

Chicago Commons Association

Reports Required by the Uniform Guidance
and *Government Auditing Standards*
June 30, 2019

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RSM US LLP

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Chicago Commons Association

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Chicago Commons Association, which comprise the statement of financial position as of June 30, 2019, and the related statements of activities, functional expenses and cash flows for the year 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the 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 Chicago Commons Association as of June 30, 2019, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

Chicago Commons Association adopted Accounting Standards Update 2016-14, *Not-for-Profit Entities (Topic 958): Presentation of Financial Statements for Not-for-Profit Entities*, during the year ended June 30, 2019. The adoption of the standard resulted in additional footnote disclosures and significant changes to classification of net assets. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Report on Summarized Comparative Information

We have previously audited Chicago Commons Association's 2018 financial statements, and we expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those audited financial statements in our report dated December 17, 2018. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

Other Matters*Other Information*

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is 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 information has 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 information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the 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 December 23, 2019, on our consideration of Commons' internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Commons' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

RSM US LLP

Chicago, Illinois
December 23, 2019

Chicago Commons Association

Statement of Financial Position

June 30, 2019 (With Comparative Totals For 2018)

	2019	2018
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,715,615	\$ 1,033,917
Accounts receivable, net	6,131,663	7,755,342
Other current assets	96,480	70,332
Contributions receivable	151,689	518,617
Investments	91,169	84,531
Property and equipment, net	3,793,923	4,031,535
Beneficial interest in trusts	3,502,993	3,481,472
	\$ 16,483,532	\$ 16,975,746
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,092,775	\$ 1,182,792
Accrued expenses	867,164	839,236
Accrued settlement and retirement obligations	20,000	33,811
Notes payable	2,905,059	2,981,135
	4,884,998	5,036,974
Net assets:		
Without donor restrictions:		
Undesignated	7,267,425	7,337,653
Board designated - Valliere Sustainability Fund	240,000	240,000
	7,507,425	7,577,653
With donor restrictions:		
Time restrictions	142,310	250,000
Purpose restrictions	368,807	552,648
Perpetual in nature	3,579,992	3,558,471
	4,091,109	4,361,119
	11,598,534	11,938,772
	\$ 16,483,532	\$ 16,975,746

See notes to financial statements.

Chicago Commons Association

Statement of Activities

Year Ended June 30, 2019 (With Comparative Totals For 2018)

	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	2019 Total	2018 Total
Public support and revenue:				
Direct public support:				
Contributions	\$ 310,480	\$ 335,500	\$ 645,980	\$ 1,304,250
Special events, net of expenses of \$98,656 in 2019 and \$114,136 in 2018	8,620	119,000	127,620	109,038
Net assets released from restrictions	746,031	(746,031)	-	-
	1,065,131	(291,531)	773,600	1,413,288
Fees and grants from governmental agencies	23,033,237	-	23,033,237	22,567,703
Fee for service revenue	3,128,992	-	3,128,992	3,251,779
Client fees and other support	239,222	-	239,222	225,427
Investment income (loss), net	7,576	-	7,576	(899)
Increase in beneficial interest in trusts	-	21,521	21,521	204,921
Other income	59,458	-	59,458	161,718
	27,533,616	(270,010)	27,263,606	27,823,937
Expenses:				
Program services:				
Child development	12,782,752	-	12,782,752	13,262,955
Senior services	11,566,753	-	11,566,753	11,274,921
Family Hub services	273,088	-	273,088	209,768
	24,622,593	-	24,622,593	24,747,644
Supporting services:				
Management and general	2,534,923	-	2,534,923	2,394,187
Fundraising	446,328	-	446,328	405,772
	2,981,251	-	2,981,251	2,799,959
Operating expenses	27,603,844	-	27,603,844	27,547,603
Increase (decrease) in net assets	(70,228)	(270,010)	(340,238)	276,334
Net assets:				
Beginning of year	7,577,653	4,361,119	11,938,772	11,662,438
End of year	\$ 7,507,425	\$ 4,091,109	\$ 11,598,534	\$ 11,938,772

See notes to financial statements.

Chicago Commons Association

**Statement of Functional Expenses
Year Ended June 30, 2019 (With Comparative Totals For 2018)**

	Program Services			Total Program Services
	Child Development	Senior Services	Family Hub	
Functional expenses:				
Salary and wages	\$ 5,847,722	\$ 8,520,672	\$ 158,983	\$ 14,527,377
Payroll taxes and employee benefits	1,171,673	1,147,907	21,449	2,341,029
	<u>7,019,395</u>	<u>9,668,579</u>	<u>180,432</u>	<u>16,868,406</u>
Professional development, travel and conferences	109,511	29,773	1,737	141,021
Supplies	787,837	79,357	4,071	871,265
Operating expenses	2,194,142	1,155,393	16,710	3,366,245
Professional services	1,022,176	64,124	43,377	1,129,677
Building, utilities and insurance	1,211,636	379,347	25,262	1,616,245
Equipment rental and maintenance	225,338	69,853	-	295,191
Depreciation and amortization	212,717	99,001	1,499	313,217
Interest expense	-	21,326	-	21,326
	<u>\$ 12,782,752</u>	<u>\$ 11,566,753</u>	<u>\$ 273,088</u>	<u>\$ 24,622,593</u>

See notes to financial statements.

Chicago Commons Association

**Statement of Functional Expenses (Continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2019 (With Comparative Totals For 2018)**

	Supporting Services			Total	
	Management and General	Fundraising	Total Supporting Services	2019	2018
Functional expenses:					
Salary and wages	\$ 1,116,206	\$ 298,501	\$ 1,414,707	\$ 15,942,084	\$ 15,941,084
Payroll taxes and employee benefits	185,992	40,598	226,590	2,567,619	2,722,670
	<u>1,302,198</u>	<u>339,099</u>	<u>1,641,297</u>	<u>18,509,703</u>	<u>18,663,754</u>
Professional development, travel and conferences	38,969	9,622	48,591	189,612	199,751
Supplies	7,259	1,502	8,761	880,026	896,766
Operating expenses	94,645	25,764	120,409	3,486,654	3,354,668
Professional services	813,170	51,495	864,665	1,994,342	1,735,882
Building, utilities and insurance	132,347	11,831	144,178	1,760,423	1,965,394
Equipment rental and maintenance	21,314	1,270	22,584	317,775	233,896
Depreciation and amortization	45,306	4,673	49,979	363,196	390,742
Interest expense	79,715	1,072	80,787	102,113	106,750
	<u>\$ 2,534,923</u>	<u>\$ 446,328</u>	<u>\$ 2,981,251</u>	<u>\$ 27,603,844</u>	<u>\$ 27,547,603</u>

See notes to financial statements.

Chicago Commons Association

Statement of Cash Flows

Year Ended June 30, 2019 (With Comparative Totals For 2018)

	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities:		
(Decrease) increase in net assets	\$ (340,238)	\$ 276,334
Adjustments to reconcile (decrease) increase in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	363,196	390,742
Increase in market value of beneficial interest in perpetual trusts	(21,521)	(204,921)
Realized and unrealized (gain) loss on investments	(5,085)	3,114
Changes in:		
Accounts receivable	1,623,679	1,225,084
Other current assets	(26,148)	(14,081)
Contributions receivable	366,928	(269,935)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(62,089)	(311,084)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,898,722	1,095,253
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(125,584)	(24,740)
Purchases of investments	(1,553)	(2,664)
Net cash used in investing activities	(127,137)	(27,404)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payments of notes payable	(76,076)	(73,614)
Repayments of settlement obligation	(13,811)	(6,189)
Net cash used in financing activities	(89,887)	(79,803)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,681,698	988,046
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Beginning of year	1,033,917	45,871
End of year	\$ 2,715,615	\$ 1,033,917
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Interest paid	\$ 102,113	\$ 106,750

See notes to financial statements.

Chicago Commons Association

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Nature of Activities and Significant Accounting Policies

Chicago Commons Association (Commons) is a nonprofit social services agency that partners with individuals, families and communities to overcome poverty, discrimination and isolation. Commons creates programs that promote self-sufficiency and strengthen individuals at key stages of life from child development to elderly care. Commons targets its program services to communities affected by high rates of poverty and limited educational and economic resources for families. Commons operates three core programs - Child Development, Senior Services and Family Hub, and bases its operations in four Chicago, Illinois neighborhoods - West Humboldt Park, Pilsen, New City/Back of the Yards and Grand Boulevard.

Commons was founded in 1894 as a settlement house on the near west side of Chicago, a neighborhood then populated by recent immigrants who were vulnerable to the largely unregulated growth of industrial, urban America. Throughout its history, Commons has successfully adjusted its programs and targeted communities to respond to changes in the needs of Chicago's neighborhoods. As in previous times, Commons continues to transform itself to ensure that resources are used in the way to make a deep and lasting impact on the people and neighborhoods that participate in its programs.

Commons receives a significant portion of its funding from city, state and federal government programs. In addition, Commons continues to raise significant private resources from individuals, corporations and foundations.

Commons is exempt from income taxes under the provisions of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and applicable state law.

Basis of presentation: Commons' financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP), as applicable to nonprofit organizations.

Accounting standards: Commons follows accounting standards established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the FASB) to ensure consistent reporting of financial condition, results of activities and cash flows. References to U.S. GAAP in these footnotes are to the *FASB Accounting Standards CodificationTM*, sometimes referred to as the Codification or ASC.

Cash and cash equivalents: Commons defines cash equivalents as short-term, highly-liquid investments that have original maturities of three months or less and are readily convertible into known amounts of cash. Commons maintains its cash balances in bank accounts which, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. Commons has not experienced any losses in such accounts and management believes that Commons is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash.

Accounts receivable: Receivables are almost entirely due from governmental agencies and are valued at management's estimate of the amount that will ultimately be collected. Management recorded an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$25,000 at June 30, 2019, based on specific identification of uncollectible accounts and historical collection experience.

Investments: Investments consist of a bond market index fund held at the Vanguard Group. Investments are recorded at fair value, based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Changes in market value or realized gains and losses from investment sales are recorded net of investment fees and costs as investment income (loss) on the statement of activities.

Chicago Commons Association

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Nature of Activities and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Commons' investment portfolio is exposed to various risks such as interest rate, credit and overall market volatility. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investments, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of these investments will occur in the near term and that such changes could affect the amounts reported in the statement of activities. Changes in fair value are included in net investment gains or losses net of fees on the statement of activities.

Property and equipment: Property and equipment are stated at cost, except for donated assets, which are recorded at fair value at the time of receipt. Additions and improvements to existing property and equipment in amounts over \$5,000 during the year are capitalized, while general maintenance and repairs are charged to expense. The cost and accumulated depreciation of items sold or returned are removed from the property and equipment account, and any gain or loss upon disposition is recognized at that time. Depreciation is being provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. These lives range from 3 to 7 years for equipment and software, 5 years for vehicles, 20 years for land improvements and 31.5 to 50 years for buildings and building improvements.

Impairment: Commons reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If the fair value is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognized.

Beneficial interest in irrevocable perpetual trusts: Commons is an income beneficiary of certain irrevocable perpetual trusts established by donors and administered by certain third-party trusts. Income allocations from such trusts have no restriction on their use and are recognized as revenue when received from the third-party trusts. Commons' beneficial interest in the assets of irrevocable perpetual trusts is carried at fair value in its statement of financial position based on the fair value of the underlying trust assets.

Classification of net assets: Net assets and related activities of the various funds are classified based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions.

Without donor restrictions: Net assets without donor restrictions represent resources available for support of daily operations and contributions received for which there are no donor-imposed stipulations or time restrictions. This also includes board designated funds.

Board designated: Certain net assets without donor restriction have been identified by the board to be used for a specific purpose. During fiscal 2013, the board established the Valliere Sustainability Fund. This fund is a working capital fund that allows Commons to have the financial wherewithal to grow and respond to opportunities that arise that will result in netter, more impactful services for clients. The Valliere Sustainability Fund has an initial corpus of \$240,000, which is comprised of received bequests.

With donor restrictions: Net assets with donor restrictions include net assets subject to donor-imposed restrictions that will be met either by actions of Commons or passage of time. Also included in this category are net assets subject to donor restrictions requiring that the contributed assets be invested and maintained in perpetuity by Commons. The income generated from these funds can be used for general operations and is therefore classified as net assets without donor restrictions, when appropriated for use. Net assets released from restriction represent amounts released from time restriction or spent on restricted purposes.

Net assets without donor restrictions at June 30, 2018, of \$7,577,653 was previously reported as unrestricted net assets. Net assets with donor restrictions at June 30, 2018, of \$4,361,119 represents the sum of \$802,648 and \$3,558,471, previously reported as temporarily restricted and permanently restricted net assets, respectively.

Chicago Commons Association

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Nature of Activities and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Contributions: Commons recognizes donors' unconditional promises to give cash and other assets as revenue in the period the promises are made. Contributions receivable have been recorded for amounts expected to be collected in the future. At June 30, 2019, amounts were primarily due within one year. Contributions to be received after one year are discounted to present value. Amortization of the discount is recorded as contribution revenue. No allowance for uncollectible contributions at June 30, 2019, has been provided based upon management's assessment, which includes analysis of various factors including prior collection history, type of contribution and nature of fundraising activity.

Donors' promises to give cash and other assets that are conditional are not recognized until the conditions on which they depend are substantially met.

Contributions received with donor-imposed restrictions are recorded as increases to net assets with donor restrictions, unless satisfaction of restrictions occurs in the same year as revenue recognition, in which case the contributions are recorded as increases in net assets without donor restrictions.

Donated materials and other noncash donations are recorded as contributions at their estimated fair value on the date received.

Many individuals volunteer their time and perform a variety of tasks that assist Commons with its programs and administration, but these donated services are not reflected in the financial statements because they do not meet the requirements for inclusion. Contributions of services are recognized if the services received (a) create or enhance nonfinancial assets or (b) require specialized skills, are provided by individuals possessing those skills, and would typically need to be purchased if not provided by donation. Commons reports such contributions at their estimated fair value when received.

Fees and grants from governmental agencies: Revenue from government grants and contract agreements is recognized as it is earned. Revenue is considered earned when it is expended in accordance with the agreement. Unexpended amounts, including amounts received in advance, are recorded as advances from government agencies.

Fee for service revenue: Revenue is recognized in the fiscal year that the services are rendered.

Functional expenses: Operating expenses directly identified with a functional core program are charged to that program and, where these expenses affect more than one program, they are allocated on the basis of ratios estimated by management. Commons has a cost allocation plan which is updated annually. Personnel costs are allocated based on estimates of time and effort as determined by annual time studies. Occupancy, IT, and other shared costs are allocated based on estimated usage, which is determined on a rational basis such as square footage or headcount.

Estimates: In preparing financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, management makes estimates and assumptions affecting the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Comparative data: The financial statements include certain prior year summarized comparative information in total but not in the level of detail required for a presentation in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with Commons' financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2018, from which the summarized information was derived.

Chicago Commons Association

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Nature of Activities and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Income taxes: The accounting standard on accounting for uncertainty in income taxes addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under this guidance, Commons may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. Examples of tax positions include the tax-exempt status of Commons and various positions related to the potential sources of unrelated business taxable income (UBTI).

The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. There were no unrecognized tax benefits identified or recorded as liabilities for the reporting period presented in the financial statements.

Commons files Form 990 in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and the state of Illinois.

Accounting pronouncement adopted: In August 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-14, *Not-for-Profit Entities (Topic 958): Presentation of Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Entities*. The update addresses net asset classifications, and reporting and disclosures about liquidity, financial performance, expenses, and cash flows. Certain provisions, as required, have been applied retrospectively to 2018. Amounts previously reported as temporarily or permanently restricted have been reclassified to be reported as net assets with donor restrictions. In addition, Commons has added or enhanced disclosures for liquidity, net assets, and expenses.

Recent accounting pronouncements: In 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*, requiring an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The updated standard will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective. The updated standard will be effective for Commons' June 30, 2020, financial statements.

In 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*. The guidance in this ASU supersedes the leasing guidance in Topic 840, *Leases*. Under the new guidance, lessees are required to recognize lease assets and lease liabilities on the statement of financial position for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. Leases will be classified as either finance or operating, with classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the statement of activities. The new standard will be effective for Commons' June 30, 2021, financial statements.

In June 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-08, *Not-for-Profit Entities (Topic 958): Clarifying the Scope and the Accounting Guidance for Contributions Received and Contributions Made*. This ASU provides guidance surrounding the categorization of certain transactions as contributions or exchange transactions. It further clarifies when contributions should be deemed conditional. The new standard will be effective for Commons' 2020 financial statements.

Commons is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of the above standards on its financial statements.

Subsequent events: Commons has evaluated subsequent events for potential recognition and/or disclosure through December 23, 2019, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Chicago Commons Association

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2. Liquidity

The table below represents financial assets and liquidity resources available for general expenditures within one year of June 30, 2019:

Financial assets at year-end:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,715,615
Accounts receivable, net	6,131,663
Other current assets	96,480
Contributions receivable	151,689
Investments	91,169
Beneficial interest in trusts	3,502,993
	<u>12,689,609</u>
Less amounts not available to be used within one year:	
Investments held in custodial trusts	3,502,993
Net assets with donor restrictions	588,116
Less net assets with restrictions to be met in less than a year	(453,704)
Board designated net assets	240,000
	<u>3,877,405</u>
Financial assets available to meet general expenditures over the next twelve months	<u>\$ 8,812,204</u>

Commons regularly monitors liquidity requirements to meet its operating needs and other contractual commitments, while also striving to maximize the investment of its available funds. Commons has various sources of liquidity at its disposal, including cash and cash equivalents, marketable debt and equity securities, and a line of credit (Note 6).

For purposes of analyzing resources available to meet general expenditures over a 12-month period, Commons considers all expenditures related to its ongoing activities in Child Development, Senior Services, and Family Hub as well as the conduct of services undertaken to support those activities to be general expenditures. Commons' beneficial interest in trusts are not included as Commons is only entitled to earnings on investments and not the assets of the trusts themselves, therefore, these are not available to meet current operating needs.

In addition to financial assets available to meet general expenditures over the next 12 months, Commons operates with a balanced budget and anticipates collecting sufficient revenue to cover general expenditures not covered by donor-restricted resources. The statement of cash flows identifies the sources and uses of cash and shows positive cash generated by operations for fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

Note 3. Fair Value

The Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Topic of the Codification defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date and sets out a fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). Inputs are broadly defined under this guidance as assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

Chicago Commons Association

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 3. Fair Value (Continued)

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1. Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2. Inputs other than quoted prices within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3. Inputs are unobservable for the asset or liability and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. The inputs into the determination of fair value are based upon the best information in the circumstances and may require significant management judgment or estimation.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the highest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Commons' assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the investment.

For fiscal year 2019, the application of valuation techniques applied to similar assets and liabilities has been consistent. Commons assesses levels of the investments at each measurement date, and transfers between levels are recognized on the actual date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer. For the year ended June 30, 2019, there were no such instances. The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value:

Investment Securities

The fair value of publicly traded bond mutual fund securities is based upon market quotations of national security exchanges. These financial instruments are classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

Beneficial Interest in Perpetual Trusts

The fair value of Commons' beneficial interest in perpetual trusts was provided by the trustee. The trustee determines fair value based on readily available pricing sources for market transactions involving identical assets for securities. Such trust assets are held and invested in perpetuity by third-party trustees, which are financial institutions. The valuations include certain unobservable inputs and are, therefore, classified as Level 3.

	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total
	Quoted Prices In Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Bond mutual fund	\$ 91,169	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 91,169
Beneficial interest in perpetual trusts	-	-	3,502,993	3,502,993
	<u>\$ 91,169</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,502,993</u>	<u>\$ 3,594,162</u>

Chicago Commons Association

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 3. Fair Value (Continued)

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) during the year ended June 30, 2019, is as follows:

	<u>Level 3 Assets</u>
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 3,481,472
Change in value of beneficial interest in trusts	21,521
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 3,502,993</u>

Note 4. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment at June 30, 2019, consists of:

Land and land improvements	\$ 272,675
Buildings and building improvements	4,838,574
Machinery and equipment	1,391,021
Vehicles	342,986
Construction in process	43,788
	<u>6,889,044</u>
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(3,095,121)</u>
	<u>\$ 3,793,923</u>

Commons' land and buildings consist of various properties located throughout Chicago, Illinois.

Depreciation expense totaled \$363,196 for fiscal year 2019.

During fiscal years 2012 and 2013, Commons purchased and made improvements to a building located in the Grand Boulevard community. This facility houses senior care services and administrative offices. As part of the acquisition, Commons assumed a ground lease with the County of Cook, Illinois for the land, valued at \$56,000. The original term of the ground lease is 20 years, ending December 2022. There is an option for a one-time extension of an additional 10 years, which Commons intends to exercise. Upon termination, Commons has an option to purchase the land. Commons has capitalized the land lease and is amortizing the lease annually over the remaining term.

Chicago Commons Association

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 5. Beneficial Interest in Perpetual Trusts

Commons is a designated income beneficiary of certain irrevocable perpetual trusts. The terms of the trust agreements provide that Commons, as an income beneficiary, is to receive its beneficial interest in the income of the trust assets as earned in perpetuity. Such trust assets are held and invested in perpetuity by the third-party trustees, which are financial institutions. Although the beneficial interest in these trusts (and any appreciation in the value of the trusts) is permanently restricted, the income from the trusts is unrestricted. The perpetual trusts' names, Commons' percentage interests and balances at June 30, 2019, are as follows:

	<u>Percentage Interest</u>	<u>Commons' Balance</u>
Hobart Williams Charitable Trust	10.00%	\$ 75,591
Frank W. Thurston Chicago Community Trust	25.00%	1,035,996
Emaroy June Benevolent Fund	3.28%	2,391,406
		<u>\$ 3,502,993</u>

Note 6. Line of Credit

Commons has a line of credit agreement with a commercial bank which expires on June 30, 2020, and provides for maximum borrowings of \$5,000,000 with an interest rate equal to 3 percent plus LIBOR. Any borrowings are collateralized by bank deposits and a security interest in Commons' accounts receivable. The agreement requires Commons' compliance with various covenants, including a minimum debt service coverage ratio. There were no borrowings on the line during the year ended June 30, 2019.

Note 7. Notes Payable

Commons' notes payable consisted of the following at June 30, 2019:

Note payable to IFF, dated July 2016, for \$1,980,000 for Nia Family Center and New City Family Center. The note carries a fixed interest rate of 3.55 percent for seven years; interest is paid quarterly and principal is due on July 28, 2023. The note is secured by a mortgage security agreement in connection with the Nia Family Center.	\$ 1,980,000
Note payable to US Bank, dated June 2014, for \$1,280,000 for Commons' Grand Boulevard facility. The note is payable in monthly installments of \$8,994 including a fixed interest rate of 3.25 percent through July 2019, at which time a balloon payment is due. In July 2019, Commons obtained an extension through November 2019. The note is secured by a mortgage security agreement in connection with the Grand Boulevard facility.	<u>925,059</u>
	<u>\$ 2,905,059</u>

Subsequent to June 30, 2019, Commons refinanced its note payable to US Bank with IFF. The new loan agreement with IFF was signed on October 11, 2019, in the amount of \$1,000,000. The new loan is a 15-year loan agreement, maturing November 1, 2034. Principal is payable in semi-annual installments in the amount of \$8,439 which includes both principal and interest, with the first payment due on December 1, 2019. The interest rate is set at 6 percent for the first five-year period and subject to a rate recalculated by the lender for the second and third five-year periods.

Chicago Commons Association

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 8. Retirement Plan Benefits

Commons has a savings and retirement plan for employees who are 21 years of age and are United States citizens. An employee (other than an excluded employee) becomes a participant in the elective deferral portion of the plan on the first day of employment with Commons. To become a participant in the non-elective contribution portion (matching contributions) an employee must have attained 21 years of age. Commons may contribute a discretionary matching contribution of 50 percent of a participant's elective deferral limited to 4 percent of a participant's compensation per payroll period. Participants are immediately vested in their payroll deferral contributions. Vesting in Commons' contribution portion is based on years of continuous service. A participant is 100 percent vested after three years of eligible service. Employer contributions to the plan were \$100,621 for 2019.

Note 9. Net Assets with Donor Restrictions

Net assets with donor restrictions consisted of the following as of June 30, 2019:

Subject to the passage of time:	
General operating grants	\$ 23,310
Golf invitational	119,000
	<u>142,310</u>
Subject to expenditure for specific purposes:	
Child development and youth services	152,544
Family Hub	206,413
Senior Care	9,850
	<u>368,807</u>
Subject to investment for perpetuity:	
Beneficial interest in trusts	3,502,993
Other gifts to be maintained in perpetuity	76,999
	<u>3,579,992</u>
	<u>\$ 4,091,109</u>

Note 10. Leases and Commitments

Commons is obligated under various occupancy and equipment leases expiring through fiscal year 2023. Annual future minimum lease payments related to these leases at June 30, 2019, are as follows:

2020	\$ 535,975
2021	274,769
2022	43,438
2023	13,911
	<u>\$ 868,093</u>

Total rent expense in fiscal year 2019 was \$793,551.

Commons is a party to a master services agreement for financial and accounting services with a term through 2021. Commons is responsible for monthly fees for services rendered and reimbursement of expenses. Certain fees may also be payable if Commons terminates the arrangement.

Chicago Commons Association

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 11. Supporting Agencies

Commons received approximately 85 percent of revenue in the form of fees and grants from governmental agencies. This support is subject to review and final determination by the granting agencies. Commons does not anticipate any significant adjustment upon final review and determination.

Note 12. Subsequent Events

Commons evaluated its June 30, 2019, financial statements for subsequent events through December 23, 2019, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

As described in Note 7, Commons refinanced its note payable to US Bank with IFF in October 2019.

Supplementary Information

Chicago Commons Association

**Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended June 30, 2019**

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Grantor's Contract Number	Total Expenditures of Federal Awards	Amounts Passed Through to Subrecipients	Federal Department Totals
U.S. Department of Agriculture					
Passed through the Illinois Department of Aging:					
National School Lunch Program	10.555	SDA1212010	\$ 65,898	\$ -	
Child and Adult Care Food Program	10.558	SDA1212010	4,418	-	
Passed through the Illinois State Board of Education:					
Child and Adult Care Food Program - Child Care and At-Risk Food Program	10.558	15-016-403P-00	460,095	-	
			<u>464,513</u>	<u>-</u>	
					\$ 530,411
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services					
Passed through the Illinois Department of Human Services:					
Child Care and Development Fund Cluster - Child Care Site Administration	93.596	FCSVI04056	768,328	-	
			<u>768,328</u>	<u>-</u>	
Passed through the City of Chicago - Department of Family and Support Services:					
Child Care and Development Fund Cluster - Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds	93.596	82777	1,036,440	-	
			<u>1,804,768</u>	<u>-</u>	
Direct award from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:					
Early Head Start	93.600	05CH010200-03	126,011	-	
Early Head Start	93.600	05CH010200-04	1,064,658	-	
Early Head Start Expansion	93.600	05HP000095-01-00	224,211	-	
Early Head Start Expansion	93.600	05HP000095-02-00	716,032	-	
			<u>2,130,912</u>	<u>-</u>	
Passed through the City of Chicago - Department of Family and Support Services:					
Early Head Start - CCP	93.600	31999-5	1,612,335	-	
DFSS - Early Head Start	93.600	48793-2	91,217	-	
DFSS - Early Head Start	93.600	48793-3	120,899	-	
Head Start	93.600	33371 - 03	2,057,421	-	
Head Start	93.600	33371 - 04	2,375,005	-	
			<u>6,256,877</u>	<u>-</u>	
			<u>8,387,789</u>	<u>-</u>	
					<u>10,192,557</u>
					<u>\$ 10,722,968</u>

See notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

Chicago Commons Association

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Note 1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Chicago Commons Association (Commons) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2019. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 *U.S. Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of Commons, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets or cash flows of Commons.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following, as applicable, either the cost principles in OMB Circular A-122, *Cost Principles for Non-Profit Organizations*, or the cost principles contained in Title 2 *U.S. Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

There were no federal awards expended for non-cash assistance other than below, insurance or any loans or loan guarantees outstanding at year-end.

Federal awards totaling \$464,513 were received in the form of USDA commodities from the Illinois State Board of Education under the Food Distribution Program (CFDA Number 10.558) in lieu of cash.

Of the federal expenditures presented in the Schedule, Commons did not provide any amounts to subrecipients.

Note 3. Indirect Cost Rate

Commons has not elected to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

**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***

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Chicago Commons Association

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of Chicago Commons Association (Commons), which comprise the statement of financial position as of June 30, 2019, and the related statements of activities, functional expenses and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 23, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Commons' 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 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.

RSM US LLP

Chicago, Illinois
December 23, 2019

**Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control over
Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance**

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Chicago Commons Association

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the Chicago Commons Association's (Commons) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on Commons' major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2019. Commons' major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's 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 federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for Commons' major federal 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 *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the audit requirements of Title 2 *U.S. Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance 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 federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Commons' compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for the major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of Commons' compliance.

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Commons 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 federal program for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of Commons 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 Commons' internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on the major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for the major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, 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 Commons' 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 federal program on a timely basis. *A material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or 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 federal 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 a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal 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 material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. 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 the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

RSM US LLP

Chicago, Illinois
December 23, 2019

Chicago Commons Association

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs (Continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2019

II. FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

There were no findings relating to the financial statement audit required to be reported in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

III. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

There were no findings relating to the financial statement audit required to be reported in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

Financial Statement Findings

NONE

Finding for Federal Award

FINDING 2018-001: Timely Submission of the Data Collection Form

Federal Program: All

CFDA: N/A

Criteria: Under the Uniform Guidance, Section 200.512, *Report Submission*, the audit must be completed and the data collection form and reporting package described must be submitted within the earlier of 30 calendar days after receipt of the auditor's report, or nine months after the end of the audit period.

Condition and Context: The June 30, 2017, data collection form was filed after 30 days of the receipt of the auditor's report.

Questioned Cost: None.

Cause: Commons did not independently track the submission of the federal reporting package.

Effect: The federal reporting package was not received by the Federal Audit Clearinghouse within the prescribed date.

Recommendation: We recommend that management ensure that the data collection form is submitted within the earlier of 30 calendar days after receipt of the auditor's report, or nine months after the end of the audit period.

Current Status:

In 2018 the data collection form was filed and accepted within the earlier of 30 calendar days after receipt of the auditor's report, or nine months after the end of the audit period, as such was in accordance with Uniform Guidance. The progression of current year audit indicates that current year data collection form will be filed on time as well.

This finding has been corrected.