

**Opp City Board
of Education**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended September 30, 2017



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**Opp City Board of Education
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September 30, 2017**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Members of the Board
Opp City Board of Education
Opp, Alabama

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Opp City Board of Education (the "Board"), a component unit of the City of Opp, Alabama, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2017, 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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Board as of September 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 – 11, schedule of the employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability, and schedule of employer contributions, on pages 43 – 44, 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 (GASB), who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 27, 2018, on our consideration of the Board's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Board's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Carr, Riggs & Ingram, L.L.C.

CARR, RIGGS & INGRAM, L.L.C.

Enterprise, Alabama

March 27, 2018

Opp City Board of Education Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

Introduction

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of the Opp City Board of Education's (the "Board") financial performance provides an overall review of the Board's financial activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the Board's financial performance as a whole. Readers should also review the notes to the financial statements and the financial statements to enhance their understanding of the Board's financial performance.

The MD&A is an element of the reporting model adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in their Statement No. 34 *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments*. Certain comparative information between the current year and the prior year is required to be presented in the MD&A and is included in this analysis.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights of the 2016-2017 fiscal year include the following:

- General fund expenditures and other uses exceeded revenues and other sources by \$42,237 resulting in a fund balance of \$1,878,922 available as of fiscal year end, September 30, 2017.
- The assets of the Board exceeded its liabilities at the close of the 2017 fiscal year by \$1,371,129 (net position). The majority of the Board's net position is invested in capital assets owned by the Board.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

The *Statement of Net Position* presents information on all of the Board's assets less liabilities, which results in net position. The statement is designed to display the financial position of the Board. Over time, increases and decreases in net position help determine whether the Board's financial position is improving or deteriorating.

The *Statement of Activities* provides information which shows how the Board's net position changed as a result of the year's activities. The statement uses the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by private-sector businesses. All of the revenues and expenses are reported regardless of the timing of when cash is received or paid. The statement identifies the extent to which each expenditure function draws from general revenues of the Board

Opp City Board of Education Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

(primarily local taxes) or is financed through charges for services (such as lunchrooms) and intergovernmental aid (primarily federal programs and state appropriations).

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

Governmental funds - The Board's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. The governmental funds statements - the *Balance Sheet* and the *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances* - are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The budgetary comparison statement for the general fund is prepared on a budgetary basis of accounting that differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Note 2 to the financial statements includes a schedule explaining the differences between actual amounts as reported on the basis of budgeting and the GAAP basis of reporting. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps readers determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Board's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

Notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements follow the basic financial statements.

Financial Analysis of the Board as a Whole

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

Net Position - Governmental Activities

<i>September 30,</i>	2017	2016
Assets		
Current assets	\$ 3,910,484	\$ 4,263,863
Restricted assets	1,014,381	751,805
Capital assets, net of depreciation	17,650,909	17,272,673
Total assets	22,575,774	22,288,341

**Opp City Board of Education
Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)**

<i>September 30,</i>	2017	2016
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Deferred loss on refunding of debt	537,109	564,752
Deferred outflows related to pension	1,832,400	1,578,403
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,369,509	2,143,155
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	1,320,141	1,267,770
Noncurrent liabilities	21,490,989	21,365,269
Total liabilities	22,811,130	22,633,039
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Deferred inflows related to pension	282,000	57,000
Deferred gain on refunding	60,149	69,511
Unearned property taxes	420,875	409,823
Total deferred inflows of resources	763,024	536,334
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	7,115,419	6,552,868
Restricted	1,014,381	751,805
Unrestricted (deficit)	(6,758,671)	(6,042,550)
Total net position	\$ 1,371,129	\$ 1,262,123

The Board's assets exceeded liabilities by \$1,371,129 at the close of the fiscal year. The majority of the Board's net position is invested in capital assets (land, buildings, and equipment) owned by the Board. Since these capital assets are used in governmental activities, this portion of net position is not available for future spending or funding of operations.

The following table of the Board's total revenues and expenditures condenses the results of operations for the fiscal year into a format where the reader can easily see total revenues of the Board for the year. It also shows the impact operations had on changes in net position as of September 30, 2017.

**Opp City Board of Education
Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)**

Summary of Changes in Net Position From Operating Results

<i>Years ended September 30,</i>	2017	2016
Program Revenues		
Charges for services	\$ 1,271,108	\$ 1,340,461
Operating grants and contributions	9,782,415	8,971,856
Capital grants	409,231	411,710
General Revenues		
Local property taxes	703,735	681,346
Sales and use taxes	1,459,056	1,478,459
Miscellaneous taxes	43,211	48,233
Grants and contributions not restricted for specific programs	-	1,380
Gain on disposition of capital assets	2,075	27,120
Investment earnings	39,889	35,009
Miscellaneous	545,832	439,597
Total revenues	14,256,552	13,435,171
Expenses		
Instructional	7,449,431	6,844,818
Instructional support	2,196,988	2,064,615
Operation and maintenance	1,307,031	1,280,733
Food service	1,033,086	1,066,100
Transportation	515,859	467,543
General administration and central support	785,648	727,166
Other	533,947	497,044
Interest and fiscal charges	325,556	1,014,135
Total expenses	14,147,546	13,962,154
Change in net position	109,006	(526,983)
Net Position – Beginning	1,262,123	1,789,106
Net Position – Ending	\$ 1,371,129	\$ 1,262,123

Revenue Analysis:

- Program revenues account for 80% of total revenues including capital grant revenue.
- Operating grants and contributions make up 85% of program revenues. The major sources of revenues in this category are state foundation program funds, state transportation operating funds, and state and federal funds restricted for specific programs.
- Capital grants and contributions include state capital outlay funds and state funds to replace buses.
- Charges for services include federal reimbursement for meals, student meal purchases, and local school revenues.
- General revenues, primarily property taxes and sales taxes, were used to provide \$2,793,798 for expenses not covered by program revenues.

Opp City Board of Education Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

Expense Analysis:

- Instructional services expenses, primarily salaries and benefits for classroom teachers, are the largest expense function of the Board. In addition to teacher salaries and benefits, instructional services include teacher aides, substitute teachers, textbooks, depreciation of instructional buildings, professional development, and classroom instructional materials, supplies, and equipment.
- Instructional support services include salaries and benefits for school principals, assistant principals, librarians, counselors, school secretaries, school bookkeepers, speech therapists, school nurses, and professional development expenses.
- Operation and maintenance services include utilities, security services, janitorial services, maintenance services, and depreciation of maintenance-related assets.
- In addition to bus driver salaries and benefits, student transportation services include mechanics, bus aides, vehicle maintenance and repair expenses, vehicle fuel, depreciation of buses and the bus shop, and fleet insurance.
- Food services includes salaries and benefits for cooks, servers, lunchroom managers, and cashiers, as well as donated and purchased food, food preparation and service supplies, kitchen and lunchroom equipment, and depreciation of equipment and facilities.
- General administrative services include salaries and benefits for the superintendent, assistants, clerical and financial staff, and other personnel that provide system-wide support for the schools. Also included are legal expenses, liability insurance, training for board members and general administrative staff, printing costs, and depreciation of central office equipment and facilities.
- Other expenses include for preschool teachers and aides. Also included are the materials, supplies, equipment, related depreciation, and other expenses for operating programs outside of those for educating students in the K through 12 instructional programs.
- Debt service includes interest, but not principal payments, on long-term debt issues and other expenses related to the issuance and continuance of debt issues.

Performance of School Board Funds

Governmental Funds – As noted earlier, the Board uses fund accounting to control and manage resources in order to ensure compliance with finance-related legal requirements. Using funds to account for resources for particular purposes helps the reader to determine whether the Board is being accountable for the resources provided by taxpayers and other entities, and it may also help to provide more insight into the Board's overall financial health.

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 financial requirements. (Note that the relationship between the *fund financial statements* and the *government-wide financial statements* are reconciled on pages 15 and 17). The financial performance of the Board as a whole is reflected in its governmental funds as well. At the end of the fiscal year, the Board's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balance of \$3,638,310.

Opp City Board of Education Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

General Fund – The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Board. The beginning fund balance on October 1, 2016 was \$1,921,159. The fund balance at the end of the fiscal year was \$1,878,922.

Public School Fund – The Public School Fund (“PSF”) is used to account for financial resources used to acquire, repair or construct major capital facilities. For fiscal year ended September 30, 2017, the ending PSF fund balance was \$665,307.

Capital Projects Fund – The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for financial resources used to acquire, repair or construct major capital facilities. For fiscal year ended September 30, 2017, the ended with a zero balance.

Child Nutrition Program Fund – The Child Nutrition Program is funded primarily by a USDA grant. Funds are received based on the number of free and reduced meals served. On average, 56% of our students receive free and reduced price meals. The Board continued to offer a summer feeding program in 2017. There was no cost to anyone under the age of 18 to participate.

Budgetary Highlights of Major Funds

The original 2017 fiscal year budget, adopted on September 15, 2016, was based on a bare bones approach that reflected guaranteed state and federal revenues, estimated local revenues and necessary expenditures. The original budget was amended two times during the year, March 21, 2017 and June 13, 2017. Amendment #1 was necessary to amend the budgeted 2016 federal allocations, budget carryover funds, and add revenue and expenditures for fund sources not reflected in the original budget. Amendment #2 was the final amendment to the 2017 budget. The amendment included expenses not reflected in the original or amended budget, stipends for summer professional development, summer school expenses and temporary summer maintenance staff. In summary, the final budget is reasonable based on the financial activity of the Board.

General Fund – The comparison of the general fund original budget to the final amended budget is on page 17. Because actual expenses exceeded actual revenues there was an overall decrease in fund balance in the general fund.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets - The Board's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities at September 30, 2017 totaled \$17,650,909 net of accumulated depreciation. The capital asset activity for the year is detailed in Note 6 to the financial statements. Increases during the year represent additions to those categories, while decreases represent retirements of assets during the year and depreciation of depreciable assets for the year. Capital assets were decreased (depreciated) by \$442,742 during fiscal year 2017. The Board expended available resources to acquire \$821,453 in capital asset additions during the year. There was \$9,500 in assets that were taken out of service during the year.

Opp City Board of Education Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

Long-Term Debt - At year-end, the Board owed \$10,241,547 in warrants and notes payable. Of this amount, \$462,917 was owed on the Opp High School roof project, \$8,865,000 for the new Opp Elementary School, \$375,000 for a QSCB loan, and \$538,630 on notes payable for school buses purchased in 2017. More information with regard to the Board's long-term debt is presented in Note 8 to the financial statements.

Current Year Events – In late 2017, the Covington County Commission agreed to implement a half cent county-wide sales tax (effective January 1, 2018), with proceeds split between the Boards in the County according to a formula. The Board and the City of Opp informally agreed that if the one half cent county tax was passed, the City of Opp would repeal a half cent of its sales tax so that the overall sales tax in the City of Opp would remain the same. The Board's portion of new countywide sales tax is much more than the half cent city sales tax it is giving up. Therefore, the result is that the sum of the one half cent from the city the Board will continue to receive plus the Board's portion of the countywide sales tax is much greater than the one cent city sales tax the Board has been receiving.

Factors Bearing on the Board's Future


Student Enrollment – The Board's current enrollment, based on the Average Daily Membership (ADM) as of the first 20 days after Labor Day, for the 2017-2018 school year is, 1,273.85 a decrease of 13.55 from the previous year. A decrease in enrollment directly impacts funding for the district.

Funding – The rolling reserve act provides stable funding through the Education Trust Fund (ETF). Locally, Opp City Schools collects 12 mills of ad valorem tax through district and county levees. By law, 10 mills are required to be levied and collected on all taxable property excluding motor vehicles for educational purposes. Overall, the economic condition of the Board remains stable. Finances are examined to ensure careful oversight of the Board's resources.

County and District Sales Tax – For the year, the county sales tax revenue remained level as compared to the previous year. With the one half cent increase in the county-wide sales tax, the Board is expected to receive approximately \$160 thousand dollars in additional revenue annually. District sales tax is earmarked for the repayment of the bond debt for the construction of Opp Elementary School. Local sources supplement the district sales tax to meet the Board's debt obligation. District sales tax revenue for 2017 dipped 3.5% below the previous year's total.

Medical and Retirement Costs – Employee health insurance is provided through the Public Education Employees' Health Insurance Program (PEEHIP). PEEHIP employer cost is \$800 per employee per month for fiscal year 2017. Employer contributions to the Teachers Retirement System (TRS) are 12.01 percent for Tier I employees and 10.82 for Tier II employees. The Board must use local funds to pay the salary-related benefit costs not paid by state and federal funds.

One Month's Operating Reserve – The Alabama School Fiscal Accountability Act, ACT number 2006-196 became effective June 1, 2006. The Act requires local boards of education to develop a plan to establish and maintain a minimum reserve fund equal to one month's operating expenses. Currently, one month's operating reserve for the Board is approximately \$840 thousand. At the end of 2017, the Board had just over three months of reserve.



Opp City Board of Education Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

Contacting the School Board's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the Board's finances and to show the Board's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Ms. Linda Harper, Chief School Financial Officer or Mr. Michael D. Smithart, Superintendent at P.O. Box 840, Opp, AL 36467, or by calling (334) 493-3173 during regular office hours, Monday through Friday, from 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

**Opp City Board of Education
Statement of Net Position
September 30, 2017**

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,487,024
Investments	1,697,962
Receivables	684,546
Inventories	40,952
Restricted assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	1,014,381
Capital assets, not being depreciated	634,273
Capital assets, net of depreciation	17,016,636
Total assets	22,575,774
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Deferred loss on refunding of debt	537,109
Deferred outflows related to pension	1,832,400
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,369,509
Liabilities	
Salaries and benefits payable	863,495
Unearned grant revenue	2,185
Long-term liabilities	
Net pension liability	10,933,000
Due and payable within one year	454,461
Due and payable after one year	10,557,989
Total liabilities	22,811,130
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Deferred inflows related to pension	282,000
Deferred gain on refunding of debt	60,149
Unearned property taxes	420,875
Total deferred inflows of resources	763,024
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	7,115,419
Restricted for capital improvements	665,307
Restricted for debt service	349,074
Unrestricted (deficit)	(6,758,671)
Total net position	\$ 1,371,129

The accompanying footnotes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**Opp City Board of Education
Statement of Activities
For The Year Ended September 30, 2017**

Functions / Programs	Expenses
Instructional services	\$ 7,449,431
Instructional support services	2,196,988
Operation and maintenance services	1,307,031
Student transportation services	515,859
Food services	1,033,086
General administrative services	785,648
Interest and fiscal charges	325,556
Other expenses	533,947
Total	\$ 14,147,546

The accompanying footnotes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Program Revenues			Net (Expenses)
Charges For Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Revenues and Changes In Net Position Governmental Activities
\$ 140,852	\$ 6,233,444	\$ 148,186	\$ (926,949)
140,079	1,670,607	-	(386,302)
29,721	677,381	241,899	(358,030)
25,885	414,547	19,146	(56,281)
768,470	120,027	-	(144,589)
304	423,140	-	(362,204)
-	-	-	(325,556)
165,797	243,269	-	(124,881)
\$ 1,271,108	\$ 9,782,415	\$ 409,231	(2,684,792)

General Revenues

Taxes:

Property taxes for general purposes	703,735
Local sales tax	1,459,056
Other taxes	43,211
Investment earnings	39,889
Gain on disposition of capital assets	2,075
Miscellaneous	545,832
Total general revenues	2,793,798
Change in net position	109,006
Net position - beginning	1,262,123
Net position - ending	\$ 1,371,129

**Opp City Board of Education
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds
September 30, 2017**

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 866,966	\$ -	\$ 620,058	\$ 1,487,024
Investments	1,697,962	-	-	1,697,962
Receivables	504,608	-	179,938	684,546
Inventories	-	-	40,952	40,952
Restricted assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	665,307	349,074	1,014,381
Total assets	\$ 3,069,536	\$ 665,307	\$ 1,190,022	\$ 4,924,865
Liabilities				
Liabilities				
Salaries and benefits payable	\$ 769,739	\$ -	\$ 93,756	\$ 863,495
Unearned grant revenue	-	-	2,185	2,185
Total liabilities	769,739	-	95,941	865,680
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Unearned property taxes	420,875	-	-	420,875
Fund balances				
Non-spendable	-	-	40,952	40,952
Restricted	-	665,307	349,074	1,014,381
Assigned	-	-	704,055	704,055
Unassigned	1,878,922	-	-	1,878,922
Total fund balances	1,878,922	665,307	1,094,081	3,638,310
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$ 3,069,536	\$ 665,307	\$ 1,190,022	\$ 4,924,865

The accompanying footnotes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**Opp City Board of Education
Reconciliation of Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds
to Statement of Net Position
For The Year Ended September 30, 2017**

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position on page 12 are different because:

Total fund balance - governmental funds	\$	3,638,310
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Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as assets in the governmental funds.

Cost of capital assets	\$ 24,394,717	
Accumulated depreciation	(6,743,808)	17,650,909
<hr/>		

Deferred inflows and outflows related to pension represent an acquisition or consumption of net position, respectively, that applies to a future period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities or assets in the governmental funds.

Deferred outflows related to pension	1,832,400	
Deferred inflows related to pension	(282,000)	1,550,400
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Losses on refunding of debt are reported as deferred outflows of resources and are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore, are not reported as assets in the governmental funds.

537,109

Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, bond discounts, deferred gain on refunding, and net pension liability are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds.

Net pension liability	(10,933,000)	
Deferred gain on refunding	(60,149)	
Current portion of long-term debt	(454,461)	
Non-current portion of long-term debt	(10,557,989)	(22,005,599)
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Total net position - governmental activities	\$	1,371,129
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The accompanying footnotes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Opp City Board of Education
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances –
Governmental Funds
For The Year Ended September 30, 2017

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues				
State revenues	\$ 8,366,480	\$ 238,978	\$ 170,254	\$ 8,775,712
Federal revenues	15,693	-	1,893,525	1,909,218
Local revenues	1,783,608	-	1,522,881	3,306,489
Other revenues	63,244	-	26,434	89,678
Total revenues	10,229,025	238,978	3,613,094	14,081,097
Expenditures				
Instructional services	5,824,520	-	1,091,608	6,916,128
Instructional support services	1,605,714	-	525,546	2,131,260
Operation and maintenance	1,173,308	55,879	30,600	1,259,787
Student transportation services	448,145	-	15,760	463,905
Food services	4,277	-	1,036,182	1,040,459
General administrative services	638,464	-	123,884	762,348
Capital outlay	287,124	-	534,329	821,453
Debt service:				
Principal	-	-	364,295	364,295
Interest	-	-	346,951	346,951
Other expenditures	235,907	-	290,939	526,846
Total expenditures	10,217,459	55,879	4,360,094	14,633,432
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	11,566	183,099	(747,000)	(552,335)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Indirect cost	68,487	-	-	68,487
Long-term debt issued	243,857	-	-	243,857
Sale of capital assets	2,550	-	-	2,550
Transfers in	-	-	1,001,118	1,001,118
Transfers out	(370,462)	-	(630,656)	(1,001,118)
Other financing sources	1,765	-	171,617	173,382
Total other financing sources (uses)	(53,803)	-	542,079	488,276
Net change in fund balances	(42,237)	183,099	(204,921)	(64,059)
Fund Balances - beginning	1,921,159	482,208	1,299,002	3,702,369
Fund Balances - ending	\$ 1,878,922	\$ 665,307	\$ 1,094,081	\$ 3,638,310

The accompanying footnotes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Opp City Board of Education

**Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to Statement of Activities
For The Year Ended September 30, 2017**

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities on page 13 are different because:

Total net change in fund balances - governmental funds \$ (64,059)

Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense exceeds capital outlays in the period.

Capital outlays	\$ 821,453	
Depreciation expense	(442,742)	378,711
<hr/>		

Governmental funds report the entire net sales price (proceeds) from the sale or disposal of an asset as revenue because it provides current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities reports only the gain or loss on sale or disposal of the asset. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the net undepreciated cost of the disposed asset. (475)

Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.

Amortization of deferred loss on refunding of debt and deferred gain on refunding of debt	21,395	
Current year increase in pension expense	(347,004)	(325,609)
<hr/>		

Proceeds from the issuance of debt are reported as other financing sources in the governmental funds, but are not reported in the Statement of Activities. (243,857)

Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but it reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position and does not affect the Statement of Activities.

Principal payments on long-term debt		364,295
<hr/>		

Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 109,006
<hr/> <hr/>		

Opp City Board of Education
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance -
Budget and Actual – General Fund
For The Year Ended September 30, 2017

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>	
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>
Revenues		
State revenues	\$ 8,098,705	\$ 8,272,289
Federal revenues	1,000	1,000
Local revenues	1,665,320	1,711,400
Other revenues	8,000	45,000
Total revenue	9,773,025	10,029,689
Expenditures		
Instructional services	5,762,699	5,838,069
Instructional support services	1,510,678	1,585,167
Operation and maintenance	1,159,402	1,220,755
Student transportation services	450,667	696,667
Food services	-	-
General administrative services	606,066	612,791
Capital outlay	-	-
Other expenditures	216,094	230,165
Total expenditures	9,705,606	10,183,614
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	67,419	(153,925)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)		
Indirect cost	63,978	65,202
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	-	242,000
Transfers out	(313,320)	(313,320)
Sale of capital assets	-	-
Other financing sources	-	1,770
Total other financing sources (uses)	(249,342)	(4,348)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses	(181,923)	(158,273)
Fund Balance - beginning	1,921,159	1,921,159
Fund Balance - ending	\$ 1,739,236	\$ 1,762,886

The accompanying footnotes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget
\$ 8,366,480	\$ 94,191
15,693	14,693
1,783,608	72,208
63,244	18,244
<hr/>	<hr/>
10,229,025	199,336
<hr/>	<hr/>
5,813,029	25,040
1,613,303	(28,136)
1,173,308	47,447
445,367	251,300
4,277	(4,277)
638,464	(25,673)
287,124	(287,124)
236,664	(6,499)
<hr/>	<hr/>
10,211,536	(27,922)
<hr/>	<hr/>
17,489	171,414
<hr/>	<hr/>
68,487	3,285
243,857	1,857
(370,462)	(57,142)
2,550	2,550
1,765	(5)
<hr/>	<hr/>
(53,803)	(49,455)
<hr/>	<hr/>
(36,314)	121,959
1,921,159	-
<hr/>	<hr/>
\$ 1,884,845	\$ 121,959
<hr/>	<hr/>

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Opp City Board of Education (the “Board”) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the Board's accounting policies are described below.

Reporting Entity

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

The Board is a legally separate agency of the State of Alabama. However, for financial reporting, the Board is considered a component unit of the City of Opp, Alabama (the “City”) because the City issued bonds for the construction of facilities for the Board and the City is obligated for the debt. The financial statements of the Board include local school activity funds and other funds under the control of school principals. These funds are reported on a reporting period ended September 30, 2017 as a special revenue fund.

Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting

Basis of Presentation

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the Board's funds. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as other governmental funds.

The Board reports the following major governmental funds:

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

Capital Projects Fund - Public School Fund Capital Outlay – This fund accounts for the funds received from the State Department of Education which are to be used for capital improvements.

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

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

1. IDEA – Part B
2. Preschool Ages 3 – 5 Part B
3. Vocational Education – Basic Grant
4. Title I Part A
5. Title I Part A School Improvement
6. Title II Part A Teachers Training
7. Title VI Rural & Low Income Program
8. SLC E-Rate Refund
9. Local School Activity Funds
10. Food and Nutrition Fund

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

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

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting

Government-wide Financial Statements: The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

of when the related cash flows take place. Nonexchange transactions, in which the Board gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

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

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Board's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position

Deposits and Investments - Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the Board. Investments are stated at amortized cost.

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

Receivables - Receivables are reported as *receivables* in the government-wide financial statements and as *receivables* in the fund financial statements. Receivables include amounts due from grantors or grants issued for specific programs and local taxes. No allowances are made for uncollectible amounts because the amounts are considered immaterial.

Property Tax Calendar - The Covington County Commission levies property taxes for all jurisdictions including the school boards and municipalities within the county. Millage rates for property taxes are levied at the first regular meeting of the County Commission in February of each year. Property taxes are assessed for property as of October 1 of the preceding year based on the millage rates established by the County Commission. Property taxes are due and payable the following October 1 and are delinquent after December 31.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Inventories and Prepaid Items - Inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method. GAAP requires only material balances of inventories accounted for using the purchases method to be reported as an asset in the appropriate governmental fund. Prepaid items, such as insurance premiums and rent, are recorded as expenditures in governmental funds when paid.

In the government-wide financial statements, inventories and prepaid items are recorded on an accrual basis using the consumption method. Expenses reflect the amount of materials and supplies consumed and the amount of prepaid items applicable to the current period.

Restricted Assets – Restricted assets at September 30, 2017 consist of cash and cash equivalents which are restricted by debt agreements for debt service payments or capital improvements. Cash and cash equivalents restricted for debt service payments and capital improvements totaled \$349,074 and \$665,307, respectively.

Capital Assets - Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical costs in the statement of net position. Donated assets are recorded at their acquisition value at the date of donation. The cost of maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized. Capital assets are recorded as expenditures at the acquisition date in the fund financial statements. The Board has no general infrastructure assets.

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

Asset Class	Capitalization Threshold	Estimated Useful Life
Land improvements - exhaustible	\$ 25,000	40 years
Buildings	25,000	40 years
Building improvements	25,000	7 - 40 years
Equipment	5,000	7 years
Equipment under lease	5,000	7 years
Vehicles	5,000	5 - 7 years

The capitalization threshold for land, construction in progress, and inexhaustible land improvements is \$1 or more. However, these capital assets are not depreciated.

Long-Term Obligations - In the government-wide financial statements, the unmatured principal of long-term debt, capital leases, and compensated absences are reported in the statement of net position. Interest expense for long-term debt, including accrued interest payable, is reported in the statement of activities. For warrants (bonds) and other long-term debt issued after October 1, 2003, the related premiums and discounts are amortized under accrual accounting and the annual amortization of these accruals is included in the statement of activities. The unamortized portion is reported as an addition or deduction from the related debt on the statement of net position.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

In the fund financial statements, bond premiums and the face amount of debt issued during the year are reported as other financing sources. Debt issuance costs are not deducted from the amount reported as other financing sources but are reported as other debt service expenditures. Any discount resulting from a disparity between the market rate and the stated rate of interest is reported as an other financing use. Expenditures for debt principal, interest and related costs are reported in the fiscal year payments are made. At the inception of a capital lease, an amount equal to the present value of the net minimum lease payments is reported as an other financing source and as an expenditure. The balance sheet does not reflect a liability for long-term debt.

Compensated Absences - For vacation leave and other compensated absences with similar characteristics, GASB Statement No. 16 requires the accrual of a liability (as the benefits are earned by the employees), if both of these conditions are met:

- a. The employees' right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered.
- b. It is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement.

An accrual for earned sick leave should be made only to the extent it is probable that the benefits will result in termination payments, rather than be taken as absences due to illness or other contingencies, such as medical appointments and funerals.

Professional and support employees earn nonvesting sick leave at the rate of one day per month worked. Employees may accumulate an unlimited number of sick leave days. Employees may use their accrued sick leave as membership service in determining the total years of creditable service in the Teachers' Retirement System of Alabama, with no additional cost to the Board. Because employees do not receive compensation for unused sick leave at termination, no liability is recorded on the financial statements.

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

Certain employees are allowed two weeks of vacation per year with pay. Personnel considered full time support personnel and instructional personnel contracted for the fiscal year are eligible for vacation leave. Because unused vacation leave cannot be carried over to succeeding years, no liability for unpaid leave is accrued in the financial statements.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources - In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Board has two items reported in this category, deferred

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

loss on refunding of debt and deferred outflows related to pension. A deferred loss on refunding of debt results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. Deferred outflows related to pension result from pension contributions related to normal and accrued employer liability (net of any refunds or error service payments) subsequent to the measurement date, the net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments, and changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Board has three items that qualify for reporting in this category, deferred gain on refunding of debt, unearned property taxes and the deferred inflows related to pension. A deferred gain on refunding of debt results from the difference in the carrying value of the refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. A deferred inflow related to pension results from differences between expected and actual experience, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, and is amortized over the expected remaining service lives of the employees that are provided with pensions through the plan.

Net Position and Fund Balances - Net position are reported on the government-wide financial statements and are required to be classified for accounting and reporting purposes into the following net position categories:

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

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

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

Fund balances are reported in the fund financial statements in accordance with GASB 54. The intent of GASB 54 is to provide a more structured classification of fund balances and to improve the usefulness of fund balance reporting to the users of the Board's financial statements. The reporting standard established a hierarchy for fund balance classifications and the constraints imposed on the users of those resources. In governmental funds, the Board's policy is to first apply the expenditure toward restricted fund balance and then to other, less-restrictive classifications—committed and then assigned fund balances before using unassigned fund balances.

**Opp City Board of Education
Notes to Financial Statements**

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

As of September 30, 2017, fund balances of the governmental funds are classified as follows:

Nonspendable – Amounts that cannot be spent either because they are not in spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – Amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions, charter requirements or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments.

Committed – Amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Board, the highest level of decision making authority. Commitments may be established, modified, or rescinded only through ordinances or resolutions approved by the Board.

Assigned – Amounts that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed but that are intended to be used or specific purposes. Under the Board’s policy, only the Superintendent may assign amounts for specific purposes.

Unassigned – All other spendable amounts.

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:				
Inventories	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40,952	\$ 40,952
Restricted:				
Debt service	-	-	349,074	349,074
Capital improvements	-	665,307	-	665,307
Assigned:				
Subsequent years' budget	-	-	704,055	704,055
Unassigned	1,878,922	-	-	1,878,922
	\$ 1,878,922	\$ 665,307	\$ 1,094,081	\$ 3,638,310

The financial statements include summary reconciliations of the fund financial statements to the government-wide statements after each of the fund statements. The governmental fund balance sheet is followed by a reconciliation between *Total fund balance - governmental funds* and *Total net position - governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. The governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances is followed by a reconciliation between *Total net change in fund balances - governmental funds* and *Change in net position of governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of activities.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Management Estimates and Assumptions

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

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In fiscal year 2017, the Board adopted four new statements of financial accounting standards issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB):

- GASB Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans* (“GASB 74”).
- GASB Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures* (“GASB 77”).
- GASB Statement No. 78, *Pensions Provided Through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans* (“GASB 78”).
- GASB Statement No. 80, *Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14* (“GASB 80”).

GASB 74 establishes accounting and financial reporting standards, but not funding or budgetary standards, for state and local governmental other postemployment benefit (“OPEB”) plans. GASB 74 replaces GASB Statement No. 43, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, as amended, and Statement No. 57, *OPEB Measurement by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans*. The adoption of GASB 74 had no impact on the Board’s financial statements.

GASB 77 defines a tax abatement and contains required disclosures about a reporting government’s own tax abatement agreements and those agreements that are entered into by other governments and that reduce the reporting government’s tax revenues. There was no impact on the Board’s financial statements as a result of the implementation of GASB 77.

GASB 78 amends the scope and applicability of GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*—and amendment of GASB Statement No. 27 to exclude pension plans provided to employees of state or local governmental employers through a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that (a) is not a state or local government pension plan, (b) is used to provide defined benefits both to employees of state or local governmental employers and to employees of employers that are not state or local governments, and (c) has no predominant state or local governmental employer (either individually or collectively with other state or local governmental employers that provide pensions through the pension plan). GASB 78 also establishes requirements for recognition and measurement of pension expense, expenditures, and liabilities;

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

note disclosures; and required supplementary information for pensions that have the characteristics described above. There was no material impact on the Board’s financial statements as a result of the implementation of GASB 78.

GASB 80 amends the blending requirements for the financial statement presentation of component units of all state and local governments by providing an additional criterion. As provided for in GASB 80, a component unit should be included in the reporting entity financial statements using the blending method if the component unit is organized as a not-for-profit corporation in which the primary government is the sole corporate member as identified in the component unit’s articles of incorporation or bylaws. There was no impact on the Board’s financial statements as a result of the implementation of GASB 80.

Recently Issued But Not Yet Effective

GASB has issued the following pronouncements that may affect future financial position, results of operations, cash flows, or financial presentation of the Board upon implementation. Management has not yet evaluated the effect of implementation of these standards.

GASB Statement No.	GASB Accounting Standard	Effective Fiscal Year
75	<i>Account and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions</i>	2018
81	<i>Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements</i>	2018
83	<i>Certain Asset Retirement Obligations</i>	2019
84	<i>Fiduciary Activities</i>	2020
85	<i>Omnibus 2017</i>	2018
86	<i>Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues</i>	2018
87	<i>Leases</i>	2021

GASB Statement No. 75 (“GASB 75”) establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting, but not funding or budgetary standards, for OPEB that is provided to the employees of state and local governmental employers through OPEB Plans that are administered through trusts or equivalent arrangements meeting certain criteria. GASB 75 also establishes standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditure. It replaces the requirements of GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, as amended*, and No. 57, *OPEB Measurement by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans*. For defined benefit OPEB plans, the statement identifies the methods and assumptions that are required to be used to project benefit payments, discount projected benefit payments to their actuarial present value, and attribute that present value to periods of employee service. Note disclosure and required supplementary information are addressed. GASB 75 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 81 (“GASB 81”) requires that a government that receives resources pursuant to an irrevocable split-interest agreement recognize assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at the inception of the agreement. GASB 81 also provides expanded guidance for circumstances in which the government holds the assets. The requirements of GASB 81 are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2016.

GASB Statement No. 83 (“GASB 83”) addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. A government that has legal obligations to perform future asset retirement activities related to its tangible capital assets should recognize a liability based on the guidance in GASB 83. GASB 83 establishes criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources for AROs. GASB 83 also includes various disclosure requirements. The requirements for GASB 83 are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018.

GASB Statement No. 84 (“GASB 84”) establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. An activity meeting the criteria should be reported in a fiduciary fund in the basic financial statements. Governments with activities meeting the criteria should present a statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. The requirements of GASB 84 are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018.

GASB Statement No. 85 (“GASB 85”) addresses practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. GASB 85 addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and postemployment benefits (pensions and other postemployment benefits [OPEB]). The requirements of GASB 85 are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2017.

GASB Statement No. 86 (“GASB 86”) improves the 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. GASB 86 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 requirements of GASB 86 are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2017.

The objective of GASB Statement No. 87 (“GASB 87”) is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. GASB 87 increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under GASB 87, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. The requirements of GASB 87 are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

Pension Plan

The Teachers' Retirement System of Alabama (the Plan or TRS) financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. Contributions are recognized as revenues when earned, pursuant to the plan requirements.

Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the Plan. Expenses are recognized when the corresponding liability is incurred regardless of when the payment is made. Investments are reported at fair value. Financial statements are prepared in accordance with requirements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Under these requirements, the Plan is considered a component unit of the State of Alabama and is included in the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgets

Annual budgets are adopted for all governmental funds except the permanent funds. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end. State law requires Alabama school boards to prepare and submit to the State Superintendent of Education the annual budget adopted by the local board of education. In accordance with the regulations of the State Board of Education, the due date for submission of the budget for the 2017 fiscal year was September 15, 2016. The Board approved and submitted its original 2017 annual budget on September 15, 2016.

The 2017 budget was amended in March 2017 and June 2017 primarily to budget carryover federal funds, adjust federal allocations, and add revenue and expenditures for fund sources not reflected in the original budget.

The City Superintendent of Education or Board cannot approve any budget for operations of the school system for any fiscal year that shows expenditures in excess of income estimated to be available plus any balances on hand. The Superintendent, with the approval of the Board, has the authority to make changes within the approved budget provided that a deficit is not incurred by such changes. The Superintendent may approve amendments to program budgets without Board approval.

The budget is prepared under a budgetary basis of accounting that differs from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Salaries of teachers and other personnel with contracts of less than twelve months are paid over a twelve month period. Expenditures for salaries (and related fringe

**Opp City Board of Education
Notes to Financial Statements**

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY (Continued)

benefits) and interest expense are budgeted based on the amount that will be paid from budgeted expenditures on the financial statements. Similarly, interest expense incurred but not paid as of year-end is reported as an expenditure on the financial statements.

Adjustments to convert the results of operations of the general fund at the end of the year from the budgetary basis of accounting to the GAAP basis of accounting are as follows:

	Total Expenditures
Budget basis	\$ 10,211,536
Non-budgeted accrued salaries and fringe benefits	
Instructional services	11,491
Instructional support services	(7,590)
Student transportation services	2,778
Other expenditures	(756)
GAAP basis	\$ 10,217,459

NOTE 3 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

The custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Board will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Board's deposits at year-end were entirely covered by federal deposit insurance or by the Security for Alabama Funds Enhancement Program (SAFE Program). The SAFE Program was established by the Alabama Legislature and is governed by the provisions contained in the **Code of Alabama 1975**, Sections 41-14A-1 through 41-14A-14.

Under the SAFE Program all public funds are protected through a collateral pool administered by the Alabama State Treasurer's Office. Under this program, financial institutions holding deposits of public funds must pledge securities as collateral against those deposits with original maturities of greater than three months. In the event of failure of a financial institution, securities pledged by that financial institution would be liquidated by the State Treasurer to replace the public deposits not covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). If the securities pledged fail to produce adequate funds, every institution participating in the pool would share the liability for the remaining balance.

All of the Board's investments and restricted investments were in certificates of deposit. These certificates of deposit are classified as "Deposits" in order to determine insurance and collateralization. However, they are classified as "Investments" on the financial statements.

**Opp City Board of Education
Notes to Financial Statements**

NOTE 4 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at September 30, 2017 consist of the following:

	General	Other Non-major	Total
State Department of Education			
School Lunch Program	\$ -	\$ 114,737	\$ 114,737
Special Education	56,133	19,373	75,506
Title I - Part A	-	42,557	42,557
Preschool Development	27,600	-	27,600
Career & Technical Education	-	3,271	3,271
Covington County Revenue			
Commissioner	420,875	-	420,875
Total receivables	\$ 504,608	\$ 179,938	\$ 684,546

All receivables are considered fully collectible and, accordingly, no allowance for uncollectible accounts has been recorded.

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND ACTIVITY

Interfund transfers consisted of the following for the year ended September 30, 2017:

Transfers Out	Transfers In Nonmajor Governmental
General	\$ 370,462
Nonmajor governmental	630,656
	\$ 1,001,118

**Opp City Board of Education
Notes to Financial Statements**

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2017 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land and land improvements	\$ 634,273	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 634,273
Other capital assets:				
Buildings	16,507,866	-	-	16,507,866
Building improvements	4,407,154	545,783	-	4,952,937
Furniture and equipment	2,033,471	275,670	9,500	2,299,641
Total other capital assets at historical cost	22,948,491	821,453	9,500	23,760,444
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	4,014,825	257,228	-	4,272,053
Building improvements	934,635	76,339	-	1,010,974
Furniture and equipment	1,360,631	109,175	9,025	1,460,781
Total accumulated depreciation	6,310,091	442,742	9,025	6,743,808
Total other capital assets, net	16,638,400	378,711	475	17,016,636
Total governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 17,272,673	\$ 378,711	\$ 475	\$ 17,650,909

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instructional services	\$ 314,916
Instructional support services	17,619
Operation and maintenance services	19,449
Student transportation services	44,468
Food services	45,062
General and administrative	1,228
Total governmental activities depreciation expense	\$ 442,742

**Opp City Board of Education
Notes to Financial Statements**

NOTE 7 – UNEARNED PROPERTY TAXES

	General Fund
Property Taxes – Property taxes are levied by the County Commission in February of each year based on property on record as of the preceding October 1. The enforceable legal claim exists as of October 1 preceding the February meeting of the County Commission. The actual billing and collection of these taxes will occur subsequent to year-end.	\$ 420,875

As discussed in Note 1, unearned revenue related to property taxes is classified as a deferred inflow of resources on the statement of net position.

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM DEBT

Series 2009-QSCB Capital Outlay Pool Warrant

Pursuant to Act 2009-813 enacted by the Alabama Legislature, the Alabama Public School and College Authority (PSCA) issued the Series 2009-D Capital Improvement Pool Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCB) to loan funds to participating local school boards for the purpose of funding capital improvements. The Board received a loan of \$375,000 from the QSCB funds in 2009. The Board is required to make annual payments of \$19,515 into a sinking fund for fifteen years beginning December 15, 2011. Principal payments on the warrant may be made with PSF Capital Purchase funds that are allocated and distributed to the Board by the PSCA pursuant to Section 16-13-234 of the Code of Alabama (1975), as amended.

The warrant bears interest at 1.865% of the original amount borrowed and is due quarterly. The Board has elected to have the quarterly interest payments withheld from annual PSF Capital Purchase allocations in the amount of \$6,994 per year through the maturity of the warrant on December 15, 2025.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the Series 2009-D Capital Outlay Pool Warrant are payable as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending September 30,	Principal	Interest
2018	\$ -	\$ 6,994
2019	-	6,994
2020	-	6,994
2021	-	6,994
2022	-	6,994
2023 – 2026	375,000	22,730
	\$ 375,000	\$ 57,700

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

Series 2012-A Pool Refunding Bonds

Pursuant to Act 98-373 enacted by the Alabama Legislature, the Alabama Public School and College Authority (PSCA) issued the Series 2002-A Capital Improvement Pool Bonds to loan funds to participating local school boards for the purpose of acquiring capital improvements to eliminate portable and sub-standard classrooms in the State of Alabama. Participating local school boards receiving loans from the Pool Bond proceeds were required to execute a warrant payable to the PSCA in the principal amount of the loan. The Board received a loan of \$1,462,753 in 2002.

In March 2012, the PSCA issued the Series 2012-A Pool Refunding Bonds to refund, on a current basis, the outstanding Capital Improvement Pool Bonds. The principal and interest payments are payable by an irrevocable pledge of revenues from utility gross receipts taxes, utility service use taxes, sales taxes and use taxes (pledged revenues).

The bonds bear interest rates from 3% to 5%. The Board recognized a deferred gain on refunding on issuance of the 2012-A bonds in the amount of \$112,089. This amount represents the difference between the acquisition price of the 2012-A bonds and the net carrying amount of the 2001-A bonds at the time of issuance. Amortization of the deferred gain on refunding for the year ended September 30, 2017 was \$9,362.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the Series 2012-A Pool Refunding Bonds payable are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending September 30,	Principal	Interest
2018	\$ 74,997	\$ 20,783
2019	78,892	16,936
2020	82,837	12,893
2021	86,981	8,647
2022	91,475	4,185
2023 - 2024	47,735	1,681
	\$ 462,917	\$ 65,125

Pledged revenues recognized for the year ended September 30, 2017 were \$95,743 while total debt service was \$95,743.

2016 Board of Education Warrants

On June 23, 2016, the City of Opp issued \$9,130,000 of Series 2016 General Obligation Refunding Warrants. The City issued the warrants for the benefit of the Opp City Board of Education. The Board used these funds to advance refund the outstanding Series 2007 Warrants noted above. As

**Opp City Board of Education
Notes to Financial Statements**

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

result, the refunded bonds are considered defeased and the Board has removed this liability from its accounts. The Board entered into a funding agreement with the City for repayment of the 2016 Refunding Warrants from tax revenues pledged by the Board to the City. Those pledged tax revenues consist of the Special One Cent City Sales Tax and the Four Mil Ad Valorem tax. The revenue pledge will remain in effect until the outstanding warrants are paid in full.

As required by GASB Statement No. 23, the carrying difference between the reacquisition price (funds required to refund the old debt) and the net carrying amount of the old debt is carried as deferred charge on refunding and will be amortized over the remaining life of the old bond issue on the straight line basis. The amount deferred on the reacquisition was \$572,250. The total amount amortized for the year ended September 30, 2017 was \$27,643 and was reported as part of interest expense. The balance of deferred loss on refunding of debt is \$537,109 at September 30, 2017 as shown on the statement of net position. Although the advance refunding resulted in the recognition of an accounting loss of \$572,250, the Board reduced its aggregate debt service payments by approximately \$1,300,000 over the next 20 years and obtained an economic gain (difference between the present values of the old and new debt service payments) of approximately \$460,000.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the 2016 General Obligation Refunding Warrants are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending September 30,	Principal	Interest
2018	\$ 330,000	\$ 298,833
2019	335,000	292,183
2020	345,000	285,383
2021	350,000	278,433
2022	360,000	269,533
2023 – 2027	1,970,000	1,166,886
2028 – 2032	2,330,000	809,600
2033 – 2037	2,845,000	293,500
	\$ 8,865,000	\$ 3,694,351

Pledged revenues recognized for the year ended September 30, 2017 were \$886,942 while total debt service was \$569,782. A premium was recorded on the debt issuance in the amount of \$821,340. Premium amortization for the year ended September 30, 2017 was \$39,676.

**Opp City Board of Education
Notes to Financial Statements**

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

Notes Payable

Southern Independent Bank – A note payable in semi-annual installments of \$5,264 beginning on November 18, 2016, including interest at 3.35%. All unpaid principal is due at maturity on May 18, 2026. Secured by equipment.	\$ 81,046
Southern Independent Bank – A note payable in semi-annual installments of \$4,466 beginning on July 25, 2016, including interest at 3.35%. All unpaid principal is due at maturity on January 25, 2026. Secured by equipment.	65,466
Southern Independent Bank – A note payable in semi-annual installments of \$9,630 beginning on November 11, 2016, including interest at 3.35%. All unpaid principal is due at maturity on May 11, 2026. Secured by equipment.	148,261
Southern Independent Bank – A note payable in semi-annual installments of \$14,771 beginning on February 27, 2018, including interest at 3.75%. All unpaid principal is due at maturity on August 27, 2027. Secured by equipment.	243,857
Total notes payable	538,630
Less: current maturities	49,464
Notes payable, net of current maturities	\$ 489,166

Annual debt-service requirements to maturity for notes payable are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending September 30,	Principal	Interest
2018	\$ 49,464	\$ 18,800
2019	51,191	17,073
2020	52,992	15,272
2021	54,938	13,326
2022	56,915	11,349
2023 – 2027	273,130	25,010
	\$ 538,630	\$ 100,830

**Opp City Board of Education
Notes to Financial Statements**

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

During the year ended September 30, 2017, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities reported in the statement of net position:

	Balance October 1, 2016	Proceeds	Retirements	Balance September 30, 2017	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
2009-D Warrants	\$ 375,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 375,000	\$ -
2012-A Pool Refunding					
Refunding	534,220	-	(71,303)	462,917	74,997
2016 G.O. Refunding					
Bonds	9,130,000	-	(265,000)	8,865,000	330,000
Unamortized bond					
premiums	810,579	-	(39,676)	770,903	-
Notes payable	322,765	243,857	(27,992)	538,630	49,464
	\$ 11,172,564	\$ 243,857	\$ (403,971)	\$ 11,012,450	\$ 454,461

NOTE 9 - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan description. The Teachers' Retirement System of Alabama, a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement plan, was established as of September 15, 1939, under the provisions of Act 419 of the Legislature of 1939 for the purpose of providing retirement allowances and other specified benefits for qualified persons employed by State-supported educational institutions. The responsibility for the general administration and operating of TRS is vested in its Board of Control.

The TRS Board of Control consists of 15 trustees. The Plan is administered by the Retirement Systems of Alabama (RSA). Title 16-Chapter 25 of the Code of Alabama grants the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms to the TRS Board on Control. The Plan issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained at www.rsa-al.gov.

Benefits provided. State law establishes retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits and any ad hoc increase in postretirement benefits for the TRS. Benefits for TRS members vest after 10 years of creditable service. TRS employees who retire after age 60 with 10 years or more of creditable service or with 25 years of service (regardless of age) are entitled to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly for life. Service and disability retirement benefits are based on a guaranteed minimum or a formula method, with the member receiving payment under the method that yields the highest monthly benefit. Under the formula method, members of the TRS are allowed 2.0125% of their average final compensation (highest 3 of the last 10 years) for each year of service.

NOTE 9 - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

Act 377 of the Legislature of 2012 established a new tier of benefits (Tier 2) for members hired on or after January 1, 2013. Tier 2 TRS members are eligible for retirement after age 62 with 10 years or more of creditable service and are entitled to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly for life. Service and disability retirement benefits are based on a guaranteed minimum or a formula method, with the member receiving payment under the method that yields the highest monthly benefit. Under the formula method, Tier 2 members of the TRS are allowed 1.65% of their average final compensation (highest 5 of the last 10 years) for each year of service. Members are eligible for disability retirement if they have 10 years of credible service, are currently in-service, and determined by the RSA Medical Board to be permanently incapacitated from further performance of duty. Preretirement death benefits are calculated and paid to the beneficiary based on the member's age, service credit, employment status and eligibility for retirement.

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

Tier 2 covered members of the TRS contribute 6% of earnable compensation to the TRS as required by statute. Tier 2 certified law enforcement, correctional officers, and firefighters of the TRS are required by statute to contribute 7% of earnable compensation.

Participating employers' contractually required contribution rate for the year ended September 30, 2017 was 12.01% of annual pay for Tier 1 members and 10.82% of annual pay for Tier 2 members. These required contribution rates are a percent of annual payroll, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with member contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by members during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Total employer contributions to the pension plan from the Board were \$808,400 for the year ended September 30, 2017.

Pension liabilities, pension expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions. At September 30, 2017, the Board reported a liability of \$10,933,000 for its proportionate share of the collective net pension liability. The collective net pension liability was measured as of September 30, 2016 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of September 30, 2015. The Board's proportion of the collective net pension liability was based on the employers' shares of contributions to the pension plan relative to the total employer contributions of all participating TRS employers. At September 30, 2016, the System's proportion was 0.100991%, which was an increase of 0.000118% from its proportion measured as of September 30, 2015.

**Opp City Board of Education
Notes to Financial Statements**

NOTE 9 - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2017, the Board recognized pension expense of \$1,155,000. At September 30, 2017, the Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 282,000
Changes of assumptions	772,000	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	158,000	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	94,000	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	808,400	-
Total	\$ 1,832,400	\$ 282,000

\$808,400 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Board contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending September 30, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended September 30,	
2018	\$ 178,000
2019	178,000
2020	326,000
2021	23,000
2022	37,000
Thereafter	0

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of September 30, 2015 using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.75%
Investment rate of return*	7.75%
Projected salary increases	3.25% - 5.00%

* Net of pension plan investment expense

NOTE 9 - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the actuarial valuation as of September 30, 2015 were based on the results of an investigation of the economic and demographic experience for the TRS based upon participant data as of September 30, 2015. The Board of Control accepted and approved these changes in September 2016, which became effective at the beginning of fiscal year 2016.

Mortality rates for TRS were based on the White Collar Mortality Table projected to 2020 using Scale BB and adjusted 115% for males and 112% for females 78 and older. The rates of disabled mortality were based on the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table projected to 2020 using Scale BB and adjusted 105% for males and 120% for females.

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

	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Rate of Return*
Fixed income	17.00%	4.40%
U.S. large stocks	32.00%	8.00%
U.S. mid stocks	9.00%	10.00%
U.S. small stocks	4.00%	11.00%
International developed market stocks	12.00%	9.50%
International emerging market stocks	3.00%	11.00%
Alternatives	10.00%	10.10%
Real estate	10.00%	7.50%
Cash	3.00%	1.50%
Total	100.00%	

* Includes assumed rate of inflation of 2.50%

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that the employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, components of the pension plan's fiduciary net position were projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

**Opp City Board of Education
Notes to Financial Statements**

NOTE 9 - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following table presents the Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.75%, as well as what the Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (6.75%) or 1-percentage point higher (8.75%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.75%)	Current Rate (7.75%)	1% Increase (8.75%)
Board's proportionate share of collective net pension liability	\$ 14,566,000	\$ 10,933,000	\$ 7,858,000

Pension plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued RSA Comprehensive Annual Report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016. The supporting actuarial information is included in the GASB Statement No. 67 Report for the TRS prepared as of September 30, 2016. The auditor's report dated September 22, 2017 on the total pension liability, total deferred outflows of resources, total deferred inflows of resources, total pension expense for the sum of all participating entities as of September 30, 2016 along with supporting schedules is also available. The additional financial and actuarial information is available www.rsa-al.gov.

NOTE 10 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION (OPEB)

The Board contributes to the Alabama Retired Education Employee's Health Care Trust (Trust), a multiple employer cost sharing defined benefit health care plan established in 2007 under the provisions of Act 2007-16 as an irrevocable trust fund. The Trust is administered by members of the Public Education Employees' Health Insurance Board (the PEEHIB). The Trust provides health care benefits to state and local school system retirees. *Code of Alabama 1975, Section 16-25A-4* provides the PEEHIB with the authority to amend the benefit provisions in order to provide reasonable assurance of stability in future years for the plan. The Teachers' Retirement System of Alabama issues a publicly available financial report that may be obtained on the PEEHIP website at <http://www.rsa-al.gov> under the Employer's Financial Reports section. *Code of Alabama 1975, Section 16-25A-8* provides the PEEHIB explicit authority to set the contribution requirements for plan members and employers. The employer's share of premiums for retired Board employee's health insurance is included as part of the premium for active employees and is funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. Retirees eligible for Medicare benefits must pay \$25 per month for coverage while those not eligible for Medicare must pay \$166 per month for coverage. The estimated portion of health insurance premiums paid by the Board for retired employees was approximately \$287,110 or 19.07% of total Board allocations paid during fiscal year 2017. 100% of the required contributions were paid by the Board. The Board has no responsibility for the payment of health care benefits, beyond the payment of the premium, for retired employees.

NOTE 11 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Board has evaluated subsequent events between September 30, 2017 and March 27, 2018, the date the financials were available to be issued, and there were none to disclose.

NOTE 12 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Board has an approved agreement with Covington County Bank for a line of credit with a maximum amount available of \$350,000. No formal account has been opened under this agreement and no amounts have been borrowed as of September 30, 2017.

The Board has no open construction commitments at September 30, 2017.

The Board is involved in various claims and litigation arising in the ordinary course of operations. In the opinion of legal counsel, the range of potential recoveries or liabilities in excess of insurance coverage, if any, is not determinable.

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; and natural disasters. The Board has insurance for its buildings and contents through the State Insurance Fund (SIF), Alabama Department of Finance, Division of Risk Management, which operates as a common risk management and insurance program for state-owned properties and boards of education. The Board pays an annual premium based on the amount of coverage. The SIF is self-insured up to \$3.5 million per occurrence. The SIF purchases commercial insurance for claims, which in the aggregate exceed \$3.5 million. Errors and omissions insurance is purchased from Alabama Risk Management for Schools (ARMS), a public entity risk pool. ARMS collects the premiums and purchases commercial insurance for the amount of coverage requested by pool participants. The Board purchases commercial insurance for vehicle liability and fidelity bonds. Settled claims in the past three years have not exceeded the commercial insurance coverage.

Employee health insurance is provided through the Public Education Employees' Health Insurance Fund (PEEHIF) administered by the Public Education Employees' Health Insurance Board. The fund was established to provide a uniform plan of health insurance for current and retired employees of state educational institutions and is self-sustaining. Monthly premiums for employee and dependent coverage are set annually based on the amounts necessary to fund coverage. The Board contributes the specified amount monthly to the PEEHIF for each employee.

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

**Opp City Board of Education
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability**

As of September 30,	2017	2016	2015
Employer's proportion of the net pension liability	0.100991%	0.100873%	0.100606%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 10,933,000	\$ 10,557,000	\$ 9,140,000
Employer's covered-employee payroll*	\$ 6,434,760	\$ 6,394,118	\$ 6,382,911
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	169.91%	165.10%	143.19%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	67.93%	67.51%	71.01%

*Employer's covered-employee payroll during the measurement period is the total payroll of those employees who are participating in the pension plan. For FY 2017, the measurement period is October 1, 2015 through September 30, 2016.

Note: Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as the information becomes available.

**Opp City Board of Education
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Employer Contributions**

<i>For the years ended September 30,</i>	2017	2016	2015
Contractually Required Contribution**	\$ 808,400	\$ 766,403	\$ 751,313
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	808,400	766,403	751,313
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employer's covered-employee payroll*	\$6,755,633	\$6,434,760	\$6,394,118
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	11.97%	11.91%	11.75%

*Employer's covered-employee payroll is the total payroll of those employees who are participating in the pension plan.

**The amount of contractually required contributions is equal to the amount that would be recognized as additions from the employer's contributions in the pension plan's schedule of changes in fiduciary net position during the period that coincides with the employer's fiscal year. For participation in the TRS, this would not include amounts paid to TRS for the Pre-retirement Death Benefit, Term Life Insurance or Administrative Expenses. It does include the amounts paid to TRS for the Employer's portion of the Normal Cost and Accrued Liability.

NOTE: Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as the information becomes available.

**Opp City Board of Education
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended September 30, 2017**

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor Program Title	Federal CFDA No.	Pass Through Grantor's Number	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Expenditures
U.S. Department of Education				
Passed through State Department of Education				
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	180	\$ -	\$ 746,189
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	180	-	87,263
Vocational Education – Basic Grants to States	84.048	180	-	19,788
Rural and Low-Income Schools Grant	84.358B	180	-	28,838
Preschool Development Grants	84.419A	180	-	15,693
Subtotal			-	897,771
Special Education Cluster				
Special Education - Grants to States**	84.027	180	-	379,495
Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities**	84.173	180	-	18,642
Subtotal Special Education Cluster			-	398,137
Total U.S. Department of Education			-	1,295,908
U.S. Department of Agriculture				
Passed through State Department of Education				
Child Nutrition Cluster				
National School Lunch Program*	10.555	180	-	374,122
Food Distribution Program*(N)	10.555	180	-	62,404
Subtotal for 10.555			-	436,526
School Breakfast Program*	10.553	180	-	109,325
Summer Food Service Program for Children*	10.559	180	-	9,836
Subtotal Child Nutrition Cluster			-	555,687
State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition	10.560	180	-	2,232
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			-	557,919
Total federal awards			\$ -	\$ 1,853,827

* Child Nutrition Cluster

** Special Education Cluster

(N) USDA Donated Food – No actual cash transactions.

See independent auditors' report and accompanying notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

Opp City Board of Education
Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended September 30, 2017

NOTE 1 – BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed in the schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the SEFA). Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures are recorded when the related liability is incurred. In applying the susceptible-to-accrual concept to intergovernmental revenues, the legal and contractual requirements of the numerous individual programs are used as guidance. There are, however, essentially two types of such revenues. In one, monies must be expended on the specific purpose or project before any amounts will be paid to the Board; therefore, revenues are recognized based upon the expenditures recorded. In the other, monies are virtually unrestricted as to purpose of expenditure and substantially irrevocable; i.e., revocable only for failure to comply with prescribed compliance requirements, such as with equal employment opportunity. These resources are reflected as revenues at the time of receipt or earlier if they meet the availability criteria.

For purposes of the SEFA, federal awards include all grants, contracts, and similar agreements entered into directly with the federal government and other pass through entities. The Board has obtained Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) numbers to ensure that all programs have been identified in the SEFA. CFDA numbers have been appropriately listed by applicable programs. Federal programs with different CFDA numbers that are closely related because they share common compliance requirements are defined as a cluster by the Uniform Guidance. Two clusters are separately identified in the SEFA and are the following:

Child Nutrition Cluster

This cluster includes awards that assist States in administering food services that provide healthful, nutritious meals to eligible children in public and non-profit private schools, residential child care institutions, and summer recreation programs; and encourage the domestic consumption of nutritious agricultural commodities.

Special Education Cluster

This cluster includes awards that ensure that all children with disabilities have available to them a free appropriate public education which emphasizes special education and related services designed to meet their unique needs; ensure that the rights of children with disabilities and their parents or guardians are protected; assist States, localities, educational service agencies and Federal agencies to provide for the education of all children with disabilities; and assess and ensure the effectiveness of efforts to educate children with disabilities.

Opp City Board of Education
Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended September 30, 2017

NOTE 2 – SCHOOL-WIDE PROGRAM

The Board utilizes its funding under Title I to operate a “school-wide program”. School-wide programs are designed to upgrade an entire educational program within a school for all students, rather than limit services to a targeted group of students.

NOTE 3 - DONATED FOOD PROGRAM

The value of non-cash commodities received from the federal government in connection with the donated food program is reflected in the accompanying financial statements. The total assigned value of commodities donated was \$62,404 for fiscal year 2017.

NOTE 4 – CONTINGENCIES

Grant monies received and disbursed by the Board are for specific purposes and are subject to review by the grantor agencies. Such audits may result in requests for reimbursement due to disallowed expenditures. Based upon prior experience, the Board does not believe that such disallowance, if any, would have a material effect on the financial position of the Board. As of March 27, 2018, there were no known material questioned or disallowed costs as a result of grant audits in process or completed.

NOTE 5 – INDIRECT COST RATE

The Board has not elected to use the 10% de minimis cost rate.

NOTE 6 – SUBRECIPIENTS

The Board did not provide federal or state funds to subrecipients for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017.

NOTE 7 – LOANS AND LOAN GUARANTEES

The Board did not have any loans or loan guarantee programs required to be reported on the schedule for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017.

**Opp City Board of Education
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
For the Year Ended September 30, 2017**

Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued: Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

- Material weakness(es) identified _____ yes X no
- Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses? _____ yes X none reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? _____ yes X no

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

- Material weakness(es) identified? _____ yes X no
- Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weakness(es)? _____ yes X none reported

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

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Uniform Guidance 2 CFR Part 200.516(a)? _____ yes X no

Identification of major programs:

CFDA Number(s)	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
84.010	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs?	\$ 750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	<u> X </u> yes <u> </u> no

Section II – Financial Statements Findings

No such findings in the current year.

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

No such findings or questioned costs in the current year.

**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***

Members of the Board
Opp City Board of Education
Opp, Alabama

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Opp City Board of Education (the "Board") as of and for the year ended September 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 27, 2018.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Board's financial statements are free of 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 Board'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 Board's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Carr, Riggs & Ingram, L.L.C.

CARR, RIGGS & INGRAM, L.L.C.

Enterprise, Alabama

March 27, 2018

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

Members of the Board
Opp City Board of Education
Opp, Alabama

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Opp City Board of Education's (the "Board's") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Board's major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2017. The Board's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal programs.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the Board's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Board's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Board complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2017.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the Board is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the Board's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control over compliance.

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

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Carr, Riggs & Ingram, L.L.C.

CARR, RIGGS & INGRAM, L.L.C.

Enterprise, Alabama

March 27, 2018