A Component Unit of The City of Fort Payne Fort Payne, Alabama

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Fort Payne City Board of Education Fort Payne, Alabama

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Fort Payne City Board of Education, a component unit of the City of Fort Payne, Alabama, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.



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Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Fort Payne City Board of Education, as of September 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and the Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund on pages A through I and 42 through 43 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Fort Payne City Board of Education's basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis 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, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in

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accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 16, 2020 on our consideration of the Fort Payne City Board of Education's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fort Payne Board of Education's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Fort Payne Board of Education's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

MDA Professional Group P.C.

Fort Payne, Alabama March 16, 2020

Management Discussion and Analysis

Introduction

This section of the Fort Payne City Board of Education's ("the Board") annual financial report presents Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the Board's financial performance and provides an overall review of the Board's financial activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019. This report should be read in conjunction with the Board's financial statements and the accompanying notes which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

- As of September 30, 2019, the Board's unrestricted cash balances were \$10,994,572. This represents an increase of approximately \$1,061,000 from the 2018 year. As of September 30, 2019, the Board's net position was (\$4,186,203).
- For the year ended September 30, 2019, funding received from the state of Alabama foundation program, which is the primary source of revenue from the state, increased to \$16,718,577.
- Total revenues for the year ending September 30, 2019, were approximately \$39,996,423. Total revenues exceeded total expenditures by \$1,293,618.
- The school system's 2018-2019 K-12 Average Daily Membership was 3,162 students, an increase of 23 students over the 2017-2018 school year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis serves as an introduction to the Board's basic financial statements which are the government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and the notes to the financial statements. This report also includes supplemental information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements

The first two statements are government-wide financial statements — the *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities*. These provide both long-term and short-term information about the Board's overall financial status. Although other governments may report governmental activities and business-type activities, the Board has no business-type activities.

Overview of the Financial Statements (Continued)

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the Board's assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, which results in net position. The statement is designed to display the financial position of the Board and includes all of the Board's services including instruction, support, transportation and maintenance, and food services. Over time, increases and decreases in net position helps to determine whether the Board's financial position is improving or deteriorating.

The *Statement of Activities* provides information which shows how the Board's net position changed as a result of the year's activities. The statement uses the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by private-sector businesses. All of the revenues and expenses are reported regardless of the timing of when cash is received or paid. The statement identifies the extent to which each expenditure function draws from general revenues of the Board (primarily local taxes) or is financed through charges for services (such as lunchrooms) and intergovernmental aid (primarily federal programs and state appropriations).

The government-wide financial statements are on pages 4 - 5 of this report.

Fund financial statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the Board's most significant funds — not the Board as a whole. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes. The Board uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate fiscal accountability. Two kinds of funds — governmental funds and fiduciary funds — are presented in the fund financial statements.

Governmental funds - Most of the Board's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. The governmental funds statements — the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances — are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Board's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, additional information is provided that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

<u>Fiduciary funds</u> - Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the Board in a trustee capacity or as an agent for others. Activities from fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements because the Board cannot use these assets for its operations. Fiduciary funds of the Board consist of agency funds that are reported

in the Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities using an accrual basis of accounting. Agency funds held by the Board involve only the receipt, temporary investment, and remittance of resources to individuals, private organizations, or other governments in a purely custodial capacity (assets equal liabilities). The agency funds reported by the Board consist of student organization accounts such as clubs and classes.

The fund financial statements are on pages 7 - 11 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements

Notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements follow the basic financial statements and are located on pages 12-40 of this report.

In addition to the basic financial statements and the accompanying notes, this report also presents certain *Required Supplementary Information* ("RSI") other than the MD&A consisting of a budgetary comparison schedule for the general fund and each major special revenue fund that has a legally adopted annual budget.

Financial Analysis of the Board as a Whole

As noted earlier, the Board has no business-type activities. Consequently, all of the Board's net position is reported as Governmental Activities.

Summary of Net Position

 2019	2018			
\$ 21,707,233	\$	19,206,965		
 26,099,311	-	17,621,441		
 47,806,544		36,828,406		
2,607,935		2,776,501		
49,384,812		47,653,978		
 51,992,747		50,430,479		
25,761,406		16,962,639		
1,577,661		1,352,071		
(31,525,270)		(31,916,783)		
\$ (4,186,203)	\$	(13,602,073)		
\$	\$ 21,707,233 26,099,311 47,806,544 2,607,935 49,384,812 51,992,747 25,761,406 1,577,661 (31,525,270)	\$ 21,707,233 \$ 26,099,311 47,806,544 2,607,935 49,384,812 51,992,747 25,761,406 1,577,661 (31,525,270)		

The Board's liabilities exceeded assets by \$4,186,203 at September 30, 2019. The

majority of the Board's net position is invested in capital assets (land, buildings, and equipment) owned by the Board. These assets are not available for future expenditures since they will not be sold. Unrestricted net position — the part of net position that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by enabling legislation, debt covenants, or other legal requirements is negative \$31,525,270. This figure is negative because of the requirements of GASB 68 that requires all participating units of The Retirement Systems of Alabama to record their proportionate share of collective net pension liability (0.220172% for the Fort Payne City Board of Education) and GASB 75 that requires recording a liability for other postemployment benefits provided to retirees.

The Board's total revenues and expenditures are reflected in the following chart:

Change in Net Position	2019		2018
REVENUES			
Program Revenues			
Charges for Services	\$ 1,055,387	\$	1,076,244
Operating Grants	23,736,885		21,982,821
Capital Grants	1,462,941		1,481,708
General Revenues			
Local Property Taxes	2,905,962		3,349,515
Local Sales Taxes	1,172,146		953,932
Other Taxes	364,081		428,208
Local City Council Appropriations	726,115		574,588
Other General Revenues	8,559,454		1,677,583
	39,982,971	_	31,524,599
EXPENSES			
Instructional Services	18,161,346		17,872,294
Instructional Support Services	3,829,513		3,659,250
Operation and Maintenance	2,447,105		2,360,666
Student Transportation Services	1,301,911		1,295,125
Food Services	1,990,117		2,474,909
General Administrative Services	1,241,540		3,267,000
Other Expenses	1,595,569		1,793,287
	30,567,101		32,722,531
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	9,415,870		(1,197,932)
NET POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR	(13,602,073)	(12,404,141)
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$ (4,186,203) \$	(13,602,073)

Revenue by Source

		2019)	 2018				
		Amount	Percent	 Amount	Percent			
State	\$	20,737,745	51.85 %	\$ 18,762,622	60.76 %			
Federal		3,949,615	9.87	4,000,183	12.95			
Local		8,074,050	20.19	7,735,123	25.05			
Other		7,235,013	18.09	 382,269	1.24			
	\$	39,996,423	100.00 %	\$ 30,880,197	100.00 %			

Program revenues are comprised of charges for services, operating grants and contributions, and capital grants and contributions. These revenues are the largest component (approximately 82% and 78% in 2019 and 2018, respectively) of total revenues. Charges for services include federal reimbursement for meals, student meal purchases, and local school revenues. Operating grants and contributions are approximately 72% and 90% of program revenues in 2019 and 2018, respectively, and 60% and 70% of total revenues in 2019 and 2018, respectively. The major source of revenue in this category is State Foundation program funds. Capital grants and contributions include state capital outlay funds and state funds to replace buses.

General revenues, primarily property and sales taxes, were \$6,976,325 and are used to provide for expenses not covered by program revenues.

The Board's total revenue increased by approximately \$8,625,000, to \$40,150,271 in fiscal year 2019. The primary reason for the increased revenue was bond proceeds received for construction of the new elementary school.

Instructional services expenses, primarily salaries and benefits for classroom teachers, are the largest expense function of the Board (approximately 59%).

- In addition to teacher salaries and benefits, instructional services include teacher aides, substitute teachers, textbooks, depreciation of instructional buildings, professional development, and classroom instructional materials, supplies, and equipment.
- Instructional support services include salaries and benefits for school principals, assistant principals, librarians, counselors, school secretaries, school bookkeepers, speech therapists, school nurses, and professional development expenses.
- Operation and maintenance services include utilities, security services, janitorial services, maintenance services, and depreciation of maintenance vehicles.

- In addition to bus driver salaries and benefits, student transportation services include mechanics, bus aides, vehicle maintenance and repair expenses, vehicle fuel, depreciation of buses and bus shops, and fleet insurance.
- Food services include salaries and benefits for cooks, servers, lunchroom managers, and cashiers, as well as donated and purchased food, food preparation and service supplies, kitchen and lunchroom equipment, and depreciation of equipment and facilities.
- General administrative services include salaries and benefits for the superintendent, assistants, clerical and financial staff, and other personnel that provide system-wide support for the schools. Also included are legal expenses, liability insurance, training for Board members and general administrative staff, printing costs, and depreciation of central office equipment and facilities.
- Debt service includes interest, but not principal payments, on long-term debt issues and other expenses related to the issuance and continuance of debt issues.
- Other expenses include the salaries and benefits for adult and continuing education teachers, preschool teachers and aides, extended day personnel, and community education instructors. Also included are the materials, supplies, equipment, related depreciation, and other expenses for operating programs outside of those for educating students in the K through 12 instructional programs.

Expenses by Category

		2019	9	 2018				
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Percent		
Instruction	\$	17,275,846	44.46 %	\$ 16,776,385	53.18 %	,		
Instructional								
Support		3,571,491	9.19	3,498,231	11.09			
Operation and								
Maintenance		2,338,232	6.02	4,254,296	13.49			
Transportation		1,098,723	2.83	1,163,425	3.69			
Food Services		1,924,179	4.95	2,381,280	7.55			
Administrative		1,241,540	3.20	1,174,819	3.72			
Other		10,853,151	27.93	1,732,765	5.49			
Interest		27,375	0.07	41,520	0.13			
Transfer to the								
City of Fort Payne		526,115	1.35	 524,588	1.66	_		
	\$	38,856,652	100.00 %	\$ 31,547,309	100.00 %	_		

In fiscal year 2019, the Board's net position increased by \$9,415,870 from the prior year's position. State foundation funds, the primary source of revenue from the state, were \$16,718,577 and \$16,058,338 in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Financial Analysis of the Board's Funds

The analysis of governmental funds serves the purpose of looking at what resources came into the funds, how they were spent, and what is available for future expenditures. Did the Board generate enough revenue to pay for current obligations? What is available for spending at the end of the year? The financial performance of the Board as a whole is reflected in its governmental funds as well. At the end of the fiscal year, the Board's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$11,245,992. Of this amount, the unassigned fund balance of the general fund, which is available as of the end of the fiscal year for spending on future operations, was \$9,076,898.

General Fund - The general fund is the primary operating fund of the Board. The general fund balance increased by \$980,238. General fund revenues in 2019 increased \$1,689,808 from the prior year. General fund expenditures increased \$1,866,709 from the prior year.

Overall, the Board's governmental funds showed an increase in 2019 revenues from the prior year of approximately \$9,116,226, and an increase in expenditures of approximately \$7,309,343 and reflected an excess in revenues over expenditures of \$1,139,771, before other financing sources and uses.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The original 2019 fiscal year budget was adopted on August 23, 2018. The original budget figures are amended when expected changes to revenues or expenditures exceed 10%. The Board amended the budget on March 21, 2019 to budget prior year carryover funds, budget program allocation changes, and to make other minor changes and corrections to the Board's budget.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets - At September 30, 2019, the Board had approximately \$26 million invested in capital assets including land, buildings, equipment costing \$5,000 or more, vehicles, buildings and equipment under capital lease, and construction in progress. This amount is net of accumulated depreciation to date. Increases during the year represent additions to those categories, while decreases represent retirements of assets during the year and depreciation of depreciable assets for the year. Capital expenditures only include those expenditures for property and equipment that meet the Alabama State Department of Education's threshold for capitalization. These guidelines require capitalization, and subsequent depreciation, for equipment costing \$5,000 or more per item and for buildings and related improvements costing \$50,000 or more. Purchases of property and equipment costing less than these amounts are neither capitalized nor depreciated. During the year ended September 30, 2019, the school system spent approximately \$901,000 on property and equipment that did not meet these capitalization These expenditures include items such as computers, video equipment, lunchroom equipment, and other furniture and equipment.

Capital Assets - Net of Depreciation

	 2019	 2018		
Land and Land Improvements Land Improvements - Exhaustible	\$ 1,333,593 194,336	\$ 1,262,955 231,642		
Buildings and Improvements	15,091,394	13,530,124		
Vehicles and Equipment Construction in Progress	 2,561,255 6,918,733	2,596,720		
	\$ 26,099,311	\$ 17,621,441		

Net capital assets increased by \$8,477,870 for the 2019 fiscal year. Total capital expenditures were approximately \$9,490,000 in 2019. These capital additions consisted primarily of property, building construction, buses, and equipment. These additions are reduced by the current year's depreciation expense of \$1,012,486.

Long-Term Debt - At September 30, 2019, the Board had approximately \$336,803 in warrants, notes, and other long-term debt outstanding. The reduction from the prior year reflected the annual principal requirements under the debt agreements:

Outstanding Long-Term Debt

	 Balance 2018	ncipal ditions	Principal Payments	Balance 2109	
PSCA Leveraged Funds - 2009 issue PSCA Leveraged Funds - 2012 issue	\$ 226,645 421,505	\$ -	\$ 226,645 84,702	\$	336,803
	\$ 648,150	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ 311,347	\$	336,803

Long-term debt activity for the year consisted of the following:

The Board continued to pay down its leveraged debt issued in 2009 and 2012, reducing the principal owed on this debt by approximately \$226,000 and \$84,000, respectively.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The following are known economic factors related to the City of Fort Payne which were considered going into the 2019 fiscal year.

- Fort Payne's population remains steady. The unemployment rate for Fort Payne and DeKalb County has remained low. Much of the Board's funding is determined by system student enrollment, so future funding could be impacted by any significant economic changes within the community.
- The primary factor affecting the Board's budget is the amount of funding received under the State of Alabama Department of Education's foundation program, which is based to some extent on student enrollment. Per pupil allocations, as well as the extent of state funding of other programs are influenced by the state of Alabama's economic outlook. For the 2020 fiscal year, the foundation program

budget is \$19,319,360, an increase of approximately \$962,000 from increased funding for salaries, benefits and classroom instructional support.

Estimated Capital Needs - As of September 30, 2019, the Board's Five-Year Capital Plan, included approximately \$34 million in estimated capital needs throughout the system. These needs have been prioritized to help determine which projects will receive funding in the near future and include a variety of maintenance, improvement, and construction projects.

Student Enrollment – The latest K-12 student enrollment figure as of the twenty-day report in the 2019-2020 school year was 3,254 students. This represents an increase in enrollment of approximately 92 students over the 2018-2019 school year. Enrollment for each of the last four years is shown below:

Average Daily Membership	Fiscal Year
3,162	2018-2019
3,173	2017-2018
3,140	2016-2017
3.121	2015-2016

Medical and Retirement Costs - Employee health insurance is provided through the Public Education Employees' Health Insurance Program (PEEHIP). PEEHIP employer costs were \$800 per employee per month in fiscal year 2019 and 2018. The employer contribution rate to the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) for fiscal year 2019 was 12.41 percent for Tier 1 Employees and 11.35 percent for Tier 2 employees. The Board must use local funds to pay the salary-related benefit costs not paid by state and federal funds.

CONTACTING THE SCHOOL BOARD'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the Board's finances and to show the Board's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information please contact the Board's central office by calling 256-845-0915 or write to P.O. Box 681029, Fort Payne, AL 35968.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash	\$ 10,994,572
Investments	4,118
Receivables	3,559,821
Inventories	91,817
Restricted Assets:	
Cash	1,047,308
Receivables	439,676
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	16,137,312
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation:	
Land and Land Improvements	1,333,593
Buildings and Improvements	15,091,394
Land Improvements - Exhaustible	194,336
Vehicles, Equipment, and Furniture	2,561,255
Construction in Progress	6,918,733
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS	26,099,311
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	
Deferred Contributions to OPEB	1,614,030
Deferred Contributions to Retirement Plan	3,955,891
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	5,569,921
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFFERED OUTFLOWS	\$ 47,806,544

LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 12,072
Salaries and Benefits Payable	2,419,013
Accrued Interest	1,193
Unearned Revenues	96,427
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	79,230
Due in More Than One Year - Net	257,573
OPEB Liability	22,537,885
Pension Liability	 22,348,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	 47,751,393
DEFERRED INFLOWS	
Deffered Inflows for OPEB	1,858,354
Retirement Plan Invesment Earnings	 2,383,000
TOTAL DEFFERED INFLOWS	 4,241,354
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	25,761,406
Restricted for:	23,701,100
Other Purposes	1,577,661
Unrestricted	(31,525,270)
Officstricted	 (31,323,270)
TOTAL NET POSITION	(4,186,203)
	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS, AND NET POSITION	\$ 47,806,544

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

Functions/Programs	Expenses			Program Revenues Charges Operating Capital For Grants and Grants and Services Contributions Contributions					i	Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position Total Governmental Activities	
Governmental Activities Instruction Instructional Support Operation and Maintenance Student Transportation Services Food Services General Administrative Services Other Interest and Fiscal Charges Transfers to the City	\$	18,161,346 3,829,513 2,447,105 1,301,911 1,990,117 1,241,540 1,063,797 5,657 526,115	\$	521,235 2,490 - 50 474,387 - 57,225	\$	20,017,025 363,098 - 835,136 1,821,526 208,285 491,815	\$	1,306,543 - - 156,398 - -	\$	3,683,457 (3,463,925) (2,447,105) (310,327) 305,796 (1,033,255) (514,757) (5,657) (526,115)	
Total Governmental Activities	\$	30,567,101	\$	1,055,387	\$	23,736,885	\$	1,462,941		(4,311,888)	
	Tax P L C C Inve	General Revenues: Taxes: Property Taxes for General Purposes Local Sales Tax Other Sales and Use Taxes City Council Appropriations Investment Earnings Other General Revenues							2,905,962 1,172,146 364,081 726,115 2,978 8,556,476		
		Total General R	evenue	es						13,727,758	
		Change in Net I	osition	1						9,415,870	
	N	let Position - Beg	inning	of Year						(13,602,073)	
	N	let Position - End	of Yea	ar					\$	(4,186,203)	

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
ASSETS				
Cash	\$ 10,275,030	\$ 719,542	\$ 10,994,572	
Investments	4,118	-	4,118	
Receivables	3,558,101	1,720	3,559,821	
Inventory	-	91,817	91,817	
Restricted Assets:				
Cash	-	1,047,308	1,047,308	
Receivables		439,676	439,676	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 13,837,249	\$ 2,300,063	\$ 16,137,312	
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued				
Liabilities	\$ 12,072	\$ -	\$ 12,072	
Salaries and Benefits Payable	2,057,893	267,126	2,325,019	
Unearned Revenues	62,443	33,984	96,427	
Total Liabilities	2,132,408	301,110	2,433,518	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable Revenue	2,457,802		2,457,802	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,457,802		2,457,802	
Fund Balances:				
Nonspendable	-	91,817	91,817	
Restricted	-	1,356,015	1,356,015	
Committed	-	721,262	721,262	
Unassigned	9,247,039	(170,141)	9,076,898	
Total Fund Balances	9,247,039	1,998,953	11,245,992	
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF				
RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 13,837,249	\$ 2,300,063	\$ 16,137,312	

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		\$	11,245,992
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net are different because:	Position		
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not financial resource are not reported as assets in governmental funds.	ces and, therefore	,	26,099,311
Unavailable revenue is deferred to future periods in governmental fundas revenues in the governmental activities.	ds, but reported		2,457,804
Pension related deferrals are deferred inflows and outflows of resource of net position.	es on the statemen	nt	
Deferred Contributions to Retirement Plan	3,955,891		
Deferred Outflows to OPEB	1,614,030		
Retirement Plan Investment Earnings	(2,383,000)		
Deferred Inflows to OPEB	(1,858,354)		1,328,567
Certain liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, the	erefore, are not		
reported as liabilities in the governmental funds. These liabilities at ye	ear end consist of	:	
Accrued Vacation	(93,996)		
Accrued Interest on Long-Term Debt	(1,193)		
Long-Term Debt	(336,803)		
OPEB Liabilty	(22,537,885)		
Pension Liability	(22,348,000)		(45,317,877)
Total Net Position - Governmental Activities		\$	(4,186,203)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

		Other	Total
	General	Governmental	Governmental
	Fund	Funds	Funds
REVENUES			
State	\$ 19,271,999	\$ 1,465,746	\$ 20,737,745
Federal	63,383	3,886,232	3,949,615
Local	5,722,233	2,351,817	8,074,050
Other	284,647	6,950,366	7,235,013
	25,342,262	14,654,161	39,996,423
EXPENDITURES			
Instruction	15,221,626	2,054,220	17,275,846
Instructional Support	3,418,654	152,837	3,571,491
Operation and Maintenance	2,221,096	117,136	2,338,232
Student Transportation Services	1,091,908	6,815	1,098,723
Food Services	-	1,924,179	1,924,179
General Administration Services	1,132,361	109,179	1,241,540
Capital Outlay	148,023	9,342,333	9,490,356
Debt Service			
Principal Payments	-	298,998	298,998
Interest Payments	-	27,375	27,375
Transfer to the City of Fort Payne	-	526,115	526,115
Other Expenditures	623,732	440,065	1,063,797
	23,857,400	14,999,252	38,856,652
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	1,484,862	(345,091)	1,139,771
	1,101,002	(313,071)	1,137,771
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	7.040		7.040
Insurance Loss Recoveries	7,840	-	7,840
Indirect Cost	146,007	756.052	146,007
Transfers From Other Funds	48,801	756,953	805,754
Transfers to Other Funds	(707,272)	(98,482)	(805,754)
	(504,624)	658,471	153,847
Net Changes In Fund Balances	980,238	313,380	1,293,618
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	8,266,801	1,685,573	9,952,374
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 9,247,039	\$ 1,998,953	\$ 11,245,992

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

Net Changes in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$	1,293,618		
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activare different because:	vities				
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in of Activities, the cost of those assets are allocated over their estimated reported as depreciation expense. The amount by which capital outlays depreciation expense in the current period is as follows:	useful lives and				
Capital Outlays	\$ 9,490,356		0 477 070		
Depreciation Expense	(1,012,486)		8,477,870		
Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental fun repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position not affect the Statement of Activities.			298,908		
The City of Fort Payne pays principal and interest payments on behalf of the Board. This repayment is an expenditure in the governmental funds.					
The City of Fort Payne pays principal and interest payments on behalf of the Board. This repayment is revenue in the governmental funds.					
Payments made for employees' pension expense are an expenditure in the funds. However, they are considered deferred assets and liabilities in the Position.	-	al			
OPEB Deferred Inflows/Outflows	\$ (480,803)				
Pension Plan Deferred Inflows/Outflows	, ,		(506 278)		
Fension Fian Defended innows/Outnows	(25,475)		(506,278)		
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in the g		nds:			
Amortization of Premium on Long-Term Debt Change in Unavailable Revenue	\$ 12,439				
Change in Accrued Interest on Long-Term Debt	9,370				
Change in Accrued Benefits Payable	(2,757)		19,052		
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$	9,583,170		

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

ASSETS	Agency Funds	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	97,167
		27,9207
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	97,167
LIABILITIES		
Amounts Due to Other Parties	\$	97,167
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$	97,167

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Fort Payne City Board of Education (the Board) is governed by a board composed of five members who are appointed by the City of Fort Payne to five-year terms. The Board is responsible for the general administration and supervision of the public schools for the City of Fort Payne.

The financial statements of the Board, a component unit of the City of Fort Payne, Alabama, have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The most significant of the Board's accounting policies are described below.

REPORTING ENTITY

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board establishes standards for defining and reporting on the financial reporting entity. The definition of the reporting entity is based primarily on the notion of financial accountability. A primary government is financially accountable for agencies that make up its legal entity. It is also financially accountable for a legally separate agency if: its officials appoint a voting majority of that agency's governing body, it is able to impose its will on that agency, or there is a potential for the agency to provide specific financial benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. There are no component units which should be included as part of the financial reporting entity of the Fort Payne City Board of Education.

The Board is a legally separate agency of the state of Alabama. However, for financial reporting, the Board is considered a component unit of the City of Fort Payne, Alabama, due to the following reasons:

- (1) The City appoints the five members of the governing body of the Board.
- (2) The City issued bonds for the construction of facilities for the Board and the City is obligated for the debt.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the Board. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange transactions. Although other governments may report both governmental activities and business-type activities, the Board has no business-type activities.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Board's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. The Board does not allocate indirect expenses to the various functions. Program revenues include (a) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and (b) charges to recipients of goods or services offered by the programs. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all local taxes, are presented as general revenues.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The fund financial statements provide information about the Board's funds, including its fiduciary funds. Separate statements for each fund category (governmental and fiduciary) are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as other governmental funds.

The Board reports the following major governmental fund:

General Fund

This is the Board's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The Board's general fund primarily receives revenues from the Education Trust Fund (ETF) appropriated by the Alabama legislature, and from local taxes. The State Department of Education allocates amounts appropriated from the ETF to the school board on a formula basis.

The Board reports the following governmental fund types in the "Other Governmental Funds" column:

Special Revenue Funds

Special Revenue Funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources requiring separate accounting because of legal or regulatory provisions or administrative action.

Debt Service Funds

Debt Service Funds account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, the Board's principal and interest payments on long-term debt.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Capital Projects Funds

Capital Projects Funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

Fiduciary funds are used to report assets held in a trust or agency capacity for others and, therefore, cannot be used to support the Board's programs. The Board's agency funds generally account for assets held by the Board in a purely custodial capacity. The Board collects these assets and transfers them to the proper individual or organization.

MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The government-wide and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the cash flows take place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the Board gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Governmental fund statements are reported using a current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Board considers revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within thirty (30) days after the end of the current fiscal year end. Revenues from state and federal funds are considered available if transactions eligible for reimbursement have taken place. Expenditures generally are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. Principal and interest on general long-term debt are recorded when due or when amounts have been accumulated in the debt service fund for payments to be made early in the following year.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Board's practice to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed. When an expenditure is incurred for the purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used, it is the practice of the Board that committed amounts would be reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts. No formal policy regarding the order in which resources are used has been approved by the Board.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

BUDGETARY INFORMATION

1. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the general fund and other governmental funds. The capital projects funds are appropriated on a project-length basis and often span a period of more than one year.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, department, and function. The Board may transfer unencumbered appropriations within a department. The Board members' approval is necessary for transfers of unencumbered appropriations between departments and funds. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the department level. Special revenue funds are budgeted at the function level. Appropriations, except remaining project appropriations and encumbrances, lapse at the end of the fiscal year.

2. Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations

For the year ended September 30, 2019, appropriations in the general fund's finance division exceeded expenditures by \$202,139. This was due to the use of estimates and planned purchases of capital assets that were approved by the Board.

ESTIMATES

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

ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET ASSETS/FUND BALANCES

DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the Board. Investments consist of shares of publicly traded stock that were donated to the Board, and are valued at fair value.

The State Attorney General has issued a legal opinion that boards of education may not put public funds at risk by investing in companies not insured by the federal government.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

RECEIVABLES

Accounts receivable for taxes are shown net of any applicable allowance for uncollectible accounts. Property taxes are assessed for property as of October 1 of each year based on the millage rate established by the DeKalb County Commission. Property taxes are due and payable the following October 1 and are delinquent after December 31. Receivable amounts are recorded for property taxes levied in the current year. However, since the amounts are not available to fund current year operations, the revenue is deferred and recognized in subsequent fiscal years when the taxes are both due and collectible and available to fund operations.

PENSIONS

The Employees' Retirement System of Alabama (the Plan) financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. Contributions are recognized as revenues when earned, pursuant to the plan requirements. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. Expenses are recognized when the corresponding liability is incurred, regardless of when the payment is made. Investments are reported at fair value. Financial statements are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Under these requirements, the Plan is considered a component unit of the State of Alabama and is included in the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of food commodities and are valued at cost, which approximates market, using the first-in-first-out (FIFO) method. The costs of governmental fund-type inventories are recorded as expenditures when purchased except commodities donated by the federal government, which are expensed when consumed.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets, which include property and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Such assets are valued at cost where historical records are available and at an estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Donated fixed assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date received. Additions, improvements, and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of the asset are capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Major capital outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are completed.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

Depreciation on all assets is recorded in the statement of activities on the straight-line basis over the assets estimated useful life. Capitalization thresholds (the dollar values above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts) and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the government-wide statements are as follows:

	Capitalizatio	n Estimated
	Threshold	Useful Life
Land Improvements - Exhaustible	\$ 50,00	0 20 years
Buildings and Improvements	50,00	0 50 years
Equipment and Furniture	5,00	0 5-20 years
Vehicles	5,00	0 5-10 years

DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position and/or balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Board doesn't have any items that qualify for reporting in this category.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position and or balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents and acquisition of net position that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The board has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable property tax revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other liabilities are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities statement of net position. Premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds. The debt is reported net of the applicable discount or premium.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of the debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt are reported as other financing sources. The debt service funds are used to liquidate the annual principal payments on outstanding obligations.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The Board has accrued a liability for leave pay which has been earned but not taken by Board employees. Leave that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available resources is reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it. All eligible unused leave is accrued when earned by the employee in the government-wide financial statements.

Professional and support personnel are provided two days of personal leave per year with pay. The state provides funding, at the substitute rate, for up to two days of personal leave per employee per year. Professional employees are paid, at the Board's substitute rate, for up to two days of unused personal leave. Because unused personal leave cannot be carried over to succeeding years, no liability for unpaid leave is accrued in the financial statements.

Certain twelve-month employees are allowed 12 days of vacation per year with pay. Because unused vacation is awarded on a fiscal year of July through June, and vacation days were due to certain twelve-month employees as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, a liability for this vacation liability was recorded both at the fund level and the government wide level.

Professional and support personnel earn non-vesting sick leave at the rate of one day per month worked. The maximum number of days employees are allowed to accumulate is calculated by the number of months worked each year multiplied by the total years of service. Employees may use their entire accrued sick leave balance as membership service in determining the total years of creditable service in the teachers' retirement system, with no additional cost to the Board. Because employees do not receive compensation for unused sick leave at termination, no liability is recorded on the financial statements.

NET POSITION/FUND EQUITY

Net position is reported on the government-wide financial statements and is required to be classified for accounting and reporting purposes in the following categories:

<u>Net Investment in Capital Assets</u> - Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and outstanding principal balances of debt attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Any significant unspent related debt proceeds at year-end related to capital assets are reported as restricted funds.

<u>Restricted</u> - Constraints imposed on net position by external creditors, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments, or law through constitutional provision or enabling legislation.

<u>Unrestricted</u> - Net position that is not subject to externally imposed stipulations. Unrestricted net position may be designated for specific purposes by action of the Board.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

NET POSITION/FUND EQUITY (Continued)

Fund equity is reported in the fund financial statements as fund balance. The following classifications of fund equity are reported in the fund financial statements:

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

<u>Restricted</u> – This classification includes amounts that have constraints placed on the use of resources imposed either (a) externally by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

<u>Committed</u> – This classification includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes. It is the practice of the Board to present assets in this classification pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board before the end of the fiscal year, and to require the same level of formal action to remove the constraint. However, no formal policy regarding this action has been approved by the Board.

<u>Assigned</u> – This classification includes amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. It is the practice of the Board to allow the Superintendent or the Chief School Finance Officer to make a determination of the assigned amounts of fund balances, and also to allow the Superintendent or the Chief School Finance Officer to remove the constraint. Such assignments may not exceed the available (spendable, unrestricted, uncommitted) fund balance in any particular fund. No formal policy regarding the assignment of fund balances to this classification has been approved by the Board. No amounts were reported as assigned as of September 30, 2019.

<u>Unassigned</u> – This classification is the residual classification for the general fund, and represents the fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

NET POSITION/FUND EQUITY (Continued)

The following table presents the detail of the fund balance classifications presented in the aggregate in the fund financial statements:

		Other Gove		
		Special	Special Capital	
	General	Revenue	Projects	
	Fund	Funds	Funds	Total
Fund Balances:				
Nonspendable:				
Inventory and Prepaids	\$ -	\$ 91,817	\$ -	\$ 91,817
m - 137 - 111		01.015		01.015
Total Nonspendable		91,817		91,817
Restricted for:				
Grant Expenditures	-	721,090	-	721,090
Capital Projects	-	-	634,925	634,925
Total Restricted		721,090	634,925	1,356,015
C '4 1				
Committed to:		701 060		701.262
Local Schools		721,262		721,262
Unassigned:	9,247,039	(170,141)	_	9,076,898
Cimonglica.		(170,141)		2,070,070
Total Fund Balances	\$ 9,247,039	\$ 1,364,028	\$ 634,925	\$ 11,245,992

The following table presents the individual nonmajor funds with deficit fund balances presented as unassigned fund balance:

Title I, Part A	\$ 101,564
Special Education IDEA Part B	53,594
Title II, Part A	10,571
Title III	3,069
Pre-School Special Education IDEA Part B	 1,343
	\$ 170,141

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management evaluates events occurring subsequent to the date of the financial statements in determining the accounting for and disclosure of transactions and events that affect the financial statements. Subsequent events have been evaluated through March 16, 2020, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS

At September 30, 2019, the Board's deposits were covered by federal depository insurance or by the Security for Alabama Funds Enhancement Program ("SAFE Program"). The SAFE Program was established by the Alabama legislature and is governed by provisions of Alabama law. Under the SAFE Program, all public funds are protected through a collateral pool administered by the Alabama State Treasurer's Office. Under this program, which is mandatory, each qualified public depository (QPD) holding deposits of public funds must pledge securities as collateral against those deposits. In the event of failure of a financial institution, securities pledged by that financial institution would be liquidated by the State Treasurer to replace the public deposits not covered by FDIC insurance. If the securities pledged fail to produce adequate funds, every institution participating in the pool would share the liability for the remaining balance. All deposits of the Board are held in a certified QPD.

NOTE 3 – RECEIVABLES

Unrestricted receivables at September 30, 2019, consist of the following:

	Other					
	Governmental					
		General	Funds			Total
Property Tax Revenues	\$	2,457,802	\$	_	\$	2,457,802
City of Fort Payne - Property Taxes	Ψ	710,000	Ψ	-	Ψ	710,000
Other Sales and Use Taxes		97,419		-		97,419
City of Fort Payne - Alcohol Taxes		89,536		-		89,536
Tennessee Valley Authority		17,694		-		17,694
Other Local Revenue		80,654		1,720		82,374
Other State Revenue		104,996				104,996
	\$	3,558,101	\$	1,720	\$	3,559,821

Othor

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 3 – RECEIVABLES (Continued)

Restricted receivables at September 30, 2019, consist of the following:

	Other	
	Governmental	
		Funds
State of Alabama		
Child Nutrition Program	\$	344,837
IDEA, Part B		53,991
Title I, Part A		19,624
Title III		1,580
Title IV		7,431
Other Revenues		12,213
	\$	439,676

NOTE 4 – INVESTMENTS

Investments consist of shares of BBVA Compass stock donated to the Board. During 2019, the net decrease in fair value of investments was \$5,124. This amount is reported at fair value.

NOTE 5 - UNEARNED REVENUE

Governmental funds defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At September 30, 2019, the components of deferred revenue reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

	 Unearned
State Program Revenues	\$ 96,427

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 6 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2019, was as follows:

]	Beginning		Retirements /	Ending
		Balance	 Additions	Reclassifications	 Balance
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:					
Land	\$	1,262,955	\$ 70,638	\$ -	\$ 1,333,593
			6,918,733		 6,918,733
		1,262,955	6,989,371	-	8,252,326
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:					
Buildings and Improvements		25,493,058	2,150,655	-	27,643,713
Land Improvements-Exhaustible		2,408,359	-	-	2,408,359
Vehicles, Equipment, and Furniture		5,493,331	350,330		 5,843,661
		33,394,748	2,500,985	_	 35,895,733
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:					
Buildings and Improvements		11,962,934	589,385	-	12,552,319
Land Improvements-Exhaustible		2,176,717	37,306	-	2,214,023
Vehicles, Equipment, and Furniture		2,896,611	 385,795		 3,282,406
Total Accumulated Depreciation		17,036,262	1,012,486		 18,048,748
Total Capital Assets, Being					
Depreciated, Net		16,358,486	 1,488,499		 17,846,985
Total Capital Assets, Net	\$	17,621,441	\$ 8,477,870	\$ -	\$ 26,099,311

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Instruction	\$ 376,464
Student Transportation Services	108,873
Food Services	203,188
Operation and Maintenance	236,753
Instructional Support	21,270
General and Administrative	 65,938
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	\$ 1,012,486

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 7 – INTERFUND BALANCES AND ACTIVITY

The composition of interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, is as follows:

		Transfers Out	
		Other	
	General	Governmental	
	Fund	Funds	Total
Transfers In:			
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 48,800	\$ 48,800
Other Governmental Funds	707,272	49,682	756,954
	\$ 707,272	\$ 98,482	\$ 805,754

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt services from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary operations.

Due To/Due From component unit and the primary government:

Receivable Entity

Component Unit: General Fund

\$ 799,536

The amounts receivable from the City of Fort Payne, Alabama are comprised of \$710,000 of property taxes and \$89,536 of alcohol taxes. These amounts are collected by the City and remitted to the Board. The property taxes are utilized by the City of Fort Payne to service outstanding obligations of the Board, held in the name of the City (SEE NOTE 9). The property taxes portion of the receivable represents the excess amount of property tax revenue collected by the City over the amount of debt service required to be paid by the City.

NOTE 8 - OPERATING LEASES

The Board is committed under various annual leases for office equipment. These leases are considered for accounting purposes to be operating leases. Leases are renewed annually with no lease having a term greater than one year. Lease expenditures for the year ended September 30, 2019, amounted to \$43,256.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 9 – LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt consists of the following at September 30, 2019:

During 2012, the Board participated in the refinancing of the 2002 series Special Pool Loan with the State of Alabama School Board to issue \$757,820 of Capital Improvement Pool Bonds at a premium of approximately \$107,000. The proceeds were used for the defeasance of the 2002 series Special Pool Loan. The bonds mature anually through March 2024. Interest varies between 3.00% and 5.00%, and is payable semiannually on March 1 and September 1.

\$ 295,573

Unamortized Premium on 2012 Capital Improvement Pool Bonds

41,230

\$ 336,803

Fiscal Year Ending September 30	Principal	Interest	Annual Debt Service
2020	79,230	12,331	91,561
2021	83,194	8,270	91,464
2022	87,492	4,003	91,495
2023	22,303	1,258	23,561
2024	23,354	350	23,704
	\$ 295,573	\$ 26,212	\$ 321,785

The City of Fort Payne (the City) has issued special tax revenue bonds to provide financial assistance to the Board for the acquisition and construction of new school facilities. The City is liable for the payment of the bonds, which are paid through city tax revenues. Accordingly, this debt is reflected in the financial statements of the City rather than the Board's financial statements. However, under the terms of an agreement with the City, the Board is responsible for the portion of debt service payments which exceed the earmarked tax revenues collected by the City. For the year ended September 30, 2019, the City collected tax revenues in excess of the debt service payments. Under the terms of the agreement, the City was liable to transfer the excess collections of \$710,000 to the Board.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 9 – LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

Long-term liability activity for the year ended September 30, 2019, was as follows:

	Beginning			Ending	Due Within
	Balance	Additions	Reductions	Balance	One Year
PSCA leveraged funds - 2009 issue,					
payable in annual installments of					
\$232,000 including interest at varying					
rates.	223,541	-	223,541	-	-
Unamortized Premium on 2009					
PSCA issue.	3,104	-	3,104	-	-
PSCA leveraged funds - 2012 issue,					
payable in annual installments of					
approximately \$91,000 including					
interest at varying rates.	370,940	-	75,367	295,573	79,230
Unamortized Premium on 2002					
PSCA issue.	50,565	-	9,335	41,230	-
	\$ 648,150	\$ -	\$ 311,347	\$ 336,803	\$ 79,230

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Plan Description

The Board contributes to the Teachers' Retirement Systems of Alabama, a cost-sharing multiple employer public employee retirement system for the various state-supported educational agencies and institutions. This plan is administered by the Retirement Systems of Alabama.

Substantially all employees are members of the Teachers' Retirement System. Membership is mandatory for covered or eligible employees. Benefits vest after 10 years of creditable service. Vested employees may retire with full benefits at age 60 or after 25 years of service. Retirement benefits are calculated by two methods with the retiree receiving payment under the method that yields the higher monthly benefit. The methods are (1) Minimum Guaranteed, or (2) Formula, of which the Formula method usually produces the higher monthly benefit. Under this method retirees are allowed 2.0125% of their average final salary (best three of the last ten years) for each year of service. Disability retirement benefits are calculated in the same manner. A Pre-retirement death benefit in the amount of the annual salary for the fiscal year preceding death is provided to plan members.

The Teachers' Retirement System was established as of October 1, 1941, under the provisions of Act Number 419, Acts of Alabama 1939, for the purpose of providing retirement allowances and other specified benefits for qualified persons employed by state-supported educational institutions. The responsibility for general administration and operation of the Teachers' Retirement System is vested in the Board of Control (currently 14 members). Benefit provisions are established by the Code of Alabama, Sections 16-25-1 through 16-25-113, as amended, and Sections 36-27B-1 through 36-27B-6, as amended.

The Retirement Systems of Alabama issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the Teachers' Retirement System of Alabama. That report may be obtained by writing to The Retirement Systems of Alabama, 135 South Union Street, Montgomery, Alabama 36130-2150.

Information necessary to complete the required supplemental information section for defined benefit pension plans is no longer provided by the Retirement Systems of Alabama on a unit basis for individual school boards. Due to the lack of actuarial information, the required supplemental information for defined benefit pension plans is not included in these financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Contributions

Covered members of the TRS contributed 5% of earnable compensation to the TRS as required by statute until September 30, 2011. From October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012, covered members of the TRS were required by statute to contribute 7.25% of earnable compensation. Effective October 1, 2012, covered members of the TRS are required by statute to contribute 7.50% of earnable compensation. Certified law enforcement, correctional officers, and firefighters of the TRS contributed 6% of earnable compensation as required by statute until September 30, 2011. From October 1, 2011, to September 30, 2012, certified law enforcement, correctional officers, and firefighters of the TRS were required by statute to contribute 8.25% of earnable compensation. Effective October 1, 2012, certified law enforcement, correctional officers, and firefighters of the TRS are required by statute to contribute 8.50% of earnable compensation. Tier 2 covered members of the TRS contribute 6% of earnable compensation to the TRS are required by statute. Tier 2 certified law enforcement, correctional officers, and firefighters of the TRS are required by statute to contribute 7% of earnable compensation.

Participating employers' contractually required contribution rate for the year ended September 30, 2019 was 12.41% of annual pay for Tier 1 members and 11.35% of annual pay for Tier 2 members. These required contribution rates are a percent of annual payroll, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with member contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by members during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Total employer contributions to the pension plan from the System were \$1,933,891 for the year ended September 30, 2019.

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

At September 30, 2019 the System reported a liability of \$22,348,000 for its proportionate share of the collective net pension liability. The collective net pension liability was measured as of September 30, 2018 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of September 30, 2017. The System's proportion of the collective net pension liability was based on the employers' shares of contributions to the pension plan relative to the total employer contributions of all participating TRS employers. At September 30, 2018 the System's proportion was .224774%, which was an increase of .000149% from its proportion measured as of September 30, 2017.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

For the year ended September 30, 2019, the System recognized pension expense of \$1,959,000. At September 30, 2019 the System reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions form the following sources:

Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
\$	482,000	\$	681,000
	1,242,000		-
	-		1,687,000
	298,000		15,000
	1,933,891		-
		_	
\$	3,955,891	\$	2,383,000
		of Resources \$ 482,000 1,242,000 - 298,000 1,933,891	of Resources 0: \$ 482,000 \$ 1,242,000 - 298,000

\$1,933,891 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from System contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended September 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended September 30:	
2020	354,000
2021	(359,000)
2022	(390,000)
2023	(4,000)
2024	38,000
Thereafter	_

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of September 30, 2013 using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.00%
Investment rate of return	7.70%
Projected salary increases	35.% - 8.25%

The actuarial assumptions used in the actuarial valuation as of September 30, 2013, were based on the results of an investigation of the economic and demographic experience for the TRS based upon participant data as of September 30, 2010. The Board of Control accepted and approved these changes on January 27, 2012, which became effective at the beginning of fiscal year 2012.

Mortality rates for TRS were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table for Males or Females, as appropriate, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Scale AA projected to 2015 and set back one year for females.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are as follows:

		Long-Term
	Target	Expected Rate of
	Allocation	Return
Fixed Income	25.00%	5.00%
U.S. Large Stocks	34.00%	9.00%
U.S. Mid Stocks	8.00%	12.00%
U.S. Small Stocks	3.00%	15.00%
Internation Developed Market Stocks	15.00%	11.00%
Internation Emerging Market Stocks	3.00%	16.00%
Real Estate	10.00%	7.50%
Cash	2.00%	1.50%
Total	100.00%	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.70%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that the employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, components of the pension plan's fiduciary net position were projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current pan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the Board's net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.70%, as well as what the Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (6.70%) or 1-percentage point higher (8.70%) than the current rate:

	1%		Current	1%
	Decrease		Discount	Increase
	 (6.70%)	R	late (7.70%)	 (8.70%)
System's proportionate share of				
collective net pension liability	\$ 31,109,000	\$	22,348,000	\$ 14,938,000

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued RSA Comprehensive Annual Report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019. The supporting actuarial information is included in the GASB Statement No. 67 Report for the TRS prepared as of September 30, 2019. The auditor's report dated January 15, 2020 on the Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position by Employer and accompanying notes is also available. The additional financial and actuarial information is available at www.rsa-al.gov.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 11 – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

Plan Description

The Alabama Retired Education Employees' Health Care Trust (Trust) is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit postemployment healthcare plan that administers healthcare benefits to retirees of participating state and local educational institutions. The Trust was established under the Alabama Retiree Health Care Funding Act of 2007 which authorized and directed the Public Education Employees' Health Insurance Board (Board) to create an irrevocable trust to fund postemployment healthcare benefits to retirees participating in PEEHIP. Active and retiree health insurance benefits are paid through the Public Employees' Health Insurance Plan (PEEHIP). In accordance with GASB, the Trust is considered a component unit of the State of Alabama (State) and is included in the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

The PEEHIP was established in 1983 pursuant to the provisions of the Code of Alabama 1975, Title 16, Chapter 25A (Act 83-455) to provide a uniform plan of health insurance for active and retired employees of state and local educational institutions which provide instruction at any combination of grades K-14 (collectively, eligible employees), and to provide a method for funding the benefits related to the plan.

The four-year universities participate in the plan with respect to their retired employees, and are eligible and may elect to participate in the plan with respect to their active employees. Responsibility for the establishment of the health insurance plan and its general administration and operations is vested in the Board. The Board is a corporate body for purposes of management of the health insurance plan. The Code of Alabama 1975, Section 16-25A-4 provides the Board with the authority to amend the benefit provision in order to provide reasonable assurance of stability in future years for the plan. All assets of the PEEHIP are held in trust for the payment of health insurance benefits. The Teachers' Retirement System of Alabama (TRS) has been appointed as the administrator of the PEEHIP and, consequently, serves as the administrator of the Trust.

Benefits Provided

PEEHIP offers a basic hospital medical plan to active members and non-Medicare eligible retirees. Benefits include inpatient hospitalization for a maximum of 365 days without a dollar limit, inpatient rehabilitation, outpatient care, physician services, and prescription drugs.

Active employees and non-Medicare eligible retirees who do not have Medicare eligible dependents can enroll in a health maintenance organization (HMO) in lieu of the basic hospital medical plan. The HMO includes hospital medical benefits, dental benefits, vision benefits, and an extensive formulary. However, participants in the HMO are required to receive care from a participating physician in the HMO plan.

The PEEHIP offers four optional plans (Hospital Indemnity, Cancer, Dental, and Vision) that may be selected in addition to or in lieu of the basic hospital medical plan or HMO. The Hospital Indemnity Plan provides a per-day benefit for hospital confinement, maternity, intensive care, cancer, and convalescent care. The Cancer Plan covers cancer disease only and benefits are provided regardless of other insurance.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 11 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)

Benefits Provided (Continued)

Coverage includes a per-day benefit for each hospital confinement related to cancer. The Dental Plan covers diagnostic and preventative services, as well as basic and major dental services. Diagnostic and preventative services include oral examinations, teeth cleaning, x-rays, and emergency office visits. Basic and major services include fillings, general aesthetics, oral surgery not covered under a Group Medical Program, periodontics, endodontics, dentures, bridgework, and crowns. Dental services are subject to a maximum of \$1,250 per year for individual coverage and \$1,000 per person per year for family coverage. The Vision Plan covers annual eye examinations, eyeglasses, and contact lens prescriptions.

PEEHIP members may opt to elect the PEEHIP Supplemental Plan as their hospital medical coverage in lieu of the PEEHIP Hospital Medical Plan. The PEEHIP Supplemental Plan provides secondary benefits to the member's primary plan provided by another employer. Only active and non-Medicare retiree members and dependents are eligible for the PEEHIP Supplemental Plan. There is no premium required for this plan, and the plan covers most out-of-pocket expenses not covered by the primary plan. The plan cannot be used as a supplement to Medicare, the PEEHIP Hospital Medical Plan, or the State or Local Governmental Plans administered by the State Employees' Insurance Board (SEIB).

Effective January 1, 2017, Medicare eligible members and Medicare eligible dependents who are covered on a retiree contract were enrolled in the United Healthcare Group Medicare Advantage plan for PEEHIP retirees. The MAPDP plan is fully insured by United Healthcare and members are able to have all of their Medicare Part A, Part B, and Part D (prescription drug coverage) in one convenient plan. With the United Healthcare plan for PEEHIP, retirees can continue to see their same providers with no interruption and see any doctor who accepts Medicare on a national basis. Retirees have the same benefits in and out-of-network and there is no additional retiree cost share if a retiree uses and out-of-network provider and no balance billing from the provider.

Contributions

The Code of Alabama 1975, Section 16-25A-8 and the Code of Alabama 1975, Section, 16-25A-8.1 provide the Board with the authority to set the contribution requirements for plan members and the authority to set the employer contribution requirements for each required class, respectively. Additionally, the Board is required to certify to the Governor and the Legislature, the amount, as a monthly premium per active employee, necessary to fund the coverage of active and retired member benefits for the following fiscal year. The Legislature then sets the premium rate in the annual appropriation bill.

For employees who retired after September 30, 2005, but before January 1, 2012, the employer contribution of the health insurance premium set forth by the Board for each retiree class is reduced by 2% for each year of service less than 25 and increased by 2% percent for each year of service over 25 subject to adjustment by the Board for changes in Medicare premium costs required to be paid by a retiree. In no case does the employer contribution of the health insurance premium exceed 100% of the total health insurance premium cost for the retiree.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 11 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)

Contributions (Continued)

For employees who retired after December 31, 2011, the employer contribution to the health insurance premium set forth by the Board for each retiree class is reduced by 4% for each year of service less than 25 and increased by 2% for each year over 25, subject to adjustment by the Board for changes in Medicare premium costs required to be paid by a retiree. In no case does the employer contribution of the health insurance premium exceed 100% of the total health insurance premium cost for the retiree. For employees who retired after December 31, 2011, who are not covered by Medicare, regardless of years of service, the employer contribution to the health insurance premium set forth by the Board for each retiree class is reduced by a percentage equal to 1% multiplied by the difference between the Medicare entitlement age and the age of the employee at the time of retirement as determined by the Board. This reduction in the employer contribution ceases upon notification to the Board of the attainment of Medicare coverage.

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

At September 30, 2019, the Board reported a liability of \$22,537,885 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability was measured as of September 30, 2018 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of September 30, 2017. The Board's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on a projection of the Board's long-term share of contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. At September 30, 2018, the Board's proportion was 0.274226%, which was an increase of 0.005358% from its proportion measured as of September 30, 2017.

For the year ended September 30, 2019, the Board recognized OPEB expense of \$1,333,777, with no special funding situations. As of September 30, 2019, the Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of		Defer	red Outflows of
	Resources]	Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	424,319	\$	-
Changes in assumptions		-		1,097,803
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on				
OPEB plan investments		-		120,758
Changes in proportion and differences between Employer				
contributions and proportionate share of contributions		370,666		639,793
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		819,045		-
Total	\$	1,614,030	\$	1,858,354

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 11 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (Continued)

Employer Contributions paid subsequent to the measurement date \$819,045 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from the Board's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended September 30, 2020.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended September 30:	
2020	(321,359)
2021	(321,359)
2022	(321,359)
2023	(294,248)
2024	143,428
Thereafter	51,528

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of September 30, 2017, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.75%
Projected Salary Increases	3.25%-5.00%
Long-Term Investment Rate of Return	7.25%
Municpal Bond Index Rate at the Measurement Date	3.57%
Muncipal Bond Index Rate at the Prior Measurement Date	2.93%
Projected Year for Fiduciary Net Position (FNP) to be Depleted	2042
Single Equivalent Interest Rate at the Measurement Date	4.63%
Single Equivalent Interest Rate at the Prior Measurement Date	4.01%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	
Pre-Medicare Eligible	7.75%
Medicare Eligible	5.00%
Ultimate Trent Rate	
Pre-Medicare Eligible	5.00%
Medicare Eligible	5.00%
Year of Ultimate Trend Rate	2022

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 11 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Mortality rates for the period after service retirement are according to the RP-2000 White Collar Mortality Table projected to 2020 using scale BB and adjusted 115% for all ages for males and 112% for ages 78 and over for females. The rates of disabled mortality were based on the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table projected to 2020 using scale BB and adjusted 105% for males and 120% for females.

There were no ad hoc postemployment benefit changes, including ad hoc cost of living adjustments, during fiscal year 2017.

The incremental assumptions used in the valuation were selected based on the actuarial experience study prepared as of September 30, 2015, submitted to and adopted by the Teachers' Retirement System of Alabama Board on September 13, 2016.

The remaining actuarial assumptions (e.g., initial per capita costs, health care cost trends, rate of plan participation, rates of plan election, etc.) used in the September 30, 2016 valuation were based on a review of recent plan experience done concurrently with the September 30, 2016 valuation.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is to be reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every five years, in conjunction with similar analysis for the Teachers' Retirement System of Alabama. Several factors should be considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption, including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation), as developed for each major asset class. These ranges should be combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

The long-term expected rate of return on the OPEB plan investments is determined based on the allocation of assets by asset class and by the mean and variance of real returns.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 11 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

The target asset allocation and best estimates of expected geometric real rates of return for each major asset class is summarized below:

		Long-Term
	Target	Expected Rate of
Asset Class	Allocation	Return *
Fixed Income	30.00%	4.40%
U.S. Large Stocks	38.00%	8.00%
U.S. Mid Stocks	8.00%	10.00%
U.S. Small Stocks	4.00%	11.00%
Internation Developed Market Stocks	15.00%	9.50%
Cash	5.00%	1.50%
Total	100.00%	

^{*} includes assumed rate of inflation of 2.50%.

Discount Rate

The discount rate (also known as the Single Equivalent Interest Rate (SEIR), as described by GASB 74) used to measure the total OPEB liability at September 30, 2018 was 4.44%. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at the prior measurement date was 4.01%. Premiums paid to the Public Education Employees' Health Insurance Board for active employees shall include an amount to partially fund the cost of coverage for retired employees. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan contributions will be made at the current contribution rates. Each year, the State specifies the monthly employer rate that participating school systems must contribute for each active employee.

Approximately, 27.08% of the employer contributions were used to assist in funding retiree benefit payments in 2017 and it is assumed that the amount will increase by 3.00% per year and continue into the future. The discount rate determination will use a municipal bond rate to the extent the trust is projected to run out of money before all benefits are paid. The rate used for this purpose is the monthly average of the Bond Buyers General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index Rate. Therefore, the projected future benefit payments for all current plan members were projected through 2115. The long-term rate of return is used until the assets are expected to be depleted in 2042, after which the municipal bond rate is used.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 11 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Board's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates.

The following table presents the Board's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability of the Trust calculated using the current healthcare trend rate, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if calculated using one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate:

			Cur	rent Healthcare		
	1% Decrease			Trend Rate		% Increase
	(6.00% decreasing to 3.75% for pre-Medicare, 4.00% decreasing to 3.75% for Medicare eligible)		(7.00%	(7.00% decreasing to 4.75%		decreasing to 5.75%
			for pre-Medicare, 5.00% decreasing to 4.75% for Medicare eligible)		for pre-Medicare, 6.00% decreasing to 5.75% for Medicare eligible)	
Employer's proportionate share of		_		_		_
collective net pension liability	\$	18,526,654	\$	22,537,885	\$	27,644,741

The following table presents the Board's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability of the Trust calculated using the discount rate of 4.63%, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if calculated using one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (3.44%)		Cur •	Current Discount Rate (4.44%)		1% Increase (5.44%)
Employer's proportionate share of collective net pension liability	\$	26,923,208	\$	22,537,885	\$	19,000,491

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is located in the Trust's financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018. The supporting actuarial information is included in the GASB Statement No. 74 Report for PEEHIP prepared as of September 30, 2018. Additional financial and actuarial information is available at www.rsa-al.gov.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts: theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Board has insurance for its buildings and contents through the State Insurance Fund (SIF), Alabama Department of Finance, Division of Risk Management, a public entity risk pool, which operates as a common risk management and insurance program for state-owned properties and boards of education. The Board pays an annual premium based on the amount of coverage. The SIF is self-insured up to \$3 million per occurrence and purchases commercial insurance for claims in excess of \$3 million. Errors and omissions insurance are purchased from the Alabama Risk Management for Schools (ARMS), a public entity risk pool. The ARMS collects the premiums and purchases commercial insurance for the amount of coverage requested by pool participants. The Board purchases commercial insurance for fidelity bonds and vehicles. Settled claims in the past three years have not exceeded the commercial insurance coverage.

The State Board of Adjustment is a state agency with which people can file claims against the Board to collect reimbursement for damages when all other means have been exhausted. The Board does not have insurance coverage for job-related injuries. Claims for employee job-related injuries may be filed with the State Board of Adjustment. The Board of Adjustment determines if a claim is valid and determines the proper amount of compensation. Payments are made from state-appropriated funds at no cost to the Board. No such claims or related settlements have occurred in the past three years.

NOTE 13 - PAYMENTS OR SERVICES FURNISHED BY OTHER AGENCIES

Certain payments or services are furnished by the State of Alabama and the City of Fort Payne on behalf of the Board. Included in these items are payments for bond issue proceeds, donated fixed assets, utilities and payments on city bond issues for school purposes. These payments or services are reflected as revenues on the Board's financial statements in the applicable funds for which they apply. Also, the City of Fort Payne holds legal title to some of the Board's land and buildings, and the related amounts are not reported in the accompanying financial statements. As of September 30, 2019, the Board utilized such land and buildings with aggregate costs of \$6,000 and \$1,452,557, respectively.

NOTE 14 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds or the general fund. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the Board expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 14 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Continued)

On October 1, 1996, the Board entered into a "Funding Agreement" with the City of Fort Payne whereby the Board would receive \$7,350,000 from the proceeds of the City's issue of General Obligation Warrants, Series 1996. Under the Agreement, the Board agreed to pay its pro rata share of the debt service on the Series 1996 Warrants. The Board's portion of debt repayment on the Series 1996 Warrants is 73.8% of the City's debt service obligation. Although the Agreement stipulates the Board is to remit payments monthly, the obligations are actually paid from a 7.5 mil tax designated for school system use that is collected by the City. The City remits to the Board any collections that are in excess of the debt service due from the Board for that year. The Board remits to the City any debt service costs that are in excess of collections by the City for that year. During the year ended September 30, 2014, the City refinanced and defeased this bond issue. The Board's portion of the new warrants was \$2,995,000 at September 30, 2019. The new warrants mature on May 1, 2026.

On June 6, 2018, the City issued the 2018 General Obligation Warrants in the amount of \$19,815,000 to fund the construction of a new elementary school. The bond issue principal and interest is paid from ad valorem taxes collected by the City. At September 30, 2019, the outstanding warrants totaled \$19,675,000.

NOTE 15 - DONATED FOOD PROGRAM

The commodities received from the federal government in connection with the donated food program are reflected in the accompanying financial statements. The total assigned value of commodities donated and consumed for the year was \$171,73363,485

NOTE 16 - DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS

The Board offers its employees two deferred compensation plans created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The deferred compensation plan RSA-1 is administered by the Retirement Systems of Alabama and the American Fidelity annuity plans are administered by the Public Employees Benefit Services Corporation (PEBSCO) and Alabama Education Association (AEA). The RSA-1 plan is available to all Board employees participating in the Teachers' Retirement System. Participation in either plan is optional and permits employees to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or an unforeseeable emergency. All amounts of compensation deferred under the plans, all property and rights purchased with those amounts, and all income attributable to those amounts, are solely the property of the employees. The plans' assets and liabilities are no longer reported on the Board's financial statements for the RSA-1 and PEBSCO plans.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts		Budget to GAAP Differences		Actual Amounts		
	Original		Final	Bu	dgetary Basis	Over (Under)		GAAP Basis	
REVENUES State Federal Local Other	\$ 18,729,436 62,500 4,714,650 67,000	\$	18,818,156 62,500 4,714,650 67,000	\$	19,271,999 63,383 5,722,233 284,647	\$	- - - -	\$	19,271,999 63,383 5,722,233 284,647
EXPENDITURES	 23,573,586		23,662,306		25,342,262				25,342,262
Instruction Instructional Support Operation and Maintenance Student Transportation Services General Administration Services Other Expenditures Capital Outlay	 15,366,332 3,409,478 2,104,279 1,138,925 1,091,821 562,031		15,517,024 3,431,702 2,104,278 1,153,885 1,099,950 565,562		15,090,091 3,403,626 2,216,056 1,084,901 1,125,703 601,862 148,023	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	131,535 15,028 5,040 7,007 6,658 21,870		15,221,626 3,418,654 2,221,096 1,091,908 1,132,361 623,732 148,023
	 23,672,866		23,872,401		23,670,262		187,138		23,857,400
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	 (99,280)		(210,095)		1,672,000		(187,138)		1,484,862
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Insurance Loss Recoveries Indirect Cost Transfers From Other Funds Transfers to Other Funds	 156,854 (242,129)		158,111 (242,129)		7,840 146,007 48,801 (707,272)		- - - -		7,840 146,007 48,801 (707,272)
	 (85,275)		(84,018)		(504,624)	-			(504,624)
Net Changes In Fund Balances	(184,555)		(294,113)		1,167,376		(187,138)		980,238
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	 9,327,752		10,123,074		8,476,018		(209,217)		8,266,801
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 9,143,197	\$	9,828,961	\$	9,643,394	\$	(396,355)	\$	9,247,039

⁽¹⁾ Salaries of teachers and other personnel with contracts of less than 12 months are paid over a 12 month period. Expenditures for salaries and related fringe benefits are budgeted based on the amount that will be paid from budgeted revenues. However, salaries and benefits that are earned but not paid are reported as expenditures on the financial statements.

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

BUDGETS

Annual budgets are adopted for all governmental funds. State law requires Alabama school boards to prepare and submit to the state superintendent of education the annual budget adopted by the local board of education. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end. In accordance with the regulations of the State Board of Education, the due date for submission of the budget for the 2018-2019 fiscal year was September 15, 2018. The Board approved its original annual budget on August 23, 2018, and submitted the budget to the state by September 15, 2018.

Neither the city superintendent of education nor the Board can submit any budget for operations of the school system that shows expenditures in excess of income estimated to be available plus any balances on hand. The superintendent with the approval of the board has the authority to make changes within the approved budget provided that a deficit is not incurred by such changes. The superintendent may approve amendments to program budgets without board approval.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

MDA PROFESSIONAL GROUP, P.C.

Certified Public Accountants and Business Consultants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Fort Payne City Board of Education Fort Payne, Alabama

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Fort Payne City Board of Education (the Board), a component unit of the City of Fort Payne, Alabama, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 16, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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



Fort Payne City Board of Education Page 2

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

MDA Professional Group, P.C.

Fort Payne, Alabama March 16, 2020 SINGLE AUDIT ACT INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-through Grantor Number	Federal Expenditures	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			 	
Passed through State Department of Education:				
Special Education Cluster:				
Special Education Grants to States - IDEA, Part B	84.027	159	\$ 717,953	
Special Education-Preschool Grants - IDEA, Part B	84.173	159	 16,515	
Subtotal Special Education Cluster			734,468	
Title I - Part A Grants to Local Education Agencies	84.010	159	1,108,772	
Title IV Grant Student Support and Academic Enrichment	84.424	159	61,676	
BASIC Grant - Career and Technical Education	84.048	159	41,593	
English Language Acquisition Grants, Title III	84.365	159	61,306	
Improving Teacher Quality Grants, Title II, Part A	84.367	159	 114,218	
Subtotal Other Department of Education Grants	84.394	159	 1,387,565	
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			 2,122,033	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Passed through State Department of Education:				
Child Nutrition Cluster:				
School Breakfast Program	10.553	159	347,937	
National School Lunch Program - Cash Assistance	10.555	159	1,147,004	
National School Lunch Program - Snacks	10.555	159	10,327	
National School Lunch Program - Non-Cash Assistance	10.555	159	 7,383	
Subtotal Child Nutrition Cluster			1,512,651	
U.S.D.A. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Program	10.582	159	63,485	
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			 1,576,136	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Passed through the State Department of Education:				
Social Security-Disability Insurance	96.001	159	600	
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			 600	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE Direct Program:				
Army ROTC	Unknown	Unknown	80,903	
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE			80,903	
TOTAL FEDERAL ASSISTANCE			\$ 3,779,672	

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND FEDERAL AWARDS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards presents the activity of all federal financial assistance of the Fort Payne City Board of Education (Board). The Board receives federal awards both directly from federal agencies and indirectly through pass-through entities. Federal program expenditures included in the accompanying schedule are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Guidance.

MAJOR PROGRAMS

Major programs are identified in the Summary of Auditors' Results section of the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Nonmonetary assistance is reported in the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards at fair market value of the commodities received and disbursed.

INDIRECT COSTS

The Fort Payne Board of Education has not elected to use the 10% de minimus indirect cost rate as allowed in the Uniform Guidance.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Fort Payne City Board of Education Fort Payne, Alabama

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Fort Payne City Board of Education (Board's) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Board's major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2019. The Board's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the Board's major federal programs 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 the Board's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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



Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Board complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2019.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the Board 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 the Board's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each 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 the Board's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a 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.

MDA Professional Group ??.C.

Fort Payne, Alabama March 16, 2020

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

SECTION I - SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS

FINANCIA	LS	TAT	$\Gamma E N$	IENTS
1 11 11 11 10 11 1				11111

Type of audit reports issued: unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weakness identified no Significant Deficiencies identified none reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted no

FEDERAL AWARDS

Internal control over major programs:

Material weakness identified no

Significant Deficiencies identified none reported

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance

no

Identification of major programs

CFDA Number	Name of Federal Program or Cluster	
84.027	Special Education, IDEA, Part B	
84.173	Special Education, IDEA, Part B Preschool	
84.010	Title I, Part A	
Dollar threshold used to dis	tinguish between Type A and Type B programs	\$ 750,000
Auditee qualified as low-ris	k auditee	ves

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

SECTION II - FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

No matters were reported.

SECTION III - FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

No matters were reported.