RFP:16-049

County: Morgan

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

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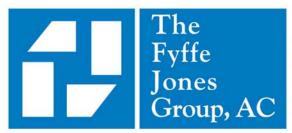
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MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHOOL BOARD OFFICIALS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

Office	Name	Term
	<u>Elective</u>	
School Board Members:	John D. Rowland Patricia Springer Aaron T. Close Laura Smith	07/01/2012 - 06/30/2016 07/01/2012 - 06/30/2016 07/01/2014 - 06/30/2018 07/01/2014 - 06/30/2018
	<u>Appointive</u>	
School Board President	David Ambrose	07/01/2014 - 06/30/2018
Superintendent	David Banks	07/01/2015 - 06/30/2016
Treasurer	Ann Bell	07/01/2015 - 06/30/2016



The Fyffe Jones Group, AC

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806 Chillicothe Street Portsmouth, OH 45662 740-353-0400 1033 Twentieth Street P.O. Box 1148 Huntington, WV 25713-1148 304-525-8592

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Education Morgan County Board of Education Berkeley Springs, West Virginia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Morgan County Board of Education as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Morgan County Board of Education, as of June 30, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, and pension information on pages 5 through 13 and 48 through 52 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 Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Morgan County Board of Education's basic financial statements. The schedule of changes in school activity funds and the schedule of excess levy revenues and expenditures is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations 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.

These statements and schedule are management's responsibility, and derive from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. We subjected these statements and schedules to the auditing procedures we applied to the basic financial statements. We also applied certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling schedules directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, these statements and schedules are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 16, 2017, on our consideration of the Board's internal control over financial reporting and our testing of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Board's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

THE FYFFE JONES GROUP, AC

The Fyffe Jones Crosp, AL

Huntington, West Virginia February 16, 2017

Our discussion and analysis of the Morgan County Board of Education's (Board) financial performance provides an overview of the Board's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. Please read this discussion and analysis in conjunction with the Board's basic financial statements, which are presented immediately following this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Financial Highlights

- The Board's assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by \$14.5 million at the close of the most recent fiscal year. The unrestricted net position is a negative balance of \$1.0 million due to the pension liability reporting method required by GASB 68.
- The Board's total net position decreased by \$216 thousand. The decrease in net position is attributable to a decrease in Medicaid and state aid revenue along with a decrease in capital assets due to the retirement of four school buses.
- The deficit unassigned fund balance of \$674 thousand in the General Current Expense Fund is caused by the fact that county boards are being required by WV Code \$5-16D-6 to report the annual portion of the accrued actuarial liability due the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust (RHBT) for Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) as a current liability in the fund basic statements. As reflected in the fund basic statement, the accrued actuarial liability for these costs for Morgan County Schools was \$1.4 million. However, in calculating a deficit for the purposes of WV §11-8-26, the portion of the deficit created as a result of recording the accrued actuarial liability due the RHBT is not to be taken into account. Therefore, by excluding this liability, Morgan County Schools' assigned fund balance would be a positive balance of \$365 thousand and the unreserved fund balance at year-end would be a positive balance of \$394 thousand.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Board's basic financial statements. The Board's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) district-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

District-wide financial statements - The district-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Board's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the Board's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflow of resources. Net position is reported as assets plus deferred outflows of resources minus liabilities minus deferred inflows of resources. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Board is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing or related cash flows*. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

The district-wide financial statements can be found on pages 14 and 15 of this report.

Fund financial statements - A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Board, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Board can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the district-wide financial statements. However, unlike the district-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the district-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the district-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The Board maintains two individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund and the special revenue fund, all of which are considered major funds as found on pages 16 and 18.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the governmental entity. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the district-wide financial statement because the Board cannot use these funds to finance its operations.

The Board uses an agency fund to account for resources held for student activities and groups. The basic fiduciary fund financial statement can be found on page 20 of the basic financial statements.

Notes to the basic financial statements - The notes provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the data provided in the district-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 21 through 47 following the basic financial statements.

District-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Board, assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by approximately \$14.5 million at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

- The largest portion of the Board's net assets (100%) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, furniture and equipment, vehicles). The Board uses these capital assets to provide services to students; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending.
- An additional portion of the Board's net assets (7%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The majority of the restricted balance is reserved for special projects and the excess levy.
- The remaining balance of *unrestricted net position* (-7%) represents resources that are unrestricted.

The following summarizes the statement of net position at June 30, 2016, in comparison with June 30, 2015:

	2016 Governmental Activities	2015 Governmental Activities	Increase (Decrease)
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF			
RESOURCES:	Φ 5017.414	Φ 4.020.000	Φ 00 414
Current and other assets	\$ 5,017,414	\$ 4,929,000	\$ 88,414
Capital assets Deferred outflows of resources	14,815,318 156,474	15,194,104 128,164	(378,786) 28,310
		 -	
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources:	\$ 19,989,206	\$ 20,251,268	\$ (262,062)
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION: Liabilities and deferred inflows of resources: Current and other liabilities Long-term liabilities outstanding Deferred inflows of resources Proportionate share of net pension liability	\$ 3,847,713 168,785 415,436 977,306	\$ 3,630,059 326,592 450,919 1,047,400	\$ 217,654 (157,807) (35,483) (70,094)
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources:	5,409,240	5,454,970	(45,730)
Net position: Net Investment in capital assets, net of related debt Restricted Unrestricted Total net position	14,646,533 963,638 (1,030,205) 14,579,966	14,867,512 713,262 (784,476) 14,796,298	(220,979) 250,376 (245,729) (216,332)
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and net position:	\$ 19,989,206	\$ 20,251,268	\$ (262,062)

The key elements of the increase of the Board's net position for the year ended June 30, 2016, are as follows:

- Current and other assets increased by approximately \$88 thousand, which primarily represents an increase in taxes receivable and PEIA allocation receivable.
- Capital assets decreased by approximately \$378 thousand which represents the disposal of four buses, a reduction in capital outlay and the current year depreciation of existing assets.
- Current and other liabilities increased by approximately \$217 thousand which was primarily the result of an increase in accounts payable, PEIA premiums payable and OPEB liability.
- Long-term liabilities decreased by approximately \$157 thousand which was primarily the result of the reduction of capital leases payable.
- Deferred inflows of resources decreased by approximately \$35 thousand which was primarily the result of the decrease in Medicaid reimbursements.
- Restricted net position increased by \$250 thousand during the year ended June 30, 2016. This resulted primarily from encumbrances in special projects.
- The Board's net position decreased by \$216 thousand during the current year. The following discussion and analysis on governmental activities focuses on this decrease.

The following summarizes the statement of activities for the year ended June 30, 2016, in comparison with the year ended June 30, 2015:

	 2016 vernmental activities	 2015 evernmental Activities	 Increase Decrease)
Revenues:			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 1,058,020	\$ 1,318,641	\$ (260,621)
Operating grants and contributions	3,038,772	2,864,088	174,684
Capital grants and contributions	248,362	425,969	(177,607)
General revenues:			
Property taxes	9,692,557	9,500,617	191,940
Unrestricted state aid	11,309,052	11,956,826	(647,774)
Unrestricted investment earnings	89,186	88,322	864
Gain on sale	16,750	-	16,750
Total revenues	 25,452,699	26,154,463	(701,764)

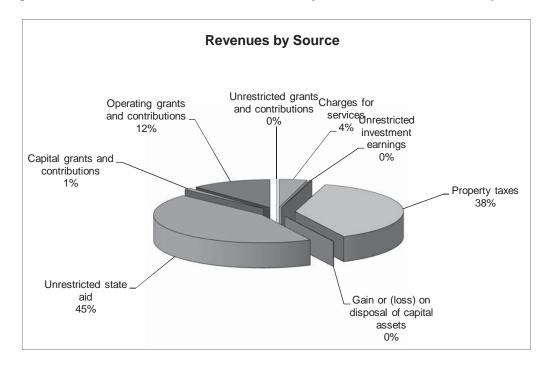
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Expenses:			
Instruction	13,321,084	13,818,739	(497,655)
Supporting services:			
Students	1,487,483	1,480,423	7,060
Instructional staff	1,351,307	1,305,288	46,019
District admin.	441,438	496,268	(54,830)
School admin.	1,571,592	1,505,827	65,765
Business services	309,887	296,822	13,065
Operation and maint.	2,981,429	3,188,521	(207,092)
Transportation	2,331,733	2,250,087	81,646
Other	<u> </u>	21	(21)
Total supporting services	10,474,869	10,523,257	(48,388)
Food services	1,870,037	1,787,757	82,280
Community services	3,041	3,838	(797)
Total expenses	25,669,031	26,133,591	(464,560)
Change in net position	(216,332)	20,872	(237,204)
Net position - July 1	14,796,298	16,280,440	(1,484,142)
Restatement – GASB 68		(1,505,014)	1,505,014
Net position - June 30	\$ 14,579,966	\$ 14,796,298	\$ (216,332)

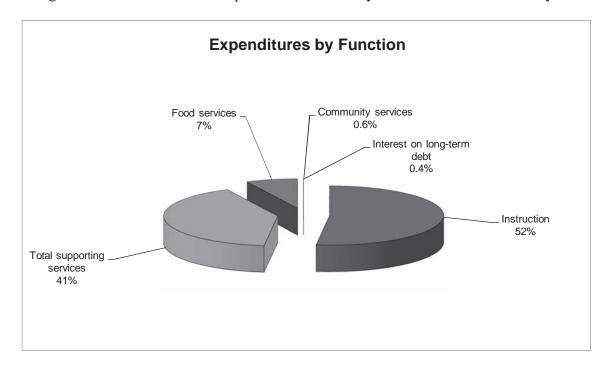
The key elements of the changes in the Board's statement of activities for the year ended June 30, 2016, are as follows:

- Charges for services decreased by approximately \$261 thousand which was primarily the result of the decrease in Medicaid reimbursements.
- Operating grants and contributions increased by approximately \$175 thousand which was primarily the result of the SEALS Alternative Education Pilot Grant.
- Capital grants and contributions decreased by approximately \$178 thousand which was primarily the result of not having any capital improvement projects in 2016.
- General revenues from property taxes increased by approximately \$192 thousand which was primarily the result of an increase in assessed property values and the reclassification of property.
- General revenues from unrestricted state aid decreased by approximately \$648 thousand which was
 primarily the result of decreased funding due to declining enrollment and a mid-year budget cut
 from the Governor.
- Overall expenses decreased by approximately \$464 thousand which was primarily the result of conservative spending in maintenance and a county wide initiative to reduce spending in all areas.

The following chart shows the Board's revenues for fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, by source:



The following chart shows the Board's expenditures for fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, by function:



Financial Analysis of the Board's Funds

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

Governmental funds. The focus of the Board's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Board's financing requirements. In particular, *unassigned fund balance* may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. As the Board completed the year, its governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of approximately \$543 thousand.

Governmental funds report the differences between their assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows as fund balance, which is divided into nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned portions. Nonspendable, restricted, committed, and assigned indicate the portion of the Board's fund balances that are not available for appropriation. The unassigned fund balance is available, expendable financial resources in governmental funds. The fund balance of the general fund is primarily designated for the following purpose:

Educational Trips	\$ 6,573
WVU Extension	10,429
Student Activities	65,095
Technology	13,639
School Allocations	136,973
Total	\$ 232,709

The Board had two major funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. Those funds are the General Current Expense Fund, Special Revenue Fund, and Capital Projects Fund.

General Current Expense Fund

This is the principal operation fund which accounts for all financial resources of the Board except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The fund balance decreased from \$197 thousand to a negative \$420 thousand during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. As previously discussed, this decrease of \$617 thousand was due primarily to reductions of Medicaid reimbursements, reductions of unrestricted state-aid and the increase in OPEB liability.

Special Revenue Fund

This is an operating fund of the Board and accounts for all revenues and expenditures attributable to state and federal grants and other revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. The fund balance increased from \$472 thousand to \$964 thousand during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. This increase of \$491 thousand was due primarily to obtaining the SEALs grant and additional encumbrances in the federal projects.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the year, the Board revised the budget. Budget amendments were to reflect changes in programs and related funding. The difference between the original budget and the final amended budget was approximately \$2.7 million or 11.2% percent of total general fund expenditures. The most significant differences are related to the additional amounts paid for on behalf of the Board by the state for the unfunded retirement liability.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets - The Board's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2016, amounts to approximately \$14.6 million (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. The total increase in the Board's investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was approximately 4%.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

- Specially equipped bus
- School Zone Flasher System for Paw Paw Schools
- Water Softener for Pleasant View Elementary School
- Dump truck for county-wide maintenance
- Land remediation & improvement of soccer field
- Retirement of four school buses

	2016 Governmental Activities	2015 Governmental Activities	Increase (Decrease)
Land	\$ 737,755	\$ 737,755	\$ -
Buildings and improvements	11,771,839	12,146,750	(374,911)
Furniture and equipment	739,963	765,526	(25,563)
Vehicles	1,352,713	1,469,228	(116,515)
Construction in process	213,048	74,845	138,203
Total capital assets	\$ 14,815,318	\$ 15,194,104	\$ (378,786)

Additional information on the Board's capital assets can be found in notes to the basic financial statements.

Long-term debt - At the end of the current fiscal year, the Board had no bonded debt and a total of capital lease obligations of \$168,785. Employees of the Board are eligible to receive special termination benefits in the form of convertible sick leave earned but not used prior to retirement. Upon retirement, an employee's accumulated sick leave may be converted to a greater retirement benefit or to payment of the retired employee's health insurance premiums. The cost of additional retirement benefits are the liability of the West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement Board and therefore are not recorded in the Board's financial statements. However, the cost of the health insurance premiums must be absorbed by the last agency employing the retiree. Historically, the West Virginia Legislature has appropriated funds for the Board for payment of these costs. However, because such appropriations are at the discretion of the Legislature and therefore not guaranteed, the liability for the cost of sick leave convertible to health insurance premiums is recorded in the Board's financial statements. At June 30, 2016, the liability for such

costs was \$1,433,480, which is included in the district-wide financial statement of net position. The obligation for compensated absences for vacations was \$66,840 at June 30, 2016.

	2016 Governmental Activities	2015 Governmental Activities	Variance
Capital Lease obligations	\$ 168,785	\$ 326,592	\$ (157,807)
Accrued sick leave	66,840	55,949	10,891
Total debt outstanding	\$235,625	\$ 382,541	\$ (146,916)

Additional information on the Board's long-term debt can be found in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Factors Bearing on the Board's Future

On May 11, 2013, the Board attempted to renew the excess levy due to expire on June 30, 2014. This renewal of the excess levy was defeated by 56% of the voters. The Board modified the levy call and capped the maximum levy rate at 70%. This levy was run in conjunction with the Primary Election on May 13, 2014 and passed by 54% of the voters. In addition, the LEA has experienced a downward trend in student enrollment, a significant decrease in Medicaid reimbursements and has been subject to mid-year state-aid reductions mandated by the West Virginia Governor. All of these factors have significantly impacted the financial resources available to the LEA. In 2016, the Board elected to close Greenwood Elementary School.

Contacting the Board's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens and taxpayers with a general overview of the Board's finances and to demonstrate the Board's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Board Office at 247 Harrison Avenue, Berkeley Springs, WV 25411.

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2016

		overnmental
A CONTROL		Activities
ASSETS	Φ.	2.462.202
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,463,302
Deposit with retirement board		20,568
Taxes receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible taxes		641,076
Food service receivable		115,426
Other receivables		355,434
Due from other governments:		220, 400
PEIA allocation receivable		339,490
Reimbursements receivable		82,118
Capital Assets:		707.75
Land		737,755
Buildings and improvements		19,882,616
Furniture and equipment		1,703,577
Vehicles		3,465,328
Construction in process		213,048
Less accumulated depreciation		(11,187,006
Total capital assets, net of depreciation		14,815,318
Total assets		19,832,732
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES		
Total deferred outflows of resources		156,474
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$	19,989,206
LIABILITIES		
Salaries payable and related payroll liabilities	\$	1,784,895
Other post employment benefits payable	Ψ	1,433,480
PEIA premiums payable		471,435
Compensated absences		66,840
Accounts payable		91,063
Long-term obligations:		71,000
Due beyond one year:		
Capital leases and contracts		168,785
Net pension liability - proportionate share		977,306
Total liabilities		4,993,804
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES		
Total deferred inflows of resources		415,436
		·
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources		5,409,240
NET POSITION		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$	14,646,533
Restricted for:		
Special projects		963,638
Unrestricted		(1,030,205
Total net position	\$	14,579,966

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

			Program Revenues		Net (Expense),
		Charges for	Operating Grants and	Capital Grants and	Revenue & Changes in Net Position
Functions	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental activities:					
Instruction	\$ 13,321,084	\$ 50,847	\$ 1,914,699	. ~	\$ (11,355,538)
Supporting services:					
Students	1,487,483	1	212,124	1	(1,275,359)
Instructional staff	1,351,307	ı	115,969	1	(1,235,338)
General administration	441,438	1	35,222	1	(406,216)
School administration	1,571,592	ı	125,395	1	(1,446,197)
Business services	309,887	•	24,725	1	(285,162)
Operation and maintenance of facilities	2,981,429	ı	255,882	96,245	(2)
Student transportation	2,331,733	38,382	186,049	152,117	(1,955,185)
Other support services	I	1	1	1	I
Food services	1,870,037	968,791	168,707	1	(732,539)
Community services	3,041	1	1	1	(3,041)
Total governmental activities	\$ 25,669,031	1,058,020	3,038,772	248,362	(21,323,877)
	General revenues:				
	Property taxes				9,692,557
	Unrestricted state aid	aid			11,309,052
	Unrestricted inve	stment earnings			89,186
	Gain on sale of capital asset	npital asset			16,750
	Transfers in				777,943
	Transfers (out)				(777,943)
	Total general revenues and transfers	s and transfers			21,107,545
	Change in net position	u			(216,332)
	Net position - beginning	gu			14,796,298
	Net position - ending				\$ 14,579,966

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2016

		General Current Expense Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,629,245 \$	834,057	3,463,302
Deposit with retirement board		20,568	-	20,568
Taxes receivable, net		641,076	-	641,076
Food service receivable, net		-	115,426	115,426
Other receivables			355,434	355,434
Due from other governments:				
PEIA allocation receivable		339,490	-	339,490
Reimbursements receivable		59,573	22,545	82,118
Total assets		3,689,952	1,327,462	5,017,414
Deferred outflows of resources		_		
Total deferred outflows of resources	-			
Total deletted outlows of resources	-			
TOTAL ASSETS PLUS DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	\$	3.689.952 \$	1,327,462	5,017,414
RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities: Salaries payable and related payroll liabilities Other post employment benefits payable PEIA premiums payable Accounts payable Total liabilities		1,591,276 1,433,480 414,934 89,012 3,528,702	193,619 - 56,501 2,051 252,171	1,784,895 1,433,480 471,435 91,063 3,780,873
		3,320,102	202,171	3,700,073
Deferred inflows of resources		581,652	111,652	693,304
Total deferred inflows of resources		581,652	111,652	693,304
Fund Balances: Nonspendable Restricted Unassigned Total fund balances		20,568 232,709 (673,679) (420,402)	- 963,639 - 963,639	20,568 1,196,348 (673,679) 543,237
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF		(420,402)	70.3,039	343,237
RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$	3,689,952 \$	1,327,462	5,017,414

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2016

Total fund balance on the governmental fund's balance sheet	\$ 543,237
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the fund balance sheet	14,815,318
Property taxes receivable, e-rate, and food service billings will be collected this year but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, and are therefore in deferred funds	693,304
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pension are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds	
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	156,474
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(415,436)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:	
Capital lease payable	(168,785)
Compensated absences	(66,840)
Net pension liability - proportionate share	 (977,306)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 14,579,966

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	General Current Expense Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
Property taxes	\$ 9,679,982 \$	-	\$ 9,679,982
Other local sources	222,571	324,576	547,147
State sources	13,390,394	1,350,109	14,740,503
Federal sources	 46,197	2,508,908	2,555,105
Total revenues	23,339,144	4,183,593	27,522,737
Expenditures:			
Instruction	13,105,263	1,361,212	14,466,475
Supporting services:			
Students	1,438,227	186,761	1,624,988
Instructional staff	911,051	531,515	1,442,566
General administration	457,837	2,916	460,753
School administration	1,742,677	1,886	1,744,563
Central services	331,111	5,775	336,886
Operation and maintenance of facilities	2,764,087	150,790	2,914,877
Student transportation	2,290,836	93,823	2,384,659
Food services	5,018	1,854,607	1,859,625
Community services	3,040	-	3,040
Capital outlay	19,839	249,598	269,437
Debt service:			
Principal retirement	157,807	-	157,807
Total expenditures	 23,226,793	4,438,883	27,665,676
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over			
expenditures	112,351	(255,290)	(142,939)
Other financing sources (uses):			
Proceeds from disposal of real or personal property	16,750	-	16,750
Transfers in	15,905	762,038	777,943
Transfers (out)	(762,038)	(15,905)	(777,943)
Total other financing sources (uses)	 (729,383)	746,133	16,750
Net change in fund balances	 (617,032)	490,843	(126,189)
Fund balances - beginning	196,630	472,796	669,426
Fund balances - ending	\$ (420,402) \$	963,639	\$ 543,237

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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

Change in net position of governmental activities

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (126,189)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of net position, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. The effect on net assets is the amount by which capital outlays exceed depreciation in the current period.	
Depreciation expense Capital outlays	(648,223) 269,437
Certain receivables will be collected this year but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures. This is the amount by which such receivables increased (decreased).	
Property taxes receivable Operating grants and contributions	12,574 (4,735)
Compensated absences are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position, but are only reported in government funds to the extent they have matured. This is the amount by which compensated absences (increased)/decreased.	
Accrued vacation payable	(10,890)
A portion of the change in fund balances is the proceeds from capital leases. Those proceeds are not considered revenue items for the purpose of this statement.	
Proceeds from capital lease	157,807
Governmental funds report district pension contributions as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of pension benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension expense.	
District pension contributions	101,261
Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions	32,626

(216,332)

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION - FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2016

	Age	Agency Funds		
	Scho	School Activity		
		Funds		
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	_ \$	382,734		
Total assets		382,734		
LIABILITIES				
Due to other funds		382,734		
Total liabilities	\$	382,734		

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to local government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

A. Reporting Entity:

The Morgan County Board of Education (School Board) is a corporation created under the authority of West Virginia Code §18-5-1 et seq. and is composed of five members nominated and elected by the voters of the county for four-year terms. The Board is responsible for the supervision and control of the county school district and has the authority, subject to State statutes and the rules and regulations of the State Board, to control and manage all of the public schools and school interests in the county.

GASB Statement 14 establishes the criteria for determining the governmental reporting entity and the component units that should be included within the reporting entity. Under provisions of this statement, the School Board is considered to be a primary government, since it is a separate legal entity, has its own elected governing body, and is fiscally independent of other local governments. The School Board has no component units, defined by GASB Statement 14 as other legally separate organizations for which the elected board members are financially accountable.

B. <u>District-wide and Fund Financial Statements:</u>

The *district-wide financial statements* (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) display information about the School Board as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government, except for fiduciary fund activities. Fiduciary funds are reported only in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position at the fund financial statement level.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the school district's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function.

Depreciation expenses for capital assets that can be specifically identified with a function are included in its direct expenses. Depreciation expense for "shared" capital assets (such as a school building that may be used for instructional services, student and instructional staff support services, school administration, and child nutrition services) is distributed proportionally among the various functions. Indirect expense allocations that have been made in the funds have been reversed for the statement of activities. Interest on general long-term debt liabilities is considered an indirect expense and is reported in the Statement of Activities as a separate line.

Program revenues include: grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function, restricted state aid, tuition, and other fees and charges paid by students. Revenues that are not considered as program revenues are classified as general revenue and include property taxes, unrestricted state aid, unrestricted investment earnings, gain on sale of capital assets, and federal and state grants not restricted to a specific purpose.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.):

The *fund financial statements* provide information about the individual funds maintained by the School Board. All funds maintained by the school district are considered to be major funds for reporting purposes and are discretely presented in the accompanying financial statements.

The funds maintained by the Board are:

General Current Expense Fund: The General Current Expense Fund is the operating fund of the Board and accounts for all revenues and expenditures not encompassed within other funds. All general tax revenues and other receipts that are not allocated by law or contractual agreement to other funds are accounted for in this fund. General operating expenditures and the capital improvement costs that are not paid through other funds are paid from the General Current Expense Fund.

<u>Special Revenue Fund</u>: The Special Revenue Fund is an operating fund of the Board and accounts for all revenues and expenditures attributable to state and federal grants and other revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specific purposes.

Agency Funds: Agency funds are used to account for assets that the Board holds for others in an agency capacity. These include: School activity funds to account for the assets of the individual schools of the district, the student clubs, and school support organizations; and may include a scholarship fund to account for contributions and donations made to the school district by a benefactor for the purpose of providing scholarships for graduates of the school district.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting:

The *district-wide statements* (Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) were prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows are received. Revenues and expenses resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place; revenues and expenses resulting from non-exchange transactions, such as property taxes, federal and state grants, state aid to schools, and donations, are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement 33. Property taxes are recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied; state aid to schools is recognized in the year for which the legislative appropriation is made; and grants and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.):

The *governmental fund financial statements* were prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The Board considers all revenues available if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. Expenditures are recorded generally when the related fund liability is incurred, except for unmatured principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing resources.

Fiduciary funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not present results of operations or have a measurement focus. Agency funds are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. These funds are used to account for assets that the School Board holds for others in an agency capacity.

D. Encumbrances:

Encumbrance accounting is employed in governmental funds. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of the formal budgetary process. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported in the appropriate fund balance category (restricted, committed or assigned) since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be honored during the subsequent year.

E. Cash and Investments:

Cash on hand and deposits with banking institutions either in checking or savings accounts are presented as cash in the accompanying financial statements.

Boards of education are authorized by statute to provide excess funds to either the State Consolidated Investment Pool or the Municipal Bond Commission for investment purposes, or to invest such funds in the following classes of securities: Obligations of the United States or any agency thereof, certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements.

The Board had no fixed-term investments at June 30, 2016.

Deposits with financial institutions were entirely covered by federal deposit insurance or secured by adequate bond or other securities held by the banking institution in the board's name. Custodian credit risk is the risk that in event of a bank failure, the Board's deposits may not be returned to it. The Board has limited its custodial credit risk by assuring that these deposits with financial institutions are adequately collateralized.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.):

F. Food Service Receivables:

The accounts receivable for the Food Service Program has been reduced by \$27,913, for uncollectible accounts. The allowance for uncollectible accounts was calculated based upon management's estimate of the amount outstanding from individuals who were on "free" status as of June 30, 2016.

G. Interfund Receivables and Payables:

Activities between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans).

Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

H. Inventories:

Inventories are valued at cost or, if donated, at fair value when received. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

The Board did not operate a centralized warehouse for inventories at June 30, 2016.

I. Prepaid Items:

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

J. Capital Assets:

Capital assets, which include land, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles are reported in the district-wide financial statements. The board defines capital assets as assets with an initial, individual cost of \$5,000, or more for land, furniture, vehicles, and equipment and \$100,000, for buildings and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of donation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extended assets' lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase is not capitalized.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.):

Buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles of the Board are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	Years
Buildings	50
Site Improvements	20 - 35
Furniture and Equipment	5 - 20
Vehicles	8 - 12

K. Deferred Outflow of Resources:

A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of net position by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. Balances of deferred outflows of resources may be presented in the statement of net position or governmental fund balance sheet as aggregations of different types of deferred amounts. The details of the aggregate amount of the deferred outflows in the statement of net position are found in Note 9. The Board did not have a deferred outflow of resources in the governmental fund balance sheet.

L. Pensions:

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the State Teacher Retirement System (TRS) and additions to/deductions from the TRS fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. See Note 9 for further discussion.

M. Compensated Absences and Other Post Employment Benefit Liability:

Compensated Absences:

It is the Board's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. Vacation and sick benefits can be accumulated up to ten (10) and unlimited days, respectively, and carried forward to the subsequent fiscal year. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred. In lieu of a cash payment at retirement, employees hired prior to July 1, 2015, can elect to use accumulated annual leave toward their postemployment health care insurance premium. Employees also earn sick leave benefits which accumulate but do not vest.

Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Liability:

It is the Board's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused sick pay benefits. Sick benefits can be accumulated for unlimited days and carried forward to the subsequent fiscal year. When separated from employment, employees' sick leave benefits are considered ended and no reimbursement is provided. However, upon retirement, an employee's accumulated annual sick leave may be converted

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.):

to a greater retirement benefit or payment of the retired employee's health insurance premiums. The cost of the increased retirement option is the liability of the West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement Board. The payment of health insurance premiums must be absorbed by the last agency employing the retiree and is included as part of the OPEB liability. See Note 11 for further discussion.

N. Long-term Obligations:

In the district-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures. Capital lease payments are reported in the general current expense or special revenue fund.

O. Deferred Inflow of Resources:

A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net position by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. Balances of deferred inflows of resources may be presented in the statement of net position or governmental fund balance sheet as aggregations of different types of deferred amounts. The details of the aggregate amount of the deferred outflows in the statement of net position are found in Note 9. The details of the aggregate amount report on the governmental fund balance sheet are as follows:

Taxes Receivable: \$548,654 Child Nutrition Payments Receivable: \$111,652 E-rate Funds Receivable: \$172,025

P. Net Position:

Net position is classified into four categories according to external donor restrictions or availability of assets for satisfaction of Board obligations. The Board's net position is classified as follows:

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt - This represents the Board's total investment in
capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the balances of any outstanding debt
obligations related to those capital assets. To the extent debt has been incurred but not yet expended
for capital assets, such amounts are not included as a component of invested capital assets, net of
related debt.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.):

- **Restricted net position, expendable -** This includes resources in which the Board is legally or contractually obligated to spend in accordance with restrictions imposed by external third parties including grantors, donors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- **Unrestricted net position** This represents resources derived from other than capital assets or restricted net position. These resources are used for transactions relating to the general operation of the Board, and may be used at the discretion of the Board to meet current expenses for any lawful purpose.

Q. Fund Equity:

The Board follows GASB Statement No. 54 "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions," which establishes new standards of accounting and financial reporting that are intended to improve the clarity and consistency of the fund balance information provided to financial report users. The classifications are based primarily on the extent to which the Board is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which the amounts in those funds can be spent. Fund balances are reported in the following categories:

- Nonspendable fund balances include amounts that cannot be spent because they are in a nonspendable form, such as inventory, or prepaid expense amounts, or they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact, such as the corpus of a permanent fund.
- Restricted fund balances are restricted due to legal restrictions from creditors, grantors, or laws and regulations of other governments or by legally enforceable enabling legislation or constitutional provisions.
- Committed fund balances are amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the highest level of decision-making authority, which for the county is the five-member School Board. Said specific purposes and amounts are recorded in the official Board minutes of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the School Board removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.
- Assigned fund balances are constrained by the intent to use funds for specific purposes, but are
 neither restricted nor committed. Intent can be expressed by the five-member School Board or
 by a body or official to which the School Board has delegated the authority to assign amounts
 to be used for specific purposes. By reporting particular amounts that are not restricted or
 committed in a special revenue, capital projects, debt service, or permanent fund, the Board has
 assigned those amounts to the purposes of the respective funds.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.):

• Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund. This classification represents 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. In other funds, any negative fund balances would be unassigned.

R. Elimination and Reclassifications:

In the process of aggregating data for the statement of net position and the statement of activities, some amounts reported as interfund activity and balances in the funds were eliminated or reclassified. Interfund receivables and payables were eliminated to minimize the "grossing up" effect on assets and liabilities within the governmental activities column.

S. Accounting Estimates:

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

T. Restricted Resources:

Restricted resources should be applied first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net positions are available. If an expense is incurred for purposes for which committed, assigned and unassigned fund balances are all available, the fund balances should be reduced in the following order: committed, assigned, and then unassigned.

U. Newly Adopted Statements Issued by the GASB:

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2015. This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting issues related to fair value measurements. The definition of fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. This Statement provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for financial reporting purposes. This Statement also provides guidance for applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements. Investments held by the West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments and the Municipal Bond Commission are exempt from fair value reporting as allowed by GASB Statement No. 31. Therefore, the adoption of GASB Statement No. 72 had no impact on the June 30, 2016 financial statements.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.):

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 73, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2015 – except for those provisions that address employers and governmental nonemployer contributing entities for pensions that are not within the scope of Statement 68, which are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. The requirements of this Statement extend the approach to accounting and financial reporting established in Statement 68 to all pensions. This Statement also clarifies the application of certain provisions of Statement 67 and Statement 68. The adoption of GASB Statement No. 73 had no impact on the June 30, 2016 financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 76, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2015. The objective of this Statement is to identify—in the context of the current governmental financial reporting environment—the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The "GAAP hierarchy" consists of the sources of accounting principles used to prepare financial statements of state and local governmental entities in conformity with GAAP and the framework for selecting those principles. This Statement reduces the GAAP hierarchy to two categories of authoritative GAAP and addresses the use of authoritative and nonauthoritative literature in the event that the accounting treatment for a transaction or other event is not specified within a source of authoritative GAAP. The adoption of GASB Statement No. 76 had no impact on the June 30, 2016 financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2015 – except for the provisions in paragraphs 18, 19, 23-26, and 40, which are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. This Statement enhances comparability of financial statements among governments by establishing specific criteria used to determine whether a qualifying external investment pool may elect to use an amortized cost exception to fair value measurement. Those criteria will provide qualifying external investment pools and participants in those pools with consistent application of an amortized cost-based measurement for financial reporting purposes. That measurement approximates fair value and mirrors the operations of external investment pools that transact with participants at a stable net asset value per share. The adoption of GASB Statement No. 79 had no impact on the June 30, 2016 financial statements.

V. Recent Statements Issued by the GASB:

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has issued Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. The objective of this Statement is to improve the usefulness of information about postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB) included in the general purpose external financial reports of state and local governmental OPEB plans for making decisions and assessing accountability. The School Board has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 74 may have on its financial statements.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.):

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB). It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities. The School Board has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 75 may have on its financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*, effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. The objective of this Statement is to provide financial statement users with essential information about the nature and magnitude of the reduction in tax revenues through tax abatement programs in order to better assess (a) whether current-year revenues were sufficient to pay for current-year services, (b) compliance with finance-related legal or contractual requirements, (c) where a government's financial resources come from and how it uses them, and (d) financial position and economic condition and how they have changed over time. The School Board has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 77 may have on its financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 78, *Pensions Provided through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans*, effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. The objective of this Statement is to address a practice issue regarding the scope and applicability of Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions. This issue is associated with pensions provided through certain multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans and to state or local governmental employers whose employees are provided with such pensions. The School Board has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 78 may have on its financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 80, *Blending Requirements* for Certain Component Units – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. This Statement amends the blending requirements for the financial statement presentation of component units of all state and local governments. The additional criterion requires blending of a component unit incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation in which the primary government is the sole corporate member. The School Board anticipates that adoption GASB Statement No. 80 will have no effect on its financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 81, *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements*, effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. The objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting for irrevocable split-interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of the agreement. The School Board has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 81 may have on its financial statements.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.):

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 82, *Pension Issues – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68, and No. 73*, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016, except for the requirements of paragraph 7 in a circumstance in which an employer's pension liability is measured as of a date other than the employer's most recent fiscal year-end. In that circumstance, the requirements of paragraph 7 are effective for that employer in the first reporting period in which the measurement date of the pension liability is on or after June 15, 2017. The objective of this Statement is to address certain issues that have been raised with respect to Statements No. 67, No. 68, and No. 73. Specifically, this Statement addresses issues regarding (1) the presentation of payroll-related measures in required supplementary information, (2) the selection of assumptions and the treatment of deviations from the guidance in an Actuarial Standard of Practice for financial reporting purposes, and (3) the classification of payments made by employers to satisfy employee (plan member) contribution requirements. The School Board has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 82 may have on its financial statements.

Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability:

Deficiencies in Net Changes in Fund Balances and Deficit Fund Balances:

The following funds had deficiencies in net changes in fund balances for the year ended June 30, 2016:

<u>Fund</u> <u>Amount</u>

General Current Expense Fund (\$617,032)

The following funds had a deficit fund balance at June 30, 2016:

General Current Expense Fund (\$420,402)

The deficiency in the fund balance due to the Board adopting *GASB Statements No. 74 Financial Reporting* for other post-employment benefit plans other than pension plans. Funds sufficient to provide for the excess expenditures were made available from other sources, reserved for contingency, within the fund.

Note 3 - Risk Management:

The Board is exposed to various risks or loss related to torts, theft, or damage to and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. The Board, pursuant to the provisions of State law, participates in the following risk management programs administered by the State.

Board of Risk and Insurance Management (BRIM): The Board participates in the West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management, a common risk insurance pool for all State agencies, component units, boards of education and other local governmental agencies who wish to participate. The Board pays an annual premium to BRIM for its general insurance coverage. Fund underwriting and rate setting policies are established by BRIM. The cost of all coverage as determined by BRIM is paid by the participants. The BRIM risk pool retains the risk of the first \$2 million per property event and purchases excess insurance on losses above that level. BRIM has \$1 million per occurrence coverage maximum on all third-party liability claims.

Note 3 - Risk Management (Cont.):

Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA): The Board provides employees health and basic life insurance benefits through the Public Employees Insurance Agency. PEIA was established by the State of West Virginia to provide a program of health and life insurance for employees of State agencies, institutions of higher learning, boards of education, and component units of the State. In addition, local governmental agencies and certain charitable and public service organizations may request to be covered. PEIA provides a general employee benefit insurance program which includes hospital, surgical, major medical, prescription drug and basic life and accidental death. Fund underwriting and rate setting policies are established by the PEIA Finance Board. The cost of all coverage as determined by the Finance Board is paid by the participants.

Coverage under these programs is limited to \$1 million lifetime for health and \$10,000 of life insurance coverage. Members may purchase up to an additional \$500,000 of life insurance coverage. Premiums are established by PEIA and are paid monthly. The PEIA risk pool retains the risk for the health and prescription features of its indemnity plan, has fully transferred the risks of coverage of the Managed Care Organization (MCO) Plan to the plan provider and has transferred risk of life insurance coverage to a third party insurer.

Workers Compensation Fund (WCF): The Travelers insurance company provides workers' compensation coverage to Morgan County Board of Education. The cost of all coverage, as determined by The Travelers Company, is paid by the Board.

The Travelers Company's risk pool retains the risk related to the compensation of injured employees under the program.

Note 4 - Property Taxes:

All property in the State is classified as follows for ad valorem tax purposes:

- Class I All tangible personal property employed exclusively in agriculture, including horticulture and grazing; all products of agriculture, including livestock, while owned by the producer.
- Class II All property owned, used and occupied by the owner exclusively for residential purposes; all farms, including land used for horticulture and grazing, occupied and cultivated by their owners or bona fide tenants.
- Class III All real and personal property situated outside of municipalities, exclusive of Class I and II property.
- Class IV -All real and personal property situated inside of municipalities, exclusive of Class I and II property.

Note 4 - Property Taxes (Cont.):

According to West Virginia Code \$11-8-6c, the maximum rates that county boards of education may impose on the various classes of property are: Class I - $22.95 \, \phi$ per \$100 of assessed valuation; Class II - $45.90 \, \phi$ per \$100 of assessed valuation; Class IV - $91.80 \, \phi$ per \$100 of assessed valuation; and Class IV - $91.80 \, \phi$ per \$100 of assessed valuation.

Pursuant to West Virginia Code §11-8-6f, however, the rates of levy for county boards are to be reduced uniformly statewide and proportionately for all classes of property so that the total statewide property tax revenues to be realized from the regular levy tax collections for the forthcoming year will not increase by more than one percent of the current year's projected property tax revenues, exclusive of increases due to new construction, improvements to existing real property, or newly acquired personal property, unless the State Legislature holds a public hearing. The amounts to be paid to the Assessors Valuation Fund are also to be excluded from the calculation.

County boards of education are also authorized to impose an additional (excess) levy not to extend beyond five years if approved by at least a majority of the voters. The rates of levy cannot exceed the maximum rates specified above and must be proportional for all classes of property.

The assessed valuations and levy rates levied by the Board per \$100 of assessed valuation for each class of property for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, were:

Class of	Α	Assessed Valuations	Current	Excess
Property		For Tax Purposes	Expense	<u>Levy</u>
Class I	\$	-	19.40¢	16.08¢
Class II	\$	683,344,878	38.80¢	32.16¢
Class III	\$	306,365,168	77.60¢	64.32¢
Class IV	\$	41,716,069	77.60¢	64.32¢

The taxes on real property and the interest and other charges upon such taxes attach as an enforceable lien on the first day of July each year. There is no lien denominated as such on personal property. However, statutes provide that the sheriff of a county may distrain for delinquent taxes any goods and chattels belonging to a person assessed. All current taxes assessed on real and personal property may be paid in two installments. The first installment is payable on September first of the year for which the assessment is made, and becomes delinquent on October first, and the second installment is payable on the first day of the following March and becomes delinquent on April first.

Taxes paid on or before the date when they are payable, including both first and second installments, are subject to a discount of two and one-half percent. If taxes are not paid on or before the date on which they become delinquent, including both first and second installments, interest at the rate of nine percent per annum is added from the date they become delinquent until paid.

Note 4 - Property Taxes (Cont.):

Taxes Receivable

Taxes receivable as of June 30, 2016, for the Board's funds is as follows:

	General Current Expense Fund		
Taxes receivable Less: allowance for uncollectible	\$	699,612 58,536	
Taxes receivable, net	\$	641,076	

Note 5 - Excess Levy:

The Board had an excess levy in effect during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. The levy was authorized by the voters of the county at an election held on May 13, 2014 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015 through June 30, 2019 to provide funds for the following purposes:

- To continue to provide instructional materials, textbooks and instructional equipment at an approximately total annual cost of \$400,000.
- To continue to provide for the upkeep and maintenance of existing facilities by providing the necessary supplies, services or equipment at an approximately annual cost of \$500,000.
- To continue to provide for technology hardware and software, and other instructional materials for the 21st century curriculum and communication at an approximately annual cost of \$125,000.
- The continuation of the local salary schedule with required social security, unemployment compensation, worker's compensation and other employee benefits for school personnel at an approximate total annual cost of \$1,904,637. Such funding will allow Morgan County to employ and retain highly qualified personnel to continue to provide the highest quality education for the children of Morgan County.
- To provide support for critical educational programs including alternative education and prevention resources; behavioral, academic and remedial support; advanced placement and vocational programming at an approximate annual cost of \$1,137,438.

A total of \$ 4,518,088 was received by the Board from the excess levy during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

Note 6 - Capital Assets:

Capital asset balances and activity for the year ended June 30, 2016, are as follows:

	Beginning							Ending
	Balance	Res	Restatement		Additions		Disposals	Balance
Capital Assets, non-depreciable:								
Land	\$ 737,755	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 737,755
Construction in process	74,845		-		138,203		-	213,048
Total non-depreciable assets	812,600		-		138,203		-	950,803
Capital Assets, depreciable:								
Buildings and improvements	19,882,616		_		-		_	19,882,616
Furniture and equipment	1,679,540		_		24,037		_	1,703,577
Vehicles	3,562,291		-		107,197	(2	04,160)	3,465,328
Total depreciable assets	25,124,447		-		131,234	(2	(04,160)	25,051,521
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Buildings and improvements	(7,735,866)		-		(374,911)		-	(8,110,777)
Furniture and equipment	(914,014)		-		(49,600)		-	(963,614)
Vehicles	(2,093,063)		-		(223,712)	2	204,160	(2,112,615)
Total accumulated depreciation	(10,742,943)		-		(648,223)	2	204,160	(11,187,006)
Total depreciable capital assets, ne	et 14,381,504		-		(516,989)		-	13,864,515
Total capital assets, net	\$ <u>15,194,104</u>	\$	-	\$	(378,786)	\$		\$ 14,815,318

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the governmental activities as follows:

Instruction	\$ 321,771
Supporting Services:	
Instructional Staff	15,088
Central Administration	6,680
Business Service	1,779
Operation and maintenance of facilities	61,612
Transportation	230,602
Food Services	 10,691
Total depreciation expense - governmental	
activities	\$ 648,223

Note 7 - Long-Term Debt:

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2016, is as follows:

	Balance, ginning of Year	A	dditions	Б	Deductions	alance, l of Year	 ounts due thin one year
Compensated absences	\$ 55,949	\$	10,891	\$	-	\$ 66,840	\$ 66,840
Capital lease payable	 326,592		-		157,807	168,785	168,785
Long-term liabilities	\$ 382,541	\$	10,891	\$	157,807	\$ 235,625	\$ 235,625

Note 8 - Leases:

The School Board has entered into a capital lease-purchase agreement pursuant to the provisions of federal legislation which authorizes the issuance of qualified zone academy bonds (QZABs). The funding was used for heating, ventilation and air conditioning equipment and those assets are leased from federal government for a period of ten years beginning February, 2002. At the end of the contract period, the School Board will have ownership of the equipment. By contract, the School Board has the option of discontinuing the lease purchase and returning the equipment at the end of any fiscal year, if funding for the lease payments for the next fiscal year is not available.

The following is a summary of the future minimum required payments by year under the lease purchase agreement together with the present value of the net minimum payments as of June 30, 2016 for the Board's capital leases:

<u>Y ear</u>		
2017	\$ 56,740	
2018	 56,740	
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 113,480	_

The following is a summary of the future minimum required lease payments by year under operating leases as of June 30, 2016:

2017 2018	\$ 43,968 10,994
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 54,962

Note 9 - Employee Retirement System:

All full-time board of education employees are required to participate in one of two statewide, cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement benefit plans, the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) or the Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System (TDCRC). For the year ended June 30, 2016, the Board's total payroll for all employees was \$14,408,671, and the payroll was \$13,638,879, for employees covered by the two retirement programs.

Of the total amount appropriated by the State for retirement, the portion equal to the employers' average required contribution rate for both the defined benefit and the defined contribution plans is considered to be the employers' contribution for the current cash flow requirements for personnel funded under the Public School Support Program and is reflected as state revenue (Contributions For/On Behalf of the LEA) in the School Board's financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. The balance is considered to be the State's contribution toward the past service unfunded liability and is included as a for/on behalf revenue and expenditure in the School Board's financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. The State's contribution to TRS on-behalf of the School Board meets the GASB Statement No. 68 definition of a special funding source. Therefore, the School Board has recorded pension expense and revenue for the portion of the State's total proportionate share of collective pension expense that is associated with the School Board in the financial statements prepared on the economic resources focus and accrual basis of accounting.

Conversion of leave for post-retirement: For employees hired for the first time and first becoming a member of the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) before July 1, 2015, upon retirement, an employee's vacation and sick leave may be converted to a greater retirement benefit or payment of health insurance premiums. The cost of the increased retirement benefit or payment of health insurance premiums must be absorbed by the last agency employing the retiree. For employees hired for the first time and first becoming a member of the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) on or after July 1, 2015, there is no provision to convert an employee's unused vacation and sick leave to a greater retirement benefit or payment of health insurance premiums.

A. <u>Teachers' Retirement System (TRS)</u>:

Plan Description:

The Teachers' Retirement System is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee defined benefit retirement system which was established on July 1, 1941, and was closed for new members on July 1, 1991. Beginning July 1, 2005, all new employees become members of this plan. The West Virginia Legislature passed Senate Bill 529 in 2015 essentially adding a second tier of retirement benefits for those eligible to be a member of TRS who are hired for the first time and first become a member of TRS on or after July 1, 2015. Chapter 18, Article 7A of the West Virginia State Code assigns the authority to establish and amend the provisions of the plan to the State Legislature.

Note 9 - Employee Retirement System (Cont.):

Benefits provided: Prior to the passage of Senate Bill 529, to qualify for full benefits, a member must be age 60 with at least five years of credited service, or be age 55 with at least 30 years of credited service or any age with at least 35 years of credited service. A member may receive a disability benefit after completing ten years of service, if the member is disabled for six months, unable to perform his or her regular occupation, and the Retirement Board expects the disability to be permanent. With the passage of Senate Bill 529, to qualify for full benefits, employees hired for the first time and first becoming a member of TRS on or after July 1, 2015, must meet the following conditions:

- age 62 for an employee who goes directly into retirement with no break in service,
- age 64 for employees with a break in service between employment and retirement and less than 20 years of TRS service,
- age 63 for those with a break in service between employment and retirement and 20 or more years of TRS service.

With the passage of Senate Bill 529, to qualify for reduced annuity benefits employees hired for the first time and first becoming a member of TRS on or after July 1, 2015, must meet the following conditions:

- between the ages of 60 and 62 and having a minimum of 10 years of contributing service,
- between the ages of 57 and 62 and having 20 or more years of contributing service.
- between the ages of 55 and 62 and having 30 or more years of contributing service.

Upon retirement members select one of five benefit payment options. If a member terminates employment with at least five years of credited service, he may freeze his membership until he qualifies for retirement or he may withdraw his contributions from the plan. The employers' contributions remain with the plan.

Retirement benefits are based on two percent of the average member's five highest fiscal years of total earnings from covered employment during the member's last 15 years of service.

The normal form of benefit is a single life annuity paid monthly, in an amount equal to 2% of the final average salary times years of credited service. Other forms of benefits may be elected subject to actuarial reduction: Cash Refund Annuity, 50% or 100% Contingent Joint and Survivor Annuities, and ten year Certain and Life Annuities. Pre-retirement death benefits are paid to the spouse of a deceased member who had attained the age 50 and completed 25 years of credited service. The annuity payment is computed as if the member had retired on the date of death with a 100% Joint and Survivor pension. If the member's age and service are less than that required, the sum of the accumulated member's and employer contributions with interest is paid to the member's beneficiary or estate.

Note 9 - Employee Retirement System (Cont.):

Contribution Requirements and Payments Made: This is a fully qualified plan by the Internal Revenue Service. Therefore, all employee contributions are tax deferred. Participants contribute 6% of their gross compensation and the board of education contributes 15% of covered members' gross compensation to the retirement plan, for a total of 21% annually for those who became members prior to July 1, 1991. Participants who became members after July 1, 2005 contribute 6% of their gross compensation and the board of education contributes 7.5% of covered members' gross compensation to the retirement plan, for a total of 13.5% annually.

The employers' contributions are derived from state appropriations and county funds. Federally funded grant programs provide the funding for the employer contributions for salaries paid from federal grants.

Net Pension Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources:

At June 30, 2016, the School Board reported a liability for its proportionate share of the TRS net pension liability that reflected a reduction for State pension support provided to the School Board. The amount recognized by the School Board as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the School Board were as follows:

School Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 977,306
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability	
associated with the School Board.	16,984,242
Total portion of net pension liability associated with the school board	\$ 17,961,548

The TRS net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2015, and the total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2014, rolled forward to the measurement date. The School Board's proportion of the net pension liability was based on its proportionate share of employer and non-employer contributions to the TRS Plan for the fiscal year ended on the measurement date.

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the School Board recognized pension expense of \$1,099,984, and for support provided by the State, revenue of \$1,092,377. At June 30, 2016, the School Board reported deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Note 9 - Employee Retirement System (Cont.):

	Ou	eferred tflows of esource	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Differences between expected and actual experience Changes in proportion and differences between School	\$	55,213	\$	96,462 8,462	
Board contributions and proportionate share of contributions District contributions subsequent to the measurement		-		310,512	
Date		101,261			
Total	\$	156,474	\$	415,436	

School Board contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Deferred
Years Ending	Inflows
June 30,	of Resources
2016	\$ (98,687)
2017	(98,687)
2018	(98,687)
2019	(59,703)
2020	(2,766)
Thereafter	
Total	\$ (358,530)

Actuarial Assumptions:

For TRS, the actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2014, valuation, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2015, were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2005, to June 30, 2010. These assumptions are as follows:

Inflation – 3.0%

Salary increases – For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.75-5.25%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.40-6.50%.

Investment rate of return – 7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.

Mortality – Active – RP2000, non-annuitant monthly mortality table, retired – RP2000 healthy annuitant, scale AA; disabled – RP2000 disabled annuitant mortality table, scale AA.

Discount Rate – 7.5%

Note 9 - Employee Retirement System (Cont.):

Investment Asset Allocation:

The long-term rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using the building block method in which estimates of expected 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 percentages and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class as summarized in the following table:

		Long-Term
	Target	Expected Real
Asset Class	Allocation	Rate of Return
Domestic Equity	27.5%	7.0%
International Equity	27.5%	7.7%
Private Equity	10.0%	9.4%
Core Fixed Income	7.5%	2.7%
Hedge Fund	10.0%	4.7%
Real Estate	10.0%	5.6%
High Yield Fixed Income	7.5%	5.5%
Total	100%	

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5%. The projections of cash flows used to determine the discount rates assumed that employer contributions will continue to follow the current funding policies. Based on those assumptions, the fiduciary net position of the TRS Plan was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of the current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rates of return on pension plan investments were applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

The following table presents the School Board's proportionate share of its net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.5% and the impact of using a discount rate that is 1% higher or lower than the current rate.

			Cur	rent Discount		
	1.0% Decrease		Rate		1.0% Increas	
	6.50%		7.50%		8.50%	
School Board's proportionate share of						
the TRS net pension liability	\$	1,266,996	\$	977,306	\$	728,561

Note 9 - Employee Retirement System (Cont.):

Payables to the pension plan:

At June 30, 2016, the School Board reported a liability of \$977,306, for its unpaid legally required contributions to the pension plan. The liability is included in the balance of salaries payable and related payroll liabilities on the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet and the Statement of Net Position.

B. Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System:

Plan Description:

All Board employees hired after July 1, 1991, but before July 1, 2005, participated in the Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System. Employees in the Teachers' Defined Benefit System could freeze their benefits in the old plan and become a member of this plan. Members with less than five years of service in the old defined benefit plan could change to this plan and transfer the funds that were deposited in the old plan to this plan. Once a member transferred to the defined contribution plan, the member was not allowed to rejoin the defined benefit plan.

Effective July 1, 2005, the Teachers' Defined Contribution Plan was closed to new membership. All employees hired after that date became members of the Teachers' Defined Benefit Retirement System which was reopened for participation on July 1, 2005. Existing members of the Teachers' Defined Contribution Plan were given the option to transfer membership to the Teachers' Defined Benefit Retirement System during the 2008-09 fiscal year. To earn full benefits at retirement, however, members electing to transfer are required to contribute the 1.5% difference between the two plans' employee contribution rates.

A unique feature of the Teachers' Defined Contribution Plan is that each member chooses the investment options and may make changes at any time. The investment options are: Great-West SF Balanced Trust, Great-West Lifetime 2015 Trust II, Great-West Lifetime 2025 Trust II, Great-West Lifetime 2035 Trust II, Great-West Lifetime 2045 Trust II, Great-West Lifetime 2055 Trust II, American Funds EuroPacific R5, Franklin Mutual Global Discovery Fund – Z, DFA US Targeted Value R1, T. Rowe Price Diversified Small Cap Growth, Vanguard Small-Cap Index Fund – Inv, American Century Heritage Inv, Scout Mid Cap, Fidelity New Millennium, Putnam Equity Income Y, Vanguard Large Cap Index Inv, PIMCO Total Return Fund – Admin, TIAA-CREF High-Yield Inst, Vanguard Interm-Term Bond Index Fund, and VALIC Fixed Annuity Option.

Employees are eligible to participate from the date of employment. Employee contributions are fully vested, and employer contributions and earnings vest with the member as follows: one-third after 6 years, two-thirds after 9 years, and 100% after 12 years. The member is fully vested at death or disability. As of June 30, 2015, this plan had approximately \$418.8 million in net position held in trust for pension benefits. Retirement or disability benefits are based solely on the accumulation of dollars in the member's individual account at the time of retirement. The accounting administration of the Plan is the responsibility of Great West Retirement Services, an independent third party administrator.

Note 9 - Employee Retirement System (Cont.):

Funding Status: There is no unfunded liability for a defined contribution plan since a member's total maximum lifetime benefit is limited to that which has accumulated in the member's account from employee and employer contributions and all investment earnings thereon. Any forfeited, unvested employer contributions are, by statute, to be transferred to the Teachers' Defined Benefit Retirement System.

Contribution Requirements and Payments Made: This is a fully-qualified plan by the Internal Revenue Service. Therefore, all employee contributions are tax deferred. Participants contribute 4.5% of their gross salary and the board of education contributes 7.5% of covered members' gross compensation to the retirement plan, for a total of 12% annually.

Total payments reflected in the Board's financial statements to the defined contribution plan for 2016 were:

Employees' contributions (4.5%)	\$ 71,157
Employer's contributions (7.5%)	118,595
Total contributions	\$ 189,752

Note 10 - Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pension:

A. General Information

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement 45 in 2004, to establish standards for the measurement, recognition, and reporting of OPEB expenses/expenditures and related liabilities.

Other post-employment benefits in West Virginia consist mainly of: Allowing employees hired prior to July 1, 2001, to convert unused annual, sick and/or personal leave to paid-up PEIA premiums, and allowing retirees to purchase PEIA health insurance at a deeply discounted premium rate.

As a result, the West Virginia Legislature passed HB 4654 in 2006 adding a new article to the State Code, WVC §5-16D-1 et seq. The article, among other things: Created the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (RHBT) for the purpose of administering retiree post-employment health care benefits; vested the responsibility for operation of the fund with the PEIA Board of Finance; required the Board of Finance to adopt actuarial assumptions and determine the annual required contribution (ARC) rates sufficient to maintain the fund in accordance with the state plan for other post-employment benefits; required the board to have an actuarial valuation conducted at least biannually; required the Board of Finance to set the total ARC sufficient to maintain the fund in an actuarially sound manner in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; required the Board of Finance to bill all participating employers their share of the ARC, and; required participating employers to make annual contributions to the fund in, at least, the amount of the minimum annual employer premium payment rates established by the board.

Upon retirement, the public employees who elected to participate in the PEIA insurance plan are eligible to credit unused sick or annual leave towards insurance coverage, according to the following formulas:

Note 10 - Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pension (Cont.):

Retired employees who elected to participate in the PEIA insurance plan prior to July 1, 1988: Those without dependents may credit two days of unused sick or annual leave towards one month of insurance coverage; the retirees with dependents may credit three days of unused sick or annual leave towards one month of insurance coverage.

Retired employees who elected to participate in the PEIA insurance plan between July 1, 1988 and June 30, 2001: those without dependents may credit two days of unused sick or annual leave towards one-half month of insurance coverage; the retirees with dependents may credit three days of unused sick or annual leave towards one-half month of insurance coverage.

Employees hired on or after July 1, 2001, may not apply any unused sick or annual leave towards the cost of health insurance premiums.

In the alternative to applying unused sick and annual leave to health insurance, all employees participating in the PEIA insurance plan, and who are members of the State Teachers' Defined Benefit Retirement System, may apply unused sick and annual leave towards an increase in the employee's retirement benefits with those days constituting additional credited service. The cost for the employees who elect this option is reflected as a liability of the State Teachers' Retirement System and not included as an OPEB obligation.

All retired employees are eligible to obtain health insurance coverage through PEIA with the retired employee's premium contribution established by the Finance Board. The Finance Board has allowed retirees to obtain health insurance coverage at essentially the same premium rate as active employees with the difference between the retirees' premium contributions and the cost of providing health care to retirees subsidized by the State. It is this subsidy that has created the major portion of the OPEB actuarial liability.

Based on the latest actuarial evaluation of the RHBT, the annual required contribution (ARC) for the State and the boards of education for fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, was determined to be:

Total Annual Required Contribution Pay as you go – Retiree Subsidy	Total \$ 314,888,000 150,000,000	nount/ y Holder 5,145 1,956
Remaining ARC	\$ 164,888,000	\$ 3,189
The following summarizes the Board's OPEB activity:		
Total OPEB expense Less:	\$ 1,955,739	
State appropriation allocation Pay as you go payments and other credits	522,259	
Increase to OPEB liability at year end	\$ 1,433,480	

Note 10 - Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pension (Cont.):

Liability Portion attributable to personnel funded through the PSSP
Liability Portion attributable to remaining personnel
-

The Board has contributed the following amounts, which are net of any credits issued by PEIA/RHBT for each period, for OPEB for the last three years:

FISCAL YEAR Ending June 30,	ANNUAL OPEB <u>Cost</u>	PERCENTAGE <u>Contributed</u>
2016	\$659,441	82%
2015	\$611,845	87%
2014	\$610,104	96%

B. Current Year Credits

In February 2012, the West Virginia Legislature passed Senate Bill 469 that transferred the portion of the OPEB liability attributable to personnel funded through the state aid funding formula to the State of West Virginia. The Board is required to report only the portion of the OPEB liability attributable to the personnel employed in excess of the number funded through the formula in its financial statements for the current and all subsequent years until the actuarial unfunded liability is completely funded. To remove the OPEB liability, PEIA/RHBT issued credits to the Board. The amount of credit issued for fiscal year 2016 was \$522,259. This amount was treated as a reduction of current year operating expenses.

Note 11 - Pending Litigation:

The Board is involved in a number of legal proceedings and claims, involving students, employees and citizens who have sued the Board for damages. While it is not possible to determine the ultimate outcome of any lawsuit with certainty, management believes that the ultimate outcome will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Board. The Board's insurance through the State Board of Risk and Insurance Management appears adequate to fully cover any potential liability.

Note 12 - Fund Balance:

The detailed components of the various fund balance categories as of June 30, 2016 are as follows:

Fund Balances	General Current Expense Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:			
Prepaid Items	\$ 20,568	\$ -	\$ 20,568
Restricted for:			
Special Projects	-	963,639	963,639
Excess Levies	240,702	-	240,702
Assigned to:			
Unassigned	(681,672)	-	(681,672)
Total fund balances	\$ (420,402)	\$ 963,639	\$ 543,237

Note 13 - Commitments, Contingencies and Subsequent Events:

The School Board had encumbrances totaling \$627,049 as of June 30, 2016 in the following funds:

General Current	Special Revenue
Expense	Fund
\$365,377	\$261,672

Encumbrances are classified as Restricted, Committed, or Assigned fund balance depending on the specific purpose of the encumbrance.

Under the terms of certain federal grant programs, periodic audits may be made, and certain costs may be questioned as not being appropriate expenses. Laws and regulations governing the grant programs and allowability of program costs are complex and subject to interpretation. Accordingly, such audits could lead to disallowances requiring reimbursements to the grantor agencies, which could be material to the School Board's financial statements. Management of the School Board believes that the School Board is in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, in all material respects. Based on prior experience, the School Board believes such disallowances, if any, would be immaterial.

Effective with the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the Medicaid school-based health services program through the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR), Bureau for Medical Services has a cost settlement requirement. This change was required by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). Revenue has continued to be recognized in accordance with the fee-for-service billing as in prior years because there has been insufficient data to estimate the cost settlement amounts. The interim cost settlement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 has not yet been calculated by DHHR although the annual cost report has been completed by the School Board. The cost report for the

Note 13 - Commitments, Contingencies and Subsequent Events (Cont.):

fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 will be due on December 31, 2016 but the interim cost settlement is not projected to be estimated by DHHR until the summer of 2017. Laws and regulations governing the Medicaid program are complex and subject to interpretation. Management of the School Board believes that it is in compliance, in all material respects, with all applicable laws and regulations and is not aware of any pending or threatened investigations involving allegations of potential wrongdoing that would have a material effect on its financial statements. Compliance with such laws and regulations can be subject to future government review and interpretation. Accordingly, such reviews could lead to disallowances and/or significant regulatory action, including fines, penalties and exclusion from the Medicaid program resulting in reimbursement of previously reported revenue, which could be material to the School Board's financial statements.

The School Board owns various buildings which are known to contain asbestos and/or other environmental issues. The School Board is not required by federal, state or local law to remove the asbestos from its buildings. The School Board is required under federal environmental health and safety regulations to manage the presence of asbestos and other environmental issues in its buildings in a safe condition. The School Board addresses its responsibility to manage the presence of asbestos and other environmental issues in its buildings on a case by case basis. Significant problems of dangerous asbestos conditions are abated as the conditions become known. The School Board also addresses the presence of asbestos as building renovation or demolition projects are undertaken and through asbestos operation and maintenance programs directed at containing, managing, or operating with the asbestos in a safe condition.

Note 14 - Interfund Balances and Transfers:

Interfund Transfers

The General Revenue Fund transferred \$762,038 to the Special Revenue Fund. The Special Revenue Fund transferred \$15,905 for indirect cost charges to the General Current Expense Fund.

Note 15 - Major Sources of Revenue:

The largest single source of revenue received by the Board is state aid funds through the Public School Support Program. In addition, the Board receives financial assistance from federal and state governments in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally require compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the Board's independent auditor and state and federal regulatory agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable fund. Based on prior experience, the Board believes such disallowance, if any, would be immaterial.

Note 16 - Subsequent Events:

All other commitments, contingencies, and subsequent events have been evaluated by management and have been properly disclosed up through February 16, 2017, the date of this report.



MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	 Budgeted Regulat		Actual GAAP Basis Amounts		GAAP for Basis Regulatory		Variance With Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues:	Original	1 mai	Amounts		Dasis	Amounts	(emavorable)
Property taxes	\$ 9,768,961	\$ 9,768,961	\$ 9,679,982	\$	- \$	9,679,982	\$ (88,979)
Other local sources	160,000	205,444	222,571		-	222,571	17,127
State sources	11,049,584	13,362,299	13,390,394		-	13,390,394	28,095
Federal sources	400,000	150,000	46,197		-	46,197	(103,803)
Total revenues	21,378,545	23,486,704	23,339,144		-	23,339,144	(147,560)
Expenditures:							
Instruction	11,811,335	13,384,854	13,105,262		(73,386)	13,031,876	352,978
Supporting services:							
Students	1,329,130	1,451,039	1,438,227		(8,045)	1,430,182	20,857
Instructional staff	749,890	951,164	911,051		(5,812)	905,239	45,925
Central administration	461,526	509,703	457,837		(2,061)	455,776	53,927
School administration	1,459,600	1,733,531	1,742,677		(9,477)	1,733,200	331
Business	309,350	337,269	331,111		(1,740)	329,371	7,898
Operation and maintenance of facilities	2,903,668	3,092,865	2,764,087		(5,642)	2,758,445	334,420
Student transportation	2,104,105	2,339,858	2,290,836		(9,536)	2,281,300	58,558
Food services	-		5,018		(5,018)	-	-
Community services	-	13,468	3,040		-	3,040	10,428
Capital outlay	-	-	19,839		-	19,839	(19,839)
Debt service:							
Principal retirement	 158,150	158,150	157,807		-	157,807	343
Total expenditures	 21,286,754	23,971,901	23,226,792		(120,717)	23,106,075	865,826
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over							
expenditures	 91,791	(485,197)	112,352		120,717	233,069	718,266
Other financing sources (uses):							
Proceeds from disposal of real or personal property	-	-	16,750		-	16,750	16,750
Transfers in	4,000	4,000	15,905		-	15,905	11,905
Transfers (out)/reserves	 (938,271)	(938,271)	(762,038)		-	(762,038)	176,233
Total other financing sources (uses)	 (934,271)	(934,271)	(729,383)		-	(729,383)	204,888
Change in fund balances	(842,480)	(1,419,468)	(617,031)		120,717	(496,314)	923,154
Fund balances - beginning	 196,630	196,630	196,630		-	196,630	
Fund balances - ending	\$ (645,850)	\$ (1,222,838)	\$ (420,401)	\$	120,717 \$	(299,684)	\$ 923,154

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET AND ACTUAL - SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Budgeted Regulate	sis	Actual GAAP Basis		GAAP fo Basis Regul		GAAP for Basis Regulatory		Actual Regulatory Basis	Variance With Final Budget Favorable
	Original	Final		Amounts		Basis	Amounts	(Unfavorable)		
Revenues:										
Local sources	\$ 66,890	\$ 382,918	\$	324,576	\$	-	\$ 324,576	\$ (58,342)		
State sources	1,026,886	1,373,751		1,350,109		-	1,350,109	(23,642)		
Federal sources	2,354,848	2,837,957		2,508,908		-	2,508,908	(329,049)		
Total revenues	3,448,624	4,594,626		4,183,593		-	4,183,593	(411,033)		
Expenditures:										
Instruction	1,235,492	2,117,085		1,361,212		-	1,361,212	755,873		
Supporting services:										
Students	95,866	253,015		186,762		-	186,762	66,253		
Instructional staff	535,834	944,664		531,515		-	531,515	413,149		
Central administration	-	1,000		2,916		-	2,916	(1,916)		
School administration	-	1,800		1,886		-	1,886	(86)		
Business	4,050	39,093		5,775		-	5,775	33,318		
Operation and maintenance of facilities	73,660	264,022		150,790		-	150,790	113,232		
Student transportation	271,585	312,050		93,823		-	93,823	218,227		
Food services	1,859,107	1,872,780		1,854,607		-	1,854,607	18,173		
Capital outlay	 -	167,090		249,598		-	249,598	(82,508)		
Total expenditures	 4,075,594	5,972,599		4,438,884		-	4,438,884	1,533,715		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over										
expenditures	 (626,970)	(1,377,973)		(255,291)		-	(255,291)	1,122,682		
Other financing sources (uses):										
Transfers in	933,271	933,271		762,038		-	762,038	(171,233)		
Transfers (out)	 (13,615)	(24,358)		(15,905)		-	(15,905)	8,453		
Total other financing sources (uses)	 919,656	908,913		746,133		-	746,133	(162,780)		
Change in fund balances	 292,686	(469,060)		490,842		-	490,842	959,902		
Fund balances - beginning	 472,796	472,796		472,796			472,796			
Fund balances - ending	\$ 765,482	\$ 3,736	\$	963,638	\$	-	\$ 963,638	\$ 959,902		

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	ted Fiscal Year surement Date) 2016 (2015)	Reported Fiscal Year (Measurement Date) 2015 (2014)			
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.028203%		0.028628%		
District's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$ 977,306	\$	987,693		
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) associated with the district	 16,984,242		19,873,529		
Total	 17,961,548		20,861,222		
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 12,219,849	\$	12,031,640		
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	7.998%		8.209%		
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	66.25%		65.95%		

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	 2016	 2015	
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,020,530	\$ 1,061,997	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (1,020,530)	(1,061,997)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	 	-	
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 12,057,609	\$ 12,219,849	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	8.464%	8.691%	

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

A. **Budgets and Budgetary Accounting:**

All boards of education within West Virginia are required by statute to prepare annual budgets and levy rate estimates on prescribed forms and submit these for approval. Budgets are presented on the regulatory basis of accounting for all governmental funds. The regulatory basis of accounting for West Virginia Boards of Education does not include amounts for other post-employment benefits billed by PEIA beyond the retiree subsidy (pay-as-you-go) amount because only the retiree subsidy amounts are required to be remitted according to WVC 5-16d-6(e). Certain other transactions such as donated foods from the West Virginia Department of Agriculture Food Distribution Program are also not included in the Board's regulatory basis budget. Budgets are not adopted for agency funds. The following procedures are followed in preparing the annual budget:

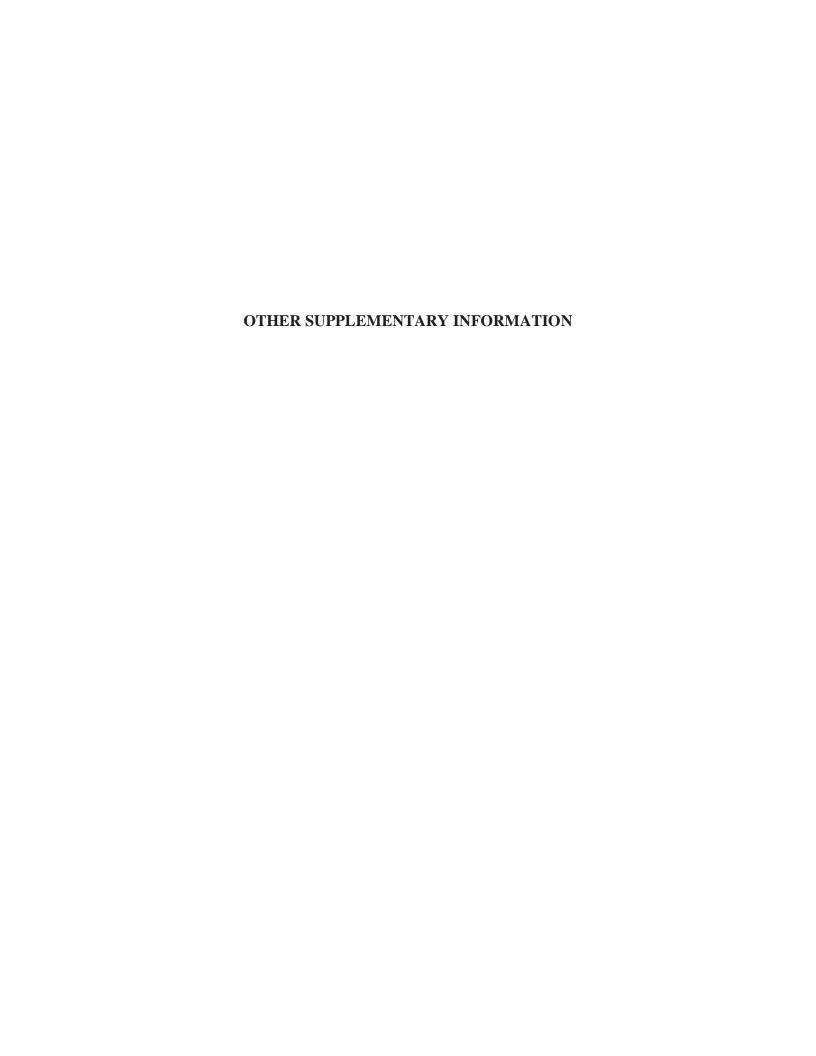
- 1. Pursuant to State statute, the Board is required to hold a meeting or meetings between the seventh and twenty-eighth days of March to ascertain its financial condition and to determine the amount that is to be raised from the levy of taxes for the fiscal year commencing July 1. The Board adjourns the meeting and submits its Schedule of Proposed Levy Rates to the State Auditor's Office for approval. The Board then reconvenes its meeting on the third Tuesday of April to formally lay the approved levy.
- 2. The Board is also required to submit its proposed budget for the subsequent year to the State Board of Education for approval by the date established in the budget calendar. The Board is also required to hold a public hearing on the proposed budget before it is submitted for approval. The proposed budget must be made available for public inspection for at least 10 days before the public hearing is held.

Revisions to the budget are authorized only with the prior written approval of the State Board of Education.

B. Actuarial Revisions:

Subsequent to the issuance of the West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement Board's June 30, 2015 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, certain actuarial amounts from the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2014, rolled forward to June 30, 2015, were revised relating to the TRS. The amounts revised as of June 30, 2015 are described below:

Total pension liability	\$ 10,268,596,000
Plan fiduciary net position	(6,803,342,000)
Net Pension Liability	\$ 3,465,254,000
Plan fiduciary net position as a	
percentage of the total pension liability	66.25%



MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN SCHOOL ACTIVITY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	 Cash Balance 7/1/15		evenues Received	Expenditures Paid		 sh Balance 6/30/16	
Berkely Springs High School	\$ 141,575	\$	316,154	\$	314,630	\$ 143,099	
Paw Paw Schools (K-12)	47,936		54,139		48,947	53,128	
Warm Springs Middle School	74,719		86,444		86,747	74,416	
Greenwood Elementary School	6,969		10,105		7,414	9,660	
Pleasant View Elementary School	12,127		21,811		15,842	18,096	
Warm Springs Intermediate School	31,470		45,141		42,013	34,598	
Widmyer Elementary School	 46,564		58,497		55,324	49,737	
Total	\$ 361,360	\$	592,291	\$	570,917	\$ 382,734	

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHEDULE OF EXCESS LEVY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

		Current Year			Levy To Date		
	Estimated Per Levy	Andrew	, see a	Estimated Per Levy	At	Voice	
	Call	Actual	у апапсе	Call	Actual	у апапс	
Excess Levy Collections	\$ 4,067,075	\$ 4,518,088	\$ 451,013	\$ 8,134,150	\$ 8,806,663	\$	672,513
Expenditures Morgan County Levy Call:							
Technology hardware, software and other instructional materials for 21st century curriculum and communication	125,000	125,000		250,000	222,616		(27,384)
Sumort for critical educational moorams. Alternative Ed. PRO. academic & remedial sumort							
AP & CTE	1,137,438	1,137,438		2,274,876	2,274,876		1
Maintenance of facilities, supplies, services & equipment	200,000	500,000		1,000,000	1,000,000		
Employee salaries & benefits	1,904,637	2,355,650	451,013	3,809,274	4,374,863		565,589
Provide instructional materials, textbooks and instructional equipment	400,000	400,000		800,000	770,096		(29,904)
Total Expenditures	4,067,075	4,518,088	451,013	8,134,150	8,642,451		508,301
Excess of Collections over Expenditures	· · · · · ·	· ·	· •	\$	\$ 164,212	↔	164,212

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Grantor/ Program Title	Federal CFDA <u>Number</u>	Pass-Through Grantor's <u>Number</u>	Ex	penditures <u>Paid</u>		
U.S. Department of Agriculture						
Passed Through West Virginia Department of Education						
Child Nutrition Cluster:						
National School Breakfast Program	10.553	88	\$	302,857		
National School Lunch Program	10.555	88	\$	748,772		
Donated Foods (Non-cash)	10.555	88		47,055		
Total Child Nutrition Cluster				1,098,684		
Fresh Fruits and Vegetable Program	10.582	88		4,715		
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture				1,103,399		
U.S. Department of Education						
Passed Through West Virginia Department of Education						
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	41		494,787		
Vocational Education	84.048	50		16,795		
Special Education Cluster:						
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	43		516,614		
Special Education - Pre-School	84.173	43		10,682		
Total Special Education Cluster				527,296		
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	84.196	54		13,799		
Rural and Low Income	84.287	46		155,409		
Title III English	84.365	45		919		
Title II Improving Teacher Quality	84.367	40		72,185		
Total U.S. Department of Education				1,281,190		
Total Federal Financial Assistance Expended			\$	2,384,589		

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

Note 1 – Basis of Presentation:

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of the Morgan County Board of Education and is presented on a basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of OMB Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the basic financial statements.

Note 2 – Food Distribution:

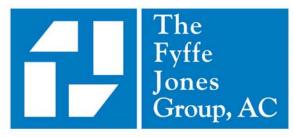
The Morgan County Board of Education's non-cash assistance received from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Donated Foods Program of \$47,055, is included in the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards based upon the fair market value of the commodities at the time of receipt and reflects the amount distributed for the year ended June 30, 2016.

Note 3 – Indirect Cost:

The Morgan County Board of Education did not elect to use the 10% de minims indirect cost rate for its federal programs.

Note 4 – Subrecipients:

The Morgan County Board of Education did not have subrecipients during the 2016 fiscal year.



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

To the Morgan County Board of Education Berkeley Springs, West Virginia

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 and each major fund of the Morgan County Board of Education, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Morgan County Board of Education's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 16, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Morgan County Board of Education'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 Morgan County Board of Education's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Morgan County Board of Education's internal control.

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Morgan County Board of Education'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.

THE FYFFE JONES GROUP, AC

The Fyffe Jones Group, AL

Huntington, West Virginia February 16, 2017



The Fyffe Jones Group, AC

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

To the Morgan County Board of Education Berkeley Springs, West Virginia

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Morgan County Board of Education'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 Morgan County Board of Education's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2016. Morgan County Board of Education's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the Morgan County Board of Education'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 Morgan County Board of Education'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 Morgan County Board of Education's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Morgan County Board of Education 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 June 30, 2016.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the Morgan County Board of Education 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 Morgan County Board of Education'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 Morgan County Board of Education'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.

THE FYFFE JONES GROUP, AC

The Fyffe Jones Group, AL

Huntington, West Virginia February 16, 2017

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

Section I – Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued:

Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weakness(es) identified?

Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material

None Reported

weakness(es)?

Noncompliance material to financial statements?

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

Material weakness(es) identified?

Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material

None Reported

weakness(es)?

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

Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in No

accordance with the Uniform Guidance?

Programs tested:

CFDA
Number(s) Name of Federal Program/Cluster

84.027/84.173 Special Education Cluster

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B Programs: \$750,000

Auditee qualified as a low-risk auditee:

Yes

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

No matters were reported.

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

No matters were reported.

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

There were no findings in the prior audit.