

**Enterprise City Board
of Education**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018



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Enterprise City Board of Education
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September 30, 2018

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Members of the Board
Enterprise City Board of Education
Enterprise, 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 Enterprise City Board of Education (the "Board"), a component unit of the City of Enterprise, Alabama, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

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, 2018, 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.

Emphasis of a Matter

Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Board adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions* (GASB 75), during the year ended September 30, 2018. Our opinion is not modified with respect to these matters.

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, schedule of employer contributions – pension, schedule of employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, schedule of employer contributions - OPEB, on pages 50 – 54, 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 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 February 22, 2019, 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 solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on 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

February 22, 2019

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

Introduction

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of the Enterprise 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, 2018. 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

Our financial statements provide these insights into the results of this year's operations:

On the government-wide financial statements:

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Board exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the 2018 fiscal year by \$41.21 million (net position). Of this amount, there is (\$81.02) million deficit in unrestricted net position. The net position invested in capital assets amounted to \$121.98 million. Restricted net position amounted to \$.25 million. The government-wide financial statements are a long-term availability approach to analyzing the financial statements.
- The implementation of GASB 75 resulted in a restatement of net position that caused it to decrease by \$50.15 million.
- The total cost of the Board's programs for the year was \$70.11 million. After taking away a portion of these costs paid from with charges for services, intergovernmental aid, interest earnings and other miscellaneous sources, the net cost that required funding from Enterprise City taxpayers was \$16.60 million.

On the fund financial statements:

- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$7.15 million.
- There was an overall decrease of \$5.38 million in fund balance in governmental funds.
- The Board had a net decrease in its outstanding debt by \$616 thousand due to \$4.27 million in debt payments, \$3.71 million in debt issuance and \$55 thousand due to premium amortization.

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 and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, which results in net position. The statement is designed to display the financial position of the Board. 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 (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.

Most of the Board's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. The governmental funds statements - the *Balance Sheet* and the *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances* - are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The budgetary comparison schedule 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.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

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, all the Board's net position is reported as governmental activities.

Net Position - Governmental Activities

<i>September 30,</i>	2018 (in millions)	2017 (in millions)
Assets		
Current and other assets	\$ 26.90	\$ 31.55
Capital assets, net of depreciation	134.22	127.73
Total assets	161.12	159.28
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Deferred loss on refunding	.54	.35
Deferred outflows related to pension liability	8.87	9.21
Deferred outflows related to OPEB liability	1.57	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	10.98	9.56
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	6.69	6.31
Noncurrent liabilities	108.60	65.55
Total liabilities	115.29	71.86
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	4.54	3.97
Deferred inflows related to pension liability	5.24	1.54
Deferred inflows related to OPEB liability	5.81	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	15.59	5.51
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	121.98	114.68
Restricted	.25	.26
Unrestricted (deficit)	(81.02)	(23.47)
Total net position	\$ 41.21	\$ 91.47

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

The Board's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$41.21 million at the close of the fiscal year. The majority of the Board's net position are 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. Unrestricted net position (deficit) – the part of net position that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by enabling legislation, debt covenants, or other legal requirements – are (\$81.02) million at the end of the year.

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 and expenditures of the Board for the year ended September 30, 2018.

Summary of Changes in Net Position From Operating Results

<i>Years ended September 30,</i>	2018 (in millions)	2017 (in millions)
Program Revenues		
Charges for services	\$ 5.71	\$ 5.65
Operating grants and contributions	45.16	44.87
Capital grants	2.65	2.29
General Revenues		
Local property taxes	4.67	4.65
Sales and use taxes	7.90	7.68
Other taxes	.04	.04
Other	3.87	2.10
Total revenues and special item	70.00	67.28
Expenses		
Instructional	38.10	37.39
Instructional support	11.58	12.35
Operation and maintenance	6.14	5.53
Transportation	4.20	3.86
Food service	4.19	4.09
General administration and central support	3.89	3.54
Interest on long-term debt	.50	.56
Other	1.51	1.54
Total expenses	70.11	68.86
Change in net position	(0.11)	(1.58)
Net Position – Beginning	91.46	93.04
Restatement of net position	(50.15)	-
Net Position – Beginning, as restated	41.32	93.04
Net Position – Ending	\$ 41.21	\$ 91.46

Revenue Analysis:

- Program revenues account for 76% of total revenues including capital grant revenue.
- Operating grants and contributions make up 84% 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 \$16.48 million for expenses not covered by program revenues.

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 the salaries and benefits for adult and continuing education teachers, preschool teachers and aides, extended day personnel, and the community education instructor. 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 \$16.63 million.

General Fund – The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Board. The general fund balance increased by \$495 thousand this year. This is primarily due to the following reasons:

- Normal fluctuations of tax revenues and budgeted expenditures and changes in personnel costs.

Capital Projects-Local Fund - The local capital projects fund is used to account for local financial resources paid on behalf of the Board for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities. This fund accounts for the proceeds of the local district 7 mil ad valorem tax used for school construction projects. The fund balance of this fund decreased \$5.83 million during fiscal year 2018. This decrease is due to the construction of Coppinville Junior High School during the fiscal year.

Building Expansion Fund – This fund is used to account for funds to be used for expansion of property and equipment owned by the Board. The fund balance of this fund increased \$3.47 million during the fiscal year due to a transfer from the general fund.

Insurance Loss Recovery Fund – This fund is used to account for funds received from covered capital losses. The fund balance of this fund decreased \$2.22 million during fiscal year due to the construction in progress.

Budgetary Highlights of Major Funds

The original 2018 fiscal year budget, adopted on September 13, 2017, was based on a bare bones approach that reflected only guaranteed revenues and necessary expenditures. The original budget was amended once during the year on May 15, 2018. The amendment was necessary to budget federal carryover funds, reflect actual beginning fund balances, add revenue and expenditures for fund sources not reflected in the original budget, and budget for additional expenditures not reflected in the original budget. In summary, the final budget is reasonable based on the financial activity of the Board.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

General Fund – The comparison of the general fund final budget to the actual revenues and expenditures is on page 18. Because actual revenues exceeded actual expenses there was an overall increase 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, 2018 totaled \$134.22 million, 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 \$4.44 million during fiscal year 2018. The Board expended available resources to acquire \$10.95 million in capital asset additions during the year.

Long-Term Debt - At year-end, the Board owed \$12.33 million in warrants, net of unamortized premiums. Of this amount, \$3.18 million was owed on the 2009C and 2015B Pool Bonds, and \$9.15 million on the 2010 and 2017 Warrants. The board refunded a portion of their 2010 Capital Outlay Warrants by entering into an agreement for their 2017 Capital Outlay Warrants during fiscal year 2018. More information with regard to the Board's long-term debt is presented in Note 8 to the financial statements.

Factors Bearing on the Board's Future

Funding – The rolling reserve act took effect in FY'13. A 15-year average will provide a stable funding base to establish a cap on state Education Trust Fund (ETF) appropriations. The process directs reserves to a stabilization fund. The stabilization fund will enable the state to reliably provide funding when revenue growth fails to meet projections in any given year. The long-term stability will allow school boards, administrators and teachers to serve students consistently.

County and City Sales Tax – Sales tax revenues increased by 3% for FY'18.

Property Tax – Property taxes increased by 0.4%. A portion of the special district property tax is earmarked for debt payment on the Capital Outlay Warrants Series 2010 and 2017.

Student Enrollment – The latest student enrollment figure, as of the 2018-2019 twenty day (after Labor Day) report was 6,620.70 students. This indicates a decrease in enrollment of 5.79%, or 406.80 students over the prior year and an increase of 4.70%, or 298.70 students over the last 10 years. State foundation program funds, our largest source of funds, are tied to student enrollment numbers. Because this funding is based on prior year enrollment numbers, we expect state foundation funding to decrease for FY'19 by \$2,147,000.

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 2019. Employer contributions to the Teachers Retirement System (TRS) increased to 12.41% and 11.35% for Tier 1 and Tier 2 employees, respectively, for fiscal year 2018. The Board must use local funds to pay the salary-related benefit costs not paid by state and federal funds.

Contacting the School Board's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the Board's finances and to show the Board's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Brian Stewart, Chief School Financial Officer, P.O. Box 311790, Enterprise, AL 36331-1790, or by calling (334) 347-9531 during regular office hours, Monday through Friday, from 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

Enterprise City Board of Education
Statement of Net Position
September 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,238,661
Investments	14,491,747
Receivables	7,513,987
Inventories	99,994
Restricted assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	362,242
Prepaid expenses	191,658
Capital assets, not being depreciated	20,978,886
Capital assets, net of depreciation	113,238,023
Total assets	161,115,198
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Deferred loss on refunding	542,370
Deferred outflows related to pension	8,862,848
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	1,570,137
Total deferred outflows of resources	10,975,355
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	852,828
Due to agency funds	6,453
Salaries and benefits payable	4,606,684
Accrued interest payable	115,429
Unearned revenue	72,336
Long-term liabilities	
Net pension liability	49,811,000
Net OPEB liability	47,042,883
Due and payable within one year	1,034,270
Due and payable after one year	11,749,528
Total liabilities	115,291,411
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Unearned property taxes	4,538,885
Deferred inflows related to pension	5,244,000
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	5,814,987
Total deferred inflows of resources	15,597,872
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	121,975,481
Restricted for debt service	246,813
Unrestricted (deficit)	(81,021,024)
Total net position	\$ 41,201,270

The accompanying "Notes to Financial Statements" form an integral part of this statement.

Enterprise City Board of Education
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

Functions / Programs	Expenses
Instructional services	\$ 38,095,373
Instructional support services	11,578,337
Operation and maintenance services	6,143,636
Student transportation services	4,200,991
Food services	4,191,459
General administrative services	3,887,234
Interest and fiscal charges	504,936
Other expenses	1,505,130
Total	\$ 70,107,096

The accompanying "Notes to Financial Statements" form an integral part of this statement.

Charges For Services	Program Revenues		Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes In Net Position Governmental Activities
	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
\$ 453,622	\$ 30,229,989	\$ 389,181	\$ (7,022,581)
1,074,154	7,534,721	-	(2,969,462)
347,974	1,897,228	1,311,842	(2,586,592)
285,611	2,784,351	425,019	(706,010)
3,148,919	241,571	-	(800,969)
33,932	1,711,067	519,216	(1,623,019)
-	-	-	(504,936)
361,285	759,411	-	(384,434)
\$ 5,705,497	\$ 45,158,338	\$ 2,645,258	(16,598,003)

General Revenues

Taxes:

Property taxes for general purposes	2,696,946
Property taxes for specific purposes	1,969,246
Local sales tax	7,901,128
Other taxes	36,192

Grants and contributions not restricted for specific programs	542,496
Loss on disposition of capital assets	(9,524)
Investment earnings	249,601
Miscellaneous	3,094,521

Total general revenues	16,480,606
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Change in net position	(117,397)
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Net position - beginning, as previously stated	91,464,877
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Restatement of net position	(50,146,210)
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Net position - beginning	41,318,667
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Net position - ending	\$ 41,201,270
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Enterprise City Board of Education
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds
September 30, 2018

	General Fund	Local Capital Projects Fund
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 300,326	\$ -
Investments	9,032,876	1,105,457
Receivables	4,817,498	1,899,086
Due from other funds	407,214	-
Inventories	-	-
Restricted assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	-	362,242
Total assets	\$ 14,557,914	\$ 3,366,785
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 410,468	\$ 41,966
Overdraft liability	-	963,638
Due to other funds	6,453	-
Salaries and benefits payable	4,176,522	-
Unearned revenue	-	-
Total liabilities	4,593,443	1,005,604
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Unearned revenue - property taxes	2,815,707	1,723,178
Fund Balances		
Non-spendable	-	-
Restricted	-	362,242
Assigned	-	275,761
Unassigned	7,148,764	-
Total fund balances	7,148,764	638,003
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$ 14,557,914	\$ 3,366,785

The accompanying "Notes to Financial Statements" form an integral part of this statement.

Building Expansion Fund	Insurance Loss Recovery Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$ 3,475,000	\$ -	\$ 2,729,354	\$ 6,504,680
-	4,353,414	-	14,491,747
-	-	797,403	7,513,987
-	-	-	407,214
-	-	99,994	99,994
-	-	-	362,242
\$ 3,475,000	\$ 4,353,414	\$ 3,626,751	\$ 29,379,864
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 400,394	\$ 852,828
-	1,302,381	-	2,266,019
-	-	407,214	413,667
-	-	430,162	4,606,684
-	-	72,336	72,336
-	1,302,381	1,310,106	8,211,534
-	-	-	4,538,885
-	-	99,994	99,994
-	-	-	362,242
3,475,000	3,051,033	2,216,651	9,018,445
-	-	-	7,148,764
3,475,000	3,051,033	2,316,645	16,629,445
\$ 3,475,000	\$ 4,353,414	\$ 3,626,751	\$ 29,379,864

**Enterprise City Board of Education
Reconciliation of Balance Sheet of Governmental
Funds to Statement of Net Position
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018**

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

Total fund balance - governmental funds	\$	16,629,445
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Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as assets in governmental funds.

Cost of capital assets	\$ 182,676,250	
Accumulated depreciation	(48,459,341)	134,216,909
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Prepaid insurance is recorded as an expenditure in governmental funds when paid rather than as an asset.		191,658
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Deferred inflows and outflows related to pension and OPEB 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 OPEB	1,570,137	
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	(5,814,987)	
Deferred outflows related to pension	8,862,848	
Deferred inflows related to pension	(5,244,000)	(626,002)
<hr/>		

Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, bond discounts, deferred loss on refunding and accrued interest payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds.

Accrued interest payable	(115,429)	
Net OPEB liability	(47,042,883)	
Net pension liability	(49,811,000)	
Deferred loss on refunding	542,370	
Current portion of long-term debt	(1,034,270)	
Non-current portion of long-term debt	(11,749,528)	(109,210,740)
<hr/>		

Total net position - governmental activities	\$	41,201,270
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The accompanying "Notes to Financial Statements" form an integral part of this statement.

**Enterprise City Board of Education
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018**

	General Fund	Local Capital Projects Fund
Revenues		
State revenues	\$ 40,333,208	\$ -
Federal revenues	1,499,028	-
Local revenues	11,819,711	2,003,711
Other revenues	254,249	-
Total revenues	53,906,196	2,003,711
Expenditures		
Instructional services	30,363,837	35,820
Instructional support services	8,820,430	-
Operation and maintenance services	4,139,311	47,789
Student transportation services	3,173,832	-
Food services	-	-
General administrative services	2,971,889	399,433
Capital outlay	-	6,433,859
Debt service:		
Principal	-	611,000
Interest	-	321,465
Other expenses	675,760	-
Total expenditures	50,145,059	7,849,366
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	3,761,137	(5,845,655)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)		
Indirect cost	377,112	-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	14,800	-
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	-	3,711,000
Transfers in	91,126	-
Transfers out	(3,885,593)	-
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	(3,691,244)
Other financing sources	136,122	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(3,266,433)	19,756
Net change in fund balances	494,704	(5,825,899)
Fund Balances - beginning	6,654,060	6,463,902
Fund Balances - ending	\$ 7,148,764	\$ 638,003

The accompanying "Notes to Financial Statements" form an integral part of this statement.

Building Expansion Fund	Insurance Loss Recovery Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,371,135	\$ 42,704,343
-	-	5,365,158	6,864,186
-	86,809	4,702,783	18,613,014
975,000	-	154,806	1,384,055
975,000	86,809	12,593,882	69,565,598
-	-	2,983,157	33,382,814
-	-	2,353,863	11,174,293
-	-	1,872,787	6,059,887
-	-	787,182	3,961,014
-	-	4,417,578	4,417,578
-	-	436,509	3,807,831
-	2,302,381	1,168,429	9,904,669
-	-	226,506	837,506
-	-	162,674	484,139
-	-	787,984	1,463,744
-	2,302,381	15,196,669	75,493,475
975,000	(2,215,572)	(2,602,787)	(5,927,877)
-	-	-	377,112
-	-	-	14,800
-	-	-	3,711,000
2,500,000	-	1,554,767	4,145,893
-	-	(260,300)	(4,145,893)
-	-	-	(3,691,244)
-	-	-	136,122
2,500,000	-	1,294,467	547,790
3,475,000	(2,215,572)	(1,308,320)	(5,380,087)
-	5,266,605	3,624,965	22,009,532
\$ 3,475,000	\$ 3,051,033	\$ 2,316,645	\$ 16,629,445

Enterprise 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, 2018

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

Total net change in fund balances - governmental funds \$ (5,380,087)

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	\$ 10,652,732	
Depreciation expense	(4,442,962)	6,209,770

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		837,506
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Payments to refunded bond escrow agent are recorded as expenditures or other financing uses in the governmental funds, but reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position and does not affect the Statement of Activities.

3,691,244

Proceeds from the issuance of debt are reported as financing sources in governmental funds and thus contribute to the change in fund balance. Issuing long-term debt increases liabilities in the Statement of Net Position but does not affect the Statement of Activities.

(3,711,000)

Donated assets in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds

297,506

Prepaid expenses for insurance are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their useful lives.

7,523

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 governmental funds.

Interest	(13,980)	
Current year decrease in OPEB expense	(1,141,523)	
Current year decrease in pension expense	(883,216)	
Amortization	(6,816)	(2,045,535)

In the Statement of Activities, only the gain or loss on the sale of capital assets is reported, whereas in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the sale increase financial resources. The change in net position differs from the change in fund balances this amount.

(24,324)

Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ (117,397)
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The accompanying "Notes to Financial Statements" form an integral part of this statement.

Enterprise City Board of Education
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance –
Budget and Actual – General Fund
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>	
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>
Revenues		
State revenues	\$ 39,842,245	\$ 39,966,988
Federal revenues	-	-
Local revenues	10,866,182	10,866,182
Other revenues	49,460	49,460
Total revenues	50,757,887	50,882,630
Expenditures		
Instructional services	30,233,895	30,307,261
Instructional support services	9,042,307	9,055,962
Operation and maintenance services	3,569,033	3,569,033
Student transportation services	3,069,391	3,069,391
General administrative services	2,992,207	2,992,207
Other expenses	701,564	701,564
Total expenditures	49,608,397	49,695,418
Excess revenues over expenditures	1,149,490	1,187,212
Other Financing Sources (Uses)		
Indirect cost	381,989	381,989
Transfers in	137,208	137,208
Transfers out	(1,395,019)	(1,395,019)
Sale of capital assets	-	-
Other financing sources	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(875,822)	(875,822)
Excess Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses	273,668	311,390
Fund Balance - beginning	6,654,060	6,654,060
Fund Balance - ending	\$ 6,927,728	\$ 6,965,450

The accompanying "Notes to Financial Statements" form an integral part of this statement.

Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget
\$ 40,333,208	\$ 366,220
1,499,028	1,499,028
11,819,711	953,529
254,249	204,789
<hr/>	<hr/>
53,906,196	3,023,566
<hr/>	<hr/>
30,406,342	(99,081)
8,868,326	187,636
4,139,252	(570,219)
3,161,599	(92,208)
2,971,015	21,192
676,355	25,209
<hr/>	<hr/>
50,222,889	(527,471)
<hr/>	<hr/>
3,683,307	2,496,095
<hr/>	<hr/>
377,112	(4,877)
91,126	(46,082)
(3,885,593)	(2,490,574)
14,800	14,800
136,122	136,122
<hr/>	<hr/>
(3,266,433)	(2,390,611)
<hr/>	<hr/>
416,874	105,484
6,654,060	-
<hr/>	<hr/>
\$ 7,070,934	\$ 105,484
<hr/>	<hr/>

Enterprise City Board of Education
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
September 30, 2018

	Private-Purpose Trust Funds
<hr/>	
Assets	
Receivables	\$ 6,453
<hr/>	
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 588
Overdraft liability	3,036
Due to external organizations	2,829
<hr/>	
Total liabilities	\$ 6,453
<hr/>	

The accompanying "Notes to Financial Statements" form an integral part of this statement.



Enterprise City Board of Education Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
2. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability
3. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments
4. Receivables
5. Interfund Activity
6. Capital Assets
7. Unearned Revenue and Deferred Inflows of Resources
8. Long-Term Debt
9. Employee Retirement Plan
10. Postemployment Benefits Other than Pension (OPEB)
11. Commitments and Contingencies
12. Risk Management
13. Subsequent Events
14. Prior Period Adjustment

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Enterprise 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 Enterprise, Alabama (the “City”) due to the following reasons:

1. The City appoints all members of the governing body of the Board.
2. The City makes annual appropriations to the Board.
3. The City levied a percentage of its sales tax specifically for the operations of the Board.

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, 2018 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.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Board's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. The Board does not allocate indirect expenses to the various functions.

Program revenues include (a) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and (b) charges to recipients of goods or services offered by the programs. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all local taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the Board's funds. 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 receives 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.

Local Capital Projects Fund – This fund is used to account for the Board's portion of a 7 mil district tax restricted for capital improvements.

Building Expansion Fund – This fund is used to account for funds to be used for expansion of property and equipment owned by the Board.

Insurance Loss Recovery Fund – This is a capital projects fund used to account for funds received from covered capital losses.

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. IDEA – SSIP Discretionary Grant
3. Preschool Ages 3 – 5 Part B
4. Special Education – State Personnel Development
5. Vocational Education – Basic Grant

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

6. Vocational Education – Program Improvement
7. Title I Part A
8. Title 1 Part A – School Improvement
9. Title II Part A – Teacher and Principal Training
10. Title III – English Lang. Acq., Lang. Enhance. & Acad.
11. Title X – Homeless Education
12. Food and Nutrition Fund
13. DoDea Grants
14. SLC E-Rate Refund
15. Local School Activity Funds

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

Public School Fund Capital Outlay accounts for funds received from the State Department of Education used for capital improvements.

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 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.

Enterprise City Board of Education Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 securities 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 Coffee County Commission (the "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 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 Commission. Property taxes are due and payable the following October 1 and are delinquent after December 31.

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.

Interfund Loans and Transfers - Activities between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as "due to/from other funds"

Restricted Assets - Restricted assets at September 30, 2018 consist of cash and cash equivalents which are restricted by debt agreements for debt service payments. Cash and cash equivalents restricted for debt service payments totaled \$362,242.

Capital Assets - Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost 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.

Enterprise City Board of Education
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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	\$ 50,000	40 years
Buildings	50,000	40 years
Building improvements	50,000	7 - 40 years
Equipment	5,000	5 - 20 years
Equipment under lease	5,000	5 - 20 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.

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 financial sources but are reported as 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 Codification Section 60, Paragraph 104 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.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 is not paid out upon termination, 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 that qualify for reporting in this category, deferred loss on refunding and deferred outflows related to pension. A deferred loss on refunding 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. A deferred outflow related to pension results from pension contributions related to normal and accrued employer liability (net of any refunds or error service payments) subsequent to the measurement date.

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 two items that qualify for reporting in this category, unearned property taxes and the deferred inflows related to pension. A deferred inflow related to pension results from the net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments and is amortized over five years beginning with the year in which the difference occurred.

Enterprise City Board of Education Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Unamortized Bond Insurance - Unamortized debt expense related to bond insurance is amortized by using the outstanding principal method over the life of the related debt and is reported as unamortized bond insurance on the statement of net position. Other bond issuance costs are expensed as incurred.

Net Position and Fund Balances - Net positions 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 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 Statement No. 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.

As of September 30, 2018, 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.

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

Unassigned – All other spendable amounts.

Fund balances at September 30, 2018 are as follows:

	General Fund	Local Capital Projects Funds	Building Expansion Fund	Insurance Loss Recovery Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:						
Inventories	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 99,994	\$ 99,994
Restricted:						
Debt service	-	362,242	-	-	-	362,242
Assigned:						
Insurance Loss Recovery Fund	-	-	-	3,051,033	-	3,051,033
Local capital projects	-	275,761	-	-	-	275,761
Capital projects and renovations	-	-	3,475,000	-	-	3,475,000
Subsequent years' budget	-	-	-	-	2,216,651	2,216,651
Unassigned	7,148,764	-	-	-	-	7,148,764
	<u>\$7,148,764</u>	<u>\$ 638,003</u>	<u>\$3,475,000</u>	<u>\$3,051,033</u>	<u>\$ 2,316,645</u>	<u>\$ 16,629,445</u>

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.

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.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In Fiscal Year 2018, the Board adopted four new statements of financial accounting standards issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB):

- GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* (GASB 75)
- GASB Statement No. 81, *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements* (GASB 81)
- GASB Statement No. 85, *Omnibus 2017* (GASB 85)
- GASB Statement No. 86, *Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues* (GASB 86)

GASB 75 establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting, but not funding or budgetary standards, for OPEB that is provided to 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. GASB 75 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 Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans*. For defined benefit OPEB plans, GASB 75 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 period of employee service. Note disclosure and required supplementary information are addressed. The adoption of GASB 75 has no impact on the Board's governmental fund financial statements. However, the adoption has resulted in the restatement of the Board's Fiscal Year 2017 government-wide financial statements to reflect the reporting of net OPEB liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, deferred outflows of resources and the recognition of OPEB expense in accordance with the provisions of GASB 75. Refer to Note 10 for more information regarding the Board's OPEB.

GASB 81 requires that a government that receives resources pursuant to an irrevocable split-interest agreement recognize assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources as the inception of the agreement. GASB 81 also provides expanded guidance for circumstances in which the government holds the assets. There was no material impact on the Board's financial statement as a result of the implementation of GASB 81.

GASB 85 addresses practice issues that were identified during the 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 (pension and other postemployment benefits). The adoption of GASB 85 had no impact on the Board's current accounting practices nor its financial reporting.

Enterprise City Board of Education
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

GASB 86 establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting requirements, for in-substance defeasance of debt transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources – that is, resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt – are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of future repayment of outstanding debt. There was no material impact on the Board’s financial statements as a result of the implementation of GASB 86.

Pronouncements 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
83	<i>Certain Asset Retirement Obligations</i>	2019
84	<i>Fiduciary Activities</i>	2020
87	<i>Leases</i>	2021
88	<i>Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements</i>	2019
89	<i>Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period</i>	2021
90	<i>Majority Equity Interest an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61</i>	2020

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgets

The following funds are not budgeted and budget information is not presented: Local Capital Projects, Building Expansion, and Insurance Loss Recovery. 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 2018 fiscal year was September 15, 2017. The Board approved and submitted its original 2018 annual budget on September 13, 2017.

The 2018 budget was amended in May 2018 primarily to budget carryover federal funds, adjust federal allocations, and budget additional state and other grant funds that became available after submission of the original budget.

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

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY (Continued)

The City Superintendent of Education (the “Superintendent”) 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 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 benefits) and interest expense are budgeted based on the amount that will be paid from budgeted revenues. However, salaries (and related benefits) earned but not paid are reported as 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	\$ 50,222,889
Non-budgeted accrued salaries and fringe benefits	
Instructional services	(42,505)
Instructional support services	(47,896)
Operations and maintenance	59
Student transportation services	12,233
General and administrative	874
Other expenditures	(595)
GAAP basis	\$ 50,145,059

Excess Expenditures Over Appropriations

The general fund actual expenditures exceeded budgeted expenditures by \$527,471. The excess was funded with additional current year revenues.

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).

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

NOTE 3 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

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.

At September 30, 2018, \$8,090,307 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.

	Total Value	0 – 1 Year	1 – 5 Years
Certificates of deposit	\$ 8,090,307	\$ 8,090,307	\$ -

Fair Value Measurement

GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, enhances comparability of governmental financial statements by requiring fair value measurement for certain assets and liabilities using a consistent definition and accepted valuation techniques. The standard establishes a hierarchy of inputs used to measure fair value that prioritizes inputs in to three categories – Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 inputs – considering the relative reliability of inputs. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to measurements involving significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical financial assets or liabilities that are accessible at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the financial asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the financial asset or liability.

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which a fair value measurement falls is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

At September 30, 2018, the Board had \$6,401,440 of investments in money market funds, which are valued at fair value using level 1 inputs.

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

NOTE 4 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at September 30, 2018 consist of the following:

	General	Local Capital Projects	Other Non- major	Total
State Department of Education				
IDEA - Part B	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
IDEA - Part B - SSIP Discretionary Grant	-	-	59,953	59,953
Special Education - State Personnel Development	-	-	-	-
Pre-School Part B	-	-	406	406
School Lunch Program	-	-	216,285	216,285
Title I, Part A	-	-	106,387	106,387
Title I, Part A - School Improvement	-	-	8,059	8,059
Title I, Part A - Teacher and Principal Training	-	-	15,353	15,353
Title III - English Lang.	-	-	5,981	5,981
Title VIB - Rural ed	-	-	13,429	13,429
Title X - Homeless Education	-	-	754	754
Vocational Education	-	-	764	764
Coffee County Rev. Commissioner	4,118,313	1,723,178	-	5,841,491
City of Enterprise	699,185	175,908	-	875,093
Department of Defense	-	-	370,032	370,032
Total receivables	\$ 4,817,498	\$ 1,899,086	\$ 797,403	\$ 7,513,987

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND ACTIVITY

Due to/from other funds at September 30, 2018 consisted of the following amounts:

- Due to general fund from nonmajor governmental funds in the amount of \$407,214
- Due to private purpose fund from general fund in the amount of \$6,453

Amounts due to the general fund and nonmajor governmental funds are for reimbursement of expenses.

Interfund transfers consisted of the following for the year ended September 30, 2018:

Transfers Out	Transfers In			Total
	General Fund	Building Expansion Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
General fund	\$ -	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 1,385,593	\$ 3,885,593
Nonmajor governmental funds	91,126	-	169,174	260,300
	\$ 91,126	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 1,554,767	\$ 4,145,893

Enterprise City Board of Education
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2018 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land and land improvements	\$ 4,920,526	\$ 106,843	\$ -	\$ 5,027,369
Construction in progress	6,053,692	9,897,825	-	15,951,517
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	10,974,218	10,004,668	-	20,978,886
Other capital assets:				
Buildings	134,389,419	174,000	-	134,563,419
Building improvements	16,199,191	-	-	16,199,191
Furniture and equipment	10,233,353	771,570	70,170	10,934,753
Total other capital assets at historical cost	160,821,963	945,570	70,170	161,697,363
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	32,150,258	3,289,105	-	35,439,363
Building improvements	5,123,095	362,478	-	5,485,573
Furniture and equipment	6,788,871	791,379	45,846	7,534,404
Total accumulated depreciation	44,062,224	4,442,962	45,846	48,459,340
Total other capital assets, net	116,759,739	(3,497,392)	24,324	113,238,023
Total governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 127,733,957	\$ 6,507,276	\$ 24,324	\$ 134,216,909

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instructional services	\$ 3,572,692
Instructional support services	22,781
Operation and maintenance services	57,088
Student transportation services	591,181
Food services	117,394
General and administrative	72,621
Other expenditures	9,205
Total governmental activities depreciation expense	\$ 4,442,962

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

NOTE 7 - UNEARNED REVENUE AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

	General Fund	Local Capital Projects	Other Governmental
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.	\$ 2,815,707	\$ 1,723,178	\$ -
Unearned Revenue – Daily lunch and breakfast sales revenue received but not yet expended represent revenues that will be recognized subsequent to year end.	-	-	72,336
	\$ 2,815,707	\$ 1,723,178	\$ 72,336

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

During the year ended September 30, 2018, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities reported in the statement of net position:

	Balance October 1, 2017	Proceeds	Retirements	Balance September 30, 2018	Amounts Due Within One Year
2010 Capital					
Outlay Warrants	\$ 9,480,000	\$ -	\$ (4,000,000)	\$ 5,480,000	\$ 585,000
2009-C Capital					
Improvement					
Pool Bonds	462,652	-	(226,506)	236,146	236,146
2015-B Pool					
Refunding Bonds	2,947,375	-	-	2,947,375	131,242
2017 Capital					
Outlay Warrants	-	3,711,000	(46,000)	3,665,000	39,000
Unamortized					
bond premiums	510,255	-	(54,978)	455,277	42,883
	\$ 13,400,282	\$ 3,711,000	\$ (4,327,484)	\$ 12,783,798	\$ 1,034,271

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

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

2017 Capital Outlay Warrants

On October 2, 2017, the Board issued \$3,711,000 of Series 2017 Capital Outlay Warrants. The proceeds were used to refund, on a current basis, a portion of the outstanding Capital Outlay Warrants Series 2010. Interest rates are 2.34 percent. Principal payments are due annually on March 1, and interest payments are due semi-annually on March 1 and September 1.

The warrants are secured by a pledge and assignment of the Board’s allocable portion of the proceeds of a special franchise, excise and privilege license tax. The Board recognized a deferred loss on refunding on issuance of the 2010 warrants in the amount of \$242,372. Amortization of the deferred loss on refunding for the year ended September 30, 2018 was \$19,769.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the 2017 Capital Outlay Warrants are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending September 30,	Principal	Interest
2019	\$ 39,000	\$ 85,305
2020	40,000	84,380
2021	41,000	83,433
2022	359,000	78,753
2023	365,000	70,282
2024-2028	1,966,000	217,340
2029-2030	855,000	19,878
	\$ 3,665,000	\$ 639,371

2010 Capital Outlay Warrants

On December 1, 2010, the Board issued \$12,555,000 of Series 2010 Capital Outlay Warrants. The proceeds were used to refund, on a current basis, the outstanding Capital Outlay Warrants Series 2006 and the Warrant Anticipation Note. Interest rates range from 3.00 to 4.75 percent. Principal payments are due annually on March 1, and interest payments are due semi-annually on March 1 and September 1.

The warrants are secured by a pledge and assignment of the Board’s allocable portion of the proceeds of a special franchise, excise and privilege license tax. The Board recognized a deferred loss on refunding on issuance of the 2010 warrants in the amount of \$607,093. Amortization of the deferred loss on refunding for the year ended September 30, 2018 was \$0.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the 2010 Capital Outlay Warrants are as follows:

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

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

Fiscal Year Ending September 30,	Principal	Interest
2019	\$ 585,000	\$ 223,233
2020	610,000	200,795
2021	630,000	175,995
2022	340,000	150,195
2023	355,000	276,019
2024-2028	2,015,000	893,956
2029-2030	945,000	88,231
	\$ 5,480,000	\$ 2,008,424

Pledged revenues for the 2010 and 2017 Capital Outlay Warrants recognized for the year ended September 30, 2018 were \$3,663,911 while total debt service was \$1,085,346. Annual principal and interest payments on the warrants are expected to require an estimated 30% of the pledged revenues.

Capital Improvement Pool Bonds, Series 2009-C

Pursuant to Act 1998-373 and 2009-813 enacted by the Alabama Legislature, the Alabama Public School and College Authority (PSCA) (the "Authority") issued the Series 2009-C Capital Improvement Pool Bonds to loan funds to participating local school boards for the purpose of funding capital improvements approved by the Authority and State Superintendent of Education. The Board received a loan of \$5,197,945 of PSCA funds in 2009.

The loan is scheduled to be paid back through a reduction of annual Public School Fund allocations received from the Alabama Department of Education. Principal payments are due annually on May 1, and interest payments are due semi-annually May 1 and November 1. Interest rates range from 4.00 to 5.00 percent of the original amount borrowed.

At the end of fiscal year 2015 a portion of these bonds were refunded through the PSCA issuing the 2015-B Series Bonds. \$890,881 of the original loan remained after the refunding.

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

Fiscal Year Ending September 30,	Principal	Interest
2019	\$ 236,146	\$ 9,446

Series 2015-B Pool Refunding Bonds

The Series 2015-B Bonds were issued pursuant to Act 1998-373 and 2009-813 enacted by the Alabama Legislature, and proceeds from the sale of the Series 2015-B Bonds were used to pay the costs of advance refunding and retiring the Refunded Series 2009-C Bonds and to pay the costs of issuing the Series 2015-B Bonds. The Board received a loan of \$2,947,375 of PSCA funds in 2015.

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

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

The loan is scheduled to be paid back through a reduction of annual Public School Fund allocations received from the Alabama Department of Education. Principal payments are due annually on May 1, and interest payments are due semi-annually May 1 and November 1. Interest rates range from 3.00 to 5.00 percent of the original amount borrowed.

The Authority expects that the capital outlay funds pledged by said local boards will be approximately equal to and may be used for payment of debt service on the Series 2015-B Bonds. Such capital outlay funds will not be pledged as security for the Series 2015-B bonds and holders of the Series 2015-B bonds will have no recourse against such capital outlay funds.

Principal payments are due annually on May 1, and interest payments are due semi-annually May 1 and November 1. Interest rates range from 3.00 to 5.00 percent of the original amount borrowed.

The Board recognized a deferred loss on refunding on issuance of the Series 2015-B bonds in the amount of \$420,507. Amortization of the deferred loss on refunding for the year ended September 30, 2018 was \$30,036.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the Series 2015-B Pool Refunding Bonds are payable as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending September 30,	Principal	Interest
2019	\$ 131,242	\$ 144,168
2020	241,126	137,606
2021	252,889	125,550
2022	265,579	112,905
2023	279,199	99,626
2024-2028	1,617,311	274,354
2029	160,029	4,801
	\$ 2,947,375	\$ 899,010

NOTE 9 - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies for the Pension Plan

Pensions. The Teachers' Retirement System of Alabama (the Plan) financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. Contributions are recognized as revenues when earned, pursuant to the Plan requirements. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the Plan. Expenses are recognized when the corresponding liability is incurred, regardless of when the payment is made. Investments are reported at fair value. Financial statements are prepared in accordance with 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 9 - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

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 of 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 members 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.

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.

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

NOTE 9 - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

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, 2018 was 12.24% of annual pay for Tier 1 members and 11.01% 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 \$4,018,848 for the year ended September 30, 2018.

Pension liabilities, pension expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions. At September 30, 2018, the Board reported a liability of \$49,811,000 for its proportionate share of the collective net pension liability. The collective net pension liability was measured as of September 30, 2017 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of September 30, 2016. 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, 2017, the System's proportion was 0.506802%, which was an increase of 0.017385% from its proportion measured as of September 30, 2016.

For the year ended September 30, 2018, the Board recognized pension expense of (\$883,216). At September 30, 2018, 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	\$ -	\$ 2,136,000
Changes of assumptions	2,973,000	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	2,978,000
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,871,000	130,000
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	4,018,848	-
Total	\$ 8,862,848	\$ 5,244,000

Enterprise City Board of Education
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 9 - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

\$4,018,848 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 ended September 30, 2017. 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,	
2019	\$ 135,000
2020	838,000
2021	(744,000)
2022	(643,000)
2023	14,000

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of September 30, 2016 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

The actuarial assumptions used in the actuarial valuation as of September 30, 2016 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 on September 13, 2016, which became effective at the beginning of fiscal year 2016.

Mortality rates for TRS were based on the RP-2000 White Collar Mortality Table, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Scale BB projected to 2020 and adjusted 105% for males and 120% 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:

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

NOTE 9 - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

	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.

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 Discount Rate (7.75%)	1% Increase (8.75%)
Board's proportionate share of collective net pension liability	\$ 68,705,000	\$ 49,811,000	\$ 33,828,000

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, 2018. The supporting actuarial information is included in the GASB Statement No. 67 Report for the TRS prepared as of September 30, 2017. The auditors' report

NOTE 9 - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

dated August 20, 2018 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, 2017 along with supporting schedules is also available. The additional financial and actuarial information is available at www.rsa-al.gov.

NOTE 10 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION (OPEB)

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

The PEEHIP was established in 1983 pursuant to the provisions of the *Code of Alabama 1975, Title 16, Chapter 25A* (Act 83-455) to provide a uniform plan of health insurance for active and retired employees of state and local educational institutions which provide instruction at any combination of grades K-14 (collectively, eligible employees), and to provide a method for funding the benefits related to the plan. The four-year universities participate in the plan with respect to their retired employees, and are eligible and may elect to participate in the plan with respect to their active employees. Responsibility for the establishment of the health insurance plan and its general administration and operations is vested in the Board. The Board is a corporate body for purposes of management of the health insurance plan. The *Code of Alabama 1975, Section 16-25A-4* provides the Board with the authority to amend the benefit provisions in order to provide reasonable assurance of stability in future years for the plan. All assets of the PEEHIP are held in trust for the payment of health insurance benefits. The Teachers' Retirement System of Alabama (TRS) has been appointed as the administrator of the PEEHIP and, consequently, serves as the administrator of the Trust.

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

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

NOTE 10 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION (OPEB) (Continued)

The PEEHIP offers four optional plans (Hospital Indemnity, Cancer, Dental, and Vision) that may be selected in addition to or in lieu of the basic hospital medical plan or HMO. The Hospital Indemnity Plan provides a per-day benefit for hospital confinement, maternity, intensive care, cancer, and convalescent care. The Cancer Plan covers cancer disease only and benefits are provided regardless of other insurance. Coverage includes a per-day benefit for each hospital confinement related to cancer. The Dental Plan covers diagnostic and preventative services, as well as basic and major dental services. Diagnostic and preventative services include oral examinations, teeth cleaning, x-rays, and emergency office visits. Basic and major services include fillings, general aesthetics, oral surgery not covered under a Group Medical Program, periodontics, endodontics, dentures, bridgework, and crowns. Dental services are subject to a maximum of \$1,250 per year for individual coverage and \$1,000 per person per year for family coverage. The Vision Plan covers annual eye examinations, eye glasses, and contact lens prescriptions.

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

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

Retirees have the same benefits in and out-of-network and there is no additional retiree cost share if a retiree uses an out-of-network provider and no balance billing from the provider.

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

For employees who retired after September 30, 2005, but before January 1, 2012, the employer contribution of the health insurance premium set forth by the Board for each retiree class is reduced by 2% for each year of service less than 25 and increased by 2% percent for each year of service over 25 subject to adjustment by the Board for changes in Medicare premium costs required

Enterprise City Board of Education
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 10 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION (OPEB) (Continued)

to be paid by a retiree. In no case does the employer contribution of the health insurance premium exceed 100% of the total health insurance premium cost for the retiree.

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

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB. At September 30, 2018, the Board reported a liability of \$47,042,883 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability was measured as of September 30, 2017 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of September 30, 2016. The Board's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on a projection of the Board's long-term share of contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. At September 30, 2017, the Board's proportion was 0.633367%, which was a decrease of 0.010087% from its proportion measured as of September 30, 2016.

For the year ended September 30, 2018, the System recognized OPEB expense of (\$1,141,523), with no special funding situations. At September 30, 2018, the System 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	\$ -	\$ -
Changes of assumptions	-	4,884,458
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	250,460
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	-	680,069
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,570,137	-
Total	\$ 1,570,137	\$ 5,814,987

Enterprise City Board of Education
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 10 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION (OPEB) (Continued)

\$1,570,137 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from the Board's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended September 30, 2019.

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

Year Ended	
September 30,	
2019	\$ (1,126,579)
2020	(1,126,579)
2021	(1,126,579)
2022	(1,126,579)
2023	(1,063,964)
Thereafter	(244,707)

Actuarial assumptions. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of September 30, 2016, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.75%
Projected salary increases ¹	3.25% - 5.00%
Long-term investment rate of return ²	7.25%
Municipal Bond Index rate at the measurement date	3.57%
Municipal Bond Index rate at the prior measurement date	2.93%
Projected year for fiduciary net position (FNP) to be depleted	2042
Singe equivalent interest rate at the measurement date	4.63%
Singe equivalent interest rate at the prior measurement date	4.01%
Healthcare cost trend rate	
Pre-Medicare eligible	7.75%
Medicare eligible	5.00%
Ultimate trend rate	
Pre-Medicare eligible	5.00%
Medicare eligible	5.00%
Year of ultimate trend rate	2022

¹ Includes 3.00% wage inflation.

² Compounded annually, net of investment expense, and includes inflation.

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

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

NOTE 10 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION (OPEB) (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Rate of Return*
Fixed income	30.00%	4.40%
U.S. large stocks	38.00%	8.00%
U.S. mid stocks	8.00%	10.00%
U.S. small stocks	4.00%	11.00%
International developed market stocks	15.00%	9.50%
Cash	5.00%	1.50%
Total	100.00%	

*Geometric mean, includes 2.5% inflation

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

NOTE 10 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION (OPEB) (Continued)

Discount Rate. The discount rate (also known as the Single Equivalent Interest Rate (SEIR), as described by GASB 74) used to measure the total OPEB liability at September 30, 2017 was 4.63%. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at the prior measurement date was 4.01%. Premiums paid to the Public Education Employees' Health Insurance Board for active employees shall include an amount to partially fund the cost of coverage for retired employees. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan contributions will be made at the current contribution rates. Each year, the State specifies the monthly employer rate that participating school systems must contribute for each active employee. Approximately, 27.08% of the employer contributions were used to assist in funding retiree benefit payments in 2016 and it is assumed that the amount will increase by 3.00% per year and continue into the future. The discount rate determination will use a municipal bond rate to the extent the trust is projected to run out of money before all benefits are paid. The rate used for this purpose is the monthly average of the Bond Buyers General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index Rate. Therefore, the projected future benefit payments for all current plan members were projected through 2115. The long term rate of return is used until the assets are expected to be depleted in 2042, after which the municipal bond rate is used.

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

	1% Decrease (6.75% decreasing to 4% for pre-Medicare, 4% for Medicare eligible 1% for Optional Plans)	Current Healthcare Trend Rate (7.75% decreasing to 5% for pre-Medicare, 5% for Medicare eligible 2% for Optional Plans)	1% Increase (8.75% decreasing to 6% for Medicare, 6% for Medicare eligible 3% for Optional Plans)
Net OPEB liability	\$ 37,981,547	\$ 47,042,883	\$ 58,734,489

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

	1% Decrease (3.63%)	Current Discount Rate (4.63%)	1% Increase (5.63%)
Net OPEB liability	\$ 56,865,059	\$ 47,042,883	\$ 39,213,382

NOTE 10 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION (OPEB) (Continued)

OPEB plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is located in the Trust's financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017. The supporting actuarial information is included in the GASB Statement No. 74 Report for PEEHIP prepared as of September 30, 2017. Additional financial and actuarial information is available at www.rsa-al.gov.

NOTE 11 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

The Board is subject to 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. The amount, if any, of which the Board is liable for noncompliance cannot be determined at this time although the Board expects such amount, if any, to be immaterial.

The Board has several construction projects in place at the end of fiscal year 2018. Contract total for these projects are \$22,510,852 with \$15,951,516 having been expensed to date. Costs to complete these contracts totaled \$6,559,336 at September 30, 2018.

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 12 - 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 purchases commercial property and liability insurance for its buildings and contents, fidelity bonds, and vehicles. Errors and omissions insurance is purchased from Alabama Trust for Boards of Education (ATBE), a public entity risk pool. ATBE collects the premiums and purchases commercial insurance for the amount of coverage requested by pool participants. 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.

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

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.

NOTE 13 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Board has evaluated subsequent events between September 30, 2018 and February 22, 2019, the date the financials were available to be issued, and there were none to disclose.

NOTE 14 – PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

The Board adopted GASB 75 in the current fiscal year and recorded a prior period adjustment to decrease governmental activities beginning net position \$50,146,210, the net effect of adding the September 30, 2017 net OPEB liability of \$51,683,751 and deferred outflows of resources of \$1,537,541. This entry was made and recorded as long-term liabilities and deferred outflows, respectively, in the financial statements at September 30, 2017.

**Enterprise City Board of Education
Required Supplementary Information**

Schedule of the Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

<i>As of September 30,</i>	2017	2016	2015	2014
Employer's proportion of the net pension liability	0.506802%	0.489417%	0.491541%	0.487933%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 49,811,000	\$ 52,984,000	\$ 51,443,000	\$ 44,327,000
Employer's covered payroll*	\$ 33,770,072	\$ 31,307,653	\$ 31,055,256	\$ 30,972,319
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	147.50%	169.24%	165.65%	143.12%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	71.50%	67.93%	67.51%	71.01%

* Employer's covered payroll during the measurement period is the total payroll of those employees who are participating in the pension plan. For FY 2018, the measurement period is October 1, 2016 through September 30, 2017.

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

**Enterprise City Board of Education
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Employer Contributions - Pension**

<i>For the year ended September 30,</i>	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution**	\$ 4,018,848	\$ 3,967,064	\$ 3,679,325	\$ 3,613,852
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	4,018,848	3,967,064	3,679,325	3,613,852
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employer's covered payroll*	\$ 33,750,933	\$ 33,770,072	\$ 31,307,653	\$ 31,055,256
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	11.91%	11.75%	11.75%	11.64%

* Employer's covered 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.

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

<i>As of September 30,</i>	2017
Employer's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability	0.633367%
Employer's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability	\$ 47,042,883
Employer's covered-employee payroll during the measurement period*	\$ 33,836,628
Employer's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	139.03%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total collective OPEB liability	15.37%

* 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 2018, the measurement period is October 1, 2016 through September 30, 2017.

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

**Enterprise City Board of Education
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Employer Contributions - OPEB**

<i>For the year ended September 30,</i>	2018
Contractually required contribution**	\$ 1,570,137
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	1,570,137
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -
Employer's covered-employee payroll*	\$ 33,815,865
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	4.64%

* Employer's covered 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.

Changes in actuarial assumptions. In 2016, rates of withdrawal, retirement, disability, mortality, spouse coverage, and tobacco usage were adjusted to more closely reflect actual experience. In 2016, economic assumptions and the assumed rates of salary increase were adjusted to more closely reflect actual and anticipated experience. In 2016 and later, the expectation of retired life mortality was changed to the RP-2000 White Collar Mortality Table projected to 2020 using scale BB and adjusted 115% for all ages for males and 112% for ages 78 and over for females.

Recent Plan Changes. Effective January 1, 2017, Medicare eligible medical and prescription drug benefits are provided through the MAPD plan. The Health Plan was changed in 2017 to reflect the ACA maximum annual out-of-pocket amounts.

Method and assumptions used in calculations of actuarially determined contributions. The actuarially determined contribution rates in the schedule of employer contributions are calculated as of September 30, 2014 three years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported. The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used to determine the most recent contribution rate reported in that schedule:

Actuarial Cost Method	Projected Unit Credit
Amortization Method	Level percent of pay
Remaining Amortization Period	27 year, closed
Asset Valuation Method	Market Value of Assets
Inflation	3.00%



**Enterprise City Board of Education
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Employer Contributions - OPEB**

Healthcare Cost Trend Rate:	
Pre-Medicare Eligible	7.50%
Medicare Eligible	5.75%
Ultimate Trend Rate:	
Pre-Medicare Eligible	5.00%
Medicare Eligible	5.00%
Year of Ultimate Trend Rate	2019 for Pre-Medicare Eligible 2017 for Medicare Eligible
Investment Rate of Return	5.00%, including inflation

**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
Enterprise City Board of Education
Enterprise, 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 Enterprise City Board of Education (the "Board") as of and for the year ended September 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 22, 2019.

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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. 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. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs that we consider to be a significant deficiency [2014-001].

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*.

We noted certain other matters that we reported to the Board's management in a separate letter dated February 22, 2019.

The Boards' Response to Findings

The Board's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The Board's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Purpose of this Report

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

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

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

Enterprise, Alabama

February 22, 2019

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

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

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Enterprise City Board of Education's (the "Board's") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have direct and material effect on each of the Board's major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2018. The Board's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

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

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, 2018.

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

February 22, 2019

**Enterprise City Board of Education
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018**

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor Program Title	Federal CFDA No.	Pass Through Grantor's Number	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Expenditures
Social Security Administration				
Passed through State Department of Education				
Disability Insurance/SSI Cluster				
Social Security Disability Insurance	96.001	N/A	\$ -	\$ 2,920
U.S. Department of Education				
Direct Program:				
Impact Aid	84.041	N/A	-	1,166,775
Passed through State Department of Education				
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	180	-	1,048,051
School Improvement Grants	84.377	180	-	64,579
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant	84.367	180	-	167,734
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	84.196	180	-	14,000
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	180	-	79,609
Special Education - State Personnel Development	84.323	180	-	1,089
Title VIB - Rural Education	84.358B	180	-	115,011
Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities	84.424A	180	-	29,756
Career and Technical Education – Basic Grants to States	84.048	180	-	75,661
Subtotal			-	1,595,490
Special Education Cluster				
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027	180	-	1,163,641
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027	180	-	71,070
Subtotal for 84.027			-	1,234,711
Special Education - Preschool Grants	84.173	180	-	17,187
Subtotal Special Education Cluster			-	1,251,898
Total U.S. Department of Education			-	4,014,163

(Continued)

See Independent Auditors' report and accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

**Enterprise City Board of Education
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Continued)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018**

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor Program Title	Federal CFDA No.	Pass Through Grantor's Number	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Expenditures
U.S. Department of Agriculture				
Passed through State Department of Education				
Child Nutrition Cluster				
School Breakfast Program	10.553	180	-	469,083
National School Lunch Program*	10.555	180	-	209,231
National School Lunch Program	10.555	180	-	1,576,224
Subtotal for 10.555				- 1,785,455
Subtotal Child Nutrition Cluster				- 2,254,538
State Admin Expense	10.560	180	-	14,291
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program*	10.582	180	-	40,866
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture				- 2,309,695
U.S. Department of Defense				
Direct Programs				
ROTC Language and Cultural Training Grants	12.357	N/A	-	80,033
Competitive Grants: Promoting K-12 Student Achievement at Military-Connected Schools	12.556	N/A	-	208,074
Total U.S. Department of Defense				- 288,107
Total expenditures of federal awards			\$ -	\$ 6,614,885

*USDA Food Distribution Program and Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program - No actual cash transactions.

See Independent Auditors' report and accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

Enterprise City Board of Education
Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

NOTE 1 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the SEFA) summarizes the federal expenditures of the Board under programs of the federal government for the year ended September 30, 2018. The amounts reported as federal expenditures were obtained from the Board's general ledger. Because the SEFA presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Board, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position and changes in net position of the Board.

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. Three clusters are separately identified in the SEFA and are the following:

Child Nutrition Cluster

The 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 encourages the domestic consumption of nutritious agricultural commodities.

Special Education Cluster

The cluster includes awards that helps ensure that all children with disabilities have available to them a free appropriate public education (FAPE) 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

Disability Insurance/SSI Cluster

The cluster includes awards that provides benefits to financially needy individuals who are aged, blind or disabled

NOTE 2 - RELATIONSHIP OF THE SCHEDULE TO PROGRAM FINANCIAL REPORTS

The amounts reflected in the financial reports submitted to the awarding Federal, State and/or pass-through agencies and the SEFA may differ. Some of the factors that may account for any difference include the following:

**Enterprise City Board of Education
Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018**

NOTE 2 - RELATIONSHIP OF THE SCHEDULE TO PROGRAM FINANCIAL REPORTS (Continued)

- The Board's fiscal year end may differ from the program's year end.
- Accruals recognized in the SEFA, because of year-end procedures, may not be reported in the program financial reports until the next program reporting period.
- Fixed asset purchases and the resultant depreciation charges are recognized as fixed assets in the Board's financial statements and as expenditures in the program financial reports.

NOTE 3 - FEDERAL PASS-THROUGH FUNDS

The Board is also the sub-recipient of federal funds that have been subjected to testing and are reported as expenditures and listed as federal pass-through funds. Federal awards other than those indicated as "pass-through" are considered direct and will be designated accordingly.

NOTE 4 - BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

This SEFA was prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The modified accrual basis differs from the full accrual basis of accounting in that expenditures for property and equipment are expensed when incurred, rather than being capitalized and depreciated over their useful lives, and expenditures for the principal portion of debt service are expensed when incurred, rather than being applied to reduce the outstanding principal portion of debt, which conforms to the basis of reporting to grantors for reimbursement under the terms of the Board's federal grants.

NOTE 5 - INDIRECT COSTS

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

NOTE 6 - 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 February 22, 2019, there were no known material questioned or disallowed costs as a result of grant audits in process or completed.

NOTE 7 - NONCASH ASSISTANCE

The Board received federal noncash assistance for the period ended September 30, 2018 in the amount of \$250,097.



**Enterprise City Board of Education
Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018**

NOTE 8 - SUBRECIPIENTS

The Board did not provide federal funds to subrecipients for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018.

NOTE 9 - 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 ending September 30, 2018.

**Enterprise City Board of Education
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018**

Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued: Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

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

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? yes no

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

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

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

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

Identification of major programs:

CFDA Number(s)	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
10.553 & 10.555	Child Nutrition Cluster
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs? \$ 750,000	
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	

Section II - Financial Statements Findings

2014-001 Procurement (Repeat)

Condition - Our audit procedures revealed the following:

- In a test of 60 local school disbursements, we noted 4 instances in which the date of the supporting purchase order was after the date of purchase, 1 instance in which the invoice was not marked paid, and 1 instance in which the purchase order did not match the invoice.

Criteria - Monitoring the use of purchase orders reduces the possibility of unauthorized purchases and maintains control over the purchasing environment. A purchase requisition process documents the individual requesting the purchase, need, quantity, time frame, and department approval prior to the issuance of a purchase order.



Enterprise City Board of Education Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

Cause - The Board's policies and procedures require that an approved purchase order be obtained prior to placing a procurement order. This policy has multiple functions, including documenting the authorized individual requisitioning the purchase and helping to ensure the price paid and vendor utilized was approved.

Effect - Monitoring is an essential detection measure in any purchase order system. Requisitions and initiator signatures also play a key role in an effective procurement system of control. If requisitions or initiator signatures are not required, the authorizer has the ability to unilaterally initiate and authorize a transaction.

Recommendation - We recommend all departments and schools follow the Board policy of documentation and approval for those employees responsible for initiating and approving purchase orders. Controls within the purchasing process reduce the likelihood of fraud and abuse, and provide written evidence as to the authorization and execution of each purchase.

Section III - Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

No such findings or questioned costs in the current year.



**Enterprise City Board of Education
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018**

2014-001 - Repeated in current year.

Enterprise City Board of Education
Corrective Action Plan
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018



ENTERPRISE CITY SCHOOLS

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
220 Hutchinson Street
Enterprise, Alabama 36831-1790
(334) 347-9531

Greg Faught
Superintendent of Education

Corrective Action Plan
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

2014-001

Finding: In a test of 60 local school disbursements, we noted 4 instances in which the date of the supporting purchase order was after the date of purchase, 1 instance in which the invoice was not marked paid, and 1 instance in which the purchase order did not match the invoice.

Response – All departments and schools will be reminded of the Board policy for initiating and approving purchase orders and documentation retention.

2018-001

Finding - In a test of 40 local school deposits, we noted 1 instance in which the supporting documentation and deposits did not match the daily deposit.

Response – All departments and schools will be reminded of the Board policy for initiating and recording daily receipts and documentation retention.

MANAGEMENT LETTER

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

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Enterprise City Board of Education (the "Board"), a component unit of the City of Enterprise, Alabama for the year ended September 30, 2018, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Board's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion 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.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

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 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. We consider the following deficiencies in internal control to be significant deficiencies [2014-001].

During our audit we also became aware of the matters noted below that are opportunities for strengthening internal controls and operating efficiency. We previously reported on the Board's internal control in our letter dated February 22, 2019. This letter does not affect our report dated February 22, 2019 on the financial statements of the Board.

We will review the status of these comments during our next audit engagement. We have already discussed these comments with management, and we will be pleased to discuss the comments in further detail at your convenience or to perform any additional study of these matters. Our comments are summarized as follows:

2018-001 Local School Cash Management

Cash Management

Local school policies require supporting documentation and receipts for all deposits made by the school.

Finding - In a test of 40 local school deposits, we noted 1 instance in which the supporting documentation and deposits did not match the daily deposit.

Recommendation - We recommend all departments and schools follow the Board policy of documentation and approval for those employees responsible for initiating and approving cash receipts. Controls within the receipting process reduce the likelihood of fraud and abuse.

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

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

Enterprise, Alabama

February 22, 2019