### Financial Statements

# **Enterprise City Board of Education**

September 30, 2020

### Enterprise City Board of Education Enterprise, Alabama September 30, 2020

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### Enterprise City Board of Education Enterprise, Alabama September 30, 2020

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#### Independent Auditor's 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 the Enterprise City Board of Education, component unit of the City of Enterprise, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, 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

Page 2 Members of the Board Enterprise City Board of Education

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 Enterprise City Board of Education, as of September 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4-12, schedule of the employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability, schedule of employer's contributions - pension, schedule of employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, schedule of employer's contributions – OPEB, on pages 59-63 and statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances – budget and actual - governmental funds on page 58, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Enterprise City Board of Education's basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis

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Members of the Board
Enterprise City Board of Education

as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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 August 18, 2021, on our consideration of the Enterprise City Board of Education's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Enterprise City Board of Education's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Enterprise City Board of Education's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

August 18, 2021

Brunson, Wilkerson, Bowden & Associates, P.C. Enterprise, Alabama

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, 2020. 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 2020 fiscal year by \$45.73 million (net position). Of this amount, there is (\$80.71) million deficit in unrestricted net position. The net position invested in capital assets amounted to \$126.44 million. The government-wide financial statements are a long-term availability approach to analyzing the financial statements.
- The total cost of the Board's programs for the year was \$69.55 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 \$13.06 million.

#### On the fund financial statements:

- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$12.70 million.
- There was an overall decrease of \$.57 million in fund balance in governmental funds.
- The Board had a net decrease in its outstanding debt by \$5.2 million due to \$5.17 million in debt payments and \$59 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

#### Overview of the Financial Statements (Continued)

general fund is prepared on a budgetary basis of accounting that differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Note 2 to the financial statements includes a schedule explaining the differences between actual amounts as reported on the basis of budgeting and the GAAP basis of reporting. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps readers determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Board's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

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

#### Financial Analysis of the Board as a Whole

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

#### **Net Position - Governmental Activities**

	September 30,				
		2020		2019	
	(in	millions)_	(in millions)		
Assets					
Current and Other Assets	\$	28.96	\$	29.40	
Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation		132.51		134.03	
Total Assets	\$	161.47	\$	163.43	
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Deferred Loss on Refunding	\$	.44	\$	.50	
Deferred Outflows Related to Pension Liability		12.06		9.30	
Deferred Outflows Related to OPEB Liability		5.52		3.54	
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<u>\$</u>	18.02	\$	13.34	
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities	\$	5.95	\$	6.00	
Noncurrent Liabilities		90.08		114.37	
Total Liabilities	\$	96.03	\$	120.37	

#### **Net Position - Governmental Activities (Continued)**

	September 30,					
		2020		2019		
	(in 1	millions)	_(ir	<u>millions)</u>		
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	\$	5.21	\$	5.09		
Deferred Inflows Related to Pension Liability		2.37		5.87		
Deferred Inflows Related to OPEB Liability		30.15		3.40		
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	37.73	\$	14.36		
Net Position						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$	126.44	\$	122.78		
Restricted		••		.38		
Unrestricted (Deficit)		( 80.71)		( 81.12)		
Total Net Position	\$	45.73	<u>\$</u>	42.04		

The Board's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$45.73 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 (\$80.71) 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, 2020.

### Summary of Changes in Net Position from Operating Results

	Years Ended September 30,				
		020	2019		
	_(in_m	illions)_	_(in_r	nillions)	
Program Revenues	•				
Charges for Services	\$	5.06	\$	6.03	
Operating Grants and Contributions		48.92		48.34	
Capital Grants		2.51		2.50	
General Revenues					
Local Property Taxes		5.44		4.81	
Sales and Use Taxes		9.36		8.77	
Other Taxes		.04		.04	
Other		1.91		2.39	
Total Revenues and Special Item	\$	73.24	\$	72.88	
Expenses					
Instructional	\$	38.61	\$	38.79	
Instructional Support		11.86		12.20	
Operation and Maintenance		6.09		6.98	
Transportation		3.79		4.03	
Food Service		2.79		4.52	
General Administration and Central Support		3.46		3.34	
Interest on Long-Term Debt		.30		.44	
Other		2.65		1.74	
Total Expenses	\$	69.55	\$	72.04	
Change in Net Position	\$	3.69	\$	.84	
Net Position - Beginning	\$	42.04	\$	41.20	
Net Position - Ending	\$	45.73	\$	42.04	

#### **Revenue Analysis**

- Program revenues account for 77% of total revenues including capital grant revenue.
- Operating grants and contributions make up 91% 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 \$16.75 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.

#### **Expense Analysis (Continued)**

- 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 16 and 18.) 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 \$17.72 million.

**General Fund** – The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Board. The general fund balance increased by \$1.3 million 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 and other assigned funds for capital expenditures. The fund balance of this fund decreased \$2.82 million during fiscal year 2020 due to \$4.89 million of school construction warrants.

#### **Budgetary Highlights of Major Funds**

The original 2020 fiscal year budget, adopted on September 12, 2019, 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 June 11, 2020. 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.

General Fund – The comparison of the general fund final budget to the actual revenues and expenditures is on page 58. 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, 2020 totaled \$132.51 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 \$4.86 million during fiscal year 2020. The Board expended available resources to acquire \$3.33 million in capital asset additions during the year.

**Long-Term Debt** - At year-end, the Board owed \$6.16 million in warrants, net of unamortized premiums. Of this amount, \$2.58 million was owed on the 2015B Pool Bonds, and \$3.59 million on the 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 fiscal year 2013. 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 6.73% for fiscal year 2020.

**Property Tax -** Property taxes increased by 13.09%. A portion of the special district property tax is earmarked for debt payment on the Capital Outlay Warrants Series 2017.

**Student Enrollment** – The latest student enrollment figure, as of the 2020-2021 fall attendance report was 6,759 students. This indicates an increase in enrollment of 2.1%, or 138 students over the prior year and a decrease of 1%, or 76 students over the last 5 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 increase for fiscal year 2021 by \$449,000.

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 2020. Employer contributions to the Teachers Retirement System (TRS) decreased to 12.36% and 11.22% for Tier 1 and Tier 2 employees, respectively, for fiscal year 2020. 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 Pamela Christian, 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 Enterprise, Alabama Statement of Net Position September 30, 2020

	 Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 6,336,691
Investments	13,099,122
Receivables	9,271,780
Inventories	129,252
Prepaid Expenses	127,235
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	6,347,315
Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation	 126,161,940
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 161,473,335
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred Loss on Refunding	\$ 442,972
Deferred Outflows Related to Pension	12,059,534
Deferred Outflows Related to OPEB	 5,520,071
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	\$ 18,022,577
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	\$ 922,088
Salaries and Benefits Payable	4,761,677
Accrued Interest Payable	59,305
Unearned Revenue	204,882
Long-Term Liabilities	
Net Pension Liability	58,395,000
Net OPEB Liability	25,178,019
Due and Payable within One Year	335,058
Due and Payable after One Year	 6,179,346
Total Liabilities	\$ 96,035,375
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Unearned Property Taxes	\$ 5,206,799
Deferred Inflows Related to Pension	2,370,000
Deferred Inflows Related to OPEB	 30,154,302
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	\$ 37,731,101
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 126,437,823
Unrestricted (Deficit)	 (80,708,387)
Total Net Position	\$ 45,729,436

Enterprise City Board of Education Enterprise, Alabama Statement of Activities For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position Governmental Activities	\$ ( 6,096,263) ( 2,480,539) ( 2,197,756) 601,856 ( 590,138) ( 1,609,955) ( 295,838) ( 386,406)	\$ ( 13,055,039)	\$ 2,816,756 2,619,998 9,356,847 36,277 321,681 1,593,986	\$ 16,745,545	\$ 3,690,506	42,038,930	\$ 45,729,436
Capital Grants and Contributions	\$ 383,678 111,001 1,456,584 557,842	\$ 2,509,105					
Program Revenues Operating Grants and Contributions	\$ 31,869,968 8,270,725 2,163,708 3,685,838 204,319 1,783,116 -	\$ 48,925,158					
Fees, Fines and Charges for Services	\$ 262,604 1,001,792 270,720 149,072 1,992,463 60,209	\$ 5,057,324	eral Revenues  axes  Property Taxes for General Purposes  Property Taxes for Specific Purposes  Local Sales Tax  Other Tax  vestment Earnings  liscellaneous	evenues	t Position	ning	29.
Expenses	\$ 38,612,513 11,864,057 6,088,768 3,790,896 2,786,920 3,453,280 295,838 2,654,354	\$ 69,546,626	General Revenues Taxes Property Taxes for Property Taxes for Local Sales Tax Other Tax Investment Earnings Miscellaneous	Total General Revenues	Change in Net Position	Net Position - Beginning	Net Position - Ending
Activities	Governmental Instructional Services Instructional Support Services Operation and Maintenance Services Student Transportation Services Food Services General Administrative Services Interest and Fiscal Charges Other Expenses	Total Governmental Activities					

Enterprise City Board of Education Enterprise, Alabama Balance Sheet -Governmental Funds September 30, 2020

Total Governmental Funds	6,347,091 13,099,122 9,245,541 449,823 129,252 3,342	29,274,171	10,400 922,088 449,823 4,761,677 204,882	6,348,870	5,206,799	129,252	4,887,524	17,718,502	
Gov	€9	<del>⇔</del>	<del>50</del>	æ	<del>\$</del>	€		89	
Other Governmental Funds	2,345,869 1,965,873 129,252	4,440,994	83,936 449,823 423,590 204,882	1,162,231	1	129,252	3,149,511	3,278,763	
රී	€	es.	€9	8	€	€9		80	
Insurance Loss Recovery Fund	1,153,752	1,153,752	10,400	10,400	1	1	1,143,352	1,143,352	
Ins	\$	8	<del>∨</del>	8	ક્ક	\$		8	
Local Capital Projects Fund	83,764 1,153,752 2,421,470	3,658,986	642,855	642,855	2,421,470	·	594,661	594,661	
J E	€6	€	€	<b>↔</b>	85	€		\$	
General Fund	3,917,458 10,791,618 4,858,198 449,823	20,020,439	195,297	4,533,384	2,785,329	•	12,701,726	12,701,726	
	₩.	89	€	€	€	€9		\$	
	ASSETS Cash and Cash Equivalents Investments Receivables Due from Other Funds Inventories Prepaid Items	TOTAL ASSETS	Liabilities Cash Deficit Accounts Payable Due to Other Funds Salaries and Benefits Payable Unearned Revenue	Total Liabilities	Deferred Inflows of Resources Unearned Revenue - Property Taxes	Fund Balances Non-spendable	Restricted Assigned Unassigned	Total Fund Balances	TOTAL LIABILITIES DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOLIRCES.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# Enterprise City Board of Education Enterprise, Alabama Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position September 30, 2020

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

Total fund balances for governmental funds	\$	17,718,502
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as assets in governmental funds.  Cost of Capital Assets  \$ 190,326,763		
Accumulated Depreciation ( 57,817,508)  Total Capital Assets (See Note 6.)		132,509,255
Prepaid items are recorded as an expenditure in governmental funds when paid rather than as an asset.		123,893
Interest on unmatured investments are not received in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as income in the governmental funds.		26,239
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  Deferred inflows related to OPEB  Deferred outflows related to pension  Deferred inflows related to pension  Deferred inflows related to pension  (2,370,000)	(	14,944,697)
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 Net OPEB liability Net pension liability Net pension liability Deferred loss on refunding Current portion of long-term debt Non-current portion of long-term debt  Non-current portion of long-term debt  ( 59,305) ( 59,305) ( 25,178,019) ( 58,395,000) ( 335,058) ( 6,179,346)	(_	89,703,756)
Total net position of governmental activities	\$	45,729,436

Enterprise, Alabama
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020 Enterprise City Board of Education

Federal Revenues Local Revenues Other Revenues State Revenues

REVENUES

Total Revenues

EXPENDITURES

Instructional Support Services Instructional Services

Operation and Maintenance Services Student Transportation Services

Food Services

General Administrative Services Capital Outlay

Debt Service Principal Interesi Total Expenditures

Other Expenditures

EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES

OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)

Transfers In

Transfers Out

Other Financing Sources

Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)

Net Change in Fund Balances

FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING

**FUND BALANCE - ENDING** 

							Other		Total
	General Fund	Loc	Local Capital Projects Fund	Insura	Insurance Loss Recovery Fund	Š	Governmental Funds	ő	Governmental Funds
€9	43,548,935 1,128,338 13,060,065 157,940	<b>€</b>	2,654,348	₩	25,738	\$	2,504,159 6,588,210 3,394,951 170,369	€	46,053,094 7,716,548 19,135,102 328,309
€5	57,895,278	æ	2,654,348	€	25,738	<del>20</del>	12,657,689	€	73,233,053
<del>\$</del>	31,725,317 9,316,426 4,333,943 3,876,541 3,213,663 390,000	<del>69</del>	183,589 1,670,869	<del>69</del>		<del>63</del>	3,125,456 2,492,700 1,693,139 634,660 2,677,131	₩	34,850,773 11,809,126 6,210,671 4,511,201 2,677,131 3,407,298
	722,124		4,935,000				241,126 137,606 2,030,119		5,176,126 328,017 2,752,243
€	53,578,014	€	6,982,982	↔	17,815	€	13,222,459	€	73,801,270
€	4,317,264	\$	4,328,634)	€	7,923	\$	564,770)	\$	568,217)
\$	80,768 ( 3,098,116) 3,199	<del>60</del>	1,500,000	<del>\$</del>	1 1 1	\$	2,227,612 710,264)	<b>.</b>	3,808,380 3,808,380) 3,199
89	(3,014,149)	€9	1,500,000	€		₩ (	1,517,348	€ €	3,199
<del>€</del>	1,303,115	) \$	2,828,634)	↔	7,923	<del>s</del>	952,578	<u>,</u>	263,016)
\$	12,701,726	85	594,661	ક્ક	1,143,352	8	3,278,763	€9	17,718,502

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# Enterprise City Board of Education Enterprise, Alabama Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

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

Net change in fund balances total governmental funds				\$	(	565,018)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This adjustment includes:  Capital outlays  Depreciation expense	\$(_		3,334,481 4,863,455)		(	1,528,974)
Governmental Funds report repayment of princial as an expenditure. In contrast, the Statement of Activities treats such repayment as a reduction in long-term liabilities. Principal payments on long-term debt						5,176,126
Certain revenues reported in the Statement of Activites do not provide current financial resources and, therefore, are reported as revenues in the governmental funds.						882
Certain 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. These expenses include:  Increase in Prepaid Expenses  Decrease in Accrued Interest Payable  Decrease in OPEB expense  Increase in pension expense  Amortization - Bond Premium	\$		41,298 22,851 2,891,385 2,357,372) 59,027			
Amortization - Loss on Refunding	(	_	49,699)	_		607,490
Change in net position of governmental activities				\$	) ————————————————————————————————————	3,690,506

#### Enterprise City Board of Education Enterprise, Alabama Statement of Fiduciary Net Position For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

	gency Funds
Assets	
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 3,591
Total Assets	\$ 3,591
Liabilities	
Due to External Organizations	\$ 3,591
Total Liabilities	\$ 3,591
Net Position	\$ 

#### 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.

#### A. 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, 2020 as a special revenue fund.

#### Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### B. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting

#### **Basis of Presentation**

Government-wide Financial Statements: The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the Board. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government, except for fiduciary activities.

Eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions. Although other governments may report both governmental activities and business-type activities, the Board has no business-type activities.

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

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

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u>: 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.

#### Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### B. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting (Continued)

#### **Basis of Presentation (Continued)**

**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 and other Board assigned funds for the 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
- 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

#### Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### B. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting (Continued)

#### 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.

#### Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

### C. 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.

#### Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

# C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position (Continued)

#### **Inventories and Prepaid Items**

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

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

#### **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 typically consist of cash and cash equivalents which are restricted by debt agreements for debt service payments. The Board had no restricted assets as of September 30, 2020.

#### **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.

#### Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

# C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position (Continued)

#### Capital Assets (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:

	Capitalization		Estimated
Asset Class	<b>Threshold</b>		<b>Useful Life</b>
Land Improvements - Exhaustible	\$	50,000	40 years
Buildings	\$	50,000	40 - 50 years
Building Improvements	\$	50,000	7 <b>–</b> 40 years
Equipment	\$	5,000	5 – 20 years
Equipment Under Lease	\$	5,000	5 – 20 years
Vehicles	\$	5,000	5 <b>–</b> 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, 2002, 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.

#### Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

# C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position (Continued)

#### **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.

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.

#### **Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

# C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position (Continued)

#### **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 and other post employee benefits (OPEB). 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 and OPEB results from pension and OPEB 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 and OPEB. A deferred inflow related to pension and OPEB 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.

#### **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:

#### Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

# C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position (Continued)

#### **Net Position and Fund Balances (Continued)**

- 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, 2020, 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.

### Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

# C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position (Continued)

#### Net Position and Fund Balances (Continued)

- Assigned fund balance- 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 fund balance All other spendable amounts.

Fund balances at September 30, 2020 are as follows:

	General Fund	Local Capital Projects Funds	Insurance Loss Recovery Fund	Other Governmental <u>Funds</u>	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
Nonspendable:	<b>.</b>	Φ.	¢.	\$ 129,252	\$ 129,252
Inventories	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	φ 129,232	Ψ 127,232
Restricted:					
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Assigned:					
Insurance Loss					
Recovery Fund	-	-	1,143,352	-	1,143,352
Local Capital					F04.661
Projects	-	594,661	-	-	594,661
Other Govern-					
mental Funds	-	-	-	3,149,511	3,149,511
Unassigned	12,701,726				12,701,726
Total	\$ 12,701,726	<u>\$ 594,661</u>	\$ 1,143,352	<u>\$ 3,278,763</u>	<u>\$ 17,718,502</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.

### Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

# C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position (Continued)

#### **Management Estimates and Assumptions**

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

#### **Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements**

The Board implemented no new accounting pronouncements during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020.

The Board will adopt the following new accounting pronouncements in future years. The impact of these pronouncements on the Board's financial statements has not been determined.

GASB Statement No. 84, "Fiduciary Activities", effective for fiscal year ending September 30, 2021. This statement will enhance consistency and comparability by establishing certain specific criteria for identifying activities that should be reported as fiduciary activities and clarifying whether and how business-type activities should report their fiduciary activities.

GASB Statement No. 87, "Leases", effective for fiscal year ending September 30, 2022. This statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract.

GASB Statement No. 89, "Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period", effective for fiscal year ending September 30, 2022. This statement will enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and will simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period.

#### Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position (Continued)

#### Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 90, "Majority Equity Interests – an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61", effective for fiscal year ending September 30, 2021. This statement will improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units.

GASB Statement No. 91, "Conduit Debt Obligations", effective for fiscal year ending September 30, 2023. This statement will provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures.

GASB Statement No. 92, "Omnibus 2020", effective for fiscal year ending September 30, 2022. This statement will enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements.

GASB Statement No. 93, "Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates", effective for fiscal year ending September 30, 2022. This statement will address those and other accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an interbank offered rate, specifically the London Interbank Offered Rate, which is expected to cease to exist in its current form at the end of 2021.

GASB Statement No. 94, "Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements", effective for fiscal year ending September 30, 2023. This statement will improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements and for availability of payments arrangements.

GASB Statement No. 96, "Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements", effective for fiscal year ending September 30, 2023. This statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements for government end users.

#### Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

# C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position (Continued)

#### Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 97, "Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plansan amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32", effective for fiscal year ending September 30, 2022. This statement will result in more consistent financial reporting of defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans, and other employee benefit plans, while mitigating the costs associated with reporting those plans. It will also enhance the relevance, consistence, and comparability of (1) the information related to Section 457 plans that meet the definition of a pension plan and the benefits provided through those plans and (2) investment information for all section 457 plans.

#### Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

#### A. Budgets

The following funds are not budgeted and budget information is not presented: Local Capital Projects 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 2020 fiscal year was September 15, 2019. The Board approved and submitted its original 2020 annual budget on September 12, 2019.

The 2020 budget was amended in June 2020 primarily to reflect actual beginning fund balances, to budget carryover federal funds, and budget additional grant funds that became available after submission of the original budget.

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.

#### Note 2 – Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability (Continued)

#### A. Budgets (Continued)

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	\$ 53,614,101
Non-Budgeted Accrued Salaries	
And Fringe Benefits	
Instructional Services	( 71,491)
Instructional Support Services	28,965
Operations and Maintenance	12,541
Student Transportation Services	( 1,985)
General and Administrative	8,269
Other Expenditures	 ( 12,386)
GAAP Basis	\$ 53,578,014

# B. Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations

The Local Capital Projects Fund expenditures exceeded appropriations by \$2,828,634. This shortfall was covered by existing funds on hand.

# Note 3 - Deposits 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).

#### Note 3 - Deposits 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, 2020, \$7,299,929 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.

 Value
 0-1 Year
 1-5 Years

 Certificates of Deposit
 \$ 7,299,929
 \$ 7,299,929
 \$

#### 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.

# Note 3 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

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, 2020, the Board had \$5,799,192 of investments in money market funds, which are valued at fair value using level 1 inputs.

#### Note 4 - Receivables

Receivables at September 30, 2020 consist of the following:

				Local				
				Capital		Other		
	(	General	_	Projects	N	on-Major		Total
State Department of Education								
IDEA – Part B								0.440
SSIP Discretionary Grant	\$	-	\$	-	\$	8,668	\$	8,668
Pre-School Part B		-		-		9,957		9,957
Child Nutrition Program		-		-		407,535		407,535
Special Education		-		-		827,971		827,971
Career Tech		-		-		46,438		46,438
Title I, Part A		-		-		312,735		312,735
Title III – English Language		_		-		1,074		1,074
Title VI – Student Support								
and Academy Achievement		-		-		37,296		37 <b>,29</b> 6
Title VIB – Rural Ed		-		_		12,209		12,209
Title X - Homeless Education		-		-		2,746		2,746
Supporting Effective Instruction		_		-		28,588		28,588
CARES Act		_		_		54,291		54,291
Other		-		-		9,421		9,421
Alabama Medicaid Outreach		63,479		_		-		63,479
County Revenue Commissioner		3,942,096		2,421,470		-		6,363,566
City of Enterprise		852,623		-		_		852,623
Department of Defense		, <u>-</u>		-		206,944		206,944
	_	1.050.460	ф.	0.401.450	ф.	1.065.070	ď	0.245.541
Total Receivables	\$	4,858,198	\$	<u>2,421,470</u>	<u> </u>	1,965,873	⊅	9,245,541

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, 2020 consisted of the following amounts:

- Due to general fund from nonmajor governmental funds in the amount of \$449,823
- Due to private purpose fund from general fund in the amount of \$3,591.

# Note 5 - Interfund Activity (Continued)

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, 2020:

		Local Capital	Nonmajor	
	General	Projects	Governmental	
	Fund	Fund	Funds	Total
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,598,116	\$ 3,098,116
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	80,768	<del>_</del>	629,496	710,264
	\$ 80,768	\$ 1,500,000	<u>\$ 2,227,612</u>	\$ 3,808,380

# Note 6 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2020, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets Not Being				
Depreciated:		*	Ф	ф. о EFO 01E
Land	\$ 3,573,015	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,573,015
Land Improvements	1,677,951	- 070 (04	-	1,677,951
Construction in Progress	3,691,669	2,078,684	<u>4,674,004</u>	1,096,349
Total Capital Assets	A 0.040 (0F	ф. <b>2</b> ото сол	<u></u>	¢ (247.215
Not Being Depreciated	\$ 8,942,635	\$ 2,078,684	\$	\$ 6,347,315
Other Capital Assets:				
Buildings	\$150,295,129	\$ -	\$ -	\$150,295,129
Building Improvements	16,297,759	4,674,004	-	20,971,763
Furniture and Equipment	11,456,759	1,255,797		12,712,556
Total Other Capital Assets				
at Historical Cost	\$178,049,647	\$ 5,929,801	<u>\$</u>	\$183,979,448
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings	\$ 39,043,102	\$ 3,693,520	\$ -	\$ 42,736,622
Building Improvements	5,847,087	359,390	-	6,206,477
Furniture and Equipment	<u>8,063,864</u>	810,545		8,874,409
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>\$ 52,954,053</u>	\$ 4,863,455	\$ -	\$ 57,817,508
Total Other Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$125,095,594</u>	<u>\$ 1,066,346</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$126,161,940</u>
Total Governmental Activities	#40.4.000.000	ф 0.14E 000	¢ 4.674.004	¢122 500 255
Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$134,038,229</u>	<u>\$ 3,145,030</u>	<u>\$ 4,674,004</u>	<u>\$132,509,255</u>

# Note 6 - Capital Assets (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instructional Services	\$ 3,959,278
Instructional Support Services	16,904
Operation and Maintenance Services	86,851
Student Transportation Services	531,035
Food Services	189,279
General and Administrative	68,019
Other Expenditures	 12,089
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 4,863,455

# Note 7 - Unearned Revenue and Deferred Inflows of Resources

				Local		
		General		Capital	O	ther
		Fund		Projects	Gover	<u>nmental</u>
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.	n \$	2,785,329	\$	2,421,470	\$	-
Unearned Revenue – Daily lunch and breakfast sales revenue received but not yet expended represent revenues that will be recognized subsequent to year-end.		<del>_</del>		<del>-</del>		204,882
Total	\$	2,785,329	<u>\$</u> _	2,421,470	<u>\$</u>	204,882

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, 2020, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities reported in the statement of net position:

	Balance October 1,			Balance September 30,	Amounts Due Within
	2019	Proceeds	Retirements	2020	One Year
2010 Capital Outlay Warrants	\$ 4,895,000	\$ -	\$ 4,895,000	\$ -	\$ -
2015-B Pool Refunding Bonds	2,816,163	-	241,126	2,575,037	252,889
2017 Capital Outlay Warrants	3,626,000	-	40,000	3,586,000	41,000
Unamortized Bond Premiums	412,394		59,027	353,367	41,169
Total	<u>\$ 11,749,557</u>	\$ -	<b>\$</b> 5,235,153	<u>\$ 6,514,404</u>	\$ 335,058

#### 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, 2020, was \$19,663.

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

September 30,	 Principal		Interest
2021	\$ 41,000	\$	83,433
2022	359,000		78,753
2023	365,000		70,282
2024	374,000		61,636
2025	382,000		52,790
2026-2030	 2,065,000		122,792
	\$ 3,586,000	<u>\$</u>	469,686

#### Note 8 - Long-Term Debt (Continued)

#### 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%. 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, 2020 was \$0.

The Board paid the outstanding balance of \$4,895,000 during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, which satisfied all future obligations for the Series 2010 Capital Outlay Warrants.

Pledged revenues for the 2010 and 2017 Capital Outlay Warrants recognized for the year ended September 30, 2020, were \$4,052,007 while the total debt service expenditure was \$5,125,411. Annual principal and interest payments on the warrants are expected to require an estimated 5% of the pledged revenues in future years.

# 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.

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% of the original amount borrowed.

#### Note 8 - Long-Term Debt (Continued)

# Series 2015-B Pool Refunding Bonds (Continued)

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.

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, 2020 was \$30,036.

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

September 30,	_P	rincipal	Interest
2021	\$	252,889	\$ 125,550
2022		265,579	112,905
2023		279,199	99,626
2024		293,128	85,666
2025		307,676	71,010
2026-2029		1,176,566	 122,479
	\$	2,575,037	\$ 617,236

# Note 9 - Employee Retirement Plan

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies for the Pension Plan

#### Pensions

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

#### Note 9 - Employee Retirement Plan (Continued)

# General Information about the Pension Plan Plan Description

The TRS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement plan, was established as of September 15, 1939, pursuant to the *Code of Alabama 1975, Title 16, Chapter 25* (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). The *Code of Alabama 1975, Title 16, Chapter 25* 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 equal to the annual earnable compensation of the member as reported to the Plan for the preceding year ending June 30 are paid to a qualified beneficiary.

# Note 9 - Employee Retirement Plan (Continued)

#### Contributions

Covered members of the TRS contributed 5% of earnable compensation to the TRS as required by statute until September 30, 2011. From October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012, covered members of the TRS were required by 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 8.25% of earnable compensation.

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

Participating employers' contractually required contribution rate for the year ended September 30, 2019 was 12.41% of annual pay for Tier 1 members and 11.35% of annual pay for Tier 2 members. These required contribution rates are a percent of annual payroll, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with member contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by members during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Total employer contributions to the pension plan from the System were \$4,356,692 for the year ended September 30, 2020.

# Pension liabilities, pension expense, and deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions

At September 30, 2020, the System reported a liability of \$58,395,000 for its proportionate share of the collective net pension liability. The collective net pension liability was measured as of September 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of September 30, 2018. The System's proportion of the collective net pension liability was based on the employers' shares of contributions to the pension plan relative to the total employer contributions of all participating TRS employers. At September 30, 2019, the System's proportion was 0.528129%, which was an increase of 0.027386% from its proportion measured as of September 30, 2018.

#### Note 9 - Employee Retirement Plan (Continued)

Pension liabilities, pension expense, and deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions (Continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2020, the System recognized pension expense of \$4,356,929. At September 30, 2020, the System reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		Deferred	Deferred
	C	Outflows of	Inflows of
	]	Resources	Resources
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$	863,000	\$ 1,937,000
Changes of Assumptions		1,799,000	-
Net Difference between Projected and Actual			
Earnings on Pension Plan Investments		2,033,000	-
Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Employ		-1	400,000
Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contribution	าร	3,012,000	433,000
Employer Contributions Subsequent to the			
Measurement Date		4,352,534	 
Total	\$_	12,059,534	\$ 2,370,000

\$4,352,534 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from System contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended September 30, 2021. 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,	
2021	\$ 866,000
2022	971,000
2023	1,668,000
2024	1,801,000
2025	31,000
Thereafter	_

# Note 9 - Employee Retirement Plan (Continued)

#### **Actuarial Assumptions**

The total pension liability as of September 30, 2019 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of September 30, 2018, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.75%
Projected salary increases	3.25% - 5.00%
Investment rate of return*	7.70%

<sup>\*</sup> Net of pension plan investment expense

The actuarial assumptions used in the actuarial valuation as of September 30, 2018, were based on the results of an investigation of the economic and demographic experience for the TRS based upon participant data as of September 30, 2015. The Board of Control accepted and approved these changes in September 2016, which became effective at the beginning of fiscal year 2016.

Mortality rates for TRS were based on the RP-2000 White Collar Mortality Table projected to 2020 using scale BB and adjusted 115% for males and 112% for females age 78 and older.

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

		Long-Term
	Target	Expected Rate
	Allocation	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%	7.5%
Cash Equivalents	3.00%	1.50%
Total	100.00%	

<sup>\*</sup> Includes assumed rate of inflation of 2.50%

# Note 9 - Employee Retirement Plan (Continued)

#### Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.70%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that the employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, components of the pension plan's fiduciary net position were projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current 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 System's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

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

		Current	
	1%	Discount	1%
	Decrease	Rate	Increase
	(6.70%)	 (7.70%)	 (8.70%)
Board's Proportionate Share of Collective Net Pension Liability	\$ 79,274,000	\$ 58,395,000	\$ 40,726,000

# Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued RSA Comprehensive Annual Report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019. The supporting actuarial information is included in the GASB Statement No. 67 Report for the TRS prepared as of September 30, 2019. The auditors' report on the Schedule of Employer Allocations and Pension Amounts by Employer and accompanying notes detail by employer and in aggregate information needed to comply with GASB 68. The additional financial and actuarial information is available at http://www.rsa-al.gov/index.php/employers/financial-reports/gasb-68-reports/.

# Note 10 - Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension (OPEB)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

The Alabama Retired Education Employee's Health Care Trust (Trust) financial statements are prepared by using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. This includes for purposes of measuring the Net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the Fiduciary Net Position of the Trust and additions to/deductions from the Trust's Fiduciary Net Position. Plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Employer contributions are recognized when due pursuant to plan requirements. Benefits are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. Subsequent events were evaluated by management through the date the financial statements were issued.

#### 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.

# Note 10 - Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension (OPEB) (Continued)

#### Benefits Provided

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

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

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

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

#### Note 10 - Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension (OPEB) (Continued)

#### Benefits Provided (Continued)

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. Effective January 1, 2020, Humana Insurance Company replaced United Healthcare as the administrator of the PEEHIP Group Medicare Advantage (PPO) Plan. The plan is fully insured, and members are able to have all of their Medicare Part A (hospital insurance), and Part B (medical insurance), and Part D (prescription drug coverage) in one convenient plan. Retirees can continue to see their same providers with no interruption and see any doctor who accepts Medicare on a national basis. Members 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 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

# Note 10 - Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension (OPEB) (Continued)

#### Contributions (Continued)

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, 2020, the Board reported a liability of \$25,178,019 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability was measured as of September 30, 2019 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of September 30, 2018. 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, 2019, the Board's proportion was 0.667362%, which was an increase of 0.024495% from its proportion measured as of September 30, 2018.

For the year ended September 30, 2020, the System recognized OPEB expense of \$1,153,588, with no special funding situations. At September 30, 2020, the System reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

		Deferred Outflows of		Deferred Inflows of
		Resources		Resources_
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$	833,667	\$	19,305,416
Changes of Assumptions		1,203,660		10,428,883
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	707	51,939		-
Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Employ Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contribution	ns	2,277,217		420,003
Employer Contributions Subsequent to the		4 450 500		
Measurement Date	_	1,153,588	_	
Total	\$	5,520,071	\$	30,154,302

\$1,153,588 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, 2021.

# Note 10 - Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension (OPEB) (Continued)

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

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

5,325,892)
5,325,892)
5,259,916)
4,378,074)
4,682,276)
815,769)

#### **Actuarial Assumptions**

The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of September 30, 2018, 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	3.00%
Municipal Bond Index Rate at the Prior Measurement Date	4.18%
Projected Year for Fiduciary Net Position (FNP) to be Depleted	2055
Single Equivalent Interest Rate at the Measurement Date	5.50%
Single Equivalent Interest Rate at the Prior Measurement Date	4.44%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	
Pre-Medicare Eligible	6.75%
Medicare Eligible	**
Ultimate Trend Rate	
1 1e-Medicale Eligible	4.75% in 2026
Medicare Eligible	4.75% in 2024

- (1) Includes 3.00% wage inflation.
- (2) Compounded annually, net of investment expense, and includes inflation.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Initial Medicare claims are set based on scheduled increases through plan year 2022.

# Note 10 - Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension (OPEB) (Continued)

# Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

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

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.) were based on the September 30, 2018 valuation, however updated Medicare Advantage premium rates which reflect the repeal of the ACA Health Insurer Fee, updated Optionals claims costs, and updated participation assumptions were used in this report.

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.

# Note 10 - Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension (OPEB) (Continued)

# Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

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

		Long-Term
	Target	Expected Rate
	Allocation	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%	

<sup>\*</sup>Geometric mean, includes 2.5% inflation.

#### 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, 2019 was 5.50%. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at the prior measurement date was 4.44%. 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, 24.245% of the employer contributions were used to assist in funding retiree benefit payments in 2019 and it is assumed once benefit payments exceed employer contributions, this amount will increase by 1.00% 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. Therefore, the projected future benefit payments for all current plan members were projected through 2117. The long term rate of return is used until the assets are expected to be depleted in 2055, after which the municipal bond rate is used.

# Note 10 - Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension (OPEB) (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Board's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

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

	1% Decrease (5.75% Decreasing to 3.75% for Pre – Medicare, Known Decreasing to 3.75% For Medicare Eligible)	Current Healthcare Trend Rate (6.75% Decreasing to 4.75% for Pre-Medicare, Known Decreasing to 4.75% for Medicare Eligible)	1% Increase (7.75% Decreasing to 5.75% for Pre- Medicare, Known Decreasing to 5.75% for Medicare Eligible)
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 20,188,242	\$ 25,178,019	\$ 31,462,417

The following table presents the Board's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability of the Trust calculated using the discount rate of 5.50%, 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:

		Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Ra	ite	1% Increase
	(4.50%)	(5.50%)		(6.50%)
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 30,433,472	\$ 25,1	78,019 \$	20,886,048

# 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, 2019. The supporting actuarial information is included in the GASB Statement No. 74 Report for PEEHIP prepared as of September 30, 2019. 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.

# Note 11 - Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

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 2020. Contract total for these projects are \$4,083,628 with \$1,096,346 having been expensed to date. Costs to complete these contracts totaled \$2,987,282 at September 30, 2020.

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.

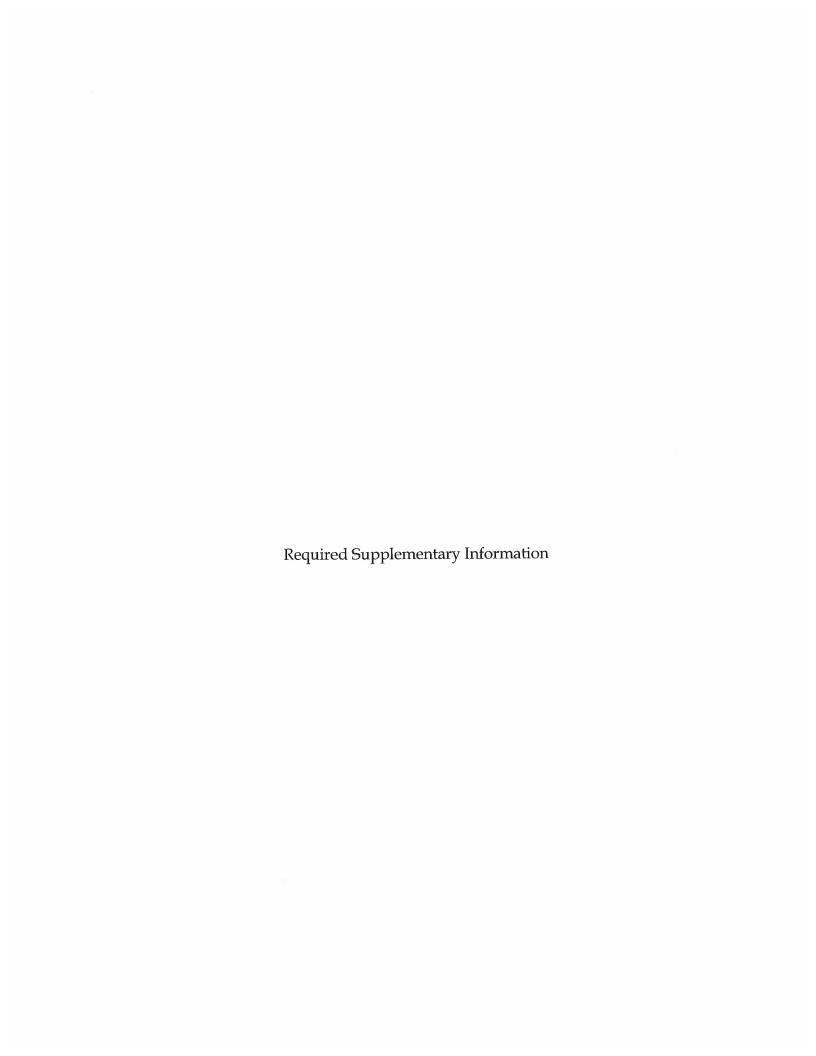
The State Board of Adjustments is a state agency with which people can file claims against the Board to collect reimbursement for damages when all other means have been exhausted. The Board does not have insurance coverage for job-related injuries. Claims for employee job related injuries may be filed 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, 2020 and August 18, 2021, the date the financials were available to be issued. The financial statements include all events or transactions, including estimates, required to be recognized in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Management has determined that there are no nonrecognized subsequent events that require additional disclosure except as noted below.

In October 2020, the Series 2020 Bond Funds were issued pursuant to Act No. 2020-167 enacted by the Alabama Legislature, with proceeds to be used for capital improvements. The Board's allocation of the Series 2020 Bond Funds is \$8,612,443 which is to be paid back through a reduction in future annual Public School Fund allocations received from the Alabama Department of Education.

In March 2021, Superintendent Greg Faught announced his retirement effective June 30, 2021. In June 2021, the new Superintendent was announced as Dr. Zel Thomas.



Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances -Budget and Actual - Govermental Funds For the Year Ended September 30, 2020 Enterprise City Board of Education Enterprise, Alabama

		Budgeted	Budgeted Amounts			Actual	Vari	Variance with	
		Original		Final	Bud	Budgetary Basis	Fina	Final Budget	
REVENUES State Revenues Federal Revenues Local Revenues Other Revenues	<del>so.</del>	41,425,922 1,227,500 12,531,436 170,344	₩	41,880,134 1,227,500 12,582,412 170,344	<del>s</del>	43,548,935 1,128,338 13,060,065 157,940	\$	1,668,801 99,162) 477,653 12,404)	
Total Revenues	89	55,355,202	€	55,860,390	€	57,895,278	€9	2,034,888	
EXPENDITURES Instructional Services Instructional Support Services Operation and Maintenance Services Student Transportation Services General Administrative Services Other Expenses Capital Outlay	₩	32,038,739 10,059,361 5,170,386 3,814,580 2,942,416 632,438	<del>6)</del>	32,415,682 10,120,317 5,170,386 3,814,580 2,942,416 735,824	€9	31,796,808 9,287,461 4,321,402 3,878,526 3,205,394 734,510 390,000	₩	618,874 832,856 848,984 63,946) 262,978) 1,314	
Total Expenditures	\$	54,657,920	<del>\$</del>	55,199,205	€	53,614,101	€	1,585,104	
EXCESS REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	₩	697,282	₩	661,185	8	4,281,177	\$	3,619,992	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Indirect Costs Sale of Capital Assets Transfers In Transfers Out Other Financing Sources	&	330,465 - 106,955 1,531,490)	\$	330,465 25,387 106,955 1,531,490)	\$	- 80,768 3,098,116) 3,199	\$	330,465) 25,387) 26,187) 1,566,626)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$	1,094,070)	\$	1,067,388)	\$	3,014,149)	\$	1,946,761)	
EXCESS REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES OVER EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES	\$	396,788)	\$	406,203)	€₽	1,267,028	₩	1,673,231	
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING		14,944,419		16,185,178		15,769,463		415,715)	
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	€	14,547,631	9	15,778,975	8	17,036,491	€9	1,257,516	

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Enterprise City Board of Education Enterprise, Alabama Schedule of the Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability		0.528129%		0.500743%		0.506802%		0.489417%		0.491541%		0.487933%
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	<del>69</del>	58,395,000	<b>₽</b>	49,787,000	↔	49,811,000	\$	52,984,000	₩	51,443,000	₩	44,327,000
Employer's Covered Payroll*	€	35,020,282	€9	33,750,933	€	33,770,072	€9	31,307,653	<b>€</b>	31,055,256	<b>6</b> 9	30,972,319
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		161.45%		147.51%		147.50%		169.24%		165.65%		143.12%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		%58.69		72.29%		71.50%		%26.79		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 2020, the measurement period is October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2019.

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 Enterprise, Alabama Schedule of Employer Contributions - Pension For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015
Contractually Required Contribution **	€9	4,356,692	\$	4,227,906	€	4,018,848	49	3,967,064	€9	3,679,325	<del>€</del>	3,613,852
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution		4,356,692		4,227,906		4,018,848		3,967,064		3,679,325		3,613,852
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	€9	1	s		€	1	€	•	€	1	€	1
Employer's Covered Payroll *	<del>69</del>	36,190,473	₩	35,020,282	€	33,750,933	€9	33,770,072	<del>\$</del>	31,307,653	\$	31,055,256
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		12.04%		12.07%		11.91%		11.75%		11.75%		11.64%

<sup>\*</sup> Employer's covered payroll is the total payroll of those employees who are participating in the pension plan.

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

<sup>\*\*</sup> 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.

#### Enterprise City Board of Education Enterprise, Alabama Schedule of the Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

	 2019	 2018	 2017
Employer's Proportion of the Collective Net OPEB Liability	0.667362%	0.642867%	0.633367%
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net OPEB Liability	\$ 25,178,019	\$ 52,835,480	\$ 47,042,883
Employer's Covered-Employee Payroll During the Measurement Period *	\$ 35,020,282	\$ 33,815,865	\$ 33,836,628
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	71.90%	156.24%	139.03%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Collective OPEB Liability	28.14%	14.81%	14.81%

<sup>\*</sup> 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 2020, the measurement period is October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2019.

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 Enterprise, Alabama Schedule of Employer's Contributions - OPEB For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

	 2020	_	2019	 2018
Contractually Required Contribution **	\$ 1,153,588	\$	1,886,280	\$ 1,570,137
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	 1,153,588		1,886,280	 1,570,137
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 	\$	-	\$ 
Employer's Covered-Employee Payroll *	\$ 36,190,473	\$	35,486,438	\$ 33,815,865
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	3.19%		5.32%	4.64%

<sup>\*</sup> Employer's covered payroll is the total payroll of those employees who are participating in the pension plan.

Note: Schedule is intended to show information for  $10~{\rm years}$ . Additional years will be displayed as the information becomes available.

#### Changes in actuarial assumptions

In  $20\overline{19}$ , the anticipated rates of participation, spouse coverage, and to bacco use were adjusted to more closely reflect actual experience.

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 rate 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 males and White Collar Mortality Table projected to 2020 using scale BB and adjusted 115% for all ages for males and 112% and over for females.

#### Recent Plan Changes

Beginning in plan year 2021, the MAPD plan premium rates exclude the ACA Health Insurer Fee which was replealed on December 20, 2019.

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

<sup>\*\*</sup> 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.

#### Enterprise City Board of Education Enterprise, Alabama Schedule of Employer's Contributions - OPEB For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

# Method and assumptions used in calculations of actuarially determined contributions

The actuarially determined contribution rates in the Schedule of OPEB Contributions were calculated as of September 30, 2016, which is 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	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level Percent of Pay
Remaining Amortization Period	25 Years, Closed
Asset Valuation Method	Market Value of Assets
Inflation	2.875%
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 for Pre-Medicare Eligible
	2018 for Medicare Eligible
Investment Rate of Return	5.00%, including Inflation

#### Enterprise City Board of Education Enterprise, Alabama Supplementary Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

Description	Federal CFDA Description Number		Federal Expenditures	
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION				
PASSED THROUGH STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
Disability Insurance/SSI Cluster				
Social Security Disability Insurance	96.001	N/A	\$	2,080
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
Direct Program - Impact Aid	84.041	N/A	\$	1,020,594
PASSED THROUGH STATE DEPARTMENT				
OF EDUCATION				
Special Education Cluster	84.027	N/A	\$	1,579,393
Special Education - Grants to States	84.173	N/A	Ψ	19,913
Special Education - Preschool Grants	04.173	14/11		
Subtotal Special Education Cluster			\$	1,599,306
Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies	84.010	N/A		1,008,266
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant	84.367	N/A		171,910
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	84.196	N/A		14,000
English Language Acquisition Grants	84.365	N/A		51,564
Title VIB - Rural Education	84.358B	N/A		12,209
Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities	84.424A	N/A		89,710
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	84.048	N/A		78,786
COVID-19 Elementary & Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund	84.425D	N/A		190,605
Total U.S. Department of Education			\$	4,236,950
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
PASSED THROUGH STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
Child Nutrition Cluster	10.552	NI / A	\$	285,425
School Breakfast Program	10.553	N/A	Φ	259,215
National School Lunch Program *	10.555	N/A		979,961
National School Lunch Program	10.555	N/A		886,775
Summer Feeding Program	10.555	N/A	\$	2,411,376
Subtotal Child Nutrition Cluster			Ф	
Child and Adult Care Food Program	10.558	N/A		186,417
State Admin Expense	10.560	N/A		13,312
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program *	10.582	N/A		33,044
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			\$	2,644,149
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE				
DIRECT PROGRAMS	12.357	N/A	\$	105,664
ROTC Language and Cultural Training Grants	12.337	14/11	Ψ	100,001
Competitive Grants: Promoting K-12 Student Achievement at Military-Connected Schools	12.556	N/A		405,612
Total U.S. Department of Defense			\$	511,276
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY				
DIRECT PROGRAMS				
COVID-19 Coronovirus Relief Funds - Remote Learning Devices	21.019	N/A	\$	247,663
COVID-19 Coronovirus Relief Funds - Education Health & Wellness	21.019	N/A		74,432
Total U.S. Department of Treasury			\$	322,095
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS			\$_	7,716,550

 $<sup>{\</sup>rm *USDA\ Food\ Distribution\ Program\ and\ Fresh\ Fruit\ and\ Vegetable\ Program\ -\ No\ actual\ cash\ transactions}.$ 

# Enterprise City Board of Education Enterprise, Alabama Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

#### Note A - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal expenditures of the Board under programs of the federal government for the year ended September 30, 2020. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). The amounts reported as federal expenditures were obtained from the Board's general ledger. Because the Schedule 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 Schedule, 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 Schedule. 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 Schedule 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.

# Enterprise City Board of Education Enterprise, Alabama Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

#### Note B - 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 Schedule may differ. Some of the factors that may account for any difference include the following:

- The Board's fiscal year end may differ from the program's year end.
- Accruals recognized in the Schedule, 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 corresponding depreciation charges are recognized as fixed assets in the Board's financial statements and as expenditures in the program financial reports.

#### Note C - 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 D - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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 E - Indirect Costs**

The Board has not elected to use the 10% de-minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

# **Note F – 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 August 18, 2021, there were no known material questioned or disallowed costs as a result of grant audits in process or completed.

# Enterprise City Board of Education Enterprise, Alabama Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

#### Note G - Noncash Assistance

The Board received federal noncash assistance for the period ended September 30, 2020 in the amount of \$259,215.

#### **Note H - Subrecipients**

The Board did not provide federal funds to subrecipients for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020.

#### Note I - 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, 2020.

# Enterprise City Board of Education Enterprise, Alabama Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

# Section I - Summary of Auditor's Results

<u>Financial Statements</u>					
Type of Auditor's Report Issued:		Unmodified			
<ul> <li>Internal Control Over Financial Reporting:</li> <li>Material Weakness Identified?</li> <li>Significant Deficiency(ies) Identified Not Considered to be Material Weak</li> </ul>		Yes	No None Reported		
Noncompliance Material to Financial Statements Noted?		Yes _	X_No		
Federal Awards					
<ul> <li>Internal Control Over Major Programs:</li> <li>Material Weakness(es) Identified?</li> <li>Significant Deficiency(ies) Identified Not Considered to be Material Weak</li> </ul>		Yes _	_X_ No _X_ None Reported		
Type of Auditor's Report Issued on Compli For Major Federal Programs:	iance	Unmodi	fied		
Any Audit Findings Disclosed that are Required to be Reported in Accordance with Uniform Guidance 2 CFR Part 200.		Yes	_XNo		
Identification of Major Programs:					
<u>CFDA Numbers</u> 84.010  10.553  10.555  21.019  84.425D	Name of Federal Program or Cluster Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies Child Nutrition Cluster Child Nutrition Cluster Coronavirus Relief Funds Elementary & Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund				
Dollar Threshold Used to Distinguish Between Type A and Type B Programs		\$	750,000		
Auditee Qualified as Low-Risk Auditee			No		

# Enterprise City Board of Education Enterprise, Alabama Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

#### **Section II - Financial Statement Findings**

#### Item 19-001 - Reconciling Accounts Payable to Supporting Documents (Repeat)

Type of Finding:

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Criteria:

The Board's accounting personnel should reconcile accounts payable accounts to supporting documentation and adjust the general ledger to actual on a monthly basis to ensure financial reporting is accurate. This should be done for the central office and local schools.

Condition:

The Board's personnel failed to reconcile and record

accounts payable.

Effect:

The corresponding reports printed from accounting software

did not provide an accurate reflection of the Board's

liabilities and activities.

Cause:

The Board's policy of recording accounts payable was not followed resulting in an understatement of accounts payable on year-end financial reporting.

Recommendation:

The Board's policies and procedures require personnel to record and reconcile accounts payable. Procedures should be put in place to ensure appropriate reconciliations and recordings are made in a timely manner and are complete and accurate.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions:

The Board and accounting personnel agree with this finding and is committed to reconciling and recording accounts

payable.

# Section III - Federal Awards Findings and Questioned Costs

No matters reported.



# ENTERPRISE CITY SCHOOLS

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT 220 Hutchinson Street Enterprise, Alabama 36331-1790 (334) 347-9531

Dr. Zel Thomas Superintendent of Education

#### Corrective Action Plan

August 18, 2021

Enterprise City Board of Education respectfully submits the following corrective action plan for the year ended September 30, 2020.

Name and address of public accounting firm: Brunson, Wilkerson, Bowden & Associates, P.C. 529 Boll Weevil Circle, Enterprise, AL 36330

Audit Period:

Fiscal year ended September 30, 2020

The finding from the September 30, 2020 Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs is discussed below. The finding is numbered consistently with the numbers assigned in the Section I, Summary of Auditor's Results, of the Schedule of Findings and schedule. Ouestioned Costs does not include findings and is not addressed.

#### **Financial Statement Findings**

#### **Material Weakness**

# Item 2019-001 - Reconciling Accounts Payable to Supporting Documents (Repeat)

Recommendation:

The Board's policies and procedures require personnel to record and reconcile accounts payable. Procedures should be put in place to ensure appropriate reconciliations and recordings are made in a timely manner and are complete

and accurate.

Action Taken:

Appropriate procedures have been put in place in order to ensure all accounts payable is appropriately reconciled and recorded in a timely manner. These procedures include training for accounts payable personnel and review procedures performed by the Chief School Financial

Officer. This action is on-going.

Corrective Action Plan Page 2

If there are any questions regarding this plan, please call Pamela Christian, Chief School Financial Officer, at (334) 347-9531.

Sincerely Yours,

Pamela Christian

Chief School Financial Officer



# ENTERPRISE CITY SCHOOLS

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT 220 Hutchinson Street Enterprise, Alabama 36331-1790 (334) 347-9531 Dr. Zel Thomas Superintendent of Education

# **Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings**For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

#### Item 2019-002 - Reconciliation of Debt Schedules

Condition: The debt schedule for reporting year-end financial data did

not agree or reconcile to supporting documentation.

Recommendation: The Board's policies and procedures require personnel to

reconcile debt balances as debt service requirements are met. Procedures should be put in place to ensure appropriate reconciliations are made in a timely manner and are

complete and accurate.

Current Status: The recommendation was implemented during the fiscal

year ended September 30, 2020. No similar findings were

noted in the current audit.

#### Item 2019-003 - Bank Reconciliations

Condition: The bank reconciliations currently are forced balanced

and/or clear items that did not actually clear the bank and

are not balanced by fund.

Recommendation: The Board's policies and procedures require personnel to

reconcile cash accounts accurately and timely. Procedures should be put in place to ensure appropriate reconciliations are performed in a timely manner and are complete and

accurate.

Current Status: The recommendation was completed in August 2020. No

similar findings were noted in the current audit.

#### Item 2019-004 - Approval of Bank Reconciliations

Condition: During the fiscal year the bank reconciliations were not being

approved accordingly.

#### Item 2019-004 - Approval of Bank Reconciliations (Continued)

Recommendation: The Board's policies and procedures require bank

reconciliations to be reviewed and approved in a timely manner. Procedures should be put in place to ensure appropriate personnel is dedicated to review and approve

bank reconciliation in a timely manner.

Current Status: The recommendation was implemented during the fiscal

year ended September 30, 2020. No similar findings were

noted in the current audit.

# Item 2019-005 - Procurement Policy for Federal Awards

#### U.S. Department of Education

Condition: The Board does not have a written procurement policy for

federal awards.

Recommendation: Based on the compliance requirements of certain federal

programs, we recommend the Board establish a written

procurement policy for federal awards.

Current Status: The recommendation was adopted during March 2020. No

similar findings were noted in the current audit.



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Herbert A. Barr, CPA (Retired)
T. Winston Brunson, CPA (Retired)
Walter P. Wilkerson, Jr., CPA (Retired)

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial
Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an
Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance
with Government Auditing Standards

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

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Enterprise City Board of Education as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Enterprise City Board of Education's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated August 18, 2021.

#### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Enterprise City Board of Education's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing 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 Enterprise City Board of Education's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Enterprise City Board of Education's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding 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 have not been identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, we did identify certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Members of the Board Enterprise City Board of Education

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. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 2019-001 to be a material weakness.

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 found no deficiencies that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Enterprise City Board of Education's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. 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*.

# **Enterprise City Board of Education's Response to Findings**

Enterprise City Board of Education's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. Enterprise City Board of Education's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

# 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.

August 18, 2021

Brunson, Wilkerson, Bowden & Associates, P.C. Enterprise, Alabama



John O. Bowden, CPA\*
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Independent Auditor's 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 the Enterprise City Board of Education's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Enterprise City Board of Education's major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2020. Enterprise City Board of Education's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

# Management's Responsibility

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

Members of the Board Enterprise City Board of Education

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 Enterprise City Board of Education's compliance.

#### Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Enterprise City Board of Education complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2020.

#### Other Matters

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed no instances of noncompliance which is required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance.

#### Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

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

Members of the Board Enterprise City Board of Education

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.

August 18, 2021

Brunson, Wilkerson, Bowden & Associates, P.C. Enterprise, Alabama