# OHIO HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION Columbus, Ohio

Financial Statements and Supplementary Financial Information For the years ended July 31, 2016 and 2015

and Independent Auditors' Report Thereon

SCHNEIDER DOWNS

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#### Introduction and Background

The Ohio High School Athletic Association (OHSAA or Association) has served Ohio's citizens and educational community since 1907 as the governing body for interscholastic athletics. Annually, hundreds of thousands of students receive the benefits of interscholastic athletics, through the provision of learning through participation and developing positive traits of citizenship to serve students throughout the remainder of their lives.

The OHSAA is not a state agency or instrumentality of the state. Therefore, it does not receive taxpayer dollars to fund the operations of the Association. All revenue is generated through the activities of the OHSAA, which primarily include the holding of tournament events across the state for the benefit of the membership and the public.

On an annual basis, the OHSAA serves approximately 350,000 student-athletes, which ranks fifth nationally in number of students participating.<sup>1</sup> These students represent 822 member high schools, which ranks third nationally in the number of high schools participating, and 900 member junior high and middle schools during school year 2015-16.

The governance of the OHSAA is the responsibility of the Board of Directors, who set the policies and direction of the Association. Board of Directors members are elected by member school principals for a two-year term based on provisions in the OHSAA Constitution. Each of the six athletic districts in the state are represented by one or two members on the Board of Directors, based on an established rotation provided in the constitution. There are six voting members representing member schools based on size of school,<sup>2</sup> one voting member representing ethnic minority participants, one voting member representing female participants and one voting member representing middle school students, all of which are elected based on geographic locations set by the Constitution. These nine persons are joined by two non-voting members representing the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Ohio Interscholastic Athletic Administrators Association (OIAAA). The two non-voting members may serve longer than a two-year term, based on the provisions of the constitution. The members of the Board of Directors are listed in Table 1.

Table 1 – 2015-16 Members of the Board of Directors

Member	Professional Position	Area or Group Representative
Steve Stirn, President	Superintendent, Logan-Hocking Local SD (Hocking County)	Southeast District (AAA)
Brenda Frankart, Vice President	Principal, Liberty-Benton High School (Hancock County)	Northwest District (Female Representative)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Numbers of participants are typically reported as unduplicated and duplicated in national publications. For example, in a duplicated count, a student who participates in football, basketball and baseball counts as three for each time participating. In an unduplicated count, a student is just counted once. The duplicated count for Ohio, as reported by the National Federation of State High School Associations is 598,000, which ranks fourth nationally.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Sizes of schools are divided into A (smallest), AA (medium) and AAA (largest) for election purposes only.

Member	Professional Position	Area or Group Representative
Andrew Bixler	Superintendent, Anna Local SD (Shelby County)	Southwest District (A)
Angelita Forté	Youth Services Coordinator, Steubenville City SD (Jefferson County)	East District (Ethnic Minority Representative)
Tom Martin	Athletic Administrator, Gahanna Middle Schools (Franklin County)	Central District (7 <sup>th</sup> /8 <sup>th</sup> Grade Representative)
Dr. William Nye	Superintendent, Grand Valley Local SD (Ashtabula County)	Northeast District (A)
Scott Reeves	Executive Director of Secondary Academic Affairs, Westerville City SD (Franklin County)	Central District (AAA)
Dr. Walt Skaggs	Superintendent, St. Clairsville- Richland City SD (Belmont County)	East District (AA)
Jeff Snyder	Superintendent, Lincolnview Local SD (Van Wert County)	Northwest District (AA)
Bruce Brown	Executive Director	Ohio Interscholastic Athletic Administrators Association (non-voting)
Jeremy Marks	Director, Federal Programs Ohio Department of Education	State Superintendent of Public Instruction (non-voting)

The daily operations of the OHSAA are administered by the Commissioner as the Chief Executive Officer and the professional and support staff of the Association. The Commissioner is assisted in operating sectional and district tournaments by six district athletic boards made up of nine elected volunteer members each.<sup>3</sup>

To better understand and analyze the work of the OHSAA, it is incumbent upon management to draw attention to and review financial activities of the Association and highlight conclusions regarding this data. This Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) will serve as the OHSAA's communication to member schools and the public and as a supplement to the financial statements of the Association.

It is important to note the MD&A covers all OHSAA financial operations, which includes the Columbus office and each of the six district athletic boards.

#### **Brief History**

The OHSAA was founded in 1907 as an outgrowth of superintendent meetings held around Ohio to discuss interscholastic competition. At that time, there were significant concerns among school administrators about school athletic programs competing on an equal basis. Meetings of the Western Ohio Superintendent's Roundtable and the Round Table of the Central Ohio Teacher's Association occurred, and plans were adopted to establish standards for eligibility and to govern the relations between schools. The

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The six athletic districts are the Central, East, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast and Southwest.

result of those meetings was the founding of the OHSAA. On November 9, 1907, the first meeting of the OHSAA Board of Control was held with George R. Eastman of Dayton Steele High School, a business and commerce teacher, being elected president.<sup>4</sup> For much of the next 20 years, Eastman served as board president and *de facto* commissioner of the OHSAA, handling much of the administrative and logistical concerns of the member schools across Ohio, despite having no formal training in athletics.

The first championship of the OHSAA was held on May 23, 1908, at Beaver Field on the campus of Denison University in Granville, Ohio. The inaugural track championship of the OHSAA included over 100 athletes representing 23 of the 30 member schools. Columbus North High School won this first championship sponsored by the OHSAA.

Since that time, the OHSAA has expanded to offer opportunities in 24 total sports for both boys and girls. This offering will expand to 26 total sports with the addition of both boys and girls lacrosse in the 2016-17 school year. Table 2 illustrates the sports sponsored by the OHSAA for championships and the year the sport first had a state tournament or was officially recognized by the Association. Currently, while a Board of Directors committee is empaneled and is currently considering other sports to add to the OHSAA's repertoire, no sport is actively on the horizon to be added to the current slate of sanctioned sports.

Table 2 – List of Sports Historically and Currently Recognized by the OHSAA

Boys Sport (Year Tournament Recognized)	Girls Sport (Year Tournament Recognized)
Baseball (1928)	
Basketball (1923)	Basketball (1976)
<b>Bowling (2007)</b>	Bowling (2007)
Cross Country (1928)	Cross Country (1978)
	Field Hockey (1979)
Football (1972)	
Golf (1927)	Golf (1993)
Gymnastics (1926-1937; 1965-1994) <sup>5</sup>	Gymnastics (1977)
Ice Hockey (1978)	
Lacrosse (scheduled 2017)	Lacrosse (scheduled 2017)
Soccer (1976)	Soccer (1985)
	Softball (1978)
Swimming & Diving (1928)	Swimming & Diving (1977)
Tennis (1920)	<b>Tennis (1976)</b>
Track & Field (1908)	Track & Field (1975)
	Volleyball (1975)
Wrestling (1938, 2013) <sup>6</sup>	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The name of the governing board changed from the Board of Control to the Board of Directors during the 2008-09 school year.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Boys Gymnastics is not currently recognized by the Board of Directors as an OHSAA state championship event.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Wrestling is made up of the individual tournament, which was started in 1938, and the team tournament, which started in 2013.

The day-to-day administration of the OHSAA was handled by the officers and members of the Board of Directors until 1925, when a full-time commissioner was hired. The first commissioner, Horace Raymond (H.R.) Townsend, principal of Hamilton High School in Butler County, was charged with overseeing the activities of the OHSAA, establishing rules and regulations with Board approval and handling student eligibility rulings. Known during his time as Commissioner as "Judge" for his fair disposition, even-handed rulings and universal respect, Townsend shaped much of the early history of the organization and put the OHSAA on a firm footing to become a nationally respected service organization and membership association. Since 1925, only nine people have held the position of Commissioner as detailed in Table 3.

Table 3 - Commissioners of the OHSAA

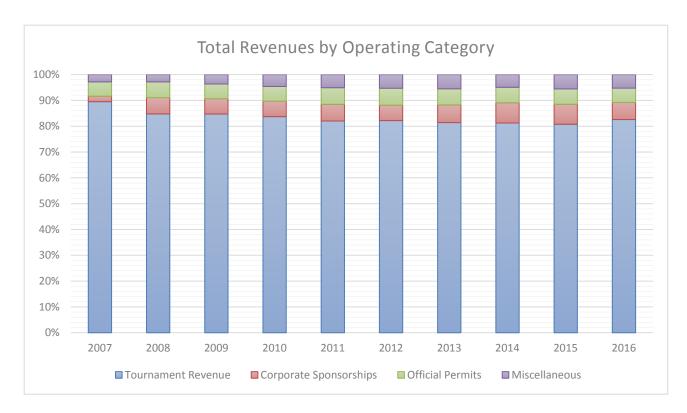
Commissioner	Years of Service
Horace Raymond (H.R.) Townsend	1925-1944
Harold Emsweiler	1944-1958
William J. McConnell	1958-1963
Paul E. Landis	1963-1969
Harold A. Meyer	1969-1977
George D. Bates	1977-1980
Richard L. Armstrong	1980-1989
Clair Muscaro	1990-2004
Daniel B. Ross, Ph.D.	2004-present

### General Financial Information

The OHSAA receives no taxpayer funding to fund programs for the benefit of member schools or student-athletes. The primary funding sources, shown in Figure 1, for the past 10 years as a percentage of total revenue, are ticket revenues from tournament events, officiating permit fees, corporate sponsorships and miscellaneous revenues.

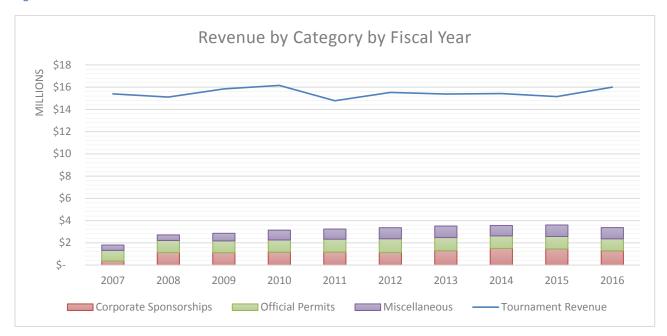
As indicated in Figure 1, the percentage of total revenue attributable to tournament competition has slowly decreased over the last 10-year period, except for 2016. As societal demographics have shifted, high school activities are competing with numerous other entertainment options, electronic device usage and limited finances for those who would otherwise attend events. Generally, this has caused a decrease in tournament revenues for not only the OHSAA but also other state associations across the country. Nationally, state associations have been forced to either cut back on activity offerings or restructure business to address the new operational reality. The OHSAA has chosen, in part, to work with corporate sponsors to ensure programs continue at the same levels even as tournament revenue, as a percentage of During the decade shown, corporate sponsorship revenue has continued to be a the total, decreases. significant part of the business of the OHSAA and has helped offset lost revenue from tournaments. This is due to increased partnerships outside of the traditional ball contract agreements, which existed as the primary corporate sponsorship mechanism prior to 2008. Core partners, such as the American Dairy Association, Fox Sports/SportsTime Ohio, Time Warner Cable (now Spectrum), Nationwide Children's Hospital and Marathon, have provided significant dollars to the OHSAA to reflect their support of the inherent value of high school athletics and its importance to the citizens of the state. The percentage of revenue attributable to official permits has remained constant during the 10-year period, although recent trends have shown a decrease in the number of persons holding an officiating permit.

Figure 1



From a revenue standpoint, Figure 2 illustrates the total revenues of the association by major category during the last decade. This figure indicates a generally flat gross revenue generated by tournament activities for the OHSAA, although there was an increase between fiscal year 2015 and 2016 to the highest level since 2010. During the period, periodic adjustments to ticket prices to accommodate changing economic realities have occurred but have not increased the gross revenue into the OHSAA. Additionally, this figure illustrates the increasing reliance the OHSAA has placed on corporate sponsorships.

Figure 2



It is important to note the OHSAA does not charge member schools tournament entry fees or membership fees to sustain operations, except for the annual early season cross country invitational. In fact, Ohio is one of the very few states that does not charge a tournament entry fee or a membership fee to its members in its normal course of business. Many other youth sports programs, including the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU), for-profit junior high/middle school groups, and other youth sports, such as recreational and travel leagues, charge individuals and/or teams a sometimes significant fee to participate in the tournaments and activities of those entities. Because the OHSAA does not charge entry fees or membership fees to its members, this business model is tremendously helpful to those participating parents and students who do not have to pay additional costs to participate in high quality tournaments and activities.

From an expense standpoint, much of the outlays from the OHSAA relate to the provision of tournaments as indicated in Figure 3.

Tournament expenses as a percentage of the total have fallen over the last decade from a high of 65.1% in 2008 to a low of 61.3% in 2015. This is attributable, in part, to two significant changes in tournament operations. First, reimbursements paid for individual sports that do not have a net positive financial balance at the end of the tournament are no longer paid to member schools. These reimbursements were

eliminated in 2008 for an initial five-year period with that reimbursement elimination continued by the Board of Directors for an additional five-year period through 2019. Second, a restructuring of tournament expenses was undertaken in 2011-12 and now includes the provision of flat-rate hosting fees, which cap the financial risk to the association to host tournaments.

Beginning in 2011, the OHSAA evaluated the expenses paid by the Association and elected to provide additional information to readers of the financial statements by presenting service expenses to those outside the Association. In Figure 3, the information provided for fiscal years 2007 to 2010 have not been restated from the audited financial statements despite the change in accounting presentation and reporting undertaken by the OHSAA. The change in reporting more accurately reflects the provision of services to member schools and other interested persons. Outlays presented as service expenses include, but are not limited to, catastrophic and tournament insurance for student-athletes, scholarships, rule books for member schools and officiating department expenses. During 2016, nearly 71 cents out of each dollar in expenses were spent on tournament operations or services to members and officials.





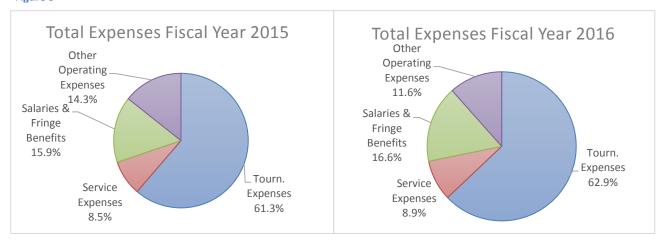
Figure 4 shows the trend for expenditures by category over the last decade. Again, the expenses for periods 2007 to 2010 have not been restated to reflect the change in accounting presentation by the OHSAA. The OHSAA has continued to evaluate and cut expenses in its operating and tournament activities. However, those cuts have been nearly offset by the increases in costs to operate the activity noted. This has resulted in a flat trend for both the tournament and operating expenses.

Figure 4



In Figure 5, total expenses by category for the OHSAA are broken down into greater detail for both 2015 and 2016, respectively.

Figure 5



Clearly, the primary expense category is tournament expenses, which make up over 61 cents out of each dollar of OHSAA spent in 2015 and nearly 63 cents in 2016. These expenses include rental of facilities from member schools and other site owners, payments to event locations for staffing, team expense reimbursements, event security and game officials. An additional 8.5 cents of each dollar in 2015 and 8.9 cents out of each dollar in 2016 were spent on service activities supporting the work of the OHSAA with

member schools and sports officials, which as mentioned previously, includes items such as catastrophic and tournament insurance, scholarships, rule books and other related costs to member schools and sports officials. This is an important category to the book of business for the Association, as it represents the commitment of the OHSAA to serve its key constituent groups in an expanding way. Items like rule books, scholarships for student-athletes, the sportsmanship program and professional development training for officials are a few of the many examples of the Association serving its constituents.

While salaries and fringe benefits as a percentage of total expenses increased by .7% from 2015 to 2016, the total salaries and fringe benefits plus other operating expenses decreased from 2015 to 2016 by 2%, driven in large part by the nearly 3% drop in other operating expenses for the OHSAA. This reduction in operating costs represents the OHSAA's continuing quest to operate as efficiently as possible.

#### **Tournament Activities**

Tournament activities represent the bulk of the Association's business annually. With 24 sanctioned sports held in every corner of the state, tournament events are a critical funding component for the Association's activities. Revenue, expenditures and net proceeds (loss) by sport for 2015 and 2016 are presented in Figures 6 and 7, respectively, while the percentage each sport makes up of total OHSAA revenue and expenditures are shown in Figures 8 and 9 for 2015 and Figures 10 and 11 for 2016, respectively. Note in Figures 8 through 11, percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Figure 6

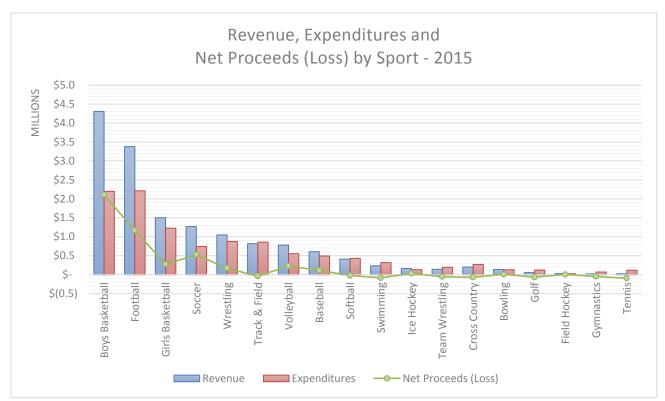
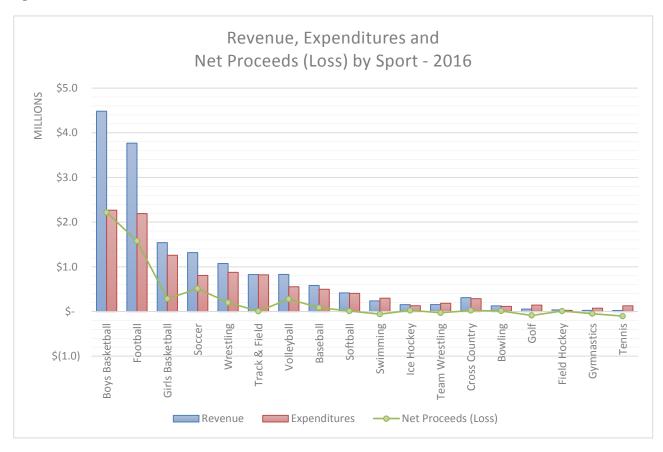


Figure 7



As indicated in Figures 6 and 7, not all sports sponsored by the OHSAA have greater revenues than expenditures. This is primarily driven by the attendance at the event, the weather or the matchups of the teams playing. Traditionally, poor weather deters persons from attending events, particularly ones held outdoors. Also, community-based teams from homogenous regions in the state traditionally have higher attendance than urban and nonpublic schools. Finally, there is a noticeable variance between some sports that have a high casual fan contingent following them versus other sports that have few casual fans in attendance. Based on these factors, a large portion of the revenue for the OHSAA can fluctuate, sometimes by large amounts, on an annual basis.

The OHSAA carefully examines the financial viability of each sport and provides the Board of Directors with financial information regarding sport performance on a regular basis. The Board of Directors used this information to determine regional cross country competitions should charge admission in 2016, which resulted in a positive net financial inflow to the Association for the first time in that sport's history. In addition, the OHSAA is petitioned on a sporadic basis to add other sports to its list of recognized sports. Generally, at least 150 schools must participate in a sport prior to the Board of Directors considering the sport's inclusion in the cadre of sports officially contested for an OHSAA state championship.

Figures 8 through 11 provide the contribution, by sport, to the OHSAA's financial condition. Clearly, several familiar sports dominate the financial status of the association but many other additional sports contribute, sometimes significantly, to the OHSAA's financial resources.

Figure 8

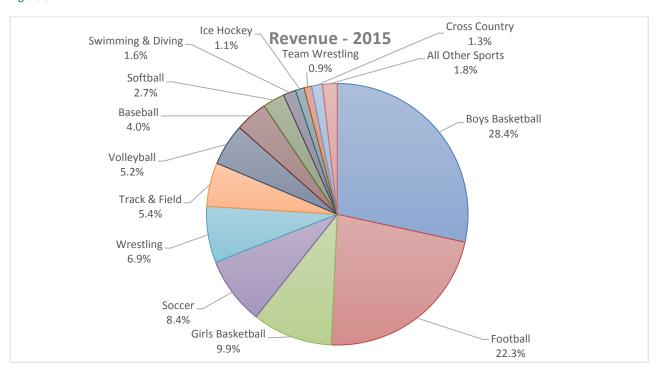


Figure 9

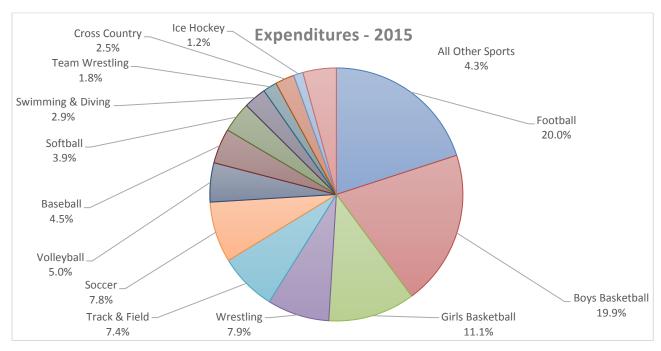


Figure 10

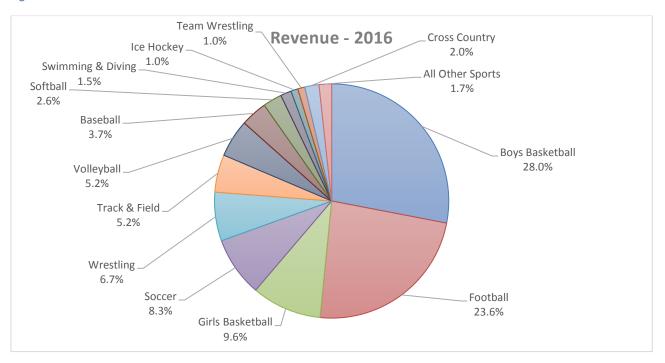
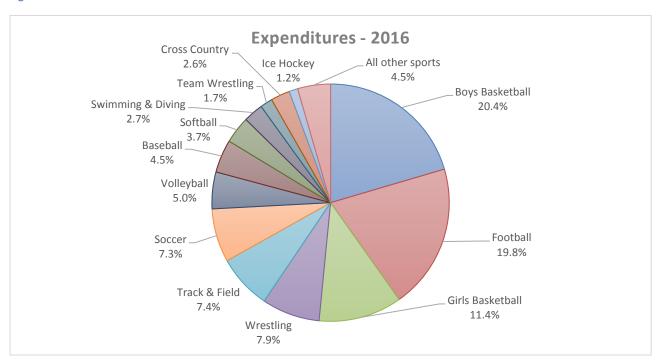


Figure 11



A key catalyst for the tournament activities data is attendance by spectators. As previously stated, ticket sales revenue is a primary driver of revenue to the Association, making up nearly 83% of the revenue of the OHSAA in 2016.

Figures 12 through 15 illustrate the regional and state attendance trends for the last decade. As shown in these graphs, in selected sports, there are mixed results for attendance trends. In 12 of 18 sports, there were marked increases in attendance from 2015 to 2016, particularly in sports with a casual fan base. For 6 of 18 sports, there was a decrease in attendance from 2015 to 2016. There are several reasons for these trends. First, the issue of attendance variations, as previously noted, is affecting nearly all state associations across the country and member school regular season contests, as well as collegiate athletics and professional sports organizations. Several studies have been made to ascertain the root cause of these attendance variations and research continues to be undertaken to understand the issues better. Second, the effect of weather, as reported previously, is a significant factor in attendance. This is clearly illustrated by two sports, the football playoffs for 2014 and soccer playoffs in 2012. Two weeks of major snow storms impacted Ohio in the first two weeks of the football playoffs in 2014. The result was lower attendance, as people around the state were reluctant to sit in a heavy snow to watch a football game. Similarly, in 2012, Hurricane Sandy slammed into the eastern seaboard and tracked into Ohio during the heart of the soccer While the revenue was driven down by the attendance reduction, the OHSAA incurred additional costs for snow removal and other extraordinary items related to both events. The effect of both lower attendance and higher tournament expenses caused the net proceeds to the OHSAA for these periods to decline. Finally, further analysis indicates the attendance trend, for sports with more casual fans in attendance, is fluctuating more significantly, while for those sports that have few casual fans, the attendance trend is stable over the decade shown.

There is not one specific cause which is attributable to these declines in attendance. Several sources attribute the declines to a changing demographic and culture tht does not put an emphasis on school athletic and extracurricular participation. Additionally, the influx of electronic communications allows interested persons to simply monitor social media sites to monitor basic statistics regarding the game. Economic factors are also a part of the equation, when people must make critical choices about the economic impact of spending money on items that can be perceived as luxury items. A clear case of the economic factors at work are indicated by the attendance trends due to the Great Recession of 2008. Several sports shown in Figures 12 through 15 indicate a reduction in attendance that has still not recovered to pre-Great Recession levels as of the writing of this MD&A. Finally, the OHSAA has partnered with SportsTime Ohio/Fox Sports Ohio and Time Warner Sports (now Spectrum) to provide live telecasts of games, particularly in the larger revenue sports, which may hold attendance lower at some venues, particularly when the outcome is believed to be certain in the minds of the fans or when inclement weather is imminent or threatening.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> In most OHSAA sanctioned sports, regional and state competition are the final two levels of competition at the OHSAA. Generally, sectional and district competition are the first 2 levels of competition and are not included in the data presented. The OHSAA permits all members to participate in tournament competition in all sports except football.

While there are several factors at play that result in declining attendance at OHSAA tournament events, the reality is these factors are working in concert to drive attendance lower in selected tournaments. With a large portion of the revenue of the OHSAA dependent on the attendance of fans at these events, it is critical for the OHSAA Board of Directors, staff and member schools to understand the data and find ways to encourage attendance at events and move these trends in a positive direction.

Figure 12

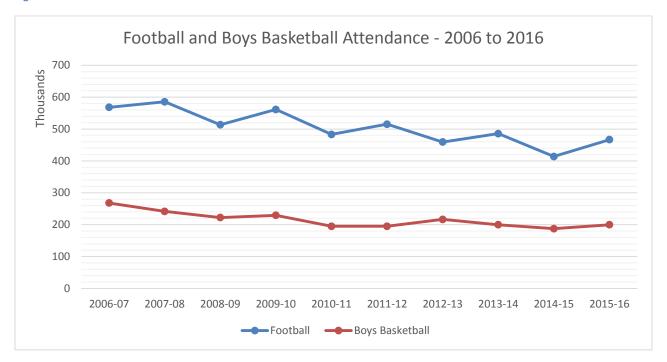


Figure 13

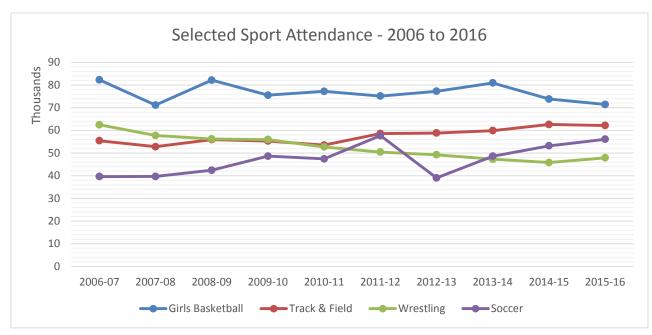


Figure 14

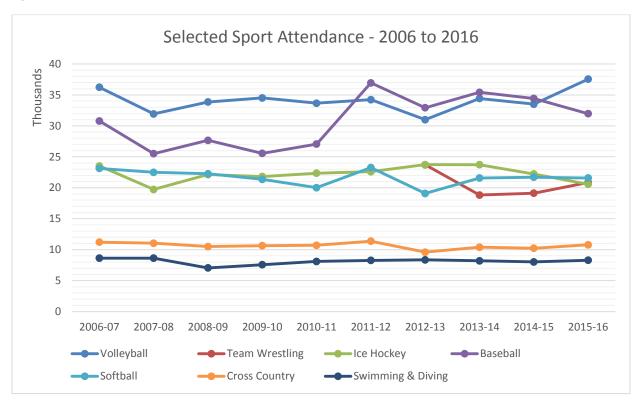
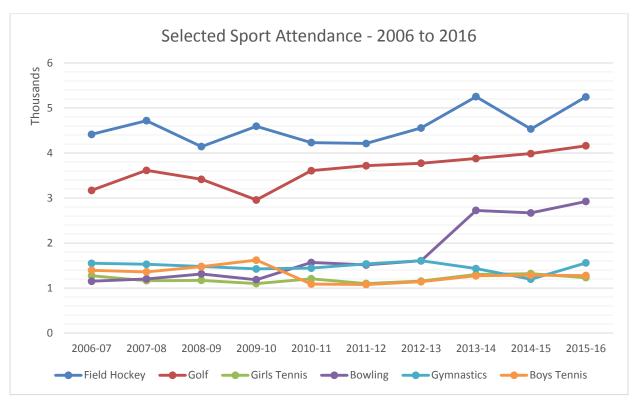


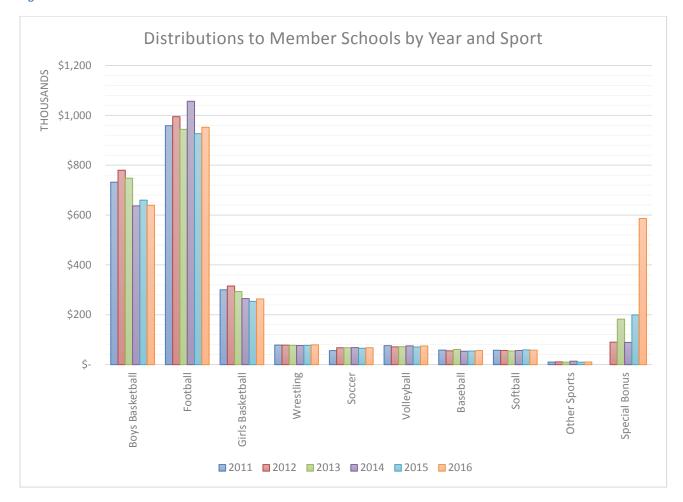
Figure 15



A portion of the expenditures shown as tournament expenses previously noted are distributions to member schools as reimbursements for travel costs, presale ticket bonuses in selected sports or end-of-the fiscal-year bonuses. From 2006 to 2016, the OHSAA has distributed nearly \$27 million total, or an average of \$2.44 million annually to member schools for these purposes. These distributions represented between 11.9% and 14.7% of the OHSAA's total annual expenditures in fiscal years 2012 through 2016. Over the period illustrated by Figure 16, the OHSAA has distributed to member schools nearly \$15 million in the aggregate, or approximately 79% of the annual operating budget for the Association. These distributions can fluctuate from year to year, particularly because the presale ticket distribution is reflective of actual tickets sold. When attendance is down at an event, this can adversely affect the presale ticket bonus portion of the distribution equation. The distributions by the OHSAA by sport are shown in Figure 16.

The OHSAA continues to evaluate these distributions considering continued increases in event and other expenses over the course of time. While the Association would like to continue this revenue sharing in perpetuity, it is unclear whether this course of action is sustainable at the current levels. The Board of Directors and management continue to evaluate potential changes to the bonus program, including its sustainability, on an annual basis.

Figure 16



#### Service Activities

The OHSAA provides several services to the membership, student-athletes and sports officials in Ohio. The programs for the membership and student athletes have three major components that are significant in scope and coverage, as listed below:

- Catastrophic Accident and Tournament Accident Insurance for Participants Provided at no cost to students, families or member schools, this is supplemental insurance designed to assist with medical costs should a serious injury occur during a practice, contest or tournament event in an OHSAA recognized sport. The insurance has a \$25,000 deductible and is capped at \$500,000 lifetime benefit for the catastrophic accident insurance. Tournament accident insurance is provided to cover the \$25,000 deductible but is only available during tournament competition and remains secondary in coverage to other insurance held by the student. Annually, the catastrophic accident insurance premium is \$595,000 and the tournament accident insurance is \$14,450 for both 2015 and 2016.
- Scholarship Awards for Participants Annually, approximately \$156,000 in scholarship awards are
  presented by the OHSAA to student-athletes to assist with post-secondary educational activities.
  Each award is made to a student-athlete who is not receiving any other athletic assistance of any
  type from any college or university. Presented in local venues, these awards, including stipends for
  ethnic minorities, are in the amount of \$1,000 or \$2,000 each.
- Rule Books for Member School Coaches On a scheduled basis, the OHSAA provides, free of charge, rule books for recognized sports of the Association to each member school. These rule books, sent to the head coach at each member school, are designed to ensure players and coaches understand the rules of the game and expectations of conduct during all interscholastic contests. The cost of these rule books was \$73,706 in 2015 and \$63,464 in 2016.

Programs for officials are also a significant part of the service expense noted within the financial statements. The officiating program is a key component of the OHSAA's success through the administration of fair contests between members and throughout the Association's tournaments. Annually, sports officials register with the OHSAA by paying a permit fee that allows the holder to referee interscholastic competition in Ohio's member high and middle schools. The permit fee is currently \$55, with discounts for those officials who officiate more than one sport. Two major components of the officials' program are listed below:

- Officials General Liability and Accident Insurance Interscholastic sports officials receive, as a part of their officiating permit fee, a liability and excess medical accident insurance policy to protect officials in their duties of officiating interscholastic contests. The cost of those two policies was \$312,000 in 2015 and \$316,753 in 2016.
- Rule Books for Officials Every year, each official in good standing receives a copy of the rule book, case book and officials' manual along with other materials to educate about the duties before during and after a contest. The cost of rule books, case books and officials' manuals was \$147,412 in 2015 and \$126,929 in 2016.

Over the last six years, the number of officials registered with the OHSAA has declined, as shown in Figure 17. There are likely several reasons for this decline, which is a national trend. First, with an improving economy, fewer people have free time to participate in the avocation of officiating. Very few sports officials make their living refereeing games. Thus, with more people working more hours within their careers, fewer people have the time to commit to officiating games. Second, and perhaps more concerning, is a national trend of fewer people registering to be officials because of the sporting behavior climate surrounding some youth sports. Many national studies and media articles peg the poor sportsmanship shown by spectators and parents at youth contests to be a significant contributing factor to this decline. The OHSAA continues to work, in collaboration with other state and national entities, to stem the tide of declining officials in youth sports through outreach and training programs designed to assist new and experienced officials have a positive experience in interscholastic activities as well as developing ways to encourage sporting behavior at all levels of competition.

Registered Sports Officials - 2010 to 2016 THOUSANDS 14 REGISTERED OFFICIALS 10 2 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15 2015-16 New 2.876 2,501 1,779 1,681 1,742 1,486 16,629 16,305 15,509 15,602 14,857 14,856 Total

Figure 17

In 2015 and 2016, the total cost of all service activities to assist both member schools, officials and others outside the organization in discharging their duties was \$1,555,966 and \$1,649,651, respectively.

### **Operational Activities and Staffing**

The operations of the OHSAA are conducted by a full-time staff of 23 members, which are broken down as follows:

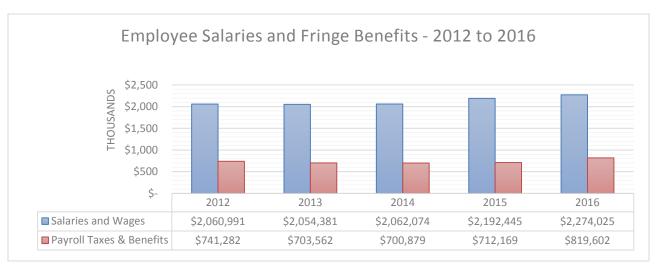
 Nine administrative staff consisting of the Commissioner, Associate Commissioners, Chief Financial Officer, Assistant Commissioners and the Director of Information Services

 Fourteen support staff members consisting of accounting, secretarial, clerical and other professional staff members

The full-time staff is supplemented by part-time support staff employees of the OHSAA, which consist of the following job classifications:

- Six District Athletic Board Secretaries
- Six District Athletic Board Treasurers
- Directors of Officiating Development for each sport sponsored by the OHSAA
- Directors of Association Administration for local officiating activities
- Sport liaisons for track & field/cross country tennis
- Sports information, marketing/promotions, tournament activity and accounting interns





As shown in Figure 18, the salaries and fringe benefits of the OHSAA have remained constant the last five years with a slight increase from 2014 to 2016. There was a base increase in salary of 3% each year in 2012, 2013, 2015 and 2016, and 2% in 2014. After many years of a stable workforce, the OHSAA welcomed six new full-time team members to the staff in 2014 along with several new part-time employees to replace retiring staff members. The amounts shown are inclusive of all full-time, part-time, temporary and seasonal employees of the OHSAA, as well as inclusive of one-time costs of accrued leave liquidation and other severance payments.

To put the amounts in Figure 18 in perspective, it is important to note Ohio's city, exempted village and local school districts average 74% of expenditures on salaries and fringe benefits for employees based on the 2016 Ohio Department of Education's District Profile Report, commonly known as the Cupp Report. In comparison, the OHSAA spends approximately 16.6% on salaries and fringe benefits for its employees.

Table 4 shows a comparison of Ohio's staff to other states near to the state geographically. Based on data obtained from the National Federation of State High School Associations Handbook, the OHSAA's staffing

ratios are more favorable compared to the other nearby state associations within the Midwestern United States. This is one indicator of a high level of efficiency from the staffing dollars spent by the Association annually.

**Table 4 - Staffing Size of Selected State Associations** 

State	Number of Student Athletes Served (Duplicated Count)	Number of Member Schools	Full time Staff Size	Athlete to Staff	Member School to Staff
Ohio	598,000	822	23	26,000 : 1	34:1
Michigan	479,000	753	27	17,741 : 1	28:1
Indiana	330,000	410	27	12,222 : 1	15:1
Illinois	546,000	801	24	22,750 : 1	33:1
Kentucky	211,000	276	17	12.412 : 1	16:1
West Virginia	167,000	126	10	16,700 : 1	13:1
Pennsylvania <sup>8</sup>	550,000	740	14	39,286 : 1	53:1
Wisconsin	307,000	514	21	14,619 : 1	24:1
Iowa <sup>9</sup>	276,000	391	29	9,517 : 1	13:1
Minnesota	255,000	554	24	10,625 : 1	23:1

#### Conclusion and Outlook

The OHSAA is a nationally recognized and respected organization representing its member schools, officials and hundreds of thousands of student-athletes daily. The large scope of operations is indicative of the national reputation and number of activities offered by the OHSAA. Twenty-four boys and girls sports contested across the state in urban, suburban, rural and nonpublic school locations stretches OHSAA resources to provide as many services and opportunities as possible. The addition of lacrosse in the 2016-17 school year will further expand the OHSAA's services within the school realm.

It is unclear at this point where interscholastic competition between schools is headed. Looking at financial and attendance trends, there are concerns by some that interscholastic athletics has no place in a contemporary American society, and the European model with community-based organizations outside the control and expertise of educational professionals is the way of the future. At this point, those arguments are yet unsettled. Additionally, with the continual strain upon schools to commit to core academic

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> The Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association (PIAA) is divided into 12 geographic districts to conduct some of the affairs of the association. The employees who work within these districts are not included in the employee figures in Table 4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> High school athletics in Iowa are unique nationally, in that the governance of boys and girls sports are divided between two separate organizations: the Iowa High School Athletic Association for boys and the Iowa Girls High School Athletic Union for girls. Because the OHSAA serves both boys and girls, the OHSAAA used the number of schools from the Iowa Girls High School Athletic Union to more closely approximate the number of schools that would be served if there was one Iowa association.

missions rather than ancillary items that educate the whole student, it is unclear whether the reality of interscholastic sports is still a financial viability for schools to offer to their students. However, research has indicated a larger interest in examining the correlation between academic and extracurricular success, with additional study being warranted.

As demographic and societal changes are undertaken throughout the state and nation, the OHSAA continues to work with member schools, student-athletes and other interested parties to provide the best possible environment for students to learn important citizenship lessons of participation, team work, discipline and espirit de corps that are critical in becoming successful leaders and participants in a global community. As an educationally based association, it is incumbent upon the OHSAA, as educational leaders, to provide the leadership and resources for many future years and make the case to the public, state officials and other interested persons that education based athletics are a key to a strong American society and represent much, much more than just the games that people see when attending an event. These activities are, in fact, a large component of what has made ours a strong society.

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# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Directors Ohio High School Athletic Association Columbus, Ohio

### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Ohio High School Athletic Association (the Association), which comprise the statements of financial position as of July 31, 2016 and 2015 and the related statements of activities and change in net assets, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

### 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 an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits 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 auditors' 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 opinion.

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Association as of July 31, 2016 and 2015, and the change in its net assets and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Other Matters

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The supplementary statement of financial position by district as of July 31, 2016, the supplementary statement of activities by district for the year ended July 31, 2016 and management's discussion and analysis are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements.

Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The supplementary statements of financial position by district and activities by district have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary statements of financial position by district and activities by district are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

We did not subject management's discussion and analysis to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion or any other assurance on it.

Schneider Downs & Co., Unc.

Columbus, Ohio April 10, 2017

## STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	July 31		
	2016	2015	
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,747,090	\$ 4,761,137	
Accounts receivable	881,906	630,473	
Prepaid expenses	408,513	138,299	
Short-term investments	1,007,861	981,759	
Investments - building fund	315,481	314,878	
Total Current Assets	7,360,851	6,826,546	
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET	1,732,298	1,846,630	
Total Assets	\$ 9,093,149	\$ 8,673,176	
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	
Accounts payable	942,322	567,592	
Accrued employee wages and benefits	249,632	250,210	
Deferred income	1,022,095	1,002,480	
Total Current Liabilities	2,314,049	1,920,282	
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES			
Long-term debt	350,000	450,000	
Long-term accrued leave	119,990	96,760	
Pension payable	1,240,506	369,938	
Total Liabilities	4,024,545	2,836,980	
NET ASSETS			
Unrestricted:			
Board-designated funds:			
Building fund	315,481	314,878	
Fred Durkle Scholarship	39,940	39,940	
Rossi/Denney Scholarship	34,593	34,593	
Reserve fund	685,909	561,374	
Total Board-Designated Funds	1,075,923	950,785	
Undesignated	3,992,681	4,885,411	
Total Net Assets	5,068,604	5,836,196	
Total Liabilities And Net Assets	\$ 9,093,149	\$ 8,673,176	

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

# STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGE IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEARS ENDED JULY 31, 2016 AND 2015

	July 31		
	2016	2015	
REVENUE AND OTHER GAINS			
Tournament revenue	\$ 16,019,737	\$ 15,152,208	
Other revenue	2,823,659	3,078,808	
Service revenue	531,940	504,960	
Investment income, net	12,637	17,939	
Total Unrestricted Income	19,387,973	18,753,915	
EXPENSES AND OTHER LOSSES			
Program:			
Tournament expenses	11,724,982	11,212,876	
Service expenses	1,649,651	1,555,966	
Support:			
Operating expenses	5,579,951	5,523,372	
Loss on sale of propery and equipment, net	-	1,630	
Contribution/donations	14,627	20,600	
Total Expenses And Other Losses	18,969,211	18,314,444	
Change In Net Assets From Operations	418,762	439,471	
OTHER CHANGES IN NET ASSETS			
Pension-related changes other than net periodic benefit cost	(1,186,354)	(150,190)	
Change In Unrestricted Net Assets	(767,592)	289,281	
NET ASSETS - UNRESTRICTED			
Beginning of year	5,836,196	5,546,915	
End of year	\$ 5,068,604	\$ 5,836,196	

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

### STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED JULY 31, 2016 AND 2015

	2016	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received from tournaments, sales and fees	\$ 19,143,518	\$ 19,080,083
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(18,796,197)	(18,022,475)
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	347,321	1,057,608
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property and equipment	(247,300)	(347,066)
Purchase of investments	(138,782)	(693,320)
Proceeds from sale of investments	124,714	585,772
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	(261,368)	(454,614)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payments on long-term debt	(100,000)	(100,000)
Net (Decrease) Increase In Cash And Cash Equivalents	(14,047)	502,994
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Beginning of year	4,761,137	4,258,143
End of year	\$ 4,747,090	\$ 4,761,137
RECONCILIATION OF CHANGE IN NET ASSETS FROM OPERATIONS TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Change in net assets from operations:	\$ 418,762	\$ 439,471
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to	-,	,,
net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	361,632	427,474
Unrealized (gains) losses on investments, net	(4,307)	37,737
Realized (gains) losses on investments, net	7,202	(35,184)
Interest and dividends	(15,532)	(20,492)
Loss on sale of asset	-	1,630
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(251,433)	389,742
Prepaid expenses	(270,214)	32,711
Accrued employees wages and benefits payable	22,652	102,235
Accounts payable	374,730	44,065
Deferred income	19,615	(45,635)
Pension payable	(315,786)	(316,146)
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	\$ 347,321	\$ 1,057,608
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Interest	\$ 11,000	\$ 13,000
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See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JULY 31, 2016 AND 2015

#### **NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION**

The purpose of the Ohio High School Athletic Association (the Association) shall be to regulate, supervise and administer interscholastic athletic competition among its member schools to the end that the interscholastic program be an integral factor in the total educational program of the schools. This shall be accomplished in cooperation with all agencies vitally concerned with the health and educational welfare of high school, junior high school and middle school students; determining qualifications of individual participants, coaches and officials; providing information through literature and other materials to facilitate athletic relations among member schools; establishing standards for sportsmanship and competition; and furnishing protection against exploitation of school or student in any manner directed by the member schools. The Columbus office is the administrative and primary office of the Association and is supported by six districts located throughout the state. These financial statements include all districts and the Columbus office.

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

A summary of significant accounting policies consistently applied by management in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements follows:

Use of Estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents - The Association considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Association maintains, at various financial institutions, cash and cash equivalents that exceed federally insured amounts at times.

Accounts Receivable - Accounts receivable are stated at the amount that management expects to collect from outstanding balances. Decisions to charge-off receivables are based on management's judgment after consideration of facts and circumstances surrounding potential uncollectible accounts. A substantial portion of the Association's receivables are tournament proceeds owed to them by independent tournament director schools and a corporate sponsor. No reserve for uncollectible accounts receivable is deemed to be necessary as of July 31, 2016 and 2015. It is reasonably possible that the Association's estimate of the reserve for uncollectible accounts will change.

Short-Term Investments - Short-term investments are carried at cost, which approximates fair value. At July 31, 2016 and 2015, these investments were primarily interest-bearing bank certificates of deposit with original maturity dates of greater than three months that mature within the next fiscal year.

Investments - Building Fund - Building fund investments represent board-designated amounts set aside for the purpose of upgrading, remodeling and replacing significant components of the Columbus office. The Association's building fund investments consist of mutual funds and corporate bonds, and are recorded at fair value. The Association considers all highly liquid instruments with original maturities of less than a year to be current assets.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JULY 31, 2016 AND 2015

### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Realized and unrealized gains and losses are included in investment income in the accompanying statement of activities. Dividends and interest are recognized when earned.

Property and Equipment - Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is calculated over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations when incurred. Renewals and betterments that materially extend the useful lives of the assets are capitalized. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the assets and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in income. The useful lives and methods used are as follows:

DESCRIPTION	USEFUL LIFE	METHOD
Building	31-40 years	Straight-line
Furniture and fixtures	5-10 years	Straight-line
Vehicles	5 years	Straight-line

The Association evaluates whether events and circumstances have occurred that indicate that the remaining carrying value of long-lived assets may not be recoverable. In cases where the expected future cash flows are determined to be less than the carrying amount of the assets, the assets are considered to be impaired and are written down to fair value, based on appraisals or other methods to estimate value. There were no impairment losses recorded during the years ended July 31, 2016 and 2015.

Deferred Income - Deferred income represents cash or other assets received for services before the services have been provided. Annual officials' dues and fees received prior to the licensing period, an entry fee for student participants in the pre-season cross-country invitational held after July 31, and a fee for football schools to participate in a third preseason contest, known as a Jamboree, received prior to the contest, are all recorded as deferred income, and recognized during the period earned.

Revenue Recognition - Tournament revenues are recognized at the time the tournaments occur. Officials' dues are recognized in the period for which the officials have been licensed. Sponsorship revenues are recognized in the period earned. Officials' dues and sponsorship revenues are included in other revenue in the statement of activities and change in net assets.

Income Taxes - The Association is exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Association has not identified any material uncertain tax positions requiring accrual or disclosure in the financial statements. There was no interest or penalties recognized during 2016 or 2015. The Association's tax years since 2013 remain subject to examination.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JULY 31, 2016 AND 2015

### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Basis of Accounting - The Association classifies resources for accounting and reporting purposes into separate net asset classes based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. Descriptions of the Association's net asset categories are as follows:

Unrestricted Net Assets - Net assets that are not subject to donor-imposed restrictions or stipulations as to purpose or use.

Temporarily Restricted Net Assets - Net assets that are subject to donor-imposed stipulations that may or will be met, either by actions of the Association or by the passage of time. When restrictions expire, temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets and reported in the statement of activities as net assets released from restrictions. As of July 31, 2016 and 2015, the Association had no temporarily restricted net assets.

Permanently Restricted Net Assets - Net assets whose use is permanently restricted by the donor. As of July 31, 2016 and 2015, the Association had no permanently restricted net assets.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements - In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued new accounting guidance related to revenue recognition. This new standard will replace all current Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) guidance on this topic and eliminate all industry-specific guidance. The new revenue recognition guidance provides a unified model to determine when and how revenue is recognized. The core principle is that the Association should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration for which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This guidance will be effective for the Association beginning August 1, 2019 and can be applied either retrospectively to each period presented or as a cumulative-effect adjustment as of the date of adoption. The Association is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this new accounting guidance on its financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2016-02 Leases (Topic 842). Under the new guidance, lessees will be required to recognize a lease liability and right-of-use asset at the commencement date for all leases, with the exception of short-term leases. This guidance will be effective for the Association beginning August 1, 2020. The Association is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this new accounting guidance on its financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB completed Phase I of its Presentation of Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Entities and issued ASU 2016-14, Not-for-Profit Entities (Topic 958): Presentation of Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Entities. This new ASU is intended to simplify and improve not-for-profit financial reporting.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JULY 31, 2016 AND 2015

### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Specifically, the new guidance:

- Revises the net asset classification scheme to two classes (net assets with donor restrictions and net
  assets without donor restrictions) instead of the previous three, while maintaining the requirement to
  report total net assets and changes in the classes of and total net assets.
- Continues to allow for a choice between the direct and indirect method of reporting operating cash flows; however, presentation of the indirect reconciliation is no longer required if using the direct method.
- Enhances disclosures for:
  - o Self-imposed limits on the use of resources without donor-imposed restrictions
  - Composition of net assets with donor restrictions, and how the restrictions affect the use of resources
  - o Qualitative disclosures on how a not-for-profit manages its available liquid resources, to meet cash needs for general expenditures within one year of the balance sheet date
  - O Quantitative disclosures that communicate the availability of financial assets to meet cash needs for general expenditures within one year of the balance sheet date.
  - o Methods used to allocate costs among program and support functions
- Requires the presentation of expenses by nature as well as function, including an analysis of expenses showing the relationship between functional and natural classification for all expenses.
- Updates the accounting and disclosure requirements for underwater endowment funds, which include required disclosure of (1) policy concerning appropriation from underwater endowment funds, (2) the aggregate fair value of such funds, (3) the aggregate original gift amount (or level required by donor or law) to be maintained, and (4) the aggregate amount by which funds are underwater, which are to be classified as part of net assets with donor restrictions.
- Requires net presentation of investment expenses against investment return on the statement of activities and eliminates the requirement to disclose investment expenses that have been netted.
- Requires the use of, in the absence of explicit donor stipulations, the placed-in-service approach for reporting expiration of restrictions on gifts of cash or other assets to be used to acquire or construct a long-lived asset and reclassification of amounts from net assets with donor restrictions to net assets without donor restrictions for such long-lived assets that have been placed in service as of the beginning of the period of adoption (thus eliminating the current option to release the donor-imposed restrictions over the estimated useful life of the acquired asset.)

This guidance will be effective for the Association beginning August 1, 2018. The Association is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on its financial statements.

Subsequent Events - Subsequent events are defined as events or transactions that occur after the statement of financial position date, but before the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. Management has evaluated subsequent events through April 10, 2017, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JULY 31, 2016 AND 2015

#### **NOTE 3 - INVESTMENTS**

Investments by type consist of the following at July 31:

	2016			2015			
	Cost	_	Fair Value	Cost		Fair Value	
Short-term investments: Certificates of deposit	\$ 1,007,861	\$_	1,007,861	\$ 981,759	\$_	981,759	
Investments - building fund: Equity mutual funds Corporate bonds	\$ 165,477 133,027	\$	177,773 137,708	\$ 165,336 136,099	\$	179,247 135,631	
	\$ 298,504	\$	315,481	\$ 301,435	\$_	314,878	

Investment income for the years ended July 31 consists of the following:

	 2016	 2015
Interest income and dividends Realized (losses) gains, net Unrealized gains (losses), net	\$ 15,532 (7,202) 4,307	\$ 20,492 35,184 (37,737)
	\$ 12,637	\$ 17,939

Realized gains, net, include investment fees of approximately \$6,000 for each of the years ended July 31, 2016 and 2015.

### NOTE 4 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value guidance establishes a framework for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the Association has the ability to access.

#### Level 2: Inputs to the valuation methodology include:

- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets;
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability;
- Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JULY 31, 2016 AND 2015

#### NOTE 4 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Continued)

If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The asset's or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value. There have been no changes in the methodologies used at July 31, 2016 and 2015.

Certificates of Deposit: Valued at cost, which approximates fair value.

*Mutual Funds:* Valued at the daily net asset value (NAV) as reported by the fund. Mutual funds held by the Association are open-end mutual funds that are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These funds are required to publish their NAV and to transact at that price. The mutual funds held by the Association are deemed to be publicly traded.

Corporate Bonds and Common Stock: Valued at the closing price for identical assets reported on the active market on which the individual securities are traded.

The methods described above might produce a fair value calculation that might not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while the Association believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

The fair values of investment securities at July 31, by asset category, are as follows:

	2016						
	_	Level 1		Level 2	Level 3		Total
Short-term investments: Certificates of deposit			\$	1,007,861		¢	1,007,861
•	_		Φ=	1,007,001			1,007,601
Investments - building fund:							
Equity mutual funds	\$	177,773		-	-	\$	177,773
Corporate bonds		137,708	_				137,708
	\$	315,481	_	-		\$	315,481

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JULY 31, 2016 AND 2015

## NOTE 4 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Continued)

	2015							
		Level 1		Level 2	Level 3	Total		
Short-term investments:								
Certificates of deposit		-	\$	981,759		\$	981,759	
Investments - building fund:				_	•		_	
Equity mutual funds	\$	179,248		-	-	\$	179,248	
Corporate bonds		135,630					135,630	
	\$	314,878			_	\$	314,878	

## NOTE 5 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment at July 31 consist of the following:

	_	2016	 2015
Furniture and office equipment Buildings and improvements Vehicles	\$_	2,794,838 2,288,094 169,440 5,252,372	\$ 2,680,690 2,188,108 136,273 5,005,071
Less - Accumulated depreciation	_	(3,789,074)	 (3,427,441) 1,577,630
Land	_	269,000	 269,000
	\$_	1,732,298	\$ 1,846,630

### NOTE 6 - NOTE PAYABLE - BUILDING

Long-term debt consists of the following at July 31:

	 2016	 2015
Term loan, payable to the previous owners of a building purchased by the Association, interest at 2.00% per annum, payable with annual principal payments of \$100,000 through October 2019, and \$150,000 at maturity in October 2020. The term loan is secured by the mortgage of the property acquired.	\$ 450,000	\$ 550,000
Less - Payments due within one year	 (100,000)	 (100,000)
	\$ 350,000	\$ 450,000

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JULY 31, 2016 AND 2015

#### NOTE 6 - NOTE PAYABLE - BUILDING (Continued)

Approximate future maturities of debt due subsequent to July 31, 2016 are as follows:

Year Ending July 31	 Amount
2017	\$ 100,000
2018	100,000
2019	100,000
2020	100,000
2021	50,000
	\$ 450,000

#### NOTE 7 - RETIREMENT AND PENSION PLANS

The Association sponsors a defined contribution retirement plan for its current employees and has, in the past, sponsored a defined benefit plan. On July 31, 2006, the Association froze the defined benefit plan to employees of record as of July 31, 2005. On July 31, 2009, the Association ceased accruing additional pension benefits and providing years of service for employees in the Association's defined benefit plan. As of August 1, 2005, all employees became eligible to participate in the defined contribution plan sponsored by the Association.

Defined Benefit Plan - The Association's defined benefit pension plan covers approximately onethird of its currently employed full-time employees. The benefits are based on years of service and an employee's compensation during the last ten years of their employment through July 31, 2009. The Association's funding policy is to contribute annually the amount determined by the actuary.

The Association accounts for the defined benefit pension plan in accordance with FASB ASC 715-20: Defined Benefit Plans. This Topic requires an employer to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and to recognize changes in the funded status in the year in which the change occurs through the statement of activities. Defined benefit plan assets and obligations are measured as of the date of the employer's fiscal year-end.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JULY 31, 2016 AND 2015

### NOTE 7 - RETIREMENT AND PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Weighted average actuarial assumptions used to determine pension benefit obligations for fiscal years ended July 31 are as follows:

	2016	2015
Discount rate Rate of compensation increase	3.30% N/A	4.10% N/A
Weighted average assumptions used to determine p	pension-related changes:	

	2016	2015
Discount rate	4.10%	4.00%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	5.70%	5.90%
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	N/A

During the year ended July 31, 2016, the mortality table has been updated from RP2014, backed off to 2006 with projection scale MP2015 to RP2014, backed off to 2006 with projection scale MP2016.

Information about changes in obligations and plan assets of the defined benefit pension plan for years ended July 31 are as follows:

	2016	2015
Change in projected benefit obligation:		
Beginning projected benefit obligation	\$ 6,778,997 \$	6,737,329
Service cost	-	-
Expenses paid	-	-
Interest cost	270,996	263,061
Actuarial loss	554,139	200,138
Benefits paid	(401,464)	(421,531)
Ending projected benefit obligation	7,202,668	6,778,997
Change in plan assets, at fair value:		
Beginning plan assets	6,409,059	6,201,435
Actual return (net of expenses)	(45,433)	254,155
Employer contribution	-	375,000
Benefits paid	(401,464)	(421,531)
Expenses paid		
Ending plan assets	5,962,162	6,409,059
Underfunded Status	\$ (1,240,506) \$	(369,938)

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JULY 31, 2016 AND 2015

#### NOTE 7 - RETIREMENT AND PENSION PLANS (Continued)

The accumulated benefit obligation was \$7,202,668 and \$6,778,997 for fiscal years ended July 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Reconciliation of net periodic benefit cost as of July 31:

	_	2016	_	2015
Interest cost Amortization of net gain Service cost	\$	270,996 135,711	\$	263,061 131,698
Expected return on plan assets		(344,493)		(331,555)
Net Periodic Benefit Cost	\$	62,214	\$_	63,204

The estimated net loss for the defined benefit pension plan that will be amortized from unrestricted net assets over the next fiscal year approximates \$183,613.

The Association's pension plan asset allocations and target allocations at July 31, 2016 and 2015, and target allocation for 2016 are as follows:

	Target Allocation	Percentage of Actual Plan Assets				
Asset Category	2016	2016	2015			
Equity securities	60%	70%	75%			
Fixed-income mutual funds	40%	13%	12%			
Cash and cash equivalents	0%	17%	13%			
Total	100%	100%	100%			

To develop the expected long-term rate of return on assets assumption, the Association considered historical returns and future expectations for returns in each asset class, as well as the target allocation of the pension portfolio. During the year ended July 31, 2015, the plan's cash and cash equivalents were used to purchase additional equity securities and fixed-income mutual funds. However, the plan's assets remained outside of the plan's target allocation. Subsequent to year-end, transactions brought the plan's assets closer to the plan's target allocations. Late in the year ended July 31, 2016, the plan was moved to a larger cash position to mitigate the risk of loss due to uncertainty in financial markets surrounding the upcoming presidential election, therefore, the allocation of plan assets fell outside of the target.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JULY 31, 2016 AND 2015

NOTE 7 - RETIREMENT AND PENSION PLANS (Continued)

The fair values of plan assets at July 31, by asset category, are as follows:

	2016						
	_	Level 1		Level 2	Level 3		Total
Cash and cash equivalents:	ф	1 001 746				Ф	1 001 546
Money market mutual fund	\$	1,001,546		-	-	\$	1,001,546
Equity securities:		0 151 740					0 151 740
Large cap domestic common stock		2,151,748		-	-		2,151,748
Small & mid cap domestic common stock		105,484		-	-		105,484
Small & mid cap domestic mutual funds		1,164,420		-	-		1,164,420
International mutual funds		769,777		-	-		769,777
Fixed income:			Φ	500.050			500.050
Domestic fixed income		-	\$	532,352	-		532,352
International fixed income		-		143,463	-		143,463
High yield		-		44,422	-		44,422
Nontraditional	_	-	_	48,950		_	48,950
Total Plan Assets	\$_	5,192,975	\$	769,187		\$	5,962,162
				20	15		
	_	Level 1		Level 2	Level 3		Total
Cash and cash equivalents:							
Money market mutual fund	\$	862,842		_	_	\$	862,842
Equity securities:	Ψ	002,042				Ψ	002,042
Large cap domestic common stock		2,396,813		_	_		2,396,813
Small & mid cap domestic common stock		290,429		_	_		290,429
Small & mid cap domestic mutual funds		1,160,590		_	_		1,160,590
International mutual funds		934,385		_	_		934,385
Fixed income:		, , , , , ,					,
Domestic fixed income		_	\$	522,578	_		522,578
International fixed income		-	·	144,104	_		144,104
High yield		_		46,968	_		46,968
Nontraditional	_	-		50,350		_	50,350
Total Plan Assets	\$_	5,645,059	\$	764,000		\$_	6,409,059

The Association's funding policy is to, as a base payment, contribute the minimum amount annually based on actuarial and economic assumptions designed to achieve adequate funding of projected benefit obligations. However, the Association makes pension contributions a priority budget item when formulating the annual budget for the organization. The Association has budgeted \$390,000 as the contribution for fiscal year ending July 31, 2017.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JULY 31, 2016 AND 2015

#### NOTE 7 - RETIREMENT AND PENSION PLANS (Continued)

The following benefit payments are expected for the years ending July 31:

Year Ending	
July 31	 Amount
2017	\$ 413,583
2018	449,870
2019	453,289
2020	444,059
2021	433,318
2022-2026	2,098,191

These estimated benefit payments are based on assumptions about future events. Actual benefit payments could vary significantly from these estimates.

Defined Contribution Plan - The Association's defined contribution retirement plan is available to all full-time employees. The Association makes an annual contribution of 12% of eligible employee compensation to the plan, which amounted to \$263,701 and \$234,578 for the years ended July 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Employees are eligible to contribute a portion of their salary, up to regulatory contribution ceilings, in addition to the amount contributed by the Association.

#### **NOTE 8 - OPERATING LEASES**

The Association leases certain office equipment under non-cancellable operating leases, which expire through 2020. Future minimum lease payments are as follows for the years ending July 31:

Year Ending July 31	_	Amount
2017	\$	85,723
2018		85,723
2019		85,015
2020		43,615
	\$_	300,076

Total rent expense for the years ended July 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to \$162,813 and \$130,384, respectively.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JULY 31, 2016 AND 2015

#### NOTE 9 - CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Association to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of investments. The Association places these investments with financial institutions. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments shown in the accompanying financial statement includes checking, money market, certificates of deposit and savings amounts with various banks for the years ended July 31, 2016 and 2015. At July 31, 2016 and 2015, the bank balances, including checking, savings and certificate of deposit accounts of the Association, amounted to \$6,051,390 and \$6,048,141, respectively. Of the total bank balances, \$2,319,055 and \$2,308,570 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$3,732,335 and \$3,739,571 was uninsured and uncollateralized for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

#### **NOTE 10 - BOARD DESIGNATIONS**

The Association has designated funds as noted in Note 2 for the purpose of upgrading, remodeling and replacing significant components of Association property as of July 31, 2016 and 2015 of \$315,481 and \$314,878, respectively. The Association started the Board Designated Reserve Fund to have a funding source for extraordinary or unforeseen expenditures. The value as of July 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$685,909 and \$561,374, respectively. Funds have also been designated for the Fred Durkle Scholarship Fund and the Rossi-Denney Scholarship Fund. Scholarship money is presented annually to senior athletes in the names of the late Fred Durkle, John Rossi and Bob Denney. The amount accumulated in this Fred Durkle fund as of July 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$39,940. The amount accumulated in this Denney-Rossi fund as of July 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$34,593.

#### NOTE 11 - OHSAA FOUNDATION

In 1998, the Association provided the initial funding to start the Ohio High School Athletic Association Foundation (Foundation). The Foundation is a separately formed, controlled and operated not-for-profit organization. The Foundation was formed to provide scholarships and conferences for Ohio student athletes. The Association provides the Foundation accounting and clerical services for no charge with a cost of approximately \$2,000 during 2016 and 2015. During 2016 and 2015, the Association paid for approximately \$3,000 and \$2,100 of expenses incurred by the Foundation, which are outstanding as a receivable from the Foundation as of July 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. In addition, the Association contributed approximately \$14,000 and \$18,000 to the Foundation during the years ended July 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Separately audited financial statements may be obtained by contacting Jeff Jordan, Chief Financial Officer of the Ohio High School Athletic Association, 4080 Roselea Place, Columbus, OH 43214.



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### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION BY DISTRICT AS OF JULY 31, 2016

(With Comparative Totals for 2015)

	 Columbus	Central		East		Northeast	
CURRENT ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,058,147	\$ 308,120	\$	188,778	\$	410,976	
Accounts receivable	1,144,682	628		22,016		19,975	
Prepaid expenses	408,094	-		419		-	
Short-term investments	567,431	-		50,291		-	
Investments - building fund	315,481	-		-		-	
Total Current Assets	 5,493,835	308,748		261,504		430,951	
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT							
Vehicles	169,440	-		-		-	
Furniture and office equipment	2,757,556	1,695		-		16,395	
Buildings and improvements	2,288,094	-		-		-	
Land	269,000	-		-		-	
Less: Accumulated depreciation	 (3,757,230)	 (1,695)				(15,587)	
Property and equipment, net	1,726,860	-		-		808	
Total Assets	\$ 7,220,695	\$ 308,748	\$	261,504	\$	431,759	
CURRENT LIABILITIES							
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 100,000	-		-		-	
Accounts payable	860,593	\$ 19,576	\$	69,752	\$	76,966	
Accrued employee wages and benefits	249,632	-		-		-	
Deferred income	1,016,595	3,250		-		2,250	
Total Current Liabilities	 2,226,820	 22,826		69,752		79,216	
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES							
Long-term debt	350,000	-		-		-	
Long-term accrued leave	119,990	-		-		-	
Pension payable	1,240,506	_		-		_	
Total Liabilities	3,937,316	22,826		69,752		79,216	
NET ASSETS							
Board-designated funds:							
Building fund	315,481	-		-		-	
Fred Durkle Scholarship	-	-		-		-	
Rossi/Denney Scholarship	-	-		-		-	
Reserve fund	685,909	 -				-	
Total Board-Designated Funds	1,001,390	-		-		-	
Unrestricted	2,281,989	285,922		191,752		352,543	
Total Net Assets	 3,283,379	 285,922		191,752		352,543	
Total Liabilities And Net Assets	\$ 7,220,695	\$ 308,748	\$	261,504	\$	431,759	

									Total A		ll Funds		
N	orthwest	S	Southeast	S	outhwest	El	iminations		2016		2015		
\$	385,632	\$	78,411	\$	317,026		-	\$	4,747,090	\$	4,761,137		
	13,525		16,453		7,926	\$	(343,299)		881,906		630,473		
	-		-		-		-		408,513		138,299		
	20,000		198,494		171,645		-		1,007,861		981,759		
			_		-		_		315,481		314,878		
	419,157		293,358		496,597		(343,299)		7,360,851		6,826,546		
	-		-		-		_		169,440		136,273		
	2,347		5,120		11,725		-		2,794,838		2,680,690		
	-		-		-		-		2,288,094		2,188,108		
	-		-		-		-		269,000		269,000		
	(2,347)		(5,120)		(7,095)		-		(3,789,074)		(3,427,441)		
	-		-		4,630		-		1,732,298		1,846,630		
\$	419,157	\$	293,358	\$	501,227	\$	(343,299)	\$	9,093,149	\$	8,673,176		
	_		_		_		_	\$	100,000	\$	100,000		
\$	182,876	\$	47,104	\$	28,754	\$	(343,299)	Ψ	942,322	Ψ	567,592		
Ψ	-	Ψ	-	_	-	_	-		249,632		250,210		
	_		_		-		_		1,022,095		1,002,480		
	182,876		47,104		28,754		(343,299)		2,314,049		1,920,282		
	_		_		_		_		350,000		450,000		
	_		_		_		_		119,990		96,760		
	_		_		_		_		1,240,506		369,938		
	182,876		47,104		28,754		(343,299)		4,024,545		2,836,980		
	-		-		-		-		315,481		314,878		
	-		-		39,940		-		39,940		39,940		
	-		-		34,593		-		34,593		34,593		
	-		_		-		-		685,909		561,374		
	-		-		74,533		-		1,075,923		950,785		
	236,281		246,254		397,940		-		3,992,681		4,885,411		
	236,281		246,254		472,473		-		5,068,604		5,836,196		
\$	419,157	\$	293,358	\$	501,227	\$	(343,299)	\$	9,093,149	\$	8,673,176		

See independent auditors' report.

### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2016

(With Comparative Totals for 2015)

	Columbus		Central		East		Northeast		Northwest	
Revenue and other gains:										
Tournament revenue:										
Boys basketball	\$	2,458,609	\$ 263,509	\$	145,034	\$	648,261	\$	535,471	
Football		3,769,158	_		-		-		-	
Girls basketball		628,744	111,574		69,127		240,038		269,069	
Soccer		416,068	123,067		43,741		301,564		138,656	
Wrestling		692,828	54,372		40,413		101,530		83,870	
Track & field		510,409	45,798		13,626		90,460		76,708	
Volleyball		289,607	61,271		41,640		148,847		149,702	
Baseball		245,013	29,052		24,768		60,819		94,013	
Softball		164,649	31,464		25,542		38,383		78,135	
Swimming & diving		89,134	39,918		-		41,389		26,580	
Ice hockey		155,802	_		-		-		-	
Team wrestling		157,326	_		-		-		-	
Cross country		250,936	16,842		4,902		1,938		1,212	
Bowling		24,943	28,834		3,036		33,026		10,514	
Golf		38,510	17,350		_		-		-	
Field hockey		37,912	- -		_		-		-	
Gymnastics		13,032	3,612		-		6,222		1,718	
Tennis		21,058	-		-		-		-	
Inter-district revenue		-	(2,068)		2,068		-		-	
Total Tournament Revenue		9,963,738	824,595		413,897		1,712,477		1,465,648	
Other revenue:										
Corporate sponsors		1,279,501	1,250		-		-		-	
Officials dues		1,075,218	-		-		-		-	
T-shirts fees		151,342	14,628		4,133		29,127		21,425	
Other miscellaneous		109,502	8,735		_		5,798		20	
Clinic & meetings		45,771	-		_		-		-	
Blank shells		2,650	_		_		-		-	
Books & subscriptions		9,137	-		_		-		-	
Total Other Revenue		2,673,121	24,613		4,133		34,925		21,445	
Service revenue:										
Coaches education		333,660	-		-		-		_	
First aid coaches training		104,780	-		-		-		_	
Football jamboree		93,500	-		-		-		_	
Total Service Revenue		531,940	 -		-		-		-	
Other gains:										
Investment income, net		10,642	177		49		39		-	
Total Revenue And Other Gains	\$	13,179,441	\$ 849,385	\$	418,079	\$	1,747,441	\$	1,487,093	

						Total All Funds					
;	Southeast		outheast Southwest		iminations		2016	2015			
\$	261,914	\$	520,775	\$	(349,384)	\$	4,484,189	\$	4,308,296		
	-		-		-		3,769,158		3,379,467		
	76,169		187,463		(38,675)		1,543,509		1,502,886		
	41,989		255,415		-		1,320,500		1,271,024		
	6,997		96,552		-		1,076,562		1,049,690		
	22,872		69,438		-		829,311		819,721		
	43,198		97,914		-		832,179		782,299		
	45,413		85,012		-		584,090		607,341		
	24,739		55,955		-		418,867		411,335		
	1,985		40,824		-		239,830		235,537		
	-		-		-		155,802		164,095		
	-		-		-		157,326		143,140		
	6,894		29,874		_		312,598		202,518		
	775		43,374		_		144,502		138,322		
	-		4,554		-		60,414		57,167		
	-		-		_		37,912		30,234		
	-		3,296		-		27,880		23,126		
	-		4,050		_		25,108		26,010		
	-		-		-		-		-		
	532,945		1,494,496		(388,059)		16,019,737		15,152,208		
			1 000				1 201 751		1 451 924		
	-		1,000		-		1,281,751		1,451,834		
	- 6.051		- 24 174		-		1,075,218		1,115,431		
	6,951		24,174		-		251,780		259,484		
	291		33,006		-		157,352		180,991		
	-		-		-		45,771		44,293		
	-		-		-		2,650		15,555		
	7,242		58,180				9,137 2,823,659		11,220 3,078,808		
	,		,				, ,		, ,		
	-		-		-		333,660		299,732		
	-		-		-		104,780		107,478		
			-				93,500		97,750		
	-		-		-		531,940		504,960		
	1,565		165		-		12,637		17,939		
\$	541,752	\$	1,552,841	\$	(388,059)	\$	19,387,973	\$	18,753,915		

See independent auditors' report.

#### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2016 (With Comparative Totals for 2015)

	Columbus		Central	East	Northeast	Northwest	
Tournament expenses:							
Boys basketball	\$ 885,187	\$	141,723	\$ 102,328	\$ 414,970	\$ 486,031	
Football	2,193,686		-	-	-	-	
Girls basketball	467,258		86,958	57,197	203,275	252,747	
Wrestling	510,735		58,849	28,154	107,932	74,439	
Track & field	454,629		52,565	11,471	131,094	69,003	
Soccer	281,913		73,087	13,231	191,663	82,288	
Volleyball	195,660		51,991	13,896	115,596	74,284	
Baseball	217,181		36,127	13,798	71,791	60,571	
Softball	161,017		28,713	12,868	60,695	62,548	
Swimming & diving	100,986		36,032	-	57,122	32,297	
Team wrestling	186,353		12 240	2.726	- 27.246	15.022	
Cross country	200,409		12,340	3,726	27,346	15,033	
Ice hockey	131,674		22.452	- 4.411	14 240	9 160	
Golf Tennis	62,325 25,819		33,452 17,421	4,411 759	14,240	8,162 10,686	
Bonus to schools	23,819		92,000	139	37,456 238,000		
	20.226		22,654	1 702	35,712	77,500 3,614	
Bowling	30,226 27,946		8,310	1,702	26,521	5,908	
Gymnastics Field heakey	27,940		0,310	-	20,321	3,908	
Field hockey Special awards	10,474		480	165	-	-	
Total Tournament Expenses	6,171,390		752,702	263,706	1,733,413	1,315,111	
-	0,171,390		132,102	203,700	1,735,415	1,313,111	
Service expenses:							
Catastrophic and tournament accident insurance	609,450		-	-	-	-	
Officiating expenses	543,884		-	-	-	-	
Member service expense	327,704		-	-	-	-	
Scholar/athlete scholarships	36,000		16,000	5,500	40,750	20,052	
Cause marketing	12,061		-		<u> </u>		
Total Service Expense	1,529,099		16,000	5,500	40,750	20,052	
Operating expenses:							
Salaries and wages	1,023,210		30,801	44,492	56,616	32,610	
Commissioners salaries	999,090		-	-	-	-	
Payroll taxes & benefits	802,288		2,409	3,404	4,331	2,494	
Insurance	161,996		-	-	-	-	
Consultant fees	347,444		-	-	-	-	
Board travel & meetings	85,572		35,413	33,815	25,323	51,133	
Office expense	233,290		2,398	5,867	5,831	2,730	
Depreciation	359,159		-	-	458	-	
Clinics & meetings	81,476		19,626	2,442	12,850	11,124	
Printing	81,732		7,597	273	10,542	608	
Legal fees	110,228		-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous expenses	74,747		3,590	4,941	5,392	15,545	
Rents & leases	158,759		150	594	597	-	
Repairs & maintenance	137,438		-	173	-	-	
Net periodic pension expenses	62,214		-	-	-	-	
Pension fees	46,832		-	-	-	-	
Workers' compensation	5,578		-	-	-	-	
Contract labor	9,750		4,513	12,164	5,513	4,849	
Audit fees	26,058		-	-	-	-	
Rule books/officials meetings	59,212		-	-	-	-	
Other taxes & licenses	2,978		-	-	-	-	
Interest expenses	11,198		105.405	295	112	- 121.002	
Total General And Administrative Expenses	4,880,249		106,497	108,460	127,565	121,093	
Other expense:							
Loss on sale of property and equipment	-		-	-	-	-	
Contributions/donations	1,050		3,200	3,000	1,000	77	
T. 17			,				
Total Expenses And Other Losses	12,581,788		878,399	380,666	1,902,728	1,456,333	
Change In Net Assets From Operations	597,653		(29,014)	37,413	(155,287)	30,760	
Pension-related changes other than net periodic pension cost	(1,186,354)		-	_	<u> </u>		
Change In Unrestricted Net Assets	\$ (588,701)	\$	(29,014)	\$ 37,413	\$ (155,287)	\$ 30,760	
-		-		·			

				Total All Funds				
Southeast		Southwest	El	iminations		2016	2015	
	215 553	Φ 272 ***	4	(2.10.20.11		2.250.5	*	2 200 00
5	215,773	\$ 372,941	\$	(349,384)	\$	2,269,569	\$	2,200,038
	-	-		- (20)		2,193,686		2,214,130
	64,773	166,884		(38,675)		1,260,417		1,229,068
	5,925	92,586		-		878,620		879,116
	16,792	87,471		-		823,025		859,328
	21,478	145,742		-		809,402		745,496
	20,060	84,932		-		556,419		554,686
	28,280	72,213		-		499,961		496,430
	17,546	64,911		-		408,298		423,230
	3,628	69,691		-		299,756		320,150
	-	-		-		186,353		196,468
	5,056	25,545		-		289,455		271,442
	-	-		-		131,674		133,253
	10,931	15,904		-		149,425		123,64
	5,863	31,863		-		129,867		119,710
	43,865	135,000		-		586,365		199,365
	535	38,784		-		133,227		130,744
	-	7,779		-		76,464		71,28
	-	-		-		27,912		26,828
	1,023	2,945		-		15,087		18,470
	461,528	1,415,191		(388,059)		11,724,982		11,212,870
						500 450		500 451
	-	-		-		609,450		609,450
	-	-		-		543,884		554,598
	-	-		-		327,704		224,930
	11,500	26,750		-		156,552		156,500
	11.500	26.750				12,061		10,488
	11,500	26,750		-		1,649,651		1,555,966
	32,946	54,260		-		1,274,935		1,235,893
	-	-		-		999,090		956,552
	2,635	2,041		-		819,602		712,169
	-	-		-		161,996		144,973
	-	-		-		347,444		360,909
	25,841	36,993		-		294,090		292,780
	1,635	6,411		-		258,162		236,629
		2,015		-		361,632		427,474
	4,552	15,936		_		148,006		139,363
	3,424	6,576		_		110,752		187,484
				_		110,228		156,16
	9,452	13,370		_		127,037		117,374
	7,432					162,813		130,384
	_	2,713 289		-		137,900		120,036
	-	209		-				
	-	-		-		62,214		63,204
	-	-		-		46,832		52,220
	1 654	12 200		-		5,578		12,75
	1,654	13,309		-		51,752		60,172
	-	-		-		26,058		28,870
	-	35		-		59,247		69,65
	-	-		-		2,978		4,820
		-				11,605		13,486
	82,139	153,948		-		5,579,951		5,523,372
	_	_		-		_		1,630
	3,000	3,300		-		14,627		20,600
	558,167	1,599,189		(388,059)		18,969,211	_	18,314,444
	(16,415)	(46,348)		-		418,762		439,471
	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	_	-		(1,186,354)	_	(150,190
					_			

See independent auditors' report.

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