County: Morgan

RFP: 16-049

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

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MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHOOL BOARD OFFICIALS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Office	Name	Term
	<u>Elective</u>	
School Board Members:	John D. Rowland Peter W. Gordon Aaron T. Close Laura S. Smith	07/01/2016 - 06/30/2020 07/01/2016 - 06/30/2020 07/01/2014 - 06/30/2018 07/01/2014 - 06/30/2018
School Board President	David Ambrose	07/01/2014 - 06/30/2018
	<u>Appointive</u>	
Superintendent	Erich May	07/01/2017 - 06/30/2018
Treasurer	Ann Bell	07/01/2017 - 06/30/2018



The Fyffe Jones Group, AC

2155 Carter Avenue P.O. Box 2245 Ashland, KY 41105-2245 606-329-8604

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, 2018, 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, 2018, 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 2 to the financial statements, the District adopted GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other than Pension Plans*, as amended by GASB Statement No. 85, *Omnibus 2017*, effective July 1, 2017. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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 15 and 58 through 63 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 December 20, 2018, 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 December 20, 2018

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, 2018. 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 approximately \$12.0 million at the close of the most recent fiscal year. The unrestricted net position is a negative balance of (\$3.3 million) due to the OPEB liability reporting method required by GASB 75. See Note 1-U.
- The Board's total net position decreased by approximately \$3.2 million. This decrease is primarily due to significant capital lease expense incurred in 2017-2018. This includes a lease purchase agreement for district wide energy management upgrades and a QZAB loan for improvements at BSHS buildings C and D.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was approximately \$1.4 million or 6 percent of total general fund expenditures. The unassigned fund balance in the general fund increased significantly from the prior year due to the changes in OPEB reporting required by GASB 75.
- The Board's total debt increased by \$3.4 million during the current fiscal year. The key factor in this increase was the lease purchase agreement for district wide energy management upgrades and a QZAB loan for improvements at BSHS buildings C and D.

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 16 and 17 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 three 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, the special revenue fund, and the capital projects fund, all of which are considered major funds as found on pages 18 and 20.

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 22 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 23 through 56 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 \$12.0 million at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

- The largest portion of the Board's net position (88%) 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. Although the Board's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities
- An additional portion of the Board's net position (12%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The majority of the restricted balance is reserved for restricted projects and capital projects.
- The remaining balance of deficit balance (\$3.9 million) represents resources that are unrestricted.

The following summarizes the statement of net position at June 30, 2018, in comparison with June 30, 2017:

	2018 Governmental Activities		7 (as restated) overnmental Activities	Variance		
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS						
OF RESOURCES:						
Current and other assets	\$	6,610,915	\$ 5,983,835	\$	627,080	
Capital assets		13,907,899	14,218,274		(310,375)	
Deferred outflows of resources		808,077	 622,501		185,576	
Total assets and deferred outflows						
of resources	\$	21,326,891	\$ 20,824,610	\$	502,281	
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF						
RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION						
Liabilities and deferred inflows of resource	es:					
Current and other liabilities	\$	2,623,618	\$ 3,721,940	\$	(1,098,322)	
Long-term liabilities outstanding		3,219,070	68,077		3,150,993	
Deferred inflows of resources		475,428	241,063		234,365	
Net pension liability - Proportionate share		1,458,482	1,574,444		(115,962)	
Net other post employment benefit (OPEB)						
liability - Proportionate share		1,533,816	 		1,533,816	
Total liabilities and deferred inflows			 			
of resources	\$	9,310,414	\$ 5,605,524	\$	3,704,890	
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	\$	10,616,166	\$ 14,150,468	\$	(3,534,302)	
Restricted		5,319,760	1,069,214		4,250,546	
Unrestricted		(3,919,449)	(596)		(3,918,853)	
Total net position	\$	12,016,477	\$ 15,219,086	\$	(3,202,609)	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of						
resources, and net position	\$	21,326,891	\$ 20,824,610	\$	502,281	

The key elements of the increase of the Board's net position for the year ended June 30, 2018, are as follows:

- Current and other assets increased by approximately \$627 thousand which primarily represents an increase in cash & cash equivalents due to a conservative fiscal approach combined with an increase in reimbursements prior to the end of the fiscal year.
- Capital assets decreased by approximately \$310 thousand which represents a moderate capital outlay for HVAC equipment, two buses and three used vehicles, as well as the disposal of two buses, and the current year depreciation of assets.
- Current and other liabilities decreased by approximately \$1.1 million which was primarily the result of the changes in the OPEB payable required by GASB 75.
- Long-term liabilities increased by approximately \$3.2 million which was primarily the result of a lease purchase agreement for energy management equipment and a QZAB loan for BSHS renovations.
- Deferred inflows of resources increased by approximately \$234 thousand which was primarily the result of changes to the proportionate share of OPEB liability as required by GASB 75.
- Restricted net position increased by \$4.3 million during the year ended June 30, 2018. This resulted primarily from the encumbrances in the capital projects fun for the renovations to BSHS Buildings C and D.
- The Board's net position decreased by approximately \$3.2 million during the current year. The following discussion and analysis on governmental activities focuses on this decrease.

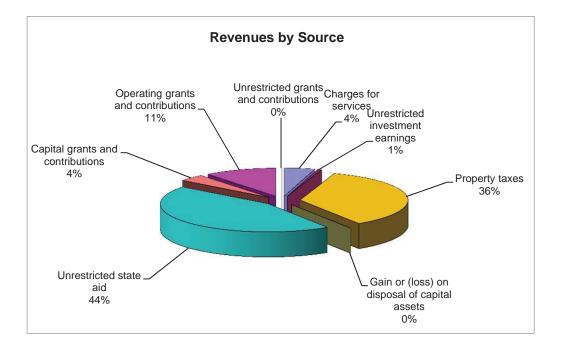
The following summarizes the statement of activities for the year ended June 30, 2018, in comparison with the year ended June 30, 2017:

	2018 overnmental Activities	G	2017 overnmental Activities	Variance
Revenues:				
Program revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ 1,241,955	\$	1,388,698	\$ (146,743)
Operating grants and contributions	2,943,463		2,972,294	(28,831)
Capital grants and contributions	1,057,079		151,038	906,041
General revenues:				
Property taxes	9,738,309		9,806,620	(68,311)
Unrestricted state aid	12,145,056		12,023,508	121,548
Unrestricted investment earnings	161,819		111,426	50,393
Extraordinary item - insurance proceeds	-		235,155	(235,155)
Gain/(loss) on disposal of capital assets	6,100		-	 6,100
Total revenues	\$ 27,293,781	\$	26,688,739	\$ 605,042
Expenses:				
Instruction	\$ 13,559,101	\$	13,281,295	\$ 277,806
Supporting services:				
Students	1,525,627		1,538,880	(13,253)
Instructional staff	1,421,443		1,482,259	(60,816)
General administration	371,430		433,875	(62,445)
School administration	1,599,041		1,600,458	(1,417)
Central services	384,501		340,124	44,377
Operation and maintenance of facilities	7,294,355		2,975,398	4,318,957
Student transportation	 2,165,710		2,472,723	 (307,013)
Total supporting services	14,762,107		10,843,717	3,918,390
Food services	1,891,952		1,914,504	(22,552)
Community services	2,648		10,374	 (7,726)
Total Expenses	\$ 30,215,808	\$	26,049,890	\$ 4,165,918
Change in net position	\$ (2,922,027)	\$	638,849	\$ (3,560,876)
Net position - Beginning	\$ 15,219,086	\$	14,580,237	\$ 638,849
Prior period adjustment	\$ (280,582)	\$		\$ (280,582)
Net position - Ending	\$ 12,016,477	\$	15,219,086	\$ (3,202,609)

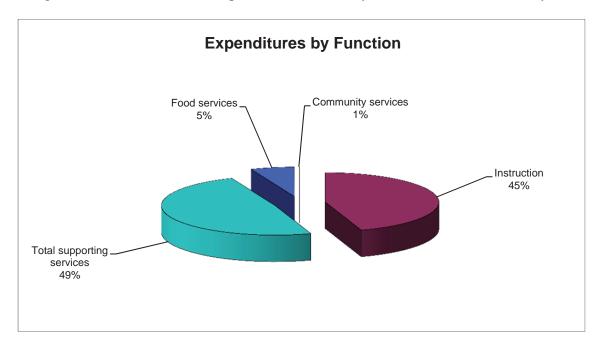
The key elements of the changes in the Board's statement of activities for the year ended June 30, 2018, are as follows:

- Charges for services decreased by approximately \$147 thousand which was primarily the result of the decrease in the Medicaid reimbursements and annual cost settlement from the prior year.
- Operating grants and contributions decreased by approximately \$28 thousand which was primarily the result of minor decreases in several grants.
- Capital grants and contributions increased by approximately \$906 thousand which was primarily the result of SBA NEEDS project funding for renovations at BSHS and bus replacement funds.
- General revenues from property taxes decreased by approximately \$68 thousand which was primarily the result of a decrease in collection of regular and excess levy taxes.
- General revenues from unrestricted state aid increased by approximately \$122 thousand which was primarily the result of funds for increased enrollment and the unfunded retirement liability allocation.
- Overall expenses increased by approximately \$4.2 million which was primarily the result of the costs incurred in the capital project fund for the energy management project and renovations to BSHS Buildings C and D.

The following chart shows the Board's revenues for fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, by source:



The following chart shows the Board's expenditures for fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, 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 \$3.5 million. Included in this year's change in the combined fund balance is the restatement of beginning fund balance of the general fund to remove the prior year OPEB payable of \$1.4 million and the capital projects fund.

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	\$ 6,936
WVU extension	5,035
Student activities	102,512
Technology	13,639
School allocations	 166,999
Total	\$ 295,121

The Board had two major funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. Those funds are the General Current Expense Fund and the Special Revenue 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 increased from \$608 thousand to \$2.1 million during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. As previously discussed, this increase of \$1.5 million was due primarily to the restatement of the beginning fund balance of the general fund to remove the prior year OPEB payable of \$1.4 million.

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 \$1.1 million to \$1.4 million during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. This increase of \$304 thousand was due primarily to increased encumbrances in the federal projects.

Capital Projects Fund

This is a separate fund used to account for all financial resources used to acquire or construct specific major capital facilities other than by the sale of bonds or the reservation of monies in a permanent improvement fund. The fund balance increased from \$0 to \$26 thousand during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. This increase of \$26 thousand was due primarily to the establishment of the Capital Projects Fund to account for the district wide improvements as part of an energy management program and the renovations at BSHS Buildings C and D as part of an SBA NEEDS project.

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 \$1.3 million or 6 percent of total general fund expenditures. The most significant differences, including the differences between the original and final budget figures, and significant variances between the actual amounts and final budget amounts may be summarized in the additional amounts paid for/on behalf of the Board by the state for the unfunded retirement liability, and the Tools for Schools state allocation.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets - The Board's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2018, amounts to approximately \$13.9 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 2 percent.

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

- Two school buses
- Eight HVAC units
- Two used automobiles
- Box truck for commodity deliveries to schools
- Land remediation and improvement of soccer field
- Retirement of two school buses

	2018	2017	
	overnmental	overnmental	
	 Activities	Activities	 Variance
Land	\$ 737,755	\$ 737,755	\$ -
Buildings and improvements	11,124,768	11,396,927	(272,159)
Furniture and equipment	655,337	708,414	(53,077)
Vehicles	1,137,686	1,137,444	242
Construction in progress	 252,353	237,734	14,619
Total capital assets	\$ 13,907,899	\$ 14,218,274	\$ (310,376)

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 \$3.3 million. 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, 2018, the liability for such costs was \$1.5 million, which is included in the district-wide financial statement of net position. The obligation for compensated absences for vacations was \$63 thousand at June 30, 2018.

		2018		2017			
	\mathbf{G}_{0}	vernmental	Gov	ernmental			
		Activities	A	ctivities	Variance		
Compensated absences	\$	63,958	\$	62,908	\$	1,050	
Capital lease obligations		3,291,733		68,077		3,223,656	
Total debt outstanding	\$	3,355,691	\$	130,985	\$	3,224,706	

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

In fiscal year 2017, the Board was awarded a NEEDS project from the SBA for upgrades and renovations to Berkeley Springs High School buildings C & D. This project includes \$5.1 million from the SBA and a \$1 million financial match from the Board in the form of a QZAB loan. In addition, the Board entered into an energy performance contract with CMTA, Inc. The project is funded by a \$3.4 million lease purchase agreement to be repaid with the energy cost savings guaranteed by CMTA. The NEEDS Project and the CMTA project began in fiscal year 2018 and are expected to conclude in fiscal year 2019.

On May 8, 2018 the Board renewed the excess levy due to expire on June 30, 2019. The levy call is for four fiscal years (fiscal year 2020 through fiscal year 2023) and capped the maximum levy rate at 70%.

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, 2018

	Ge	overnmental Activities
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	4,647,999
Taxes receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible taxes		565,696
Food service receivable		104,412
Other receivables		28,362
Due from other governments:		
PEIA allocation receivable		312,578
Reimbursements receivable		951,868
Capital Assets:		727.755
Land		737,755
Buildings and improvements		19,963,698
Furniture and equipment Vehicles		1,714,200
		3,565,548
Construction in process		252,353
Less accumulated depreciation		(12,325,655) 13,907,899
Total capital assets, net of depreciation Total assets		
Total assets		20,518,814
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES		
Deferred outflows from pension activity		608,986
Deferred outflows from other post employment benefit (OPEB) activity		199,091
Total deferred outflows of resources		808,077
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$	21,326,891
LIABILITIES		
Salaries payable and related payroll liabilities	\$	1,756,871
PEIA premiums payable		410,238
Compensated absences		63,958
Accounts payable		319,888
Long-term obligations:		
Due within one year:		
Bonds, capital leases, and contracts		72,663
Due beyond one year:		
Bonds, capital leases, and contracts		3,219,070
Net pension liability - proportionate share		1,458,482
Net other post employment benefit (OPEB) liability - proportionate share		1,533,816
Total liabilities		8,834,986
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES		
Deferred inflows from pension activity		225,049
Deferred inflows from other post employment benefit (OPEB) activity		250,379
Total deferred inflows of resources		475,428
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	\$	9,310,414
NET POSITION		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$	10,616,166
Restricted for:	Ψ	- 3,010,100
Special projects		1,373,135
Restricted projects		3,946,625
Unrestricted		(3,919,449)
Total net position	\$	12,016,477
-		, ,

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Expenses \$ 13,559,101 \$ 1,525,627 1,421,443	Charges for Services	Operating	10000	ָר ר
Expenses \$ 13,559,101 \$ 1,525,627 1,421,443	Charges for Services	O.L.	Capitai	Revenue & Changes
Expenses \$ 13,559,101 \$ 1,525,627 1,421,443	Services	Grants and	Grants and	in Net Position
≎		Contributions	Contributions	Governmental Activities
s s services:				
f	1 \$ 225,917	\$ 1,287,260	· •	\$ (12,045,924)
f				
ul staff		224,491	•	(1,301,136)
		134,948	•	(1,286,495)
General administration 5/1,430	-	35,262	•	(336,168)
School administration 1,599,041	-	151,808	1	(1,447,233)
Business services 384,501	-	36,503	•	(347,998)
Operation and maintenance of facilities 7,294,355		692,505	847,435	(5,754,415)
Student transportation 2,165,710) 16,932	205,606	209,644	(1,733,528)
Food services 1,891,952	2 999,106	175,080	•	(717,766)
Community services 2,648	8	-	-	(2,648)
Total governmental activities \$ 30,215,808 \$	3 \$ 1,241,955 \$	\$ 2,943,463 \$	\$ 1,057,079	(24,973,311)

ines:	9,738,309	12,145,056	Unrestricted investment earnings 161,819	ale of capital asset	in 663,609	(out) (663,609)	revenues and transfers 22,051,284	position (2,922,027)	beginning 15,219,086	adjustment (280,582)	beginning, as restated 14,938,504	ending \$ 12,016,477
General revenues:	Property taxes	Unrestricted state aid	Unrestricted investmen	Gain on sale of capital asset	Transfers in	Transfers (out)	Total general revenues and transfers	Change in net position	Net position - beginning	Prior period adjustment	Net position - beginning, as restated	Net position - ending

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

		General Current Special Capital Expense Revenue Projects Fund Fund Fund			Projects	Go	Total overnmental Funds	
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,595,695	\$	1,220,257	\$	(167,953)	\$	4,647,999
Taxes receivable, net		565,696		-		- 1		565,696
Food service receivable, net		-		104,412		-		104,412
Other receivables		6,100		- ,		22,262		28,362
Due from other governments:		ŕ				ŕ		· ·
PEIA allocation receivable		312,578		-		-		312,578
Reimbursements receivable		170,219		358,329		423,320		951,868
Total assets		4,650,288		1,682,998		277,629		6,610,915
Deferred outflows of resources		_		_		_		_
Total deferred outflows of resources						-		
TOTAL ASSETS PLUS DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u> </u>	4.650.288	\$	1,682,998	\$	277,629	\$	6,610,915
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES								
Liabilities:								
Salaries payable and related payroll liabilities	\$	1,601,667	\$	155,204	\$	-	\$	1,756,871
PEIA premiums payable		361,368		48,870		-		410,238
Accounts payable		66,666		1,377		251,845		319,888
Total liabilities		2,029,701		205,451		251,845		2,486,997
D.C. I'M. C.		498,242		104 412				602.654
Deferred inflows of resources		498,242		104,412 104,412		-		602,654 602,654
Total deferred inflows of resources		498,242		104,412		-		602,634
Fund Balances:								
Restricted		295,121		1,373,135		3,946,625		5,614,881
Assigned		462,477		-		-		462,477
Unassigned		1,364,747		<u> </u>		(3,920,841)		(2,556,094)
Total fund balances		2,122,345		1,373,135		25,784		3,521,264
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$	4,650,288	\$	1,682,998	\$	277,629	\$	6,610,915
REDUCINGED MID FUID BALAICED	Ψ_	.,000,200	Ψ	1,00=,770	Ψ	2,027	Ψ	-,010,710

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2018

Total fund balance on the governmental fund's balance sheet	\$ 3,521,264
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the fund balance sheet	13,907,899
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	602,654
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	608,986
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	199,091
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(225,049)
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	(250,379)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:	
Capital lease payable, due within one year	(72,663)
Capital lease payable, due beyond one year	(3,219,070)
Accrued sick leave payable	(63,958)
Net pension liability - proportionate share	(1,458,482)
Net OPEB liability - proportionate share	 (1,533,816)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 12,016,477

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

		General Current Expense Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues:						
Property taxes	\$	9,779,202	\$ -	\$ -	\$	9,779,202
Other local sources		286,182	298,491	-		584,673
State sources		13,004,655	1,256,621	847,436		15,108,712
Federal sources		225,789	2,506,310	-		2,732,099
Total revenues		23,295,828	4,061,422	847,436		28,204,686
Expenditures:						
Instruction		12,861,306	1,232,376	-		14,093,682
Supporting services:						
Students		1,332,138	264,966	2,740		1,599,844
Instructional staff		986,000	459,971	-		1,445,971
General administration		360,340	23,742	-		384,082
School administration		1,672,058	868	-		1,672,926
Central services		400,346	4,257	-		404,603
Operation and maintenance of facilities		2,691,439	180,265	271		2,871,975
Student transportation		2,036,426	192,152	-		2,228,578
Food services		-	1,810,006	-		1,810,006
Community services		2,158	490	-		2,648
Capital outlay		89,354	216,967	4,207,040		4,513,361
Debt service:		1.1.1.0				1.51.150
Principal retirement		164,468	-	-		164,468
Total expenditures	_	22,596,033	4,386,060	4,210,051		31,192,144
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over						
expenditures		699,795	(324,638)	(3,362,615)		(2,987,458)
Other financing sources (uses):						
Proceeds from disposal of real or personal property		6,100	-	-		6,100
Proceeds from capital lease		-	-	3,388,399		3,388,399
Transfers in		17,525	646,084	-		663,609
Transfers (out)		(646,084)	(17,525)	-		(663,609)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(622,459)	628,559	3,388,399		3,394,499
Net change in fund balances		77,336	303,921	25,784		407,041
Fund balances - beginning		608,020	1,069,214			1,677,234
Prior period adjustments - See (Note 2)		1,436,989	-	-		1,436,989
Fund balances - beginning, as restated		2,045,009	1,069,214			3,114,223
Fund balances - ending	\$	2,122,345	\$ 1,373,135	\$ 25,784	\$	3,521,264

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, 2018

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

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different due to:		
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	407,041
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 position is the amount by which capital outlays exceed depreciation in the current period.		
Depreciation expense Capital outlays		(615,976) 305,601
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		(40,893) (3,750)
The repayment of the principal of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. However, such repayment has no effect on net assets.		164,468
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		(1,048)
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		(3,388,399)
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 Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions		180,076 (61,614)
Governmental funds report district OPEB contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of OPEB benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension expense.		
District OPEB contributions Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions		199,091 (66,624)
	Ф	(2.022.027)

\$ (2,922,027)

Change in net position of governmental activities

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION - FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

	Age	Agency Funds School Activity Funds	
	Scho		
ASSETS		_	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	378,905	
Total assets		378,905	
LIABILITIES			
Due to other funds		378,905	
Total liabilities	\$	378,905	

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.

<u>Capital Projects Funds:</u> The Capital Project Funds are used to account for all resources used for the acquisition of capital facilities by the School Board. These funds can include: a bond construction fund, used to account for the proceeds from the issuance of general obligation bonds; a permanent improvement fund established under the authority of West Virginia Code §18-9B-14 to account for the proceeds of resources used for the support of various building and permanent improvement projects, and; one or more capital projects funds used to account for the resources used in the construction of a specific capital facility.

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, 2018.

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 approximately \$26 thousand, 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, 2018.

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. <u>Inventories:</u>

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, 2018.

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:

Assets	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.

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 11 for further discussion.

M. Compensated Absences and Other Post Employment Benefit Liability:

Compensated Absences:

It is the School Board's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation pay benefits. Vacation benefits can be accumulated up to 20 days and carried forward to the subsequent fiscal year. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred and the liability for these amounts is reported in the general long-term debt account group. Upon termination employees may be compensated for vacation benefits accumulated. 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 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

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

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.

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the State OPEB Plan and additions to/deductions from the OPEB Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (RHBT). For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. See Note 12 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 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. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenses during the period in which the bonds were issued.

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 \$ 498,242 Child nutrition payments receivable \$ 104,412

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

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.
- **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.

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

- 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, 2018. 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.
- 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.

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

U. Newly Adopted Statements Issued by the GASB:

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has 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 adoption of Statement No. 75 has required a restatement of prior year's net position, as seen in Note 2. In addition, Statement No. 75 requires additional disclosures as shown in Note 12.

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 adoption of GASB Statement No. 81 had no impact on the June 30, 2018 financial statements.

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 adoption of GASB Statement No. 81 had no impact on the June 30, 2018 financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 85, *Omnibus 2017*, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. The objective of this Statement is to address practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and postemployment benefits. The adoption of GASB Statement No. 85 had no impact on the June 30, 2018 financial statements.

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

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 86, *Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues*, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve consistency in accounting and financial reporting for in-substance defeasance of debt by providing guidance for transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources—resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt—are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing debt. This Statement also improves accounting and financial reporting for prepaid insurance on debt that is extinguished and notes to financial statements for debt that is defeased in substance. The adoption of GASB Statement No. 86 had no impact on the June 30, 2018 financial statements.

V. Recent Statements Issued by the GASB:

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2018. The objective of this Statement is to enhance comparability of financial statements among governments by establishing uniform criteria for governments to recognize and measure asset retirement obligations (AROs), including obligations that may not have been previously reported. This statement will also enhance the decision-usefulness of the information provided to financial statement users by requiring disclosures related to those AROs. The School Board has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 83 may have on its financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. The objective of this Statement is to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. The School Board has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 84 may have on its financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*, effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. This Statement will increase the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring reporting of certain lease liabilities that currently are not reported. It will enhance comparability of financial statements among governments by requiring lessees and lessors to report leases under a single model. This Statement also will enhance the decision-usefulness of the information provided to financial statement users by requiring notes to financial statements related to the timing, significance, and purpose of a government's leasing arrangements. The School Board has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 87 may have on its financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt*, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2018. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. The School Board has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 88 may have on its financial statements.

Note 2 – Changes in Accounting Principles:

Effective July 1, 2017, the School Board adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. The Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for other post-employment benefits (OPEB) provided to School Board employees who participate in the State OPEB plan. The Statement also requires various note disclosures (Note 12) and required supplementary information. As a result, beginning net position has been restated as follows:

	Governmental Activities	
Beginning net position as previously reported at June 30, 2017	\$	15,219,086
Prior period adjustment - Implementation of GASB 75 and		
removal of prior year GASB 45 OPEB liability		1,436,989
Beginning net OPEB liability		(1,829,198)
Deferred outflows of resources - 2017 OPEB contributions		111,627
Total prior period adjustment for GASB 75 implementation		(280,582)
July 1, 2017 net position, as restated	\$	14,938,504
	Gov	ernmental Funds
	General (Current Expense Fund
Beginning fund balance as previously reported at June 30, 2017	\$	608,020
Prior period adjustment - Implementation of GASB 75 and removal of prior year GASB 45 OPEB liability		1,436,989
Fund balance as restated, July 1, 2017	\$	2,045,009

Note 3 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability:

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

No funds had deficiencies in net changes in fund balances for the year ended June 30, 2018.

Note 4 - 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.

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.

Health coverage under these programs has no lifetime maximum benefit, while life insurance coverage is limited to \$10,000. 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 5 - 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.

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 - 22.95ϕ per \$100 of assessed valuation; Class II - 45.90ϕ per \$100 of assessed valuation; Class III - 91.80ϕ 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, 2018, were:

	Assesse	ed Valuations				
Class of Property	for Ta	x Purposes	Current Expense	Excess Levy		
Class I	\$	-	19.40¢	16.08¢		
Class II	6	76,149,452	38.80¢	32.16¢		
Class III	3	11,385,515	77.60¢	64.32¢		
Class IV		43,119,427	77.60¢	64.32¢		

Note 5 - Property Taxes (Cont.):

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.

Taxes Receivable

Taxes receivable as of June 30, 2018, for the Board's funds is as follows:

	Gene	eral Current
	Exp	ense Fund
Taxes Receivable	\$	719,134
Less: Allowance for Uncollectable		153,438
Taxes Receivable, net	\$	565,696

Note 6 - Excess Levy:

The Board had an excess levy in effect during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. 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.

Note 6 - Excess Levy (Cont.):

- 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 \$1.9 million. 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 \$1.1 million.

A total of \$4.3 million was received by the Board from the excess levy during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

Note 7 – Tax Abatement:

The Board had no tax abatements as of June 30, 2018.

Note 8 - Capital Assets:

Governmental Activities	J	Balance une 30, 2017	,	Additions	Ī	Disposals	J	Balance une 30, 2018
Capital assets, non-depreciable:							_	
Land	\$	737,755	\$	-	\$	-	\$	737,755
Construction in process		237,733		14,620		-		252,353
Total non-depreciable capital assets	\$	975,488	\$	14,620	\$	-	\$	990,108
Capital assets, depreciable:								
Buildings and improvements	\$	19,882,616	\$	81,082	\$	-	\$	19,963,698
Furniture and equipment		1,714,200		_		-		1,714,200
Vehicles		3,465,328		209,899		(109,679)		3,565,548
Total depreciable capital assets	\$	25,062,144	\$	290,981	\$	(109,679)	\$	25,243,446
Less: accumulated depreciation:								
Buildings and improvements	\$	(8,485,689)	\$	(353,241)	\$	-	\$	(8,838,930)
Furniture and equipment		(1,005,785)		(53,078)		-		(1,058,863)
Vehicles		(2,327,884)		(209,657)		(109,679)		(2,427,862)
Total accumulated depreciation	\$	(11,819,358)	\$	(615,976)	\$	(109,679)	\$	(12,325,655)
Total depreciable capital assets, net	\$	13,242,786	\$	(324,995)	\$		\$	12,917,791
Capital Assets - Net	\$	14,218,274	\$	(310,375)	\$		\$	13,907,899

Depreciation expense was allocated to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction	\$ 322,376
Supporting services:	
Instructional staff	15,241
Central administration	6,079
Business services	861
Operation and maintenance of facilities	51,963
Transportation	208,765
Food services	10,691
	\$ 615,976

Note 9 - Long-Term Debt:

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2018, is as follows:

]	Balance					F	Balance	Am	ounts due	Am	ounts due	
	Jun	e 30, 2017	Additions		Additions Retire		tirement	June 30, 2018		within one year		past one year	
Compensated absences	\$	62,908	\$	1,050	\$	-	\$	63,958	\$	-	\$	63,958	
Capital lease payable		67,802	3,	388,399		164,468	3	3,291,733		72,663	3	3,219,070	
Total long-term liabilities	\$	130,710	\$3,	389,449	\$	164,468	\$ 3	3,355,691	\$	72,663	\$ 3	3,283,028	

Note 10 - Leases:

The School Board has entered into a capital lease-purchase agreement pursuant to the provisions of West Virginia Code §18-5-9a whereby energy conservation equipment will be installed in several of the schools (or description of other equipment being leased). The equipment is leased from Huntington Bank for a period of 15 years beginning July 6, 2018. 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 future minimum lease obligations as of June 30, 2018, are as follows:

						To	tal Payment
Fiscal Year]	Principal		Interest		Amount
2019		\$	14,147	\$	109,929	\$	124,076
2020			146,831		109,448		256,279
2021			160,496		104,456		264,952
2022			174,912		98,999		273,911
2023			190,115		93,052		283,167
2024			206,143		86,588		292,731
2025			223,035		79,579		302,614
2026			240,832		71,996		312,828
2027			259,572		63,808		323,380
2028			279,302		54,983		334,285
2029			300,037		45,486		345,523
2030			321,912		35,285		357,197
2031			344,889		24,340		369,229
2032			369,049		12,614		381,663
2033			1,945	-	68		2,013
	Total	\$	3,233,217	\$	990,631	\$	4,223,848

Note 10 – Leases (Cont.):

The assets acquired through capital leases as of June 30, 2018 are as follows:

Asset:	
Furniture and equipment	\$ 3,291,733
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	-
Furniture and equipment	
Total assets, net of accumulated depreciation	\$ 3,291,733

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 fifteen years beginning June, 2018. 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, 2018 for the Board's capital leases:

Fiscal Year	
2019	\$ 58,516
	_
Total	\$ 58,516

The amounts for leases noted above are for the amounts owed as of June 30, 2018. The board has the intention to enter into additional debt to complete the lease projects subsequent to year end. Please see Note 18 for additional information on the lease payment schedules reflecting the total lease amounts owed once the total draw down of funds has occurred.

Note 11 - 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, 2018, the Board's total payroll for all employees was \$14,037,612, and the payroll was \$12,641,934, 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 onbehalf 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 11 - 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.

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.

Note 11 - Employee Retirement System (Cont.):

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, 2018, 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 net pension liability	\$ 1,458,482
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability	
associated with the School Board	 22,424,126
Total portion of net pension liability associated with the School Board	\$ 23,882,608

The TRS net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2016, 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, 2018, the School Board recognized pension expense of \$2,212,317, and for support provided by the State, revenue of \$2,070,099. At June 30, 2018, the School Board reported deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	red Outflows Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings			
on pension plan investments	\$ -	\$	45,844
Differences between expected and actual experience	12,680		25,981
Changes in proportion and differences between School			
Board contributions and proportionate share of contributions	361,440		153,224
Changes in assumptions	54,790		-
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	 180,076		
Total	\$ 608,986	\$	225,049

Note 11 - Employee Retirement System (Cont.):

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, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending June 30:						
2019	\$	(8,765)				
2020		46,192				
2021		94,580				
2022		52,463				
2022		19,390				
Thereafter		-				
Total	\$	203,860				

Actuarial Assumptions:

For TRS, the actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2016, valuation, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2017, were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2010, to June 30, 2015. 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 3.00-6.00%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00%-6.50%.

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

Mortality – Active: RP-2000, Non-Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis. Retired: healthy males – 97% of RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis, healthy females – 94% of RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled males – 96 % of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis, disabled females – 101% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis.

Discount Rate – 7.5%

Note 11 - 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:

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
U.S. Equity	27.5%	7.0%
International Equity	27.5%	7.7%
Core Fixed Income	7.5%	2.7%
High Yield Fixed Income	7.5%	5.5%
Real Estate	10.0%	7.0%
Private Equity	10.0%	9.4%
Hedge Funds	10.0%	4.7%
	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.

	1.0% Decrease		Curr	Current Discount Rate		1.0% Increase		
	6.50%		7.50%		8.50%			
School Board's proportionate share								
of the TRS net pension liability	\$	1,920,155	\$	1,458,482	\$	1,064,013		

Note 11 - Employee Retirement System (Cont.):

Payables to the pension plan:

At June 30, 2018, the School Board reported a liability of \$198,103 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, 2017, this plan had approximately \$470.9 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 11 - 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 2018 were:

Employees' contributions (4.5%)	\$ 63,290
Employer's contributions (7.5%)	 105,485
Total contributions	\$ 168,775

Note 12 - Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pension:

General Information

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, and required the Board of Finance to have an actuarial valuation conducted at least biannually.

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.

Plan Description:

The West Virginia Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (the Plan) is a cost sharing, multiple employer, defined benefit other post-employment benefit plan and covers the retirees of State agencies, colleges and universities, county boards of education, and other government entities as set forth in the West Virginia Code §5-16D-2. The financial activities of the Plan are accounted for in the RHBT, a fiduciary fund of the State of West Virginia, established July 1, 2006 as an irrevocable trust. The Plan is administered by a

Note 12 - Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pension (Cont.):

combination of PEIA and RHBT staff. The Plan administers and provides medical and prescription drug benefits to certain retired members receiving pension benefits under the PERS, TRS, TDCRS, TIAA-CREF, Plan G, Troopers Plan A or Troopers Plan B pension systems, as administered by the CPRB. The Plan sponsor provides a capped pay-as-you-go subsidy to each covered retired member, as well as a fully insured retiree life insurance program.

Retiree contributions are set each year by the RHBT and approved by the PEIA Finance Board. Increases to retiree contributions may reflect healthcare inflation, claim experience, and premium increases above the plan sponsor capped pay-as-you-go subsidy. Retiree contributions depend on date of hire and years of service at retirement. Members hired on or after July 1, 2010, pay retiree healthcare contributions with no sponsor provided implicit or explicit subsidy. Members hired before July 1, 2010, pay retiree healthcare contributions that are reduced by a sponsor subsidy which depends on the member's years of service at retirement.

Details regarding this plan and a copy of the RHBT financial report can be obtained by contacting Public Employees Insurance Agency, 601 57th Street SE, Suite 2, Charleston, West Virginia 25304-2345, or by calling (888) 680-7342

Benefits provided:

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:

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 prior to July 1, 2015, 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.

Note 12 - Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pension (Cont.):

Contributions:

WVC §5-16D-3 states that contribution requirements of the members and the participating employers are set each year by the RHBT and approved by the PEIA Finance Board. All participating employers are required by statute to contribute to the RHBT this premium at the established rate for every active policyholder per month. The Paygo rates for June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, were:

	2	2017		2017	2	2016
	July	July 2016 to		anuary 2017 to		
	December 2016			June 2017		
Paygo Premium	\$	196	\$	135	\$	163

Contributions to the OPEB plan from the School Board were \$567,935 for the year end June 30, 2018. Employees are not required to contribute to the OPEB plan. The State of West Virginia (the State) is a nonemployer contributing entity that provides funding through Senate Bill 469 which was passed February 10, 2012, granting OPEB liability relief to the 55 County Boards of Education effective July 1, 2012. This special funding under the school aid formula subsidizes employer contributions of the county boards of education and contributes to the overall unfunded OPEB liability.

The State of West Virginia (the State) is a nonemployer contributing entity that provides funding through Senate Bill 469 which was passed February 10, 2012, granting OPEB liability relief to the 55 County Boards of Education effective July 1, 2012. This special funding under the school aid formula subsidizes employer contributions of the County Boards of Education and contributes to the overall unfunded OPEB liability.

The State is a nonemployer contributing entity that provides funding through Senate Bill 419, effective July 1, 2012 and amended by West Virginia Code §11-21-96. For fiscal years beginning on and after July 1, 2016, this Senate Bill and corresponding State Code section requires that an annual amount of \$30 million from the State shall be dedicated for payment of the unfunded liability of the RHBT fund. The \$30 million annual contribution is to continue through July 1, 2037, or until the unfunded liability has been eliminated, whichever comes first.

The State is a nonemployer contributing entity that provides funding through West Virginia State Code §11B-2-32. The Financial Stability Fund is a plan to transfer an annual amount of \$5 Million to the RHBT from special revenue funds to be used to lower retiree premiums, to help reduce benefit cuts, to help reduce premium increases or any combination thereof. The \$5 million transferred pursuant to this Code shall be transferred annually into the RHBT through June 30, 2020

Note 12 - Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pension (Cont.):

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

At June 30, 2018, the School Board reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability that reflected a reduction for State OPEB support provided to the School Board. The amount recognized by the School Board as its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net OPEB liability that was associated with the School Board were as follows:

School Board's proportionate share of net OPEB liability	\$ 1,533,816
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	
associated with the School Board	 7,173,495
Total portion of net OPEB liability associated with the School Board	\$ 8,707,311

The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2017 and the total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2016 rolled forward to the measurement date. The School Board's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on its proportionate share of employer and non-employer contributions to the OPEB Plan for the fiscal year ended on the measurement date.

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the School Board's proportion was 14.111 percent, which was an increase of 14.111% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2016 (0.000%).

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School Board recognized OPEB expense of \$824,290 and for support provided by the State, revenue of \$741,480. At June 30, 2018, the School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	red Outflows Resources	rred Inflows Resources
Net difference between projected and actual earnings		
on OPEB plan investments	\$ -	\$ 24,481
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	5,136
Changes in proportion and differences between School		
Board contributions and proportionate share of contributions	-	220,762
School Board contributions subsequent to the measurement date	 199,091	
Total	\$ 199,091	\$ 250,379

Note 12 - Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pension (Cont.):

School Board contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ending June 30:						
2019	\$	(368,718)				
2020		(368,718)				
2021		(368,718)				
2022		(368,728)				
2022		-				
Thereafter		_				
Total	\$ (1,474,882)				

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as June 30, 2016, using the following actuarial assumptions. These assumptions were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2015 and applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified. These assumptions are as follows:

Inflation – 2.75%

Salary increases – Dependent upon pension system. Ranging from 3.0% to 6.5% including inflation

Investment rate of return – 7.15%, net of OPEB investment expense, including inflation.

Mortality – Post-Retirement: RP – 2000 Health Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis

Discount Rate – 7.15%

Healthcare cost trend rates – Actual trend used for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal years on and after 2018, trend starts at 8.5% and 9.75% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, and gradually decreases to an ultimate trend rate of 4.50%. Excess trend rate of 0.14% and 0.29% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, is added to healthcare trend rates pertaining to per capita claims costs beginning in 2020 to account for the Excise Tax.

Note 12 - Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pension (Cont.):

Investment Asset Allocation:

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. Those ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following tables:

	Target
Asset Class	Allocation
U.S. Equity	27.5%
International Equity	27.5%
Fixed Income	15.0%
Real Estate	10.0%
Private Equity	10.0%
Hedge Funds	10.0%
Total	100.0%

	Long-term Expected
Asset Class	Real Rate of Return
Large Cap Domestic	17.0%
Non-Large Cap Domestic	22.0%
International Qualified	24.6%
International Non-Qualified	24.3%
International Equity	26.2%
Short-Term Fixed	0.5%
Total Return Fixed Income	6.7%
Core Fixed Income	0.1%
Hedge Fund	5.7%
Private Equity	19.6%
Real Estate	8.3%
Opportunistic Income	4.8%
Cash	0.0%

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.15 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer contributions will continue to follow the current funding policies. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of the current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Note 12 - Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pension (Cont.):

The following table presents the School Board's proportionate share of its net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.15 percent and the impact of using a discount rate that is 1% higher or lower than the current rate.

	1.0% Decrease		Curr	Current Discount Rate		1.0% Increase	
	6.15%		7.15%		8.15%		
School Board's proportionate share							
of the RHBT net OPEB liability	\$	1,785,952	\$	1,533,816	\$	1,324,220	

Healthcare Cost Rend Rate:

The following table presents the School Board's proportionate share of its net OPEB liability calculated using the healthcare cost rend rate that is 1% higher or lower than the current rate

	Current Healthcare						
	1.0	% Decrease	Cost Trend Rate			1.0% Increase	
School Board's proportionate share							
of the RHBT net OPEB liability	\$	1,288,427	\$	1,533,816	\$	1,833,940	

Payables to the OPEB Plan:

At June 30, 2018, the School Board reported a liability of \$88,448 for its unpaid legally required contributions to the OPEB 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

Note 13 - 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 14 - Fund Balance:

The detailed components of the various fund balance categories as of June 30, 2018 are as follows:

	Genera	General Current		cial Revenue	Cap	Capital Projects		Total	
Fund Balances	Expen	se Fund		Fund		Fund		Governmental Funds	
Restricted for:									
Special Projects	\$	-	\$	1,373,135	\$	-	\$	1,373,135	
Capital Projects		-		-		3,946,625		3,946,625	
Excess Levy		295,121		-		-		295,121	
Assigned to:									
Encumbrances		462,477		-		-		462,477	
Unassigned	1,	364,747		-		(3,920,841)		(2,556,094)	
Total Fund Balances	\$ 2,	122,345	\$	1,373,135	\$	25,784	\$	3,521,264	

Note 15 - Commitments, Contingencies and Subsequent Events:

The School Board had encumbrances totaling \$4,745,104 as of June 30, 2018 in the following funds:

Gene	eral Current	Spec	cial Revenue	Capital Project			
Expense Fund			Fund	Fund			
\$	295,906	\$	502,573	\$	3,946,625		

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

As of June 30, 2018 the following commitments for construction and other capital improvements existed, which are included in the restricted fund balance reflected in the accompanying financial statements:

BSHS buildings C and D	\$ 3,940,577
District wide energy management	\$ 6,048

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 for services provided during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 has been recognized in accordance with the fee-for-service billings because there is insufficient data to estimate the cost settlement amounts. The interim cost settlement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 was received by the School Board during August 2018. As such, Medicaid revenue has been adjusted accordingly within the accompanying financial statements. The interim cost settlement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 will not be available until spring or summer of 2019. 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

Note 15 - Commitments, Contingencies and Subsequent Events (Cont.):

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 16 - Interfund Balances and Transfers:

Interfund Transfers

The General Revenue Fund transferred \$646,084 to the Special Revenue Fund. The Special Revenue Fund transferred \$17,525 for indirect cost charges to the General Current Expense Fund. The total amount of interfund transfers was \$663,609

Note 17 - 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 18 - Subsequent Events:

The amounts in Note 10 disclosed for capital leases represent the balances owed to debtors based on activity up to June 30, 2018. Subsequent to June 30, 2018, additional activity occurred on these capital leases, which results in repayment schedules that will differ from what is presented as of June 30, 2018. The following schedules reflect the total balances owed based on the Board's intention to fully utilize these capital leases.

Note 18 – Subsequent Events (Cont.):

The schedules below reflect the capital lease obligation payments as of the date when the board draws down the total amount of funds necessary to place the leased assets in service:

Energy Conservation Capital Lease - Payment Schedule as of Total Funding Subsequent to Year End

				То	tal Payment
Fiscal Year		Principal	Interest		Amount
2019		\$ 6,065	\$ 118,012	\$	124,077
2020		138,475	117,806		256,281
2021		151,854	113,098		264,952
2022		165,976	107,935		273,911
2023		180,875	102,291		283,166
2024		196,590	96,142		292,732
2025		213,157	89,458		302,615
2026		230,618	82,210		312,828
2027		249,011	74,369		323,380
2028		268,382	65,903		334,285
2029		288,745	56,778		345,523
2030		310,236	46,961		357,197
2031		332,816	36,412		369,228
2032		356,566	25,097		381,663
2033		 381,574	12,972		394,546
	Total	\$ 3,470,940	\$ 1,145,444	\$	4,616,384

QZAB Capital Lease - Payment Schedule as of Total Funding Subsequent to Year End

						To	tal Payment
Fiscal Year]	Principal	Ir	nterest		Amount
2019		\$	66,666	\$	-	\$	66,666
2020			66,666		-		66,666
2021			66,666		-		66,666
2022			66,666		-		66,666
2023			66,666		-		66,666
2024			66,666		-		66,666
2025			66,666		-		66,666
2026			66,666		-		66,666
2027			66,666		-		66,666
2028			66,666		-		66,666
2029			66,666		-		66,666
2030			66,666		-		66,666
2031			66,666		-		66,666
2032			66,666				66,666
	Total	\$	933,324	\$	-	\$	933,324

All other commitments, contingencies, and subsequent events have been evaluated by management and have been properly disclosed up through December 20, 2018, the date of this report.



STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

		Budgeted Amounts	ounts	Actual GAAP	Adjustments for	Actual Regulatory	Variance With Final Budget
		Regulatory Basis Original F	3asis Final	Basis Amounts	Regulatory Basis	Basis Amounts	Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues:)					
Property taxes	↔	9,887,310 \$	9,887,310 \$	9,779,202		\$ 9,779,202	\$ (108,108)
Other local sources		160,000	160,000	286,182	•	286,182	126,182
State sources		12,857,645	12,975,067	13,004,655	1	13,004,655	29,588
Federal sources		100,000	55,348	225,789	1	225,789	170,441
Total revenues		23,004,955	23,077,725	23,295,828		23,295,828	218,103
Expenditures:							
Instruction		13,570,967	13,567,120	12,861,306	1	12,861,306	705,814
Supporting services:							
Students		1,146,110	1,408,099	1,332,138	•	1,332,138	75,961
Instructional staff		813,390	952,656	000'986	1	000'986	9,656
Central administration		439,620	388,758	360,340	1	360,340	28,418
School administration		1,498,480	1,693,329	1,672,058	•	1,672,058	21,271
Business		310,910	401,178	400,346	1	400,346	832
Operation and maintenance of facilities		2,724,100	3,115,994	2,691,439	•	2,691,439	424,555
Student transportation		1,908,930	2,097,673	2,036,426	1	2,036,426	61,247
Food services		1	1	1	1	•	•
Community services		1	7,193	2,158	•	2,158	5,035
Capital outlay		1		89,354		89,354	(89,354)
Debt service:		,	,				
Principal retirement		100,710	164,468	164,468	1	164,468	i
Interest and fiscal charges		1	1	1			
Total expenditures		22,513,217	23,839,468	22,596,033	1	22,596,033	1,243,435
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		491,738	(761,743)	699,795		699,795	1,461,538
Other financing sources (uses):							
Proceeds from disposal of real or personal property		1	1	6,100	1	6,100	6,100
Transfers in		12,012	12,012	17,525	1	17,525	5,513
Transfers in		12,012	12,012	17,525	•	17,525	5,513
Transfers (out)/reserves		(743,750)	(743,750)	(646,084)	1	(646,084)	94,666
Total other financing sources (uses)		(731,738)	(731,738)	(622,459)	1	(622,459)	109,279
Change in fund balances		(240,000)	(1,493,481)	77,336		77,336	1,570,817
Fund balances - beginning, as restated		2,045,009	2,045,009	2,045,009	1	2,045,009	,
Fund balances - ending	\$	1,805,009 \$	551,528 \$	2,122,345	\$	\$ 2,122,345	\$ 1,570,817

See Notes to the Required Supplementary Information. \$58\$

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -BUDGET AND ACTUAL - SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

		Budgeted Amounts Regulatory Basis	10unts 3asis	Actual GAAP Basis	Adjustments for Regulatory	Actual Regulatory Basis	al ory	Variance With Final Budget Favorable
		Original	Final	Amounts	Basis	Amounts	nts	(Unfavorable)
Revenues:								
Local sources	↔	·	332,266 \$	298,491	· ·	€	298,491 \$	(33,775)
State sources		1,089,750	1,286,088	1,256,621	1	1,3	1,256,621	(29,467)
Federal sources		2,538,435	2,919,873	2,506,310	-	2,5	2,506,310	(413,563)
Total revenues		3,628,185	4,538,227	4,061,422	1	4,(4,061,422	(476,805)
Expenditures:								
Instruction		912,064	2,007,045	1,232,376	ı	1,	1,232,376	774,669
Supporting services:								
Students		174,870	368,965	264,966	1		264,966	103,999
Instructional staff		482,154	971,877	459,971	1	7	459,971	511,906
Central administration			1	23,742	•		23,742	(23,742)
School administration		1	898	898	1		898	1
Business		ı	39,240	4,257	1		4,257	34,983
Operation and maintenance of facilities		84,484	461,847	180,265	1		180,265	281,582
Student transportation		353,606	624,734	192,152	1		192,152	432,582
Food services		1,811,232	1,835,930	1,810,006	1	1,8	1,810,006	25,924
Community services		1	•	490	•		490	(490)
Capital outlay			16,460	216,967	1		216,967	(200,507)
Total expenditures		3,818,410	6,326,966	4,386,060	1	4,	4,386,060	1,940,906
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		(190,225)	(1,788,739)	(324,638)	1		(324,638)	1,464,101
Other financing sources (uses):								
Transfers in		743,750	743,750	646,084	1		646,084	(94,666)
Transfers (out)		(12,012)	(24,225)	(17,525)	-		(17,525)	6,700
Total other financing sources (uses)		731,738	719,525	628,559	1		628,559	(90,966)
Change in fund balances		541,513	(1,069,214)	303,921	1		303,921	1,373,135
Fund balances - beginning		1,069,214	1,069,214	1,069,214	1	1,(1,069,214	
Fund balances - ending	↔	1,610,727 \$	-	1,373,135	- - -	\$ 1,	1,373,135 \$	1,373,135

See Notes to the Required Supplementary Information. \$59\$

SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

	Reporte (Measu	Reported Fiscal Year (Measurement Date) 2018 (2017)	Repor (Mea	(Measurement Date) 2017 (2016)	Repo (Me	Reported Fiscal Year (Measurement Date) 2016 (2015)	Repo (Me:	Reported Fiscal Year (Measurement Date) 2015 (2014)
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)		0.042214%		0.038309%		0.028203%		0.028628%
District's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$	1,458,482	∽	1,574,444	↔	977,306	€	987,693
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) associated with the district		22,424,126		21,844,901		16,984,242		19,873,529
Total		23,882,608		23,419,345		17,961,548		20,861,222
District's covered-employee payroll	≶	11,235,476	\$	12,507,609	€	12,219,849	<	12,031,640
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		12.981%		12.588%		7.998%		8.209%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		67.85%		61.42%		66.25%		65.95%

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

		2018		2017		2016		2015
Contractually required contribution	∨	918,421	∽	969,209	\$	1,020,530	\$	1,061,997
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(918,421)		(969,209)		(1,020,530)		(1,061,997)
Contribution deficiency (excess)		1		1				1
District's covered-employee payroll	⇔	11,235,476	↔	11,235,476	⇔	12,507,609	↔	12,219,849
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		8.174%		8.626%		8.159%		8.691%

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	*	tted Fiscal Year surement Date) 2018 (2017)
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)		0.062376%
District's proportionate share of net OPEB liability (asset)	\$	1,533,816
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) associated with the district		7,173,495
Total		8,707,311
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	10,869,966
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		14.111%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		25.10%

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	 2018
Contractually required contribution	\$ 567,935
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (567,935)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	 -
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 10,335,851
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	5.495%

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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.

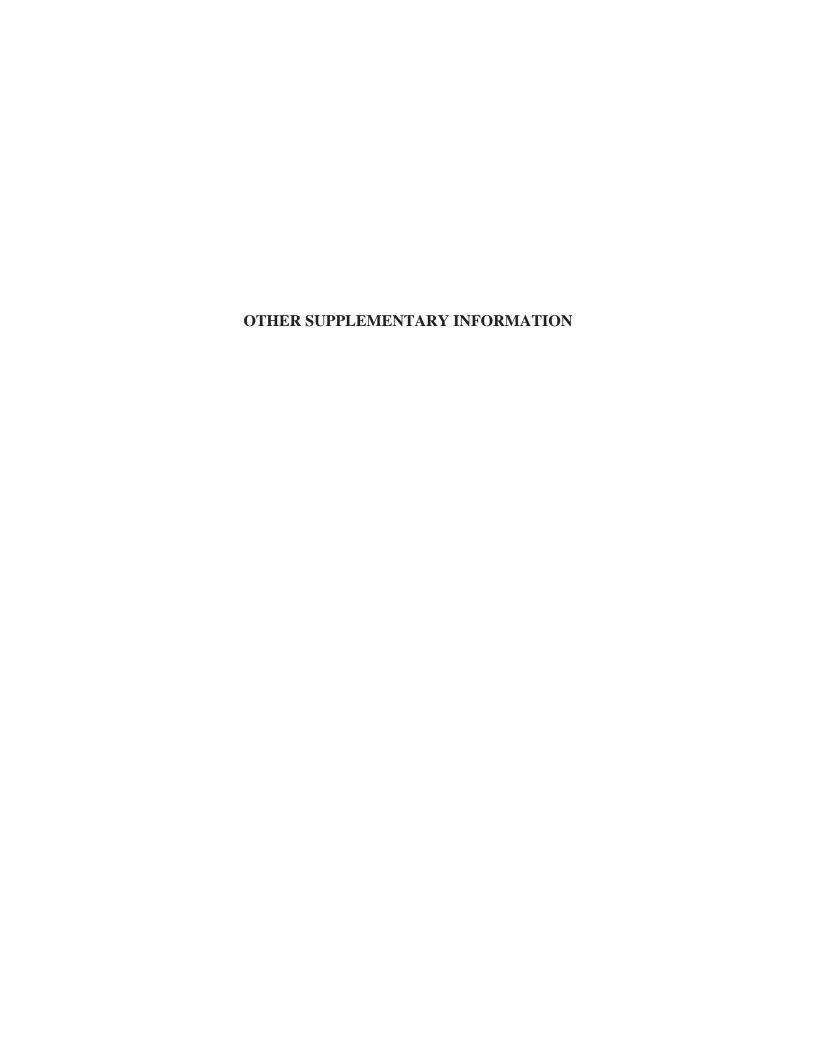
Revisions to the budget are authorized only with the prior written approval of the State Board of Education.

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

B. Changes in Assumptions:

The actuarial assumptions used in the total pension liability calculation can change from year to year. Please see the table below which summarizes the actuarial assumptions used for the respective measurement dates:

	2017	2016	2015	2014
Inflation	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.2%
Salary Increases	For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00% to 6.00%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00% to 6.00%	For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00% to 6.00%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00% to 6.00%	For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.75% to 5.25%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.40% to 6.50%	For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.75% to 5.25%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.40% to 6.50%
Investment Rate of Return	7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation	7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation	7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation	7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation
Mortality	Active: RP-2000, Non-Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis. Retired: healthy males - 97% of RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; healthy females - 94% of RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled males - 96% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant table, projected with a Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled females - 101% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled females - 101% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis	Active: RP-2000, Non-Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis. Retired: healthy males - 97% of RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; healthy females - 94% of RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled males - 96% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant table, projected with a Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled females - 101% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled females - 101% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis	Active: RP-2000, non-annuitant monthly mortality table; Retired - RP2000 healthy annuitant, scale AA; Disabled - RP2000 disabled annuitant mortality table, scale AA	Active: RP-2000, non-annuitant monthly mortality table; Retired - RP2000 healthy annuitant, scale AA; Disabled - RP2000 disabled annuitant mortality table, scale AA
Discount Rate	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%



STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -BUDGET AND ACTUAL - CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

		Budgeted Amounts Regulatory Basis	ounts asis	Actual GAAP Basis	Adjustments for Regulatory	Actual Regulatory Basis	Variance With Final Budget Favorable
	Ō	Original	Final	Amounts	Basis	Amounts	(Unfavorable)
Revenues:							
State sources	9	€	5,114,779 \$	847,436 \$	1	\$ 847,436	\$ (4,267,343)
Total revenues			5,114,779	847,436	1	847,436	(4,267,343)
Expenditures:							
Supporting services:				1		1	
Students One and maintenance of featilities		ı	ı	2,740	ı	2,740	(2,740)
Capital outlay			9,585,719	4,207,040		4,207,040	5,378,679
Total expenditures			9,585,719	4,210,051		4,210,051	5,375,668
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures			(4,470,940)	(3,362,615)	'	(3,362,615)	1,108,325
Other financing sources (uses):							
Proceeds from capital lease		1	4,470,940	3,388,399	1	3,388,399	(1,082,541)
Total other financing sources (uses)			4,470,940	3,388,399	1	3,388,399	(1,082,541)
Change in fund balances		1		25,784		25,784	25,784
Fund balances - beginning					•		1
Fund balances - ending	∨		-	25,784 \$		\$ 25,784	\$ 25,784

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN SCHOOL ACTIVITY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Cash Bala 7/1/17	Cash Balance 7/1/17	Re	Revenues Received	Ex	Expenditures Paid	Cas	Cash Balance 6/30/18
Berkeley Springs High School Paw Paw Schools (Combined K-12) Warm Springs Middle School Pleasant View Elementary School Warm Springs Intermediate School Widmyer Elementary School	↔	139,433 52,917 77,908 20,581 45,142 43,140	∨	232,686 54,332 70,137 18,948 77,555 54,775	↔	229,317 54,997 65,524 23,181 77,768 57,862	↔	142,802 52,252 82,521 16,348 44,929 40,053
Total	↔	379,121	∽	508,433	↔	508,649	↔	378,905

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHEDULE OF EXCESS LEVY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

			Currer	Current Year					Levy	Levy To Date		
	Estimated Per Levy	ited svy	Actual	[6]	Variance	1	Estir Per	Estimated Per Levy Call	24	Actual	Vari	Variance
Excess Levy Collections	↔	4,067,075	↔	4,299,616	\$	232,541	↔	16,268,300	↔	17,474,251	\$	1,205,951
Expenditures Morgan County Levy Call:												
Technology hardware, software, and other instructional materials for 21st century curriculum												
and communication		125,000		125,000		1		200,000		483,278		(16,722)
Support for critical educational programs: Alternative Ed., PRO, academic and remedial												
support, AP & CTE		1,137,438		1,137,438		,		4,549,752		4,549,752		ı
Maintenance of facilities, supplies, services, and equipment		500,000		500,000		,		2,000,000		2,000,000		,
Employees salaries and benefits		1,904,637		2,137,178		232,541		7,618,548		8,706,913		1,088,365
Provide instructional materials, textbooks, and instructional equipment		400,000		400,000				1,600,000		1,570,096		(29,904)
Total Expenditures		4,067,075		4,299,616		232,541		16,268,300		17,310,039		1,041,739
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, 2018

Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Grantor/ Program Title	Federal CFDA <u>Number</u>	Pass-Through Grantor's <u>Number</u>	Expenditures <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	\$ 322,773
National School Lunch Program	10.555	88	794,342
Donated Foods (Non-cash)	10.555	88	70,668
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			1,187,783
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			1,187,783
U.S. Department of Education			
Passed Through West Virginia Department of Education			
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	41	544,431
Special Education Cluster:			
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	43	489,261
Special Education - Pre-School	84.173	43	10,682
Total Special Education Cluster			499,943
Vocational Education	84.048	50	15,767
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	84.196	54	6,753
21st Century Community Learning Centers	84.287	45	140,521
Title III English	84.365	45	1,039
Title II Improving Teacher Quality	84.367	40	114,685
Title IV Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	N/A	2,888
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,326,027
Total Federal Financial Assistance Expended			\$ 2,513,810

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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 the accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance).

Note 2 – Food Distribution:

Nonmonetary assistance is reported in the schedule at the fair market value of the commodities received and disbursed. At June 30, 2018, commodities on hand are included on the total inventory of \$70,668.

Note 3 – Indirect Cost:

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

Note 4 – Subrecipients:

The Morgan County Board of Education did not have subrecipients during the 2018 fiscal year.



The Fyffe Jones Group, AC

2155 Carter Avenue P.O. Box 2245 Ashland, KY 41105-2245 606-329-8604

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 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, 2018, 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 December 20, 2018.

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 Fy He Jones Cropp, AL

Huntington, West Virginia December 20, 2018



The Fyffe Jones Group, AC

2155 Carter Avenue P.O. Box 2245 Ashland, KY 41105-2245 606-329-8604

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 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, 2018. 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, 2018.

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 Fy He Jones Crosp, AL

Huntington, West Virginia December 20, 2018

MORGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

accordance with the Uniform Guidance?

Programs tested:

CFDA
Number(s) Name of Federal Program/Cluster

10.553/10.555 Child Nutrition 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, 2018

There were no findings in the prior audit.