus deferred inflows of resources). 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 is available. Net 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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

J. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the School. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the School. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

K. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2017, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of purchase by the School and an expense is recorded when used.

L. 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.

M. 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 10.

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 10).

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 located in Ohio. The balances are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to $250,000, per qualifying account. At June 30, 2017, the book amount of the School's deposits was $6,761 and the bank balance was $12,201. The total bank balance was insured by the FDIC at June 30, 2017.

The School had no 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, 2017, none of the bank balance was exposed to custodial credit risk.

The School had no investments at June 30, 2017 or during the fiscal year.

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of the School's capital assets at June 30, 2017, follows:

	Balance 06/30/16	Additions	Deletions	Balance 06/30/17
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 97,889	$ -	$ -	$ 97,889
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Building	$ 1,575,132	$ -	$ -	$ 1,575,132
Vehicles	50,519	-	-	50,519
Furniture and Equipment	596,056	16,144	-	612,200
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	2,221,707	16,144	-	2,237,851
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Building	(564,799)	(74,664)	-	(639,463)
Vehicles	(46,781)	(1,556)	-	(48,337)
Furniture and Equipment	(550,702)	(29,336)	-	(580,038)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(1,162,282)	(105,556)	-	(1,267,838)
Net Total Capital Assets	$ 1,157,314	$ (89,412)	$ -	$ 1,067,902

5. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RECEIVABLE/PAYABLE AND PREPAID EXPENSES

At June 30, 2017, The School had intergovernmental receivables in the amount of $5,716 to account for CCIP undrawn funds. The school also had $99,984 in intergovernmental payables related to FY 16 and FY 17 FTE adjustments to enrollment at June 30, 2017.

The School had prepaid expenses of $430 as a result of overpayments from the foundation deductions related to the retirement systems (see note 10).

6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Accounts Payable consists of obligations totaling $240,969 at June 30, 2017, incurred during the normal course of conducting operations.

7. ACCRUED WAGES AND BENEFITS

Accrued wages and benefits were $48,823 at June 30, 2017 which represents wages, with associated benefits, earned and not paid at June 30, 2017 for certain School teachers paid over a 12-month period.

8. ASSETS HELD FOR RESALE/LOSS ON SALE OF ASSET

Assets held for resale is a work in process home that the school is building from the ground up. Given the school's construction focus, this property provides valuable construction training to the students. When the home is complete, the school hopes to sell the building for a profit and put those profits into additional educational opportunities for the students. The school realized a net loss on the sale of its construction home in the amount of $59,605.

9. RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Liability

The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. For fiscal year 2014, the School contracted with Accordia of Illinois Insurance Company for property and general liability insurance. The property insurance limits are $1,000 deductible and $385,000 aggregate. The general liability insurance limits are $1,000,000 each occurrence and $2,000,000 aggregate. Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three years, nor has there been any significant reduction in insurance coverage from the prior year.

B. Worker's Compensation

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. The School had paid all premiums as of June 30, 2017.

10. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

A. 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 *accrued wages and benefits* on the accrual basis of accounting.

B. 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.

10. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

B. Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS) (continued)

Annual retirement benefits are calculated based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years 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.

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, 2017, 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 2017.The School's contractually required contribution to SERS was $40,174 for fiscal year 2017.

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

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

10. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

C. Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) (continued)

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2 percent is applied to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity after termination of employment at age 50 or later.

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

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, 2017, 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 2017 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates**.** The School's contractually required contribution to STRS was $67,132 for fiscal year 2017.

D. 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, 2016, 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	$ 2,280,657	$ 298,055	$ 2,578,712
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.00681342%	0.00407230%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.00558179%	0.01184870%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00123163%	-0.00777640%	
Pension Expense	$ 275,818	$ (65,803)	$ 210,015

10. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

D. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (continued)

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, 2017, 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	$ 92,148	$ 4,019	$ 96,167
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	189,356	24,587	213,943
Changes of Assumptions	-	19,897	19,897
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	349,140	23,180	372,320
School Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	67,132	40,174	107,306
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 697,776	$ 111,857	$ 809,633
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	$ -	$ 304,945	$ 304,945

10. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

D. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (continued)

$107,306 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, 2018. 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:			
2018	$ 138,535	$ (89,093)	$ 49,442
2019	138,534	(89,109)	49,425
2020	211,196	(62,128)	149,068
2021	142,379	7,068	149,447
	$ 630,644	$ (233,262)	$ 397,382

E. 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.

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, 2016, are presented below:

Wage Inflation	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increase, including Inflation	3.5 percent to 18.20 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	3.00 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)

10. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

E. Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (continued)

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2016 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period ending July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2015. The assumed rate of inflation, payroll growth assumption and assumed real wage growth were reduced in the June 30, 2016 actuarial valuation. The rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability updated to reflect recent experience and mortality rates were also updated.

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

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

Discount Rate The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earning 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.

10. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

E. Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (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 net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what each plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.50 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 394,606	$ 298,055	$ 217,237

F. Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2016, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.75 percent
Project Salary Increase	12.25 percent at age 20 to 2.75 percent at age 70
Investment Rate of Return	7.75 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
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 commences on the fifth anniversary of the 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, 2016, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study, effective July 1, 2012.

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:

Assest Class	Target Allocation		Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return*
Domestic Equity	31.00	%	8.00%
International Equit	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
Total	100.00	%	7.61%

10. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

F. Actuarial Assumptions – STRS (continued)

*10-year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.50 percent and does not include investment expenses. The total fund long-term expected return reflects diversification among the asset classes and therefore is not a weighted average return of the individual asset classes.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75 percent as of June 30, 2016. 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, 2016. 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, 2016.

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	$ 3,030,808	$ 2,280,657	$ 1,647,861

Changes Between Measurement Date and Report Date In March 2017, the STRS Board adopted certain assumption changes which will impact their annual actuarial valuation prepared as of June 30, 2017. The most significant change is a reduction in the discount rate from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent. In April 2017, the STRS Board voted to suspend cost of living adjustments granted on or after July 1, 2017. Although the exact amount of these changes is not known, the overall decrease to School's net pension liability is expected to be significant.

11. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. School Employees Retirement System

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 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.

11. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

A. School Employees Retirement System (continued)

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 2017, 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 2017, this amount was $23,500. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2017, the School's surcharge obligation was $1,771.

For fiscal years 2016 and 2017, SERS did not allocate employer contributions to the Health Care fund. The School's contributions for health care (including surcharge) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, was $3,731. The full amount has been contributed for fiscal year 2015.

B. State Teachers Retirement System

Plan Description – The School 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.

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 years 2017, 2016 and 2015, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care; therefore, the School did not contribute to health care in the last three fiscal years.

12. MEDICAL AND DENTAL EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The School contracted with AETNA Insurance for its medical insurance benefits for full-time employees of the School. Dental insurance is provided by Prudential Insurance. All full-time employees are eligible to select coverage under this plan, once they have been employed by the School for thirty days. Currently, the School pays 100% of each employee's individual and/or family premium. Premiums are determined by the insurance company.

13. PURCHASED SERVICES

For the period July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017, purchased service expenses were for the following services:

Professional Services	$ 395,421
Property Services	56,467
Travel and Professional Development	9,036
Communications	22,974
Utilities	30,814
Trade Services	56,701
Tuition Payments	1,146
Transportation	23,460
Total	$ 596,019

14. TAX EXEMPT STATUS

The School completed its application and filed for tax exempt status under 501(c) 3 of the Internal Revenue Code and was approved for tax exempt status on May 21, 2002. 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.

15. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

A summary of long-term obligation on the mortgage outstanding for land, buildings and improvements at June 30, 2017, is as follows:

	Principal Outstanding 6/30/2016	Additions	Reductions	Principal Outstanding 6/30/2017	Amounts Due Within one year
JP Morgan Chase-Note 1	$ 73,957	$ -	$ (63,082)	$ 10,875	$ 10,875
JP Morgan Chase-Note 2	25,618	-	(25,618)	-	-
Net Pension Liability	2,218,741	359,971	-	2,578,712	-
Konica Minolta	-	16,144	(2,214)	13,930	2,634
Total Long-Term Liabilities	$ 2,318,316	$ 376,115	$ (90,914)	$2,603,517	$ 13,509

Net Pension Liability – See Note 10 for related information.

J.P. Morgan Chase Bank (Mortgage)-Note1 – The School has a mortgage outstanding with J.P Morgan Chase Bank (formerly Bank One), dated August 13, 2010, in the amount of $376,863. This Note is for the purpose of acquiring land, a building and improvement to be used as an educational facility. Terms of the mortgage provide for monthly payments of $5,477, principal and interest, for 84 months at an annual interest rate of 5.84%. At June 30, 2017, the principal balance was $10,875. Principal payments totaling $63,082 were made for the year ending June 30, 2017. Interest comprised of $3,817. See below for the amortization table for the outstanding obligation at June 30, 2017.

15. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2018	$10,875	$159	$11,034

J.P. Morgan Chase Bank (Mortgage)-Note2 – The School has a mortgage outstanding with J.P Morgan Chase Bank (formerly Bank One), dated January 20, 2014, in the amount of $200,000. This Note is for the purpose of building improvements to be used as an educational facility. Terms of the mortgage provide for monthly payments of $3,713, principal and interest, for 60 months at an annual interest rate of 5.95%. At June 30, 2017, the principal balance was $0. Principal payments totaling $25,618 were made for the year ending June 30, 2017. Interest comprised of $364. The loan was paid off during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

Capital Leases – See Note 18 for related information.

16. RELATED ORGANIZATIONS/RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The School is a related organization to YouthBuild Columbus, a non-profit organization affiliated with YouthBuild USA.

YouthBuild Columbus supports policies and programs which enable young people to assume leadership in order to rebuild their communities. The Executive Director and Program Director of the School also serve as Executive Director and Program Director of YouthBuild Columbus. The School's Principal is also the President of the Board of YouthBuild Columbus. YouthBuild Columbus is a subsidiary of BCHF. The school has a contract with YouthBuild Columbus to provide construction training services. Amounts paid for training services per the contract were $94,000.

17. CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The School received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the School. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the School at June 30, 2017.

B. Full Time Equivalency

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 performed such a review on the School for fiscal year 2017.

17. CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

B. Full Time Equivalency

As of the date of this report, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2017 are not finalized. As a result, the impact of future FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2017 financial statements is not determinable, at this time. Management believes this may result in either an additional receivable to, or a liability of, the School.

In addition, the School's contracts with their Sponsor and Management Company require payment based on revenues received from the State. As discussed above, additional FTE adjustments for fiscal year 2017 are not finalized. Until such adjustments are finalized by ODE, the impact on the fiscal year 2017 financial statements, related to additional reconciliation necessary with these contracts, is not determinable. Management believes this may result in either an additional receivable to, or liability of, the School.

C. Litigation

The School is not a party to legal proceedings that, in the opinion of management, would have a material adverse effect on the financial statements.

18. CAPITALIZED 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 standards "Accounting for Leases", 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 Equipment of $16,144 with accumulated depreciation of $3,229. The School paid $2,214 in principal and $2,652 in interest for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

Year(s)	Capital Lease Payments	
2018	$	4,867
2019		4,867
2020		4,867
2021		4,867
		19,468
Less: Amount Representing Interest		(5,538)
Present Value of Minimum Payments	$	13,930

19. SPONSOR

In June 2016, a sponsorship agreement was executed between the school and Buckeye Community Hope Foundation for a three (3) year period beginning July 1, 2016. Under this agreement, the school pays the Sponsor "up to" 3% of State Aid (see Note 2 F). Sponsor fee expense at June 30, 2017, totaled $34,350.

20. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For fiscal year 2017, the School implemented GASB Statement No. 77 “Tax Abatement Disclosures” which improves disclosure of tax abatement information, such as how the tax abatements affect their financial statements and operations and the government’s ability to raise resources in the future, by reporting (1) the government’s own tax abatement agreements; and (2) those that are entered into by other governments and that reduce the reporting government’s tax revenues. The implementation of this statement did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

For fiscal year 2017, the School implemented GASB Statement No. 78 “Pensions Provided Through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans” which amends the scope and applicability of GASB Statement No. 68 to exclude pensions provided to employees of state or local governmental
employers through a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that (1) is not a state or local governmental pension plan, (2) is used to provide defined benefit pensions both to employees of state or local governmental employers and to employees of employers that are not state or local governmental employers, and (3) has no predominant state or local governmental employer. The implementation of this statement did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School

For fiscal year 2017, the School implemented GASB Statement No. 80 “Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units – An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 14” which amends the blending requirements for the financial statement presentation of component units of all state and local governments to enhanced the comparability of financial statements among governments. The implementation of this statement did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

For fiscal year 2017, the School implemented GASB Statement No. 82 “Pension Issues – An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, 68, and 73” which addresses issues regarding (1) the presentation of payroll related measures in required supplementary information, (2) the selection of assumptions and the treatment of deviations from the guidance in an Actuarial Standard of Practice for financial reporting purposes, and (3) the classification of payments made by employers to satisfy plan member contribution requirements. The implementation of this statement during the year did not have an effect on beginning net position.

21. DEBT OBLIGATIONS – SHORT-TERM

At June 30, 2017, the following table represents the Schools’ short-term debt issuances:

	Principal Outstanding 6/30/2016	Additions	Reductions	Principal Outstanding 6/30/2017
Chase Bank - Line of Credit	$ -	$ 100,181	$ -	$ 100,181

In March of 2017, the school entered into an open-end promissory Note with Chase Bank in the amount of $100,000 to be repaid with interest at a rate of 9.4%. The school can draw upon the line of credit or repay it in full at any time. Interest paid on the line of credit was $1,033 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. Outstanding balance as of June 30, 2017, is comprised of $99,500 in principal and $681 in accrued interest.

22. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In September of 2017, the school entered into a promissory Note with Chase Bank. The note will be secured by a mortgage on 1183 Essex Avenue, Columbus. The note is a 7-year fully amortizing loan. The rate will be fixed at 6.85% and the monthly payments have been estimated at $3,755. The new note paid off the line of credit (see note 21) and the remaining proceeds were used to reduce accounts payable.

Effective July 1, 2017, the School entered into a multi-year Management Agreement (Agreement) with Midwest Education Partners, dba Cambridge Education Group (CEG) which is a subsidiary of Newpoint Education for consulting and management of the School. The Agreement's term runs through June 30, 2022.

CEG is responsible and accountable to the Board of Directors for the administration and day-to-day operations. As part of the terms of this agreement, the "Continuing Fee" percentage of the School is 18 percent of gross revenues. In addition to the management fee described above, the School will reimburse CEG for its payroll and other costs eligible for reimbursements.

YouthBuild Columbus Community School
Franklin County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Four Fiscal Years (1)

	2017	2016	2015	2014
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00681342%	0.00558179%	0.00511459%	0.00511459%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 2,280,657	$ 1,542,643	$ 1,244,045	$ 1,481,899
School's Covered Payroll	$ 623,314	$ 557,529	$ 664,638	$ 666,669
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	365.89%	276.69%	187.18%	222.28%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00407230%	0.01184870%	0.01107900%	0.01107900%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 298,055	$ 676,098	$ 560,702	$ 658,833
School's Covered Payroll	$ 370,971	$ 400,197	$ 289,012	$ 429,762
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	80.34%	168.94%	194.01%	153.30%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

Notes:

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Changes of Benefit Terms: None.

Changes of Assumptions: Amounts reported in 2017 reflect an adjustment of the rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability to more closely reflect actual experience and the expectation of retired life mortality was based on RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Tables and RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table. The following reductions were also made to the actuarial assumptions:

- Discount rate from 7.75% to 7.50%
- Assumed rate of inflation from 3.25% to 3.00%
- Payroll growth assumption from 4.00% to 3.50%
- Assumed real wage growth from 0.75% to 0.50%

YouthBuild Columbus Community School
Franklin County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School's Contributions
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)										
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 67,132	$ 87,264	$ 78,054	$ 86,403	$ 86,667	$ 62,093	$ 110,003	$ 87,192	$ 101,983	$ 48,013
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(67,132)	(87,264)	(78,054)	(86,403)	(86,667)	(62,093)	(110,003)	(87,192)	(101,983)	(48,013)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
School's Covered Payroll	$ 479,514	$ 623,314	$ 557,529	$ 664,638	$ 666,669	$ 477,638	$ 846,177	$ 670,708	$ 784,485	$ 369,331
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)										
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 40,174	$ 51,936	$ 52,746	$ 40,057	$ 59,479	$ 50,207	$ 45,723	$ 40,047	$ 13,419	$ 6,352
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(40,174)	(51,936)	(52,746)	(40,057)	(59,479)	(50,207)	(45,723)	(40,047)	(13,419)	(6,352)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
School's Covered Payroll	$ 286,957	$ 370,971	$ 400,197	$ 289,012	$ 429,762	$ 373,286	$ 363,747	$ 295,768	$ 136,372	$ 64,684
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%	13.54%	9.84%	9.82%

Rea & associates a brighter way

December 29, 2017

To the Board of Directors
YouthBuild Columbus Community School
Franklin County, Ohio
1183 Essex Avenue
Columbus, OH 43201

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 YouthBuild Columbus Community School, Franklin County, Ohio (the School) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, 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 29, 2017.

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.

Dublin, Ohio

Dave Yost • Auditor of State

YOUTHBUILD COLUMBUS COMMUNITY SCHOOL

FRANKLIN COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED
FEBRUARY 27, 2018

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