

REVIEWED

By LGC at 11:16 am, Oct 28, 2013

FINANCIAL SECTION
COLUMBUS CHARTER SCHOOL
WHITEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA
JUNE 30, 2013

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COLUMBUS CHARTER SCHOOL
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JUNE 30, 2013

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PM&P

Independent Auditor's Report

**PETWAY
MILLS &
PEARSON, PA**

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Association

To the Board of Directors
Columbus Charter School
Whiteville, North Carolina

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Columbus Charter School as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Columbus Charter 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions 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 entity'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 entity'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 opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Columbus Charter School as of June 30, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position 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 on pages 7 through 14 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.

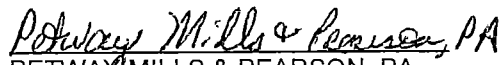
Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Columbus Charter School's basic financial statements. The budgetary schedules, as well as the accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards, as required by the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, and the State Single Audit Implementation Act are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The budgetary schedules, as well as the accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the budgetary schedules, and the accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

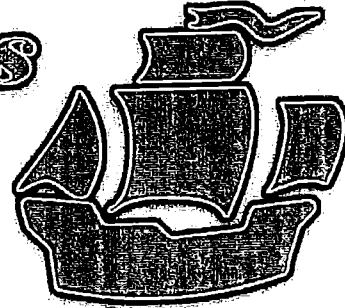
Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 21, 2013 on our consideration of Columbus Charter 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 the 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 Columbus Charter School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

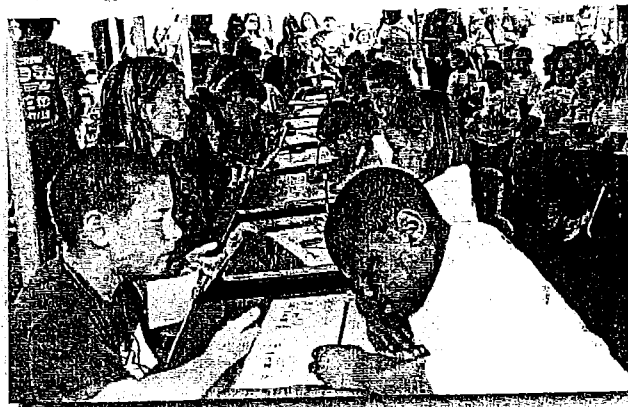
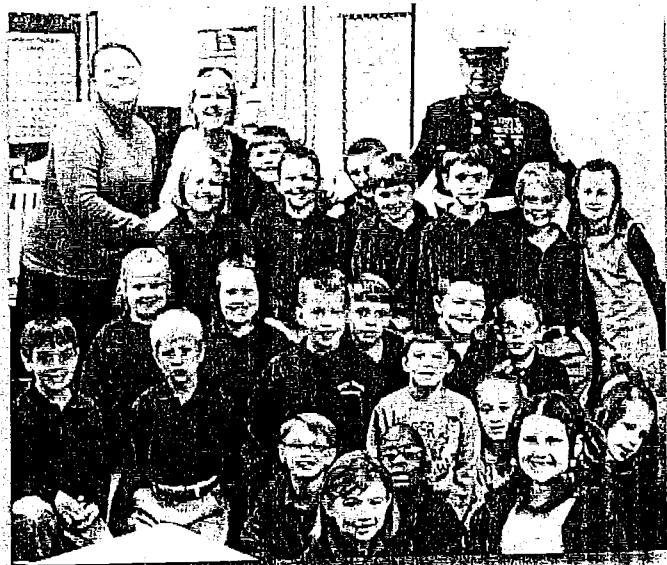

PETWAY MILLS & PEARSON, PA
Certified Public Accountants
Zebulon, North Carolina

October 21, 2013

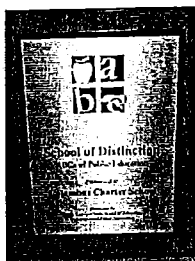
Columbus Charter School



PREPARE EXPLORE DISCOVER



35 Bacon's Way, Whiteville, NC 28472
910-641-4042 www.columbuscharterschool.org



Columbus Charter School is a tuition-free, open enrollment public school in southeastern North Carolina. Since 2007, Columbus Charter School has focused on quality K-7 education and is a premier performance-driven year round school. Widely recognized as a compelling choice to conventional public education the school has built a reputation for retaining dedicated and highly qualified teachers that give students a strong and proven academic foundation. Columbus Charter School is among the top scoring schools in the Southeast region of North Carolina.

School Features

- Tuition Free
- Set on 142 Scenic Acres in Columbus County
- Just 5 minutes from downtown Whiteville
- Use researched based core curriculum
- Student uniforms mandatory
- High expectations for students and staff
- School pledge for students and staff
- Intensive new-hire training
- Continuous in-service monitoring
- Teacher dress codes
- On Site, Educational Day Care
- After School Clubs and Activities
- Highest proficiency rates for South Central Region of NC!
- Regular parent surveys conducted
- Annual financial audits conducted

Our Foundation - Three Laws

- Law 1 - Reward good behavior,
you'll get more of it.
- Law 2 - Teach to mastery,
every child will learn.
- Law 3 - Watch the children,
if they are not learning or behaving, you're not following the first two laws.



Management's Discussion and Analysis Columbus Charter School June 30, 2013

As management of Columbus Charter School, we offer readers of Columbus Charter School's audited financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of Columbus Charter School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. We encourage readers to read the information presented herein in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the School's financial statements, which follow this narrative.

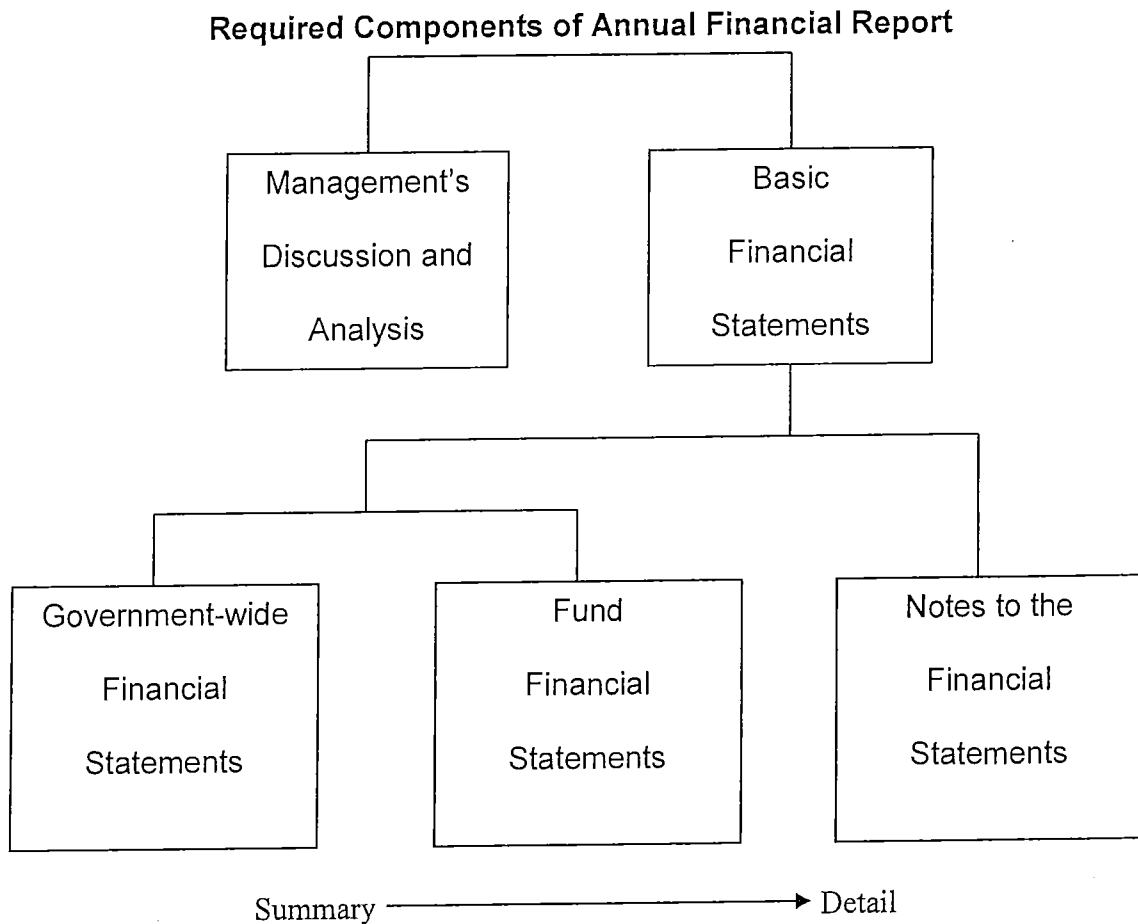
Financial Highlights

- The assets of Columbus Charter School exceeded its liabilities at the close of the fiscal year by \$739,968 (net assets).
- The school's total net assets increased by \$355,905, due to increases in the governmental activities net assets.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, Columbus Charter School's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$597,324, an increase of \$340,712 in comparison with the prior year.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, Columbus Charter School reported fixed assets net of depreciation of \$142,644, an increase of \$15,193 in comparison with the prior year.
- Enrollment continued to increase at the school in the 2012-2013 school year. The 2008-2009 enrollment was 250, enrollment for 2009-2010 was 355, 2010-2011 was 488, enrollment for 2011-2012 was 596 and the audited year of 2012-2013 was 725. The current enrollment for the 2013-2014 school year has increased to 829 students.
- Columbus Charter School has no long-term debt.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to Columbus Charter School basic financial statements. The School's basic financial statements consist of three components; 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements (see Figure 1). The basic financial statements present two distinct financial perspectives of the School through the use of government-wide statements and fund financial statements. In addition to the basic financial statements, this report contains other supplemental information that will enhance the reader's understanding of the financial condition of Columbus Charter School.

Figure 1



Basic Financial Statements

The first two statements (Exhibits 1 and 2) in the basic financial statements are the **Government-wide Financial Statements**. They provide both short and long-term information about the School's financial standing.

The next statements (Exhibits 3 through 5) are **Fund Financial Statements**. These statements focus on the activities of the individual segments of the School's government. These statements are more detailed than the government-wide financial statements. There are two parts to the Fund Financial Statements: 1) the governmental funds statements; and 2) the proprietary fund statements.

Immediately following the fund financial statements are the **Notes to the Financial Statements** (i.e. "Notes"). The Notes offer a detailed explanation of the data contained in those statements. Next, **supplemental information** is provided to show details about the School's funds. Budgetary information for the School also can be found in this section of the statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide the reader with a broad overview of the School's finances, similar in format to the financial statements of a private-sector business. The government-wide statements provide short and long-term information about the School's financial status, as a whole.

The two government-wide statements report the School's net assets and how they have changed. Net assets equal the difference between the School's total assets and total liabilities. Measuring net assets is one way to gauge the School's financial condition.

The government-wide statements are divided into two categories: 1) governmental activities; and 2) business-type activities. The governmental activities include most of the School's basic functions such as instructional services and business services. These functions are funded almost entirely through state, county, and federal educational funds. The business-type activities are those services that the School charges its students and other customers. Columbus Charter School operates no business-type activities.

The government-wide financial statements are enumerated in Exhibits 1 and 2 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide a more detailed look at the School's most significant activities. A fund is a grouping of related accounts used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Columbus Charter School, like all other governmental entities in North Carolina, uses fund accounting to ensure and reflect compliance (or non-compliance) with finance-related statutory requirements, such as the North Carolina General Statutes or the School's budget ordinance, where and when applicable. All of the funds of Columbus Charter School can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

Governmental Funds – Governmental funds are used to account for functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Most of the School's basic services are accounted for in governmental funds. These funds focus on how assets can readily be converted into cash flow in and out, and monies remaining at year-end that will be available for spending in the next fiscal year. Governmental funds

are reported using the modified accrual accounting method, which provides a short-term spending focus. The governmental fund financial statements assist the reader in

determining whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the financial resources available to finance the School's programs. The relationship between government activities (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is described in reconciliation, which is an integral part of the fund financial statements.

Although not compelled or required to do so by federal, state, or local law, Columbus Charter School has elected to adopt an annual budget. Since the budget is not required by law, the budgetary comparison statements are not included in the basic financial statements, but are part of the supplemental statements and schedules following the notes. The budget incorporates input from the faculty, management, and the Board of Directors of the School and specifies which activities will be pursued and which services the School will provide during the year. It also authorizes the School to obtain funds from identified sources to finance current period activities. The budgetary statement demonstrates how well the School has complied with the budget ordinance and whether or not the School has succeeded in providing the services as originally planned.

Proprietary Funds – Columbus Charter School has no proprietary funds, which are enterprise funds. *Enterprise Funds* are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. Columbus Charter School did not operate any enterprise funds.

Notes to the Financial Statements – The notes provide additional information essential to facilitating a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements begin on page 22 of this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as one useful indicator of a school's financial condition. The assets of Columbus Charter School exceeded liabilities by \$739,968 as of June 30, 2013. As of June 30, 2012, the net assets of Columbus Charter School stood at \$384,063. The School's net assets increased by \$355,905 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, compared to an increase of \$170,759 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012. The amount of \$142,644 reflects the School's investment in capital assets (e.g. textbooks), less any related debt still outstanding that was issued to acquire those items. Columbus Charter School uses these capital assets to provide services to its students; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although Columbus Charter School's investment in its capital assets is reported net of the outstanding related debt, the resources needed to repay that debt must be provided by other sources, since the capital assets cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. An additional portion of the School's net assets represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of \$597,324 is unrestricted. In 2012, the amount of net assets invested in capital assets net of related debt was \$127,451. The remaining \$256,612 was unrestricted net assets for that year.

**Figure 2
 Columbus Charter School's Net Assets**

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Current and other assets	\$ 742,704	\$ 434,118	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 742,704	\$ 434,118
Due from other governments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital assets, net of depreciation	142,644	127,451	-	-	142,644	127,451
Total assets	885,348	561,569	-	-	885,348	561,569
Other liabilities	145,380	177,506	-	-	145,380	177,506
Long-term liabilities outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	145,380	177,506	-	-	145,380	177,506
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	142,644	127,451	-	-	142,644	127,451
Restricted	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	597,324	256,612	-	-	597,324	256,612
Total net assets	\$ 739,968	\$ 384,063	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 739,968	\$ 384,063

Several aspects of the School's financial operations positively influenced the total unrestricted governmental net assets:

- The School adopted an annual budget. The School's performance was measured using this budget on a monthly basis, allowing changes to be made in spending as needed to remain within the confines of the budget.
- The School applied for and was awarded several federal grants to assist with meeting the educational needs of the student population.

**Figure 3
 Columbus Charter School's Changes in Net Assets**

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Donations and Other Revenues	\$ 92,461	\$ 169	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92,461	\$ 169
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Grants and Contributions	149,849	126,106	-	-	149,849	126,106
County, State, and Federal Funds	5,053,828	3,947,829	-	-	5,053,828	3,947,829
Total revenues	5,296,138	4,074,104	-	-	5,296,138	4,074,104
Instructional Programs	3,774,338	3,155,355	-	-	3,774,338	3,155,355
Support services	1,165,895	747,990	-	-	1,165,895	747,990
School food service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fund raising	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenses	4,940,233	3,903,345	-	-	4,940,233	3,903,345
Increase (Decrease) in net assets before transfers	355,905	170,759	-	-	355,905	170,759
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in net assets	355,905	170,759	-	-	355,905	170,759
Net assets, July 1	384,063	213,304	-	-	384,063	213,304
Net assets, June 30	\$ 739,968	\$ 384,063	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 739,968	\$ 384,063

Governmental activities. Governmental activities increased the School's net assets by \$355,905.

- **Business-type activities.** Columbus Charter School did not operate any Business-type activities during the year.

Financial Analysis of the School's Funds

As noted earlier, Columbus Charter School uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds. The focus of Columbus Charter School's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of usable financial resources. Such information is useful in assessing Columbus Charter School's financing requirements. Specifically, unreserved fund balance can be a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of Columbus Charter School. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$597,324.

Proprietary Funds. Columbus Charter School does not operate any proprietary funds.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets. Columbus Charter School's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2013, totals \$142,644 (net of accumulated depreciation). Capital assets include computers and textbooks.

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Computers	\$ 822	\$ 1,188	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 822	\$ 1,188
Building Improvements	21,531	-	-	-	-	-
Textbooks	120,291	126,263	-	-	120,291	126,263
Total	\$ 142,644	\$ 127,451	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 142,644	\$ 127,451

Additional information about the School's capital assets can be found in Note III.A.2. of the Basic Financial Statements.

Long-term Debt. As of June 30, 2013, Columbus Charter School no outstanding debt.

Economic Factors

The following key economic indicators reflect the growth and prosperity of the School:

- With the lifting of the "Charter School Cap" it is important for the school to maintain its unrestricted funds surplus since there is a possible impact with other competing charter schools in locations from the school's drawing area.
- Funding from high unemployment counties such as Columbus and Bladen has provided substantially lower total revenues per pupil and the school operated with substantially lower amounts (nearly 30% less) than other public schools because it receives no capital funding and must pay rent out of its operating revenue.
- Due to enrollment limits, the school was forced to hold a lottery in February, 2013 and there was not enough room for all applicants for the upcoming year.
- New regulatory limitations, promulgated by DPI, may have unintended consequences that negatively affect operations. Management believes that not all of these new regulations are in compliance with the charter act and may seek to have them revoked by petitioning the appropriate venue.
- A new Charter Advisory Board, created by statute in the last session, may institute new policies affecting operations and funding.

- Given the new policy and regulatory environment, it is important for the school to continue increasing its unrestricted funds surplus, particularly since there now is a possible impact with other competing charter schools that have been approved in locations within the school's drawing area.

Requests for Information

This report is designed to provide an overview of the School's finances for those with an interest in this area. Questions concerning any of the information found in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to Mr. Mark Dudeck, Treasurer, Charter Day School, 7055 Bacon's Way, Leland, NC 28451, 910-655-3600.

Columbus Charter School
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2013

	Primary Government		Total
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 742,704	\$ -	\$ 742,704
Receivables - other (net)	-	-	-
Prepaid items	-	-	-
Capital assets:			
Land, improvements, and construction in progress	-	-	-
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	142,644	-	142,644
Total capital assets	142,644	-	142,644
Total assets	885,348	-	885,348
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable - trade	145,380	-	145,380
Accrued salaries and wages payable	-	-	-
Short-term payables	-	-	-
Long - term liabilities:			
Due within one year	-	-	-
Due in more than one year	-	-	-
Total liabilities	145,380	-	145,380
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
	-	-	-
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	142,644	-	142,644
Restricted for:			
Clubs and activities	-	-	-
Unrestricted	597,324	-	597,324
Total net position	\$ 739,968	\$ -	\$ 739,968

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

Columbus Charter School
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Exhibit 2

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government		
					Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Primary government:							
Governmental Activities:							
Instructional programs	\$ 3,774,338	\$ -	\$ 147,185	\$ -	\$ (3,627,153)	\$ -	\$ (3,627,153)
Support services	1,165,895	-	2,664	-	(1,163,231)	-	(1,163,231)
Non-programmed charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on short-term debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	4,940,233	-	149,849	-	(4,790,384)	-	(4,790,384)
Business-type activities:							
School food service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Raising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total business-type activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total primary government	\$ 4,940,233	\$ -	\$ 149,849	\$ -	\$ (4,790,384)	\$ -	\$ (4,790,384)
General revenues:							
Unrestricted County appropriations					834,045	-	834,045
Unrestricted State appropriations					4,218,775	-	4,218,775
Unrestricted Federal appropriations					-	-	-
Donations - general					-	-	-
Investment earnings, unrestricted					1,008	-	1,008
Miscellaneous, unrestricted					92,461	-	92,461
Transfers					-	-	-
Total general revenues, special items, and transfers					5,146,289	-	5,146,289
Change in net position					355,905	-	355,905
Net position-beginning					384,063	-	384,063
Net position-ending					\$ 739,968	\$ -	\$ 739,968

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

Columbus Charter School
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2013

	Major Funds		Total Non-major Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	General	State Public School	Federal Grants	
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 742,704	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 742,704
Accounts Receivable - other (net)	-	-	-	-
Prepaid items	-	-	-	-
Total assets	<u>\$ 742,704</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 742,704</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable - trade	\$ 145,380	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 145,380
Accrued salaries and wages payable	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	<u>145,380</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>145,380</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Fund balances:				
Nonspendable:				
Inventories	-	-	-	-
Prepaid items	-	-	-	-
Restricted:				
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-
Assigned:				
Clubs and Activities	-	-	-	-
Unassigned:				
Total fund balances	<u>597,324</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>597,324</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	<u>\$ 742,704</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position (Exhibit 1) are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.

142,644

Liabilities for earned but unavailable revenues in fund statements.

-

Some liabilities, including bonds payable and accrued interest, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds (Note 5).

-

Net position of governmental activities

\$ 739,968



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

Columbus Charter School
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Major Funds		Total Non-major Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	General	State Public School	Federal Grants	
REVENUES				
State of North Carolina	\$ -	\$ 4,218,775	\$ -	\$ 4,218,775
Local education agencies	834,045	-	-	834,045
U.S. Government	-	-	149,849	149,849
Investment earnings	1,008	-	-	1,008
Other	92,461	-	-	92,461
Total revenues	927,514	4,218,775	149,849	5,296,138
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Instructional programs	463,917	3,366,003	147,185	3,977,105
Support services	100,535	816,909	2,664	920,108
Non-programmed charges	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	22,350	35,863	-	58,213
Debt service:				
Principal	-	-	-	-
Interest and other charges	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	586,802	4,218,775	149,849	4,955,426
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	340,712	-	-	340,712
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers from other funds	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from long-term note	-	-	-	-
Repayment to long-term note	-	-	-	-
Capital lease obligations issued	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	-	-
Net change in fund balance	340,712	-	-	340,712
Fund balances-beginning	256,612	-	-	256,612
Fund balances-ending	\$ 597,324	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 597,324

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

Columbus Charter School
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	340,712
Change in fund balance due to change in reserve for inventory		-
<p>Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period</p>		
		15,193
<p>Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.</p>		
Amount of donated assets		-
<p>Difference in accrued investment income and income reported in fund statements</p>		
		-
<p>The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.</p>		
		-
<p>Difference in accrued interest payable and interest expensed on fund statements</p>		
		-
<p>Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.</p>		
Compensated absences		-
Loss on disposal of assets		-
		<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>
Total changes in net position of governmental activities	\$	<u>355,905</u> ✓

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

Columbus Charter School, North Carolina

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of Columbus Charter School, North Carolina (School) conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governments. Charter schools are established by non-profit entities. Because of the authority of the State Board of Education (SBE) to unilaterally abolish a school with all the assets reverting to a local education agency, the charter schools in North Carolina follow the governmental reporting model, as used by local education agencies. The following is a summary of the more significant accounting policies:

A. Reporting Entity

The Columbus Charter School is a public school operated by a local non-profit corporation, serving approximately 718 students. The School operates under an approved charter received from the SBE, and applied for under the provisions of General Statute (G.S.) 115C-238.29B. G.S. 115C-238.29F(f)(1) states that a charter school shall be subject to the audit requirements adopted by the SBE, which includes the audit requirements established by G.S. 115C-447 of the School Budget and Fiscal Control Act (SBFCA). G.S. 115C-447 also requires financial statements to be prepared in accordance with GAAP.

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Statements: The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the School. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. These statements distinguish between the *governmental* and *business-type activities* of the School. Governmental activities generally are financed through intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the different business-type activities of the School and for each function of the School's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Indirect expense allocations that have been made in the funds have been reversed for the statement of activities. Program revenues include (a) fees and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the School's funds. Separate statements for each fund category - *governmental* and *proprietary* - are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as non-major funds.

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Non-operating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from non-exchange transactions or ancillary activities.

The School reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund. The General Fund is the general operating fund of the School. The General Fund accounts for all financial resources except those that are required to be accounted for in another fund.

State Public School Fund. The State Public School Fund includes appropriations from the Department of Public Instruction for specific operating needs of the public school system and is reported as a special revenue fund.

The School reports the following non-major governmental fund:

Federal Fund. The Federal Fund is used to account for the Federal moneys that are passed through the State Department of Public Instruction to the School.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements. The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the School gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include grants and donations. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements. Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The School considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within sixty days after year-end. These could include federal, State, and county grants, and some charges for services. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Under the terms of grant agreements, the School funds certain programs by a combination of specific cost-reimbursement grants and general revenues. Thus, when program expenses are incurred, there are both restricted and unrestricted net position available to finance the program. It is the School's policy to first apply cost-reimbursement grant resources to such programs, and then general revenues.

D. Budgetary Data

Annual budgets are adopted for all funds on a government-wide basis. All budgets are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

The governing board has voluntarily established the policy, as a sound business practice, that expenditures may not exceed appropriations, for all of the School's funds, based on the adopted budget and subsequent amendments. During the year, several amendments to the original budget were necessary, the effects of which were not material. The budget presented in the supplemental data represents the budget of the School at June 30, 2013. All appropriations lapse at year-end.

E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources, and Fund Equity

1. Deposits and Investments

All deposits of the School are made in a local bank, whose accounts are FDIC insured. Also, the School has established time deposit accounts such as money market accounts.

2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The School pools money from several funds to facilitate disbursement and investment and to maximize investment income. Therefore, all cash and investments are essentially demand deposits and are considered cash and cash equivalents.

3. Capital Assets

The School's capital assets are recorded at original cost. Donated assets are listed at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. The total of these estimates is not considered large enough that any errors would be material when capital assets are considered as a whole.

It is the policy of the School to capitalize all capital assets costing more than \$5,000 with an estimated useful life of two or more years. In addition, other items which are purchased and used in large quantities such as student desks and office furniture are capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. All depreciable assets are depreciated using the straight-line method of depreciation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

	<u>Years</u>
Computers	5
Textbooks	5
Building Improvements	15

4. Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *Deferred Outflows of Resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an expense or expenditure until then. The School has no items that meet this criterion. In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *Deferred Inflows of Resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as revenue until then. The School has no items that meet the criterion for this category.

5. Long-term obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund-type statement of net position.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types report the face amount of debt issued as other financing sources.

6. Compensated Absences

Employees earn twelve days of paid time off each year. A maximum of twenty days may be accumulated. Since the School has no obligation for paid time off; no paid time off accrual has been made.

7. Net Position/Fund Balances

Net Position

Net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are classified as net investment in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted; and unrestricted. Restricted net position represent constraints on resources that are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through State statute.

Fund Balances

In the governmental fund financial statements, fund balance is composed of five classifications designed to disclose the hierarchy of constraints placed on how fund balance can be spent.

The governmental fund types classify fund balances as follows:

Nonspendable Fund Balance – This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Inventories - portion of fund balance that is not an available resource because it represents the year-end balance of ending inventories, which are not spendable resources.

Prepaid Items - portion of fund balance that is not an available resource because it represents the year-end balance of prepaid rent on the school facility which is not a spendable resource.

Restricted Fund Balance – This classification includes amounts that are restricted to specific purposes externally imposed by creditors or imposed by law.

Committed Fund Balance – portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purpose imposed by majority vote of School's governing body (highest level of decision-making authority). Any changes or removal of the specific purpose requires majority action by the governing bodies that approved the original action.

Assigned Fund Balance – portion of fund balance that Columbus Charter School intends to use for specific purposes.

Subsequent year's expenditures – portion of fund balance that is appropriated in the next year's budget that is not already classified in restricted or committed. The governing body approves the appropriation; however the budget ordinance authorizes the Director to modify the appropriations by resource or appropriation within funds up to \$5,000.

Assigned for Clubs and Activities funds - revenue sources restricted for expenditures for the various clubs and organizations, athletic events, and various fund raising activities for which they were collected.

Unassigned Fund Balance – portion of fund balance that has not been assigned to another fund or restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund.

Columbus Charter School has a revenue spending policy that provides guidance for programs with multiple revenue sources. The Board of Trustees will use resources in the following hierarchy: bond proceeds, federal funds, State funds, local non-board of education funds, board of education funds. For purposes of fund balance classification, expenditures are to be spent from restricted fund balance first, followed in-order by committed fund balance, assigned fund balance and lastly unassigned fund balance. The Board of Trustees has the authority to deviate from this policy if it is in the best interest of the School.

8. The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between fund balance – total governmental funds and net position – governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. The net adjustment of \$142,644 consists of several elements as follows:

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources are therefore not reported in the funds (total capital assets on government-wide statement in governmental activities column).	\$ 257,910
	(115,266)
Less accumulated depreciation	<hr/>
Total adjustment	<u>\$ 142,644</u>

F. Revenues, Expenditures, and Expenses

1. Funding

The Columbus Charter School is funded by the State Board of Education, receiving (i) an amount equal to the average per pupil allocation for the average daily membership (ADM) from the local school administrative unit allotments in which the school is located (i.e. Columbus County Board of Education) for each child attending the School except for the allocation for children with special needs and (ii) an additional amount for each child attending the School who is a child with special needs [G.S. 115C-238.29H(a)]. Additionally, the appropriate local school administrative unit(s) transfers to the School, for each student who resides in the local administrative unit and attends the charter school, an amount equal to the per pupil local current expense appropriation to the respective local school administrative unit for the fiscal year. [G.S. 115C-238.29H(b)]. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, the Columbus Charter School received funding from the Boards of Education for Bladen County, Columbus County, Brunswick County, Robeson County and Whiteville City.

2. Reconciliation between government-wide and fund statements

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance is followed by a reconciliation between the change in fund balance – governmental activities and the change in net position – governmental funds as reported on the government-wide statement of activities. The net difference of \$15,193 between the two amounts consists of the following elements:

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Capital outlay expenditures recorded in the fund statements but capitalized as assets on the statement of activities.	\$ 58,212
Depreciation expense that is recorded on the statement of activities but not in the fund statements.	<hr/> (43,019)
Total	<u>\$ 15,193</u>

II. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

A. Material Violations of Finance-Related Legal and Contractual Provisions
Noncompliance with North Carolina General Statutes

None.

Contractual Violations

None.

B. Deficit Fund Balance or Net Position of Individual Funds

None.

III. Detail Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

1. Deposits

At June 30, 2013, the School had deposits with banks, savings and loans with a carrying amount of \$742,704. The bank balance with the financial institutions was \$769,615, of which \$250,000 was covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The remaining \$519,615 is a credit risk. The School invests excess cash overnight in U.S. government securities in accordance with its deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

2. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2013, was as follows:

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets being depreciated:	\$ -	\$ 22,210	\$ -	\$ 22,210
Building Improvements	1,826	-	-	1,826
Computers	197,872	36,002	-	233,874
Textbooks	199,698	58,212	-	257,910
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>199,698</u>	<u>58,212</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>257,910</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:	\$ -	\$ 679	\$ -	\$ 679
Building Improvements	638	366	-	1,004
Computers	71,609	41,974	-	113,583
Textbooks	72,247	43,019	-	115,266
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>127,451</u>	<u>43,019</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>142,644</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>127,451</u>	<u>15,193</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>142,644</u>
Governmental activity capital assets, net	<u>\$ 127,451</u>			<u>\$ 142,644</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instructional services \$ 115,266

B. Liabilities

1. Pension Plan Obligations

a. Retirement Plan

The School maintains a 401(k) retirement plan for the benefit of its employees for fiscal year 2013. The School will match up to a maximum of 3% of the employee's gross salary. Employees may contribute an unlimited portion of their salary into the retirement plan, with tax deductible amounts up to the amounts allowable by the Internal Revenue Service. The Columbus Charter School made all required contributions. For the year ended June 30, 2013, the retirement cost for the 401(k) plan to the School was \$40,571, with employees contributing \$62,282.

2. Risk Management

The School is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The School maintains general liability and errors and omissions insurance coverage of \$1 million per occurrence with a commercial carrier.

The School has obtained a major medical insurance policy for its personnel through a commercial insurer. Through the plan, permanent, full-time employees of the School are eligible to receive health care benefits.

The School carries commercial coverage for all other risks of loss. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage in the prior year, and claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past two fiscal years.

3. Short-Term Obligations

The School did not have any short-term obligations outstanding at year end.

4. Long-Term Obligations

a. Operating Leases

The School rents space for the School under a ten-year lease from the Roger Bacon Academy. The School paid a total of \$506,174 on this lease agreement for the year ended June 30, 2013. Future lease payments are included in the schedule below.

The School also has a lease agreement for the rental of computers, furniture and equipment with Coastal Habitat Conservancy, LLC. They paid a total of \$43,641 on this lease agreement during the year ended June 30, 2013.

Future minimum lease payments are included in the schedule below.

	<u>Year Ending June 30</u>
2014	\$549,815
2015	549,815
2016	549,815
2017	549,815

b. Fund Balance

Columbus Charter School has a revenue spending policy that provides policy for programs with multiple revenue sources. The Board of Trustees will use resources in the following hierarchy: federal funds, State funds, local non-School funds, Columbus Charter School funds. For purposes of fund balance classification expenditures are

to be spent from restricted fund balance first, followed in-order by committed fund balance, assigned fund balance and lastly unassigned fund balance. The Board of Trustees has the authority to deviate from this policy if it is in the best interest of the School.

The following schedule provides management and citizens with information on the portion of General Fund balance that is available for appropriation.

Total fund balance	\$ 597,324
Less:	
Inventories	-
Prepaid Items	-
Restricted for USDA Debt Service	-
Appropriated Fund Balance in 2013 Budget	-
Remaining Fund Balance	\$ 597,324

IV. Related Party Transactions

Columbus Charter School has agreements for management services and property use with Roger Bacon Academy, Inc. Roger Bacon Academy, in turn, rents the land, building, and equipment from Coastal Habitat Conservancy, LLC, which owns all the physical facilities and most of the equipment used by the School. The owner of Roger Bacon Academy and Coastal Habitat Conservancy, LLC, is also on the Board of Trustees of Columbus Charter School.

On June 13, 2007, Columbus Charter School entered into an agreement with Roger Bacon Academy for management and faculty services. Roger Bacon Academy provides supervision and administration services for the management, operation and maintenance of the School in accordance with the educational program as adopted by the Board of the School and included in its operational documents. Any documents or policies adopted by the Board of the School may be modified from time to time in the sole and absolute discretion of the Board.

Roger Bacon Academy is entitled to compensation for its services based on 16% of revenues, as defined in the management agreement. The agreement was approved by the Board of Columbus Charter School, State Board of Education and the Internal Revenue Service. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, management and administration fees were paid to Roger Bacon Academy in the amount of \$922,072. Rent paid to Roger Bacon Academy for the use of facility and equipment was \$660,637 for the year ended June 30, 2013. Future obligations under the management agreement are subject to change and are indeterminable since terms are based on projected enrollments and revenues.

Mark Cramer, superintendent of Columbus Charter School, is an employee of the Roger Bacon Academy. Mr. Cramer is also on the Board of Trustees. The School made no direct payments to Mr. Cramer during the year ended June 30, 2013.

V. Summary Disclosure of Significant Contingencies

Federal and State Assisted Programs

The School has received proceeds from several federal and State grants. Periodic audits of these grants are required and certain costs may be questioned as not being appropriate expenditures under the grant agreements. Such audits could result in the refund of grant moneys to the grantor agencies. Management believes that any required refunds will be immaterial. No provision has been made in the accompanying financial statements for the refund of grant moneys.

VI. Subsequent Events

The School has evaluated subsequent events from the date of the balance sheet through the date the report is available to be issued which is the independent auditors' report. The School has not evaluated subsequent events after that date. There were no subsequent events during this period that require disclosure.

VII. Change in Accounting Principles

The School implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements 63, Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position, and 65, Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013. In accordance with GASB Statement 63, the Statement of Net Assets has been replaced with the Statement of Net Position. Items on the Statement of Net Position are now classified into Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NON-MAJOR FUNDS

Federal Grants Fund -

This fund is used to account for the Federal moneys that are passed through the State Department of Public Instruction to the School.

Statement 1

Columbus Charter School
 Non-major Governmental Funds
 Balance Sheet
 as of June 30, 2013

	<u>Special Revenue Funds</u>	<u>Federal Grants Fund</u>
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	
Due from other governments	-	
Total assets	<u>\$ -</u>	
Liabilities and Fund Balances		
Liabilities:		
Accrued salaries and wages payable	\$ -	
Deferred revenue	-	
Total liabilities	<u>-</u>	
Deferred inflows of resources	-	
Sales tax receivable		
Fund balances-unreserved		<u>-</u>
Total liability, deferred inflows of resources, and fund equity	<u>\$ -</u>	

Columbus Charter School
 Non-major Governmental Funds
 Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
 Changes in Fund Balances
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Statement 2

	<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> <u>Totals</u> <u>2013</u>
Revenues:	
U.S. Government:	
IDEA VI-B Handicapped	\$ 84,327
Title I Basic Education	63,522
IDEA VI-B Special Needs Targeted Assistance	2,000
Education Jobs Fund - ARRA	-
Total	<u>149,849</u>
Donations	-
Other	-
Total	<u>-</u>
Total revenues	<u>149,849</u>
Expenditures:	
Current:	
Instructional programs:	
Regular programs	-
Special programs	147,185
Other	-
Total	<u>147,185</u>
Support services:	
Pupil services	2,664
Instructional staff services	-
General administrative	-
School administrative	-
Club and activity expenditures	-
Total	<u>2,664</u>
Non-programmed charges:	
Other	-
Total	<u>-</u>
Total expenditures	<u>149,849</u>
Revenues over expenditures	<u>-</u>
Fund balances:	
Beginning of year, July 1	-
End of year, June 30	<u>\$ -</u>

Columbus Charter School
 All Fund Types Except Federal Grants Fund
 Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
 Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	2013		Favorable (Unfavorable) Variance
	Final Budget	Actual	
Revenues:			
State of North Carolina	\$ 4,218,775	\$ 4,218,775	\$ -
Board(s) of Education:			
Bladen County	270,237	270,239	2
Brunswick County	4,996	4,998	2
Columbus County	350,343	350,345	2
Robeson County	4,095	4,095	-
Whiteville City	291,149	291,150	1
Investment earnings	1,006	1,008	2
Others	5,680	5,680	-
Total revenues	<u>5,146,281</u>	<u>5,146,290</u>	<u>9</u>
Expenditures:			
Salaries & Bonuses	1,711,987	1,711,987	-
Benefits	410,081	410,067	14
Books & Supplies	120,855	120,849	6
Technology	11,236	11,235	1
Non Capitalized Equipment	93,023	93,021	2
Contracted Student Services	333,250	333,246	4
Staff Development	5,650	5,648	2
Administrative Services	1,076,638	1,076,634	4
Insurances	46,406	46,406	-
Rents & Debt Service	740,037	740,036	1
Facilities	142,326	142,320	6
Utilities	82,894	82,892	2
Nutrition & Food	750	749	1
Transportation & Travel	8,280	8,278	2
Capital Purchases	22,210	22,210	-
Total expenditures	<u>4,805,623</u>	<u>4,805,578</u>	<u>45</u>
Other financing sources (uses):			
Fund balance appropriated	(340,658)	-	340,658
Total other financing sources and (uses)	<u>(340,658)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>340,658</u>
Excess of revenue over expenditures	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 340,712</u>	<u>\$ 340,712</u>

Columbus Charter School
Federal Grants Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

	2013		Favorable (Unfavorable) Variance
	Final Budget	Actual	
Revenues:			
IDEA VI-B Handicapped	\$ 84,326	\$ 84,327	\$ 1
IDEA VI-B Special Needs Target	2,000	2,000	-
Title I Basic Education	63,521	63,522	1
Education Jobs Fund - ARRA	-	-	-
Total revenues	<u>149,847</u>	<u>149,849</u>	<u>2</u>
Expenditures:			
Salaries and Bonuses	125,828	125,828	-
Benefits	9,355	9,357	(2)
Supplies and Materials	-	-	-
Contracted EC Services	14,664	14,664	-
Travel Reimbursement	-	-	-
Workshop Expenses	-	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>149,847</u>	<u>149,849</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Excess of revenue over expenditures	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

COMPLIANCE SECTION
COLUMBUS CHARTER SCHOOL
WHITEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA
JUNE 30, 2013

PM&P

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MILLS &
PEARSON, PA**

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**Independent Auditors' 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***

To the Board of Trustees
Columbus Charter School
Whiteville, North Carolina

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to the financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Columbus Charter School, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Columbus Charter School's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 21, 2013.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Columbus Charter 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 opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Columbus Charter 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 material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Columbus Charter 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.

Petway Mills & Pearson, PA
PETWAY MILLS & PEARSON, PA
Certified Public Accountants
Zebulon, North Carolina

October 21, 2013

PM&P

PETWAY
MILLS &
PEARSON, PA

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Medical Group
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**Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for Each Major State Program and on
Internal Control over Compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133 and the State
Single Audit Implementation Act**

To the Board of Trustees
Columbus Charter School
Whiteville, North Carolina

Report on Compliance for Each Major State Program

We have audited Columbus Charter School's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *Audit Manual for Governmental Auditors in North Carolina*, issued by the Local Government Commission, that could have a direct and material effect on Columbus Charter School's major State program as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013. Columbus Charter School's major State program is identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its State programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for Columbus Charter School's major State program based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in and applicable sections of OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, as described in the *Audit Manual for Governmental Auditors in North Carolina*, and the State Single Audit Implementation Act. Those standards, OMB Circular A-133, and the State Single Audit Implementation Act require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major State program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Columbus Charter School's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures, as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for the major State program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of Columbus Charter School's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major State Program

In our opinion, Columbus Charter School complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major State program as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

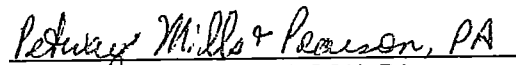
Management of Columbus Charter School is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered Columbus Charter School's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major State program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance for each major State program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of

expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control over compliance.

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

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of OMB Circular A-133. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.


PETWAY MILLS & PEARSON, PA
Certified Public Accountants
Zebulon, North Carolina

October 21, 2013

COLUMBUS CHARTER SCHOOL
 SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

SECTION I. -- SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued: Unmodified.

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weakness(es) identified? yes X no

Significant deficiency (ies) identified
 that are not considered to be
 material weaknesses? yes X none reported

Noncompliance material to financial
 statements noted yes X no

State Awards

Internal control over major State programs:

Material weakness(es) identified? yes X no

Significant deficiency (ies) identified
 that are not considered to be
 material weaknesses? yes X none reported

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major State programs: Unmodified.

Any audit findings disclosed that are required
 to be reported in accordance with Section 510(a)
 of Circular A-133 yes X no

Identification of major State programs:

Program Name

State Public School Funds (PRC 036 - Charter School Funds)

COLUMBUS CHARTER SCHOOL
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

SECTION II. -- FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

None reported.

SECTION III. -- STATE AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

None reported.

COLUMBUS CHARTER SCHOOL
CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

SECTION II. -- FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

None required.

SECTION III. -- STATE AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

None required.

COLUMBUS CHARTER SCHOOL
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEARS' AUDIT FINDINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

There were no findings for the year ended June 30, 2012.

COLUMBUS CHARTER SCHOOL
 SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND STATE AWARDS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

GRANTOR/PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR PROGRAM TITLE	FEDERAL CFDA NUMBER	STATE/ PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR'S NUMBER	EXPENDITURES
FEDERAL GRANTS:			
CASH ASSISTANCE:			
<u>US Department of Education</u>			
Title I, Part A Cluster			
Title I Basic	84.010	PRC 050	\$ 63,522
Total Title I, Part Cluster			63,522
Special Education Cluster			
IDEA VI-B Handicapped	84.027	PRC 060	84,327
IDEA VI-B Special Needs Targeted Assistance	84.027	PRC 118	2,000
Total Special Education Cluster			86,327
Education Jobs Fund - ARRA	84.410	PRC 150	-
TOTAL FEDERAL CASH ASSISTANCE			149,849
NC STATE GRANTS:			
CASH ASSISTANCE			
<u>NC Department of Public Instruction</u>			
State Public School Funds			
Indian Gaming		XXXX	654
(PRC 36 -- Charter School Funds)		XXXX	4,218,121
Total State Funds			4,218,775
TOTAL FEDERAL AND STATE AWARDS			\$ 4,368,624

Note to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Financial Awards:

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal and State awards includes the federal and State grant activity of Columbus Charter School and is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations* and the State Single Audit Implementation Act. Therefore some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of the basic financial statements.