

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

Financial Statements

June 30, 2019

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
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RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
SCHOOL BOARD OFFICIALS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Office	Name	Term
	<u>Elective</u>	
School Board Members:	Amanda Smith, President	07/01/2016 – 06/30/2020
	Rachel Anger	07/01/2016 – 06/30/2020
	Lisa Wamsley	07/01/2018 – 06/30/2022
	Valerie Newlon	07/01/2018 – 06/30/2022
	Melodee Price	07/01/2018 – 06/30/2022
	<u>Appointive</u>	
Superintendent	Gabriel Devono	07/01/2018 – 06/30/2019
Treasurer	Brad Smith	07/01/2018 – 06/30/2019



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Education
Randolph County Board of Education
Elkins, West Virginia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Randolph County Board of Education as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Randolph County Board of Education, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, and pension information on pages 5 through 13 and 55 through 64 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Randolph County Board of Education's basic financial statements. The schedule of changes in school activity funds and the schedule of excess levy revenues and expenditures is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 21, 2020, on our consideration of the Board's internal control over financial reporting and our testing of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Board's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

The Fyffe Jones Group, AC

THE FYFFE JONES GROUP, AC

Huntington, West Virginia
February 21, 2020

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Our discussion and analysis of the Randolph County Board of Education's (Board) financial performance provides an overview of the Board's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. Please read this discussion and analysis in conjunction with the Board's basic financial statements, which are presented immediately following this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Financial Highlights

- The Board's assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by approximately \$31.0 million (*net position*) at the close of the most recent fiscal year. Of this amount, the Board had a deficit balance of approximately (\$3.1) million (*unrestricted net position*) which may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The Board's total net position increased by approximately \$6.9 million. This increase is primarily attributable to the increase in capital grants and contributions for new construction.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Board's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of approximately \$4.5 million, an increase of approximately \$330 thousand in comparison with the prior year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund represented a fund balance of approximately \$1.3 million.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the basic financial statements - The notes provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the data provided in the district-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 21 through 54 following the basic financial statements.

District-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Board, assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by approximately \$31.0 million at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The following summarizes the statement of net position at June 30, 2019, in comparison with June 30, 2018:

	2019	2018	
	Governmental	Governmental	Variance
	Activities	Activities	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:			
Current and other assets	\$ 8,253,358	\$ 8,257,768	\$ (4,410)
Capital assets	32,345,112	26,302,434	6,042,678
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>1,850,284</u>	<u>1,076,134</u>	<u>774,150</u>
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 42,448,754</u>	<u>\$ 35,636,336</u>	<u>\$ 6,812,418</u>
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION			
Liabilities and deferred inflows of resources:			
Current and other liabilities	\$ 3,398,257	\$ 3,880,163	\$ (481,906)
Long-term liabilities outstanding	1,145,584	1,317,049	(171,465)
Deferred inflows of resources	1,923,243	1,771,184	152,059
Net pension liability - Proportionate share	1,366,737	1,794,893	(428,156)
Net other post employment benefit (OPEB) liability - Proportionate share	<u>3,582,012</u>	<u>2,704,688</u>	<u>877,324</u>
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 11,415,833</u>	<u>\$ 11,467,977</u>	<u>\$ (52,144)</u>
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 31,019,338	\$ 24,655,996	\$ 6,363,342
Restricted	3,125,869	3,092,413	33,456
Unrestricted	<u>(3,112,286)</u>	<u>(3,580,050)</u>	<u>467,764</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 31,032,921</u>	<u>\$ 24,168,359</u>	<u>\$ 6,864,562</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	<u>\$ 42,448,754</u>	<u>\$ 35,636,336</u>	<u>\$ 6,812,418</u>

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The key elements of the increase of the Board's net position for the year ended June 30, 2019, are as follows:

- Capital assets increased by approximately \$6.0 million which represents multiple renovation and energy projects being completed and placed in service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.
- GASB 68 requires the Board to record its proportionate share of the net pension liability, deferred outflows, and deferred inflows. The net pension liability decreased by approximately \$428 thousand to \$1.4 million at June 30, 2019.
- GASB 75 requires the Board to record its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows, and deferred inflows. The net OPEB liability increased by approximately \$877 thousand to \$3.6 million at June 30, 2019.
- Deferred outflows increased by approximately \$774 thousand and deferred inflows increased by approximately \$152 thousand.
- Current and other liabilities decreased by approximately \$482 thousand primarily as a result of the decrease in construction invoices in accounts payable.
- The largest portion of the Board's net position of approximately \$31.0 million reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, furniture and equipment, and vehicles), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Board uses these capital assets to provide services to students; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Board's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.
- An additional portion of the Board's net position of approximately \$3.1 million represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The majority of the restricted balance is for a scholarship fund endowment and capital projects.
- The remaining balance of unrestricted net position, a deficit approximately (\$3.1) million represents cash and other receivable balances and may be used to meet the Board's obligations to students, employees, and creditors and to honor next year's budget.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The Board's net position increased by approximately \$6.9 million during the current year. The following summarizes the statement of activities for the year ended June 30, 2019, in comparison with the year ended June 30, 2018:

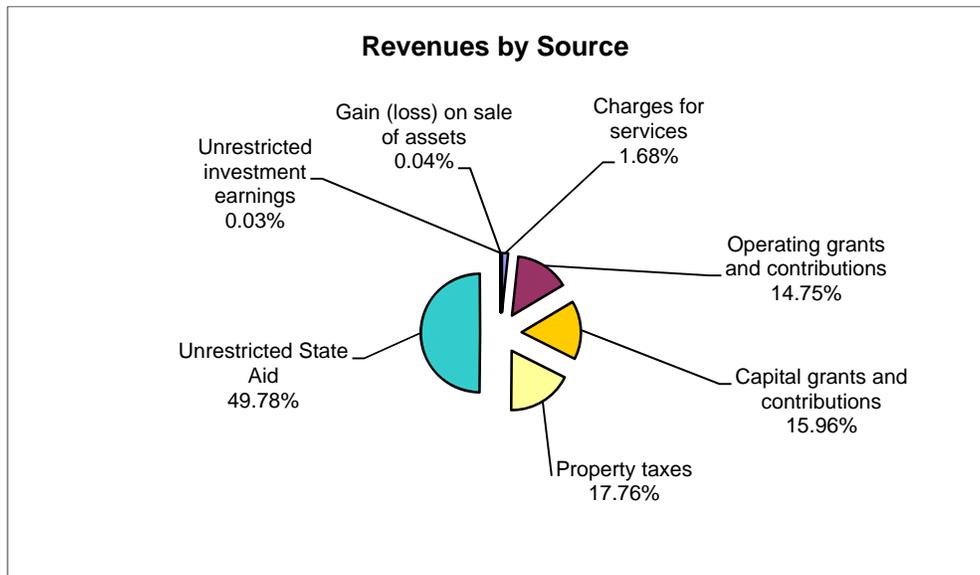
	2019	2018	
	Governmental	Governmental	Variance
	Activities	Activities	
Revenues:			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 770,389	\$ 665,264	\$ 105,125
Operating grants and contributions	6,776,966	6,353,657	423,309
Capital grants and contributions	7,333,846	1,558,339	5,775,507
General revenues:			
Property taxes	8,157,385	8,147,012	10,373
Unrestricted state aid	22,873,373	23,659,765	(786,392)
Unrestricted investment earnings	15,095	8,823	6,272
Unrestricted grants and contributions	-	3,000	(3,000)
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets	17,071	(65,543)	82,614
Total revenues	\$ 45,944,125	\$ 40,330,317	\$ 5,613,808
Expenses:			
Instruction	\$ 22,479,337	\$ 23,673,772	\$ (1,194,435)
Supporting services:			
Students	1,414,429	1,465,831	(51,402)
Instructional staff	2,042,469	2,159,667	(117,198)
General administration	1,102,825	963,713	139,112
School administration	2,209,768	2,311,036	(101,268)
Central services	388,359	381,141	7,218
Operation and maintenance of facilities	3,751,181	3,663,400	87,781
Student transportation	2,816,832	2,886,539	(69,707)
Total supporting services	13,725,863	13,831,327	(105,464)
Food services	2,796,342	2,971,983	(175,641)
Community services	11,000	-	11,000
Interest on long-term debt	67,021	79,538	(12,517)
Total Expenses	\$ 39,079,563	\$ 40,556,620	\$ (1,477,057)
Change in net position	\$ 6,864,562	\$ (226,303)	\$ 7,090,865
Net position - Beginning	24,168,359	24,394,662	(226,303)
Net position - Ending	\$ 31,032,921	\$ 24,168,359	\$ 6,864,562

**RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

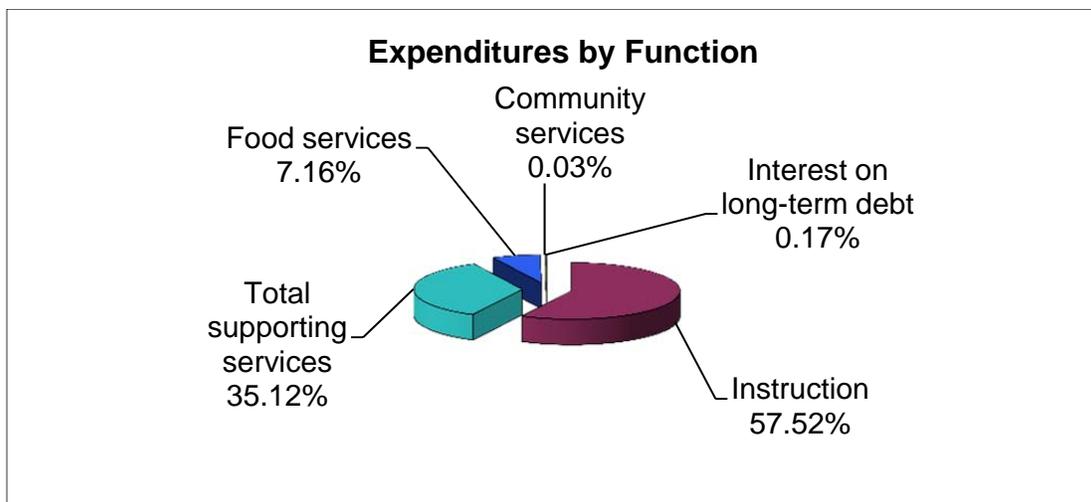
The key elements of the changes in the Board's statement of activities for the year ended June 30, 2019 are as follows:

- Capital grants and contributions increased by approximately \$5.8 million which was primarily the result of several new SBA capital grant awards.
- Unrestricted state aid decreased by approximately \$786 thousand which was a result of certain decreases in various state allocations.
- Overall expenses of the Board decreased by approximately \$1.5 million which was a result of the Board continuing to reduce costs. The largest reductions were in instruction.

The following chart shows the Board's revenues for fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 by source:



The following chart shows the Board's expenditures for fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, by function:



RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Financial Analysis of the Board's Funds

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

Governmental funds. The focus of the Board's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Board's financing requirements. In particular, *unassigned fund balance* may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. As the Board completed the year, its governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of approximately \$4.5 million. The net change in fund balance was an increase of approximately \$330 thousand which was primarily the result of an overall increase in revenue.

In addition, the Board had restricted fund balance for the special revenue fund of approximately \$3.1 million and restricted fund balance for the debt service fund of approximately \$35 thousand.

Governmental funds report the differences between their assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows as fund balance, which is divided into nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned portions. Nonspendable, restricted, committed, and assigned indicate the portion of the Board's fund balances that are not available for appropriation. The unassigned fund balance is available expendable financial resources in governmental funds. The Board had an unassigned fund balance of approximately \$1.3 million.

The Board had four major funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. Those funds are the General Current Expense Fund, the Special Revenue Fund, the Debt Service Fund, and the Capital Projects Fund.

General Current Expense Fund

This is the principal operation fund which accounts for all financial resources of the Board except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The fund balance increased from a balance of approximately \$1.1 million (prior year fund balance) to \$1.4 million (current year fund balance) during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. As previously discussed, this increase of approximately \$296 thousand was due primarily to an increase in various revenues.

Special Revenue Fund

This is an operating fund of the Board and accounts for all revenues and expenditures attributable to state and federal grants and other revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. The fund balance decreased from approximately \$3.1 million (prior year fund balance) to \$3.1 million (current year fund balance) during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. This was comparable to the prior year.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Debt Service Fund

This is a separate fund used to account for accumulated resources, and the payment of, general long-term debt, principal, and interest. The fund balance increased from \$0 to \$35 thousand during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. This increase was due primarily to the transfer of funds from the general current expense fund for compliance with sinking fund requirements.

Capital Projects Fund

This is a separate fund used to account for all financial resources used to acquire or construct specific major capital facilities other than by the sale of bonds or the reservation of monies in a permanent improvement fund. The fund balance remained at \$0 for the year as most of the projects were funded 100% by the SBA or the Board transferred from the general current expense fund to cover costs.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the year, the Board revised the budget. Budget amendments were to reflect changes in programs and related funding. The difference between the original budget and the final amended budget was an increase of approximately \$1.3 million or four percent in total general fund expenditures.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets - The Board's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2019, amounts to approximately \$32.3 million (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. The increase in the Board's investment in capital assets events during the current fiscal year included the following:

	2019	2018	
	Governmental	Governmental	
	Activities	Activities	Variance
Land	\$ 637,200	\$ 637,200	\$ -
Buildings and improvements	29,042,683	22,723,661	6,319,022
Furniture and equipment	881,298	1,001,418	(120,120)
Vehicles	1,783,931	1,940,155	(156,224)
Total capital assets	\$ 32,345,112	\$ 26,302,434	\$ 6,042,678

Capital assets increased by approximately \$6.0 million which represents the net amount of depreciation expense above capital asset additions. Capital asset additions included additions to buildings, the purchase of miscellaneous furniture and equipment, and the purchase of buses for transportation.

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

Long-term debt - At the end of the current fiscal year, the Board had total bonded debt outstanding of approximately \$0 and capital lease and QZAB obligations of approximately \$1.3 million. The Board's

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

proportionate share of the net pension liability decreased approximately \$428 thousand to approximately \$1.4 million at June 30, 2019. The Board's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability increased by approximately \$877 thousand to \$3.6 million at June 30, 2019.

The following summarizes long term debt as of June 30, 2019:

	2019	2018	
	Governmental	Governmental	
	Activities	Activities	Variance
QZAB - Third Ward	\$ 933,334	\$ 1,066,668	\$ (133,334)
Capital lease payable	42,440	229,770	(187,330)
Capital lease payable - Coalton	350,000	350,000	-
Net pension liability - proportionate share	1,366,737	1,794,893	(428,156)
Net OPEB liability - proportionate share	3,582,012	2,704,688	877,324
Total debt outstanding	\$ 6,274,523	\$ 6,146,019	\$ 128,504

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

Factors Bearing on the Board's Future

At the time these financial statements were prepared and audited, the Board was aware of circumstances that could significantly affect its financial health in the future:

- As disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, these financials include the June 30, 2018 adjustments for the Medicaid Cost Report settlement. The financials do not reflect any adjustments for the June 30, 2019 adjustments for the Medicaid Cost Report settlement.

Contacting the Board's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens and taxpayers with a general overview of the Board's finances and to demonstrate the Board's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Board Office at 40 11th Street, Elkins, WV 26241 or by phone at (304) 636-9150.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,315,687
Investments	525,015
Prepaid expenses	51,562
Taxes receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible taxes	427,207
Food service receivable	188,489
Deposit with retirement board	233,502
Other receivables	1,974,933
Due from other governments:	
State aid receivable	47,211
PEIA allocation receivable	561,646
Reimbursements receivable	928,106
Capital Assets:	
Land	637,200
Buildings and improvements	58,029,258
Furniture and equipment	9,245,150
Vehicles	6,378,054
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(41,944,550)</u>
Total capital assets, net of depreciation	<u>32,345,112</u>
Total assets	<u>40,598,470</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES	
Deferred outflows from pension activity	587,974
Deferred outflows from other post employment benefit (OPEB) activity	1,262,310
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>1,850,284</u>
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 42,448,754</u>
LIABILITIES	
Salaries payable and related payroll liabilities	\$ 2,017,009
PEIA premiums payable	1,066,614
Accounts payable	134,444
Long-term obligations:	
Due within one year:	
Bonds, capital leases, and contracts	180,190
Due beyond one year:	
Bonds, capital leases, and contracts	1,145,584
Net pension liability - proportionate share	1,366,737
Net other post employment benefit (OPEB) liability - proportionate share	<u>3,582,012</u>
Total liabilities	<u>9,492,590</u>
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES	
Deferred inflows from pension activity	972,646
Deferred inflows from other post employment benefit (OPEB) activity	950,597
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>1,923,243</u>
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 11,415,833</u>
NET POSITION	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 31,019,338
Restricted for:	
Debt Service	35,000
Special projects	3,090,869
Unrestricted	<u>(3,112,286)</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 31,032,921</u>

See Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Functions	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense), Revenue & Changes in Net Position Governmental Activities
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Governmental activities:					
Instruction	\$ 22,479,337	\$ -	\$ 3,968,896	\$ 4,369,136	\$ (14,141,305)
Supporting services:					
Students	1,414,429	384,392	645,379	275,138	(109,520)
Instructional staff	2,042,469	-	178,613	396,874	(1,466,982)
General administration	1,102,825	191,946	10,000	214,622	(686,257)
School administration	2,209,768	-	1,075	429,244	(1,779,449)
Business services	388,359	-	-	75,294	(313,065)
Operation and maintenance of facilities	3,751,181	-	-	729,011	(3,022,170)
Student transportation	2,816,832	-	-	844,527	(1,972,305)
Food services	2,796,342	194,051	1,973,003	-	(629,288)
Community services	11,000	-	-	-	(11,000)
Interest on long-term debt	67,021	-	-	-	(67,021)
Total governmental activities	\$ 39,079,563	\$ 770,389	\$ 6,776,966	\$ 7,333,846	(24,198,362)
General revenues:					
Property taxes					8,157,385
Unrestricted state aid					22,873,373
Unrestricted investment earnings					15,095
Gain (loss) on sale of capital asset					17,071
Transfers in					842,498
Transfers (out)					(842,498)
Total general revenues and transfers					31,062,924
Change in net position					6,864,562
Net position - beginning					24,168,359
Net position - ending					\$ 31,032,921

See Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2019

	General Current Expense Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 473,045	\$ 2,807,642	\$ 35,000	\$ -	\$ 3,315,687
Investments	525,015	-	-	-	525,015
Prepaid expenses	51,562	-	-	-	51,562
Taxes receivable, net	427,207	-	-	-	427,207
Food service receivable, net	-	188,489	-	-	188,489
Deposit with retirement board	233,502	-	-	-	233,502
Other receivables	50,666	-	-	1,924,267	1,974,933
Due from other governments:					
State aid receivable	-	47,211	-	-	47,211
PEIA allocation receivable	413,896	147,750	-	-	561,646
Reimbursements receivable	-	928,106	-	-	928,106
Due from other funds	1,890,611	-	-	-	1,890,611
Total assets	4,065,504	4,119,198	35,000	1,924,267	10,143,969
Deferred outflows of resources	-	-	-	-	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS PLUS DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	\$ 4,065,504	\$ 4,119,198	\$ 35,000	\$ 1,924,267	\$ 10,143,969
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities:					
Salaries payable and related payroll liabilities	\$ 1,486,403	\$ 530,606	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,017,009
PEIA premiums payable	786,024	280,590	-	-	1,066,614
Accounts payable	71,576	29,212	-	33,656	134,444
Due to other funds	-	-	-	1,890,611	1,890,611
Total liabilities	2,344,003	840,408	-	1,924,267	5,108,678
Deferred inflows of resources	360,382	187,921	-	-	548,303
Total deferred inflows of resources	360,382	187,921	-	-	548,303
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable	51,562	-	-	-	51,562
Restricted	-	3,090,869	35,000	-	3,125,869
Assigned	1,931	-	-	-	1,931
Unassigned	1,307,626	-	-	-	1,307,626
Total fund balances	1,361,119	3,090,869	35,000	-	4,486,988
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 4,065,504	\$ 4,119,198	\$ 35,000	\$ 1,924,267	\$ 10,143,969

See Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
 RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
 TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
 JUNE 30, 2019

Total fund balance on the governmental fund's balance sheet	\$	4,486,988
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the fund balance sheet		32,345,112
Property taxes receivable and food service billings will be collected this year but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, and are therefore in deferred funds		548,303
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pension are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions		587,974
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB		1,262,310
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions		(972,646)
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB		(950,597)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:		
Capital lease payable, due within one year		(168,334)
Capital lease payable, due beyond one year		(1,157,440)
Net pension liability - proportionate share		(1,366,737)
Net OPEB liability - proportionate share		(3,582,012)
		(6,074,523)
Net position of governmental activities	\$	31,032,921

See Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	General Current Expense Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:					
Property taxes	\$ 8,022,585	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,022,585
Other local sources	328,732	42,622	-	-	371,354
State sources	27,028,326	2,769,350	-	7,036,781	36,834,457
Federal sources	646,192	5,275,797	-	-	5,921,989
Miscellaneous sources	17,071	-	-	-	17,071
Total revenues	<u>36,042,906</u>	<u>8,087,769</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,036,781</u>	<u>51,167,456</u>
Expenditures:					
Instruction	21,916,573	3,139,949	-	-	25,056,522
Supporting services:					
Students	1,626,515	203,331	-	-	1,829,846
Instructional staff	276,964	1,846,159	-	-	2,123,123
General administration	689,087	507,281	-	-	1,196,368
School administration	2,614,749	-	-	-	2,614,749
Central services	441,961	-	-	-	441,961
Operation and maintenance of facilities	3,883,306	46,628	-	-	3,929,934
Student transportation	2,834,375	113,514	-	-	2,947,889
Food services	262,301	2,782,435	-	-	3,044,736
Capital outlay	11,000	-	-	7,189,878	7,200,878
Debt service:					-
Principal retirement	379,030	5,369	-	-	384,399
Interest and fiscal charges	67,021	-	-	-	67,021
Total expenditures	<u>35,002,882</u>	<u>8,644,666</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,189,878</u>	<u>50,837,426</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>1,040,024</u>	<u>(556,897)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(153,097)</u>	<u>330,030</u>
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers in	49,524	604,877	35,000	153,097	842,498
Transfers (out)	(792,974)	(49,524)	-	-	(842,498)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(743,450)</u>	<u>555,353</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>153,097</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>296,574</u>	<u>(1,544)</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>330,030</u>
Fund balances - beginning	<u>1,064,545</u>	<u>3,092,413</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,156,958</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 1,361,119</u>	<u>\$ 3,090,869</u>	<u>\$ 35,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,486,988</u>

See Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	330,030
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Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of net position, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. The effect on net position is the amount by which capital outlays exceed depreciation in the current period.

Depreciation expense		(1,396,047)
Capital outlays		7,438,725

Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds, rather they are reported as deferred revenues.		(1,733)
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The repayment of the principal of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. However, such repayment has no effect on net position.		384,399
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Differences in the cost and accumulated depreciation on disposed capital assets are reported as a loss and reduction in net assets in the statement of activities.

Cost of assets disposed		(465,985)
Accumulated depreciation of assets disposed		465,985

Capital lease proceeds are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position instead of as financing transfers in the governmental activities.		(63,735)
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Governmental funds report School Board pension contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of pension benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension expense.

School Board pension contributions		186,139
Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions		182,380

Governmental funds report School Board OPEB contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of OPEB benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension expense.

School Board OPEB contributions		142,362
Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions		(337,958)

Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	<u><u>6,864,562</u></u>
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RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION - FIDUCIARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2019

	<u>Agency Funds</u> <u>School Activity</u> <u>Funds</u>
<hr/>	
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,088,554
Total assets	<u>1,088,554</u>
LIABILITIES	
Due to other funds	1,088,554
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 1,088,554</u>

See Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

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

A. Reporting Entity:

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

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

B. District-wide and Fund Financial Statements:

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

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

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

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

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

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

The funds maintained by the Board are:

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

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

Debt Service Fund: The Debt Service Fund is used to account for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal, interest, and related costs on general obligation bonds issued by the School Board for the acquisition of capital assets

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

Agency Funds: Agency funds are used to account for assets that the Board holds for others in an agency capacity. These include: Education Service Cooperatives (ESC's) and multi-county vocational centers (MCVC's) for the purpose of providing high quality, cost effective educational programs and to provide vocational training, respectively, in which the county board of education serves as the fiscal agent; school activity funds to account for the assets of the individual schools of the district, the student clubs, and school support organizations; and may include a scholarship fund to account for contributions and donations made to the school district by a benefactor for the purpose of providing scholarships for graduates of the school district.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting:

The *district-wide statements* (Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) were prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows are received. Revenues and expenses resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place; revenues and expenses resulting from non-

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

exchange transactions, such as property taxes, federal and state grants, state aid to schools, and donations, are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement 33. Property taxes are recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied; state aid to schools is recognized in the year for which the legislative appropriation is made; and grants and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

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

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

D. Encumbrances:

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

E. Cash and Investments:

Cash on hand and deposits with banking institutions either in checking or savings accounts or other highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less are presented as cash in the accompanying financial statements.

Boards of education are authorized by statute to provide excess funds to either the State Consolidated Investment Pool or the West Virginia Municipal Bond Commission (MBC) for investment purposes, or to invest such funds in the following classes of securities: obligations of the United States or any agency thereof; certificates of deposit; and repurchase agreements. Funds of the Board are temporarily invested by the MBC specifically on behalf of the Board as part of the MBC’s consolidated investment pool. Deposits with the State Consolidated Investment Pool are held by the West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments (BTI). The deposits with the MBC are held for debt service requirements of the Board. The deposits with the BTI and MBC are not separately identifiable as to specific types of securities. Investment income is prorated to the Board at rates specified by the BTI and MBC. The amounts on

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

deposit are available for immediate withdrawal and, accordingly, are presented as cash and cash equivalents in the accompanying basic financial statements. These investments are considered cash and cash equivalents due to their liquid nature. The BTI is directed by the State Treasurer to invest the funds in specific external investment pools in accordance with West Virginia code, policies set by the BTI, and by provisions of bond indentures and trust agreements, when applicable. Balances in the investment pools are recorded at fair value or amortized cost which approximates fair value. Fair value is determined by a third-party pricing service based on asset portfolio pricing models and other sources, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*. The BTI was established by the State Legislature and is subject to oversight by the State Legislature.

All deposit accounts and investments of the Board at June 30, 2019 consisted of the following:

	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Bank Balance
State investment pool	\$ 525,015	\$ 525,015	\$ 525,015
Deposits with financial institutions - individual schools	1,088,554	1,088,554	1,088,554
Deposits with financial institutions - Board of Education	3,315,687	3,315,687	5,440,961
Total investments	<u>\$ 4,929,256</u>	<u>\$ 4,929,256</u>	<u>\$ 7,054,530</u>

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

Cash on deposit with the MBC is held by the BTI in the West Virginia Government Money Market Pool and is subject to the following BTI policies and limits.

Investments and Deposits

The BTI has adopted an investment policy in accordance with the “Uniform Prudent Investor Act.” The “prudent investor rule” guides those with responsibility for investing the money for others. Such fiduciaries must act as a prudent person would be expected to act, with discretion and intelligence, to seek reasonable income, preserve capital, and, in general, avoid speculative investments. The BTI’s investment policy is to invest assets in a manner that strives for maximum safety, provides adequate liquidity to meet all operating requirements, and achieves the highest possible investment return consistent with the primary objectives of safety and liquidity. The BTI recognizes that risk, volatility, and the possibility of loss in purchasing power are present to some degree in all types of investments. Due to the short-term nature of the Consolidated Fund, the BTI believes that it is imperative to review and adjust the investment policy in reaction to interest rate market fluctuations/trends on a regular basis and has adopted a formal review schedule. Investment policies have been established for each investment pool and account of the Consolidated Fund.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Two of the BTI's pools, the WV Money Market and WV Government Money Market Pools, have been rated AAAM by Standard & Poor's. A fund rated "AAAM" has extremely strong capacity to maintain principal stability and to limit exposure to principal losses due to credit, market, and/or liquidity risks. "AAAM" is the highest principal stability fund rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. Neither the BTI itself nor any of the other Consolidated Fund pools or accounts has been rated for credit risk by any organization. Of the Consolidated Fund pools and accounts, six are subject to credit risk: WV Money Market Pool, WV Government Money Market Pool, WV Short Term Bond Pool, WV Bank Pool, Loan Pool, and School Fund Account. The BTI limits the exposure to credit risk in the WV Government Money Market Pool by limiting the pool to U.S. Treasury issues, U.S. government agency issues, money market funds investing in U.S. Treasury issues and U.S. government agency issues, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury issues and U.S. government agency issues. The pool must have at least 15% of its assets in U.S. Treasury obligations or obligations guaranteed as to repayment of interest and principal by the United States of America. The following table provides information on the credit ratings of the WV Government Money Market Pool's investments (in thousands):

Security Type	Credit Rating		Carrying Value (in thousands)	Percentage of Pool Assets
	Moody's	S&P		
U.S. Treasury bills*	P-1	A-1+	57,785	22.92%
U.S. agency bonds and notes	Aaa	AA+	30,975	12.28%
U.S. agency discount notes	P-1	A-1+	110,373	43.77%
Money market funds	Aaa	AAAm	111	0.04%
Repurchase agreements (underlying securities):				
U.S. agency bonds and notes	Aaa	AA+	52,900	20.98%
			<u>\$ 252,144</u>	<u>100%</u>

* U.S. Treasury issues are explicitly guaranteed by the United States government and are not considered to have credit risk

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. All Consolidated Fund pools and accounts are subject to interest rate risk. The overall weighted average maturity of the investments of the WV Government Money Market Pool cannot exceed 60 days. Maximum maturity of individual securities cannot exceed 397 days from date of purchase, except for government floating rate notes, which can be up to 762 days. The following table provides information on the weighted average maturities for the various asset types in the WV Government Money Market Pool:

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

<u>Security Type</u>	<u>Carrying Value (in thousands)</u>	<u>WAM (days)</u>
U.S. Treasury bills	\$ 57,785	65
U.S. agency bonds and notes	30,975	75
U.S. agency discount notes	110,373	35
Repurchase agreements	52,900	3
Money market funds	111	3
	<u>\$ 252,144</u>	<u>40</u>

Other Risks of Investing

Other risks of investing can include concentration of credit risk, custodial credit risk, and foreign currency risk.

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a Consolidated Fund pool or account's investment in a single corporate issuer. The BTI investment policy prohibits those pools and accounts permitted to hold corporate securities from investing more than 5% of their assets in any one corporate name or one corporate issue.

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the BTI will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Repurchase agreements are required to be collateralized by at least 102% of their value, and the collateral is held in the name of the BTI. The BTI or its agent does not release cash or securities until the counterparty delivers its side of the transaction.

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. None of the Consolidated Fund's investment pools or accounts holds interests in foreign currency or interests valued in foreign currency.

Deposits

Custodial credit risk of deposits is the risk that in the event of failure of a depository financial institution, a government 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. Deposits include nonnegotiable certificates of deposit. The WV Bank Pool contains nonnegotiable certificates of deposit valued at \$77,000,000. The Reserve Pool contains funds totaling approximately \$19,546,000 in a bank depository account. The BTI does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

F. Food Service Receivables:

The accounts receivable for the Food Service Program has been reduced by \$9,910, for uncollectible accounts. The allowance for uncollectible accounts was calculated based upon historical data maintained by the Board.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

G. Interfund Receivables and Payables:

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

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

H. Prepaid Items:

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

I. Capital Assets:

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

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

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

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

J. Deferred Outflow of Resources:

A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of net position by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. The Board’s deferred outflows for the government wide financials include the Board’s current year retirement contributions for pension expense that will impact future reporting periods, differences between expected and actual experience, changes in proportion, the difference between School Board contributions and proportionate share of pension and OPEB contributions, and changes in assumptions.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

K. Pensions:

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

L. Compensated Absences and Other Post Employment Benefit Liability:

Compensated Absences:

It is the Board's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation pay benefits. Vacation benefits can be accumulated up to unlimited days, and carried forward to the subsequent fiscal year. Upon termination, employees are not compensated for vacation benefits accumulated; therefore, no liability is reported for unpaid vacation benefits.

Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Liability:

It is the School Board's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused sick pay benefits. Sick benefits can be accumulated for unlimited days and carried forward to the subsequent fiscal year. When separated from employment, employees' sick leave benefits are considered ended and no reimbursement is provided. However, upon retirement, an employee's accumulated annual sick leave may be converted to a greater retirement benefit or payment of the retired employee's health insurance premiums. The cost of the increased retirement option is the liability of the West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement Board. The payment of health insurance premiums must be absorbed by the last agency employing the retiree and is included as part of the OPEB liability.

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the State OPEB Plan and additions to/deductions from the OPEB Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (RHBT). For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. See Note 10 for further discussion.

M. Long-term Obligations:

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

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

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

N. Deferred Inflow of Resources:

A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net position by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. The Board's deferred inflows for the fund financial statements included property taxes, e-rate, child nutrition lunch receivables and other receivables. Deferred inflows for the government wide financials include the proportionate share of the Board's net difference between projected and actual investment earnings, the difference between the employer contributions and proportionate share of pension and OPEB contributions, and changes in assumptions.

O. Restricted Net Position:

For the district-wide statement of net position, net position is reported as restricted when constraints placed on its use are either externally imposed by creditors (such as debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

P. Fund Equity:

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

- Nonspendable fund balances include amounts that cannot be spent because they are in a nonspendable form, such as inventory, or prepaid expense amounts, or they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact, such as the corpus of a permanent fund.
- Restricted fund balances are restricted due to legal restrictions from creditors, grantors, or laws and regulations of other governments or by legally enforceable enabling legislation or constitutional provisions.
- Committed fund balances are amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the highest level of decision-making authority, which for the county is the five-member School Board. Said specific purposes and amounts are recorded in the official Board minutes of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the School Board removes or changes the specified

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

use by taking the same type of action it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

- Assigned fund balances are constrained by the intent to use funds for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Intent can be expressed by the five-member School Board or by a body or official to which the School Board has delegated the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. By reporting particular amounts that are not restricted or committed in a special revenue, capital projects, debt service, or permanent fund, the Board has assigned those amounts to the purposes of the respective funds.
- Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund. In other funds, any negative fund balances would be unassigned.

Q. Net Position:

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

- **Invested in capital assets, net of related debt** - This represents the Board's total investment in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the balances of any outstanding debt obligations related to those capital assets. To the extent debt has been incurred but not yet expended for capital assets, such amounts are not included as a component of invested capital assets, net of related debt.
- **Restricted net position, expendable** - This includes resources in which the Board is legally or contractually obligated to spend in accordance with restrictions imposed by external third parties including grantors, donors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- **Restricted net position, nonexpendable** - This includes endowment and similar type funds in which donors or other outside sources have stipulated, as a condition of the gift instrument, that the principal is to be maintained inviolate and in perpetuity, and invested for the purpose of producing present and future income, which may either be expended or added to the principal. The Board does not have any restricted nonexpendable assets at June 30, 2019.
- **Unrestricted net position** - This represents resources derived from other than capital assets or restricted net position. These resources are used for transactions relating to the general operation of the Board, and may be used at the discretion of the Board to meet current expenses for any lawful purpose.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

R. Elimination and Reclassifications:

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

S. Accounting Estimates:

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

T. Restricted Resources:

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

U. Newly Adopted Statements Issued by the GASB:

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

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

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

V. Recent Statements Issued by the GASB:

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

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

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period, effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. The School Board has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 89 may have on its financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 90, Majority Equity Interests, effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. The primary objectives of the I Statement are to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. The School Board has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 90 may have on its financial statements.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Note 2 – Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability:

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting:

All boards of education within West Virginia are required by statute to prepare annual budgets and levy rate estimates on prescribed forms and submit these for approval. Budgets are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting for all governmental funds but do not include amounts for other post employment benefits billed by PEIA beyond the retiree subsidy amount because only the retiree subsidy amounts are required to be remitted according to WVC 5-16d-6(e). Budgets are not adopted for agency funds. The following procedures are followed in preparing the annual budget:

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

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

Note 3 - Risk Management:

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

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

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Note 3 - Risk Management (Cont.):

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

Health coverage under these programs has no lifetime maximum benefit, while life insurance coverage is limited to \$10,000. Members may purchase up to an additional \$500,000 of life insurance coverage. Premiums are established by PEIA and are paid monthly. The PEIA risk pool retains the risk for the health and prescription features of its indemnity plan, has fully transferred the risks of coverage of the Managed Care Organization (MCO) Plan to the plan provider and has transferred risk of life insurance coverage to a third party insurer.

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

The WCF risk pool retains the risk related to the compensation of injured employees under the program.

Note 4 - Property Taxes:

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

Class I - All tangible personal property employed exclusively in agriculture, including horticulture and grazing; all products of agriculture, including livestock, while owned by the producer.

Class II - All property owned, used and occupied by the owner exclusively for residential purposes; all farms, including land used for horticulture and grazing, occupied and cultivated by their owners or bona fide tenants.

Class III - All real and personal property situated outside of municipalities, exclusive of Class I and II property.

Class IV - All real and personal property situated inside of municipalities, exclusive of Class I and II property.

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

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Note 4 - Property Taxes (Cont.):

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

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

The assessed valuations and levy rates levied by the Board per \$100 of assessed valuation for each class of property for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, were:

Class of Property	Assessed Valuations for Tax Purposes	Current Expense
Class I	\$ -	19.40¢
Class II	564,260,406	38.80¢
Class III	558,466,371	77.60¢
Class IV	191,098,160	77.60¢

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

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

Taxes Receivable

Taxes receivable as of June 30, 2019, for the Board's funds is as follows:

	General Current Expense Fund
Taxes Receivable	\$ 587,326
Less: Allowance for Uncollectable	160,119
Taxes Receivable, net	\$ 427,207

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Note 5 - Excess Levy:

The Board did not have an excess levy in place as it expired as of June 30, 2016 and the voters of the county did not renew the excess levy for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Note 6 - Capital Assets:

Capital asset balances and activity for the year ended June 30, 2019, are as follows:

Governmental Activities	Balance June 30, 2018	Additions	Disposals	Balance June 30, 2019
Capital assets, non-depreciable:				
Land	\$ 637,200	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 637,200
Construction in process	-	7,177,097	(7,177,097)	-
Total non-depreciable capital assets	\$ 637,200	\$ 7,177,097	\$ (7,177,097)	\$ 637,200
Capital assets, depreciable:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 50,852,161	\$ 7,177,097	\$ -	\$ 58,029,258
Furniture and equipment	9,175,386	81,301	(11,537)	9,245,150
Vehicles	6,652,175	180,327	(454,448)	6,378,054
Total depreciable capital assets	\$ 66,679,722	\$ 7,438,725	\$ (465,985)	\$ 73,652,462
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ (28,128,500)	\$ (858,075)	\$ -	\$ (28,986,575)
Furniture and equipment	(8,173,968)	(201,421)	11,537	(8,363,852)
Vehicles	(4,712,020)	(336,551)	454,448	(4,594,123)
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ (41,014,488)	\$ (1,396,047)	\$ 465,985	\$ (41,944,550)
Total depreciable capital assets, net	\$ 25,665,234	\$ 6,042,678	\$ -	\$ 31,707,912
Capital Assets - Net	\$ 26,302,434	\$ 13,219,775	\$ (7,177,097)	\$ 32,345,112

Depreciation expense was allocated to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction	\$ 994,202
Supporting services:	
Students	36,996
Central administration	1,198
Operation and maintenance of facilities	63,249
Transportation	281,610
Food services	18,792
	<u>\$ 1,396,047</u>

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Note 7 - Long-Term Debt:

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2019, is as follows:

	Balance <u>June 30, 2018</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Retirement</u>	Balance <u>June 30, 2019</u>	Amounts due <u>within one year</u>	Amounts due <u>past one year</u>
QZAB - Third Ward	\$ 1,066,668	\$ -	\$ 133,334	\$ 933,334	\$ 133,334	\$ 800,000
Capital lease payable	229,770	63,735	251,065	42,440	11,856	30,584
Capital lease payable - Coalton	350,000	-	-	350,000	35,000	315,000
Net pension liability - proportionate share	1,794,893	-	428,156	1,366,737	-	1,366,737
Net OPEB liability - proportionate share	2,704,688	877,324	-	3,582,012	-	3,582,012
Total long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 6,146,019</u>	<u>\$ 941,059</u>	<u>\$ 812,555</u>	<u>\$ 6,274,523</u>	<u>\$ 180,190</u>	<u>\$ 6,094,333</u>

Note 8 - Leases:

The Board has entered into various capital lease-purchase agreements pursuant to the provisions of West Virginia Code §18-5-9a, whereby vehicles have been leased and certain structures and equipment has been installed in several of the schools. The equipment is leased for a period through 2020 and 2026. At the end of the contract period, the Board will have ownership of the equipment. By contract, the Board has the option of discontinuing the lease purchase and returning the equipment at the end of any fiscal year, if funding for the lease payments for the next fiscal year is not available. The future minimum lease obligations as of June 30, 2019, are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Vehicle Capital Leases</u>	<u>QZAB for Third Ward</u>
2020	\$ 14,024	\$ 187,000
2021	14,024	179,333
2022	14,024	171,667
2023	5,369	164,000
2024	-	156,333
2025	-	148,667
2026	-	141,000
2027	-	-
Less: amount representing interest	<u>(5,001)</u>	<u>(214,666)</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 42,440</u>	<u>\$ 933,334</u>

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Note 8 – Leases (Cont.):

The Board has entered into a capital lease-purchase agreement pursuant to the provision of federal legislation which authorizes the issuance of qualified zone academy bonds (QZABs). The funding used was used for improvements to Coalton Elementary School. At the end of the contract period, the Board will have ownership of the equipment. By contract, the Board is required to deposit an annual payment of \$35,000 on December 15th into a sinking fund account. This account will accumulate payments while being held by the Board, until the maturity of the lease on December 15, 2027, at which point the sinking fund balance, and any accumulated interest, will be withdrawn by the bank to satisfy the loan. The future minimum sinking fund requirements, and subsequent payment of liability, are as follows:

Fiscal Year	QZAB for Coalton Sinking Fund Payment	Sinking Fund Requirement	Payment of Principal	QZAB for Coalton Reported Liability
2019	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	\$ -	\$ 350,000
2020	35,000	70,000	-	350,000
2021	35,000	105,000	-	350,000
2022	35,000	140,000	-	350,000
2023	35,000	175,000	-	350,000
2024	35,000	210,000	-	350,000
2025	35,000	245,000	-	350,000
2026	35,000	280,000	-	350,000
2027	35,000	315,000	-	350,000
2028	35,000	350,000	350,000	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 350,000</u>			

Note 9 - Employee Retirement System:

All full-time board of education employees are required to participate in one of two statewide, cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement benefit plans, the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) or the Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System (TDCRC). For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Board's total payroll for all employees was \$23,868,551, and the payroll was \$23,847,153, for employees covered by the two retirement programs.

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

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Note 9 - Employee Retirement System (Cont.):

Therefore, the School Board has recorded pension expense and revenue for the portion of the State's total proportionate share of collective pension expense that is associated with the School Board in the financial statements prepared on the economic resources focus and accrual basis of accounting.

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

A. Teachers' Retirement System (TRS):

Plan Description:

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

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

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

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Note 9 - Employee Retirement System (Cont.):

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

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

Upon retirement members select one of five benefit payment options. If a member terminates employment with at least five years of credited service, he may freeze his membership until he qualifies for retirement or he may withdraw his contributions from the plan. The employers' contributions remain with the plan. Retirement benefits are based on two percent of the average member's five highest fiscal years of total earnings from covered employment during the member's last 15 years of service.

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

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

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

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Note 9 - Employee Retirement System (Cont.):

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

At June 30, 2019, the School Board reported a liability for its proportionate share of the TRS net pension liability that reflected a reduction for State pension support provided to the School Board. The amount recognized by the School Board as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the School Board were as follows:

School Board's proportionate share of net pension liability	\$	1,366,737
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the School Board		24,416,291
Total portion of net pension liability associated with the School Board	\$	25,783,028

The TRS net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2017, rolled forward to the measurement date. The School Board's proportion of the net pension liability was based on its proportionate share of employer and non-employer contributions to the TRS Plan for the fiscal year ended on the measurement date.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School Board's proportion was 0.043774%, which was a decrease of 0.008177% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2017 (0.051951%)

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School Board recognized pension expense of \$1,691,709, and for support provided by the State, revenue of \$1,874,089. At June 30, 2019, the School Board reported deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ -	\$ 71,156
Differences between expected and actual experience	9,828	27,555
Changes in proportion and differences between School Board contributions and proportionate share of contributions	349,540	873,935
Changes in assumptions	42,467	-
School Board contributions subsequent to the measurement date	186,139	-
Total	\$ 587,974	\$ 972,646

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Note 9 - Employee Retirement System (Cont.):

School Board contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending June 30:	
2020	\$ (234,289)
2021	(57,168)
2022	(79,657)
2023	(163,403)
2024	(36,294)
Thereafter	-
Total	\$ (570,811)

Actuarial Assumptions:

For TRS, the actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2018, were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2010, to June 30, 2015. These assumptions are as follows:

Inflation – 3.0%

Salary increases – For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00-6.00%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00-6.50%.

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

Mortality – Active – 100% of RP2000 Non-Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational Retired males – 97% of RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational Retired females – 94% of RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational Disabled males – 96% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational Disabled females – 101% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational.

Discount Rate – 7.5%

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Note 9 - Employee Retirement System (Cont.):

Investment Asset Allocation:

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

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>	<u>Average Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
U.S. Equity	27.5%	4.5%	1.24%
International Equity	27.5%	8.6%	2.37%
Core Fixed Income	15.0%	3.3%	0.50%
Real Estate	10.0%	6.0%	0.60%
Private Equity	10.0%	6.4%	0.64%
Hedge Funds	10.0%	4.0%	0.40%
	<u>100%</u>		<u>5.75%</u>
		Inflation (CPI)	<u>2.10%</u>
			<u><u>7.85%</u></u>

Discount Rate:

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

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

	<u>1.0% Decrease 6.50%</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate 7.50%</u>	<u>1.0% Increase 8.50%</u>
School Board's proportionate share of the TRS net pension liability	\$ 1,844,844	\$ 1,366,737	\$ 957,990

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Note 9 - Employee Retirement System (Cont.):

Payables to the pension plan:

At June 30, 2019, the School Board reported a liability of \$0, for its unpaid legally required contributions to the pension plan.

B. Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System:

Plan Description:

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

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

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

Employees are eligible to participate from the date of employment. Employee contributions are fully vested, and employer contributions and earnings vest with the member as follows: one-third after 6 years, two-thirds after 9 years, and 100% after 12 years. The member is fully vested at death or disability. As of June 30, 2018, this plan had approximately \$516.9 million in net position held in trust for pension benefits. Retirement or disability benefits are based solely on the accumulation of dollars in the member's individual account at the time of retirement. The accounting administration of the Plan is the responsibility of Great West Retirement Services, an independent third party administrator.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Note 9 - Employee Retirement System (Cont.):

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

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

Total payments reflected in the Board's financial statements to the defined contribution plan for 2019 were:

Employees' contributions (4.5%)	\$	32,855
Employer's contributions (7.5%)		<u>54,758</u>
Total contributions	\$	<u><u>87,613</u></u>

Note 10 - Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pension:

General Information:

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

As a result, the West Virginia Legislature passed HB 4654 in 2006 adding a new article to the State Code, WVC §5-16D-1 et seq. The article, among other things: Created the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (RHBT) for the purpose of administering retiree post-employment health care benefits, vested the responsibility for operation of the fund with the PEIA Board of Finance, and required the Board of Finance to have an actuarial valuation conducted at least biannually.

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

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

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

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

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

Plan Description:

The West Virginia Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (the Plan) is a cost sharing, multiple employer, defined benefit other post-employment benefit plan and covers the retirees of State agencies, colleges and universities, county boards of education, and other government entities as set forth in the West Virginia Code §5-16D-2. The financial activities of the Plan are accounted for in the RHBT, a fiduciary fund of the State of West Virginia, established July 1, 2006 as an irrevocable trust. The Plan is administered by a combination of PEIA and RHBT staff. The Plan administers and provides medical and prescription drug benefits to certain retired members receiving pension benefits under the PERS, TRS, TDCRS, TIAA-CREF, Plan G, Troopers Plan A or Troopers Plan B pension systems, as administered by the CPRB.

The Plan sponsor provides a capped pay-as-you-go subsidy to each covered retired member, as well as a fully insured retiree life insurance program.

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

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

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

Benefits provided:

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

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

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

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

In the alternative to applying unused sick and annual leave to health insurance, all employees participating in the PEIA insurance plan, and who are members of the State Teachers' Defined Benefit Retirement System prior to July 1, 2015, may apply unused sick and annual leave towards an increase in the employee's retirement benefits with those days constituting additional credited service. The cost for the employees who elect this option is reflected as a liability of the State Teachers' Retirement System and not included as an OPEB obligation.

Contributions:

WVC §5-16D-3 states that contribution requirements of the members and the participating employers are set each year by the RHBT and approved by the PEIA Finance Board. All participating employers are required by statute to contribute to the RHBT this premium at the established rate for every active policyholder per month. The Paygo rates for June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, were:

	2018	2017	2017
		July 2016 to December 2016	January 2017 to June 2017
Paygo Premium	\$ 177	\$ 196	\$ 135

Contributions to the OPEB plan from the School Board were \$991,288 for the year end June 30, 2019. Employees are not required to contribute to the OPEB plan.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

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

At June 30, 2019, the School Board reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability that reflected a reduction for State OPEB support provided to the School Board. The amount recognized by the School Board as its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net OPEB liability that was associated with the School Board were as follows:

School Board's proportionate share of net OPEB liability	\$	3,582,012
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability associated with the School Board		9,258,203
Total portion of net OPEB liability associated with the School Board	\$	12,840,215

The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2018 and the total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017 rolled forward to the measurement date. The School Board's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on its proportionate share of employer and non-employer contributions to the OPEB Plan for the fiscal year ended on the measurement date.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School Board's proportion was 0.1669596%, which was a decrease of 0.0569678% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2017 (0.1099919%).

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the School Board recognized OPEB expense of \$774,837 and for support provided by the State, revenue of \$436,879. At June 30, 2019, the School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	\$ -	\$ 66,302
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	52,985
Changes in proportion and differences between School Board contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,119,948	473,652
Changes in assumptions	-	357,658
School Board contributions subsequent to the measurement date	142,362	-
Total	\$ 1,262,310	\$ 950,597

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

School Board contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ending June 30:	
2020	\$ (1,108)
2021	(1,108)
2022	49,866
2023	121,701
2024	-
Thereafter	-
Total	\$ 169,351

Actuarial Assumptions:

The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as June 30, 2017, using the following actuarial assumptions. These assumptions were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2015 and applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified. These assumptions are as follows:

Inflation – 2.75%

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

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

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

Discount Rate – 7.15%

Healthcare cost trend rates – For fiscal years on and after 2019, trend starts at 8.0% and 10.0% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, and gradually decreases to an ultimate trend rate of 4.50%. Excess trend rate of 0.13% and 0.00% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, is added to healthcare trend rates pertaining to per capita claims costs beginning in 2022 to account for the Excise Tax.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

Investment Asset Allocation:

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

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

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

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

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

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

	1.0% Decrease 6.15%	Current Discount Rate 7.15%	1.0% Increase 8.15%
School Board's proportionate share of the WV-RHBT net OPEB liability	\$ 4,209,942	\$ 3,582,012	\$ 3,058,565

Healthcare Cost Trend Rate:

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

	1.0% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	1.0% Increase
School Board's proportionate share of the WV-RHBT net OPEB liability	\$ 2,963,922	\$ 3,582,012	\$ 4,335,133

Payables to the OPEB Plan:

At June 30, 2019, the School Board reported a liability of \$0 for its unpaid legally required contributions to the OPEB plan.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Note 11 - Payments on Behalf:

The Board may receive commitments or payments made by the State or an intermediate governmental jurisdiction for the benefit of the Board or contributions of equipment or supplies. Such revenue includes the payment to a pension fund by the State or an intermediate unit on behalf of the Board's employees for services rendered to the Board. The revenues recorded as Payments on Behalf of the Board are as follows:

Retirement allocation by the State	\$ 1,690,901
Retirement allocation by the State unfunded	5,027,376
PEIA allocation by the State	3,381,757
Technology allocation by the State	145,634
RHBT allocation by the State	848,926

Note 12 - Interfund Balances and Transfers:

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the General Current Expense Fund transferred \$604,877 to the Special Revenue Fund to cover food service expenditures and other various development items. The Board also transferred \$49,524 from the Special Revenue Fund to the General Current Expense fund for its share of indirect costs. The Board also transferred \$153,097 from the General Current Expense fund to the Capital Projects Fund for its share of construction costs. The Board also transferred \$35,000 from the General Current Expense fund to the Debt Service Fund to satisfy the contractually obligated sinking fund deposit.

As of June 30, 2019 the Capital Projects Fund owed the General Current Expense Fund \$1,890,611 which should be funded by receivables from the SBA.

Note 13 - Pending Litigation:

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

Note 14 - Fund Balance:

The detailed components of the various fund balance categories as of June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Fund Balances	General Current Expense Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:					
Prepaid items	\$ 51,562	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 51,562
Restricted for:					
Debt Service	-	-	35,000	-	35,000
Special Projects	-	3,090,869	-	-	3,090,869
Assigned to:					
Encumbrances	1,931	-	-	-	1,931
Unassigned	1,307,626	-	-	-	1,307,626
Total Fund Balances	\$ 1,361,119	\$ 3,090,869	\$ 35,000	\$ -	\$ 4,486,988

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Note 15 - Commitments and Contingencies:

The School Board had encumbrances totaling \$119,641 as of June 30, 2019 in the following funds:

General Current Expense Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Capital Projects Fund
\$ 1,931	\$ 96,432	\$ 21,278

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

Contingencies

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

Effective with the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the Medicaid school-based health services program through the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR), Bureau for Medical Services has a cost settlement requirement. This change was required by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). Revenue for services provided during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 has been recognized in accordance with the fee-for-service billings because there is insufficient data to estimate the cost settlement amounts. The interim cost settlement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 was received by the School Board during August 2019. As such, Medicaid revenue has been adjusted accordingly within the accompanying financial statements. The interim cost settlement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 will not be available until spring or summer of 2020. Laws and regulations governing the Medicaid program are complex and subject to interpretation. Management of the School Board believes that it is in compliance, in all material respects, with all applicable laws and regulations and is not aware of any pending or threatened investigations involving allegations of potential wrongdoing that would have a material effect on its financial statements. Compliance with such laws and regulations can be subject to future government review and interpretation. Accordingly, such reviews could lead to disallowances and/or significant regulatory action, including fines, penalties and exclusion from the Medicaid program resulting in reimbursement of previously reported revenue, which could be material to the School Board’s financial statements.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Note 15 – Commitments and Contingencies (Cont.):

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

Note 16 - Major Sources of Revenue:

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

Note 17 - Subsequent Events:

Subsequent to year end, the Board received notice from the Randolph County Assessor regarding the settlement of certain litigation filed by a third-party tax payer in the county with the Randolph County Assessor. Based upon the result of the litigation, the Board, along with several other entities who receive real estate tax will receive less tax in future periods based upon the ruling by the West Virginia Division of Forestry, with approximately \$236 thousand attributable to the Board. The Board will receive \$236 thousand less in property over four years, beginning in fiscal year 2020 and ending in fiscal year 2023.

All other commitments, contingencies, and subsequent events have been evaluated by management and have been properly disclosed up through February 21, 2020, the date of this report.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts Regulatory Basis		Actual GAAP Basis Amounts	Adjustments for Regulatory Basis	Actual Regulatory Basis Amounts	Variance With Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Original	Final				
Revenues:						
Property taxes	\$ 7,590,138	\$ 8,067,497	\$ 8,022,585	\$ -	\$ 8,022,585	\$ (44,912)
Other local sources	384,500	316,939	328,732	-	328,732	11,793
State sources	27,127,947	27,039,894	27,028,326	-	27,028,326	(11,568)
Federal sources	450,000	790,440	646,192	-	646,192	(144,248)
Miscellaneous sources	-	13,308	17,071	-	17,071	3,763
Total revenues	35,552,585	36,228,078	36,042,906	-	36,042,906	(185,172)
Expenditures:						
Instruction	22,155,701	22,487,489	21,916,573	-	21,916,573	570,916
Supporting services:						
Students	1,516,555	1,524,876	1,626,515	-	1,626,515	(101,639)
Instructional staff	156,264	158,589	276,964	-	276,964	(118,375)
Central administration	600,297	617,201	689,087	-	689,087	(71,886)
School administration	2,532,058	2,540,157	2,614,749	-	2,614,749	(74,592)
Business	435,490	470,634	441,961	-	441,961	28,673
Operation and maintenance of facilities	3,662,196	3,931,885	3,883,306	-	3,883,306	48,579
Student transportation	2,960,229	3,079,271	2,834,375	-	2,834,375	244,896
Food services	257,374	262,034	262,301	-	262,301	(267)
Community services	-	11,000	11,000	-	11,000	-
Debt service:						
Principal retirement	-	381,728	379,030	-	379,030	2,698
Interest and fiscal charges	-	80,000	67,021	-	67,021	12,979
Reserve for contingencies	485,719	543,568	-	-	-	543,568
Total expenditures	34,761,883	36,088,432	35,002,882	-	35,002,882	1,085,550
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	790,702	139,646	1,040,024	-	1,040,024	900,378
Other financing sources (uses):						
Transfers in	30,000	30,000	49,524	-	49,524	19,524
Transfers (out)/reserves	(990,704)	(1,234,193)	(792,974)	-	(792,974)	441,219
Total other financing sources (uses)	(960,704)	(1,204,193)	(743,450)	-	(743,450)	460,743
Change in fund balances	(170,002)	(1,064,547)	296,574	-	296,574	1,361,121
Fund balances - beginning, as restated	170,002	1,064,547	1,064,545	-	1,064,545	(2)
Fund balances - ending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,361,119	\$ -	\$ 1,361,119	\$ 1,361,119

See Notes to the Required Supplementary Information.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts Regulatory Basis		Actual GAAP Basis Amounts	Adjustments for Regulatory Basis	Actual Regulatory Basis Amounts	Variance With Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Original	Final				
Revenues:						
Local sources	\$ 30,750	\$ 37,555	\$ 42,622	\$ -	\$ 42,622	\$ 5,067
State sources	1,888,281	2,837,162	2,769,350	-	2,769,350	(67,812)
Federal sources	4,972,532	7,369,556	5,275,797	-	5,275,797	(2,093,759)
Total revenues	6,891,563	10,244,273	8,087,769	-	8,087,769	(2,156,504)
Expenditures:						
Instruction	4,795,655	3,997,361	3,139,949	-	3,139,949	857,412
Supporting services:						
Students	10,500	259,472	203,331	-	203,331	56,141
Instructional staff	65,965	4,121,590	1,846,159	-	1,846,159	2,275,431
Central administration	-	575,695	507,281	-	507,281	68,414
School administration	-	1,075	-	-	-	1,075
Operation and maintenance of facilities	-	-	46,628	-	46,628	(46,628)
Student transportation	-	306,724	113,514	-	113,514	193,210
Food services	2,980,147	3,091,685	2,782,435	-	2,782,435	309,250
Debt service:						
Principal retirement	-	-	5,369	-	5,369	(5,369)
Total expenditures	7,852,267	12,353,602	8,644,666	-	8,644,666	3,708,936
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(960,704)	(2,109,329)	(556,897)	-	(556,897)	1,552,432
Other financing sources (uses):						
Transfers in	990,704	990,704	604,877	-	604,877	(385,827)
Transfers (out)	(30,000)	(85,256)	(49,524)	-	(49,524)	35,732
Total other financing sources (uses)	960,704	905,448	555,353	-	555,353	(350,095)
Change in fund balances	-	(1,203,881)	(1,544)	-	(1,544)	1,202,337
Fund balances - beginning	-	1,203,881	3,092,413	-	3,092,413	1,888,532
Fund balances - ending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,090,869	\$ -	\$ 3,090,869	\$ 3,090,869

See Notes to the Required Supplementary Information.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
SCHEDULE OF THE BOARD'S PROPORTIONATE
SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Reported Fiscal Year (Measurement Date) 2019 (2018)	Reported Fiscal Year (Measurement Date) 2018 (2017)	Reported Fiscal Year (Measurement Date) 2017 (2016)	Reported Fiscal Year (Measurement Date) 2016 (2015)	Reported Fiscal Year (Measurement Date) 2015 (2014)
School Board's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.043774%	0.051951%	0.068217%	0.048890%	0.052916%
School Board's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$ 1,366,737	\$ 1,794,893	\$ 2,803,626	\$ 1,694,163	\$ 1,936,045
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) associated with the district	<u>24,416,291</u>	<u>27,595,888</u>	<u>38,899,387</u>	<u>29,442,359</u>	<u>36,734,837</u>
Total	<u><u>25,783,028</u></u>	<u><u>29,390,781</u></u>	<u><u>41,703,013</u></u>	<u><u>31,136,522</u></u>	<u><u>38,670,882</u></u>
School Board's covered-employee payroll	\$ 20,821,842	\$ 20,770,162	\$ 22,069,457	\$ 22,610,302	\$ 22,643,506
School Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	6.564%	8.642%	12.704%	7.493%	8.550%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	71.20%	67.85%	61.42%	66.25%	65.95%

See Notes to the Required Supplementary Information.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
SCHEDULE OF THE BOARD'S PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,842,403	\$ 1,813,750	\$ 1,902,772	\$ 2,035,213	\$ 2,167,872
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(1,842,403)</u>	<u>(1,813,750)</u>	<u>(1,902,772)</u>	<u>(2,035,213)</u>	<u>(2,167,872)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
School Board's covered-employee payroll	\$ 21,687,842	\$ 20,821,842	\$ 20,770,162	\$ 22,069,457	\$ 22,610,302
School Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	8.495%	8.711%	9.161%	9.222%	9.588%

See Notes to the Required Supplementary Information.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
SCHEDULE OF THE BOARD'S PROPORTIONATE
SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Reported Fiscal Year (Measurement Date)	Reported Fiscal Year (Measurement Date)
	2019 (2018)	2018 (2017)
School Board's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.166960%	0.109992%
School Board's proportionate share of net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ 3,582,012	\$ 2,704,688
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) associated with the district	<u>9,258,203</u>	<u>12,649,570</u>
Total	<u><u>12,840,215</u></u>	<u><u>15,354,258</u></u>
School Board's covered-employee payroll	\$ 17,959,971	\$ 19,003,507
School Board's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	19.944%	14.233%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	30.98%	25.10%

See Notes to the Required Supplementary Information.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
 SCHEDULE OF THE BOARD'S OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	2019	2018
Contractually required contribution	\$ 991,288	\$ 1,034,772
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(991,288)	(1,034,772)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	-	-
School Board's covered-employee payroll	\$ 18,344,403	\$ 17,959,971
School Board's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	5.404%	5.762%

See Notes to the Required Supplementary Information.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
 NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

A. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting:

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

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

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

B. Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations:

For the year ended June 30, 2019, expenditures exceeded appropriations in the funds listed at the function level, which, according to State Board Policy, is the level at which budgetary controls must be maintained.

<u>Function</u>	<u>General Current Expense Fund</u>	<u>Special Revenue Fund</u>
Supporting services - students	\$ 101,639	\$ -
Supporting services - instruction	118,375	-
Central administration	71,886	-
School administration	74,592	-
Operation and maintenance of facilities	267	46,628
Principal retirement	-	5,369

The over-expenditures in these programs were funded by revenues received in excess of the anticipated amounts budgeted.

**RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

C. Changes in Assumptions

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

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Inflation	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.2%
Salary Increases	For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00% to 6.00%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00% to 6.50%	For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00% to 6.00%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00% to 6.00%	For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00% to 6.00%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00% to 6.00%	For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.75% to 5.25%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.40% to 6.50%	For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.75% to 5.25%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.40% to 6.50%
Investment Rate of Return	7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation	7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation	7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation	7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation	7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation
Mortality	Active: RP-2000, Non-Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis. Retired: healthy males - 97% of RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; healthy females - 94% of RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled males - 96% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant table, projected with a Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled females - 101% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis	Active: RP-2000, Non-Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis. Retired: healthy males - 97% of RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; healthy females - 94% of RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled males - 96% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant table, projected with a Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled females - 101% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis	Active: RP-2000, Non-Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis. Retired: healthy males - 97% of RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; healthy females - 94% of RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled males - 96% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant table, projected with a Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled females - 101% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis	Active: RP-2000, non-annuitant monthly mortality table; Retired - RP2000 healthy annuitant, scale AA; Disabled - RP2000 disabled annuitant mortality table, scale AA	Active: RP-2000, non-annuitant monthly mortality table; Retired - RP2000 healthy annuitant, scale AA; Disabled - RP2000 disabled annuitant mortality table, scale AA
Discount Rate	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
 NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Inflation	2.75%	2.75%
Salary Increases	Dependent upon pension system. Ranging from 3.0% to 6.5%	Dependent upon pension system. Ranging from 3.0% to 6.5%
Investment Rate of Return	7.15% net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation	7.15% net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation
Mortality	Post-Retirement: RP - 2000 Health Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis	Post-Retirement: RP - 2000 Health Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis
Discount Rate	7.15%	7.15%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	Actual trend used for fiscal year 2018. For fiscal years on and after 2019, trend starts at 8.0% and 10.0% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, and gradually decreases to an ultimate trend rate of 0.13% and 0.00% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, is added to healthcare trend rates pertaining to per capita claims costs beginning in 2022 to account for the Excise Tax.	Actual trend used for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal years on and after 2018, trend starts at 8.5% and 9.75% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, and gradually decreases to an ultimate trend rate of 0.14% and 0.29% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, is added to healthcare trend rates pertaining to per capita claims costs beginning in 2020 to account for the Excise Tax.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - DEBT SERVICE FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts Regulatory Basis		Actual GAAP Basis Amounts	Adjustments for Regulatory Basis	Actual Regulatory Basis Amounts	Variance With Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Original	Final				
Revenues:						
Other local sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenditures:						
Principal retirement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financing sources (uses):						
Transfers in	-	-	35,000	-	35,000	35,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	35,000	-	35,000	35,000
Change in fund balances	-	-	35,000	-	35,000	35,000
Fund balances - beginning	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fund balances - ending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,000	\$ -	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000

See Notes to the Other Supplementary Information.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts Regulatory Basis		Actual GAAP Basis Amounts	Adjustments for Regulatory Basis	Actual Regulatory Basis Amounts	Variance With Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Original	Final				
Revenues:						
State sources	\$ -	\$ 8,733,219	\$ 7,036,781	\$ -	\$ 7,036,781	\$ (1,696,438)
Total revenues	-	8,733,219	7,036,781	-	7,036,781	(1,696,438)
Expenditures:						
Capital outlay	-	7,936,846	7,189,878	-	7,189,878	746,968
Total expenditures	-	7,936,846	7,189,878	-	7,189,878	746,968
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	-	796,373	(153,097)	-	(153,097)	(949,470)
Other financing sources (uses):						
Proceeds from capital lease	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers in	-	-	153,097	-	153,097	153,097
Transfers (out)/reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	153,097	-	153,097	153,097
Change in fund balances	-	796,373	-	-	-	(796,373)
Fund balances - beginning	-	(796,373)	-	-	-	796,373
Fund balances - ending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

See Notes to the Other Supplementary Information.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE BUDGET AND ACTUAL SCHEDULES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

A. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting:

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

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

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

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
 SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN SCHOOL ACTIVITY FUNDS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Cash Balance 7/1/18	Revenues Received	Expenditures Paid	Cash Balance 6/30/19
High schools:				
Elkins High School	\$ 220,702	\$ 269,046	\$ 304,592	\$ 185,156
Tygarts Valley High School	70,440	224,620	195,340	99,720
Harman High School	93,982	97,261	75,897	115,346
Pickens High School	25,029	32,208	22,035	35,202
Randolph Technical Center	325,673	162,945	127,427	361,191
Total high schools	<u>735,826</u>	<u>786,080</u>	<u>725,291</u>	<u>796,615</u>
Middle and junior high schools:				
Elkins Middle School	21,543	150,942	126,560	45,925
Total middle and junior high schools	<u>21,543</u>	<u>150,942</u>	<u>126,560</u>	<u>45,925</u>
Elementary schools:				
Coalton Elementary	19,096	10,740	11,938	17,898
Beverly Elementary	20,544	36,265	33,439	23,370
Jennings Randolph Elementary	32,348	44,078	31,068	45,358
Third Ward Elementary	60,138	41,685	33,814	68,009
George Ward Elementary	32,545	51,538	45,553	38,530
Homestead Elementary	1,467	-	1,467	-
Midland Elementary	58,154	55,357	67,140	46,371
North Elementary	6,189	15,089	14,800	6,478
Total elementary schools	<u>230,481</u>	<u>254,752</u>	<u>239,219</u>	<u>246,014</u>
Total	<u>\$ 987,850</u>	<u>\$ 1,191,774</u>	<u>\$ 1,091,070</u>	<u>\$ 1,088,554</u>

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Grantor/ <u>Program Title</u>	<u>Federal CFDA Number</u>	<u>Pass-Through Grantor's Number</u>	<u>Expenditures Paid</u>
U.S. Department of Agriculture			
Passed Through West Virginia Department of Education			
Child Nutrition Cluster:			
National School Breakfast Program	10.553	88	\$ 706,268
National School Breakfast Program	10.555	88	1,207,967
Donated Foods (Non-cash)	10.555	88	<u>145,634</u>
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			2,059,869
Child Nutrition Discretionary Grant	10.579	88	7,624
Passed Through West Virginia State Auditor's Office			
Secure Payments for States and Counties Contain Federal Lands	10.665	N/A	<u>261,800</u>
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			<u>2,329,293</u>
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			
Passed Through West Virginia Department of Education			
Out of State Collection Children w/ Exceptionalities	14.444	28	<u>2,781</u>
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			<u>2,781</u>
U.S. Department of Education			
Passed Through West Virginia Department of Education			
Adult Basic Education	84.002	61	6,481
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	41	1,524,534
Special Education Cluster:			
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	43	994,402
Special Education - Pre-School	84.173	43	<u>25,070</u>
Total Special Education Cluster			1,019,472
Vocational Education	84.048	50	76,313
Title IV Rural and Low Income	84.358	59	67,194
Title II Improving Teacher Quality	84.367	40	197,811
Title VI Grants for State Assessments	84.369	49	6,135
Title IV Student Support and Academic Enrichment	84.424	40	<u>96,063</u>
Total U.S. Department of Education			<u>2,994,003</u>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			
Passed Through West Virginia Department of Education			
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services	93.243	53	16,012
Oral Health Program	93.283	49	7,000
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	47	<u>102,894</u>
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			<u>125,906</u>
Total Federal Financial Assistance Expended			<u><u>\$ 5,451,983</u></u>

See Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Note 1 – Basis of Presentation:

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of the Randolph County Board of Education and is presented on the accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance).

Note 2 – Indirect Cost:

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

Note 3 – Food Distribution:

The Randolph County Board of Education's non-cash assistance received from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Donated Foods Program of \$145,634, is included in the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards based upon the fair market value of the commodities at the time of receipt and reflects the amount distributed for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Note 4 – Subrecipients:

The Randolph County Board of Education did not have subrecipients during the 2019 fiscal year.

Note 5 – Schools and Roads Grants to States:

Schools and Roads - Grants to States CFDA #10.665 expenditures of federal award is based on the amount of federal funds received. The revenues may be used for various purposes which are part of the general expenditures of the Board of Education. As a result, the total amount of federal revenue received is presumed to be expended during the fiscal year.



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

To the Randolph County Board of Education
Elkins, West Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Randolph County Board of Education, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Randolph County Board of Education's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 21, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Randolph County Board of Education's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

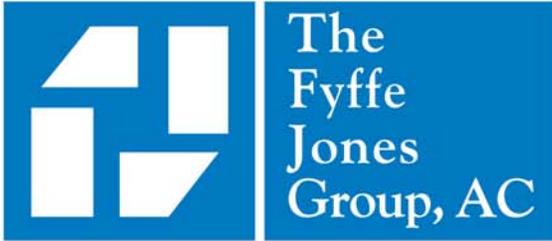
Purpose of this Report

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

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "The Fyffe Jones Group, AC". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

THE FYFFE JONES GROUP, AC

Huntington, West Virginia
February 21, 2020



The Fyffe Jones Group, AC

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

To the Randolph County Board of Education
Elkins, West Virginia

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Randolph County Board of Education's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Randolph County Board of Education's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019. Randolph County Board of Education's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Randolph County Board of Education complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

The Fyffe Jones Group, AC

THE FYFFE JONES GROUP, AC

Huntington, West Virginia
February 21, 2020

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
 SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Section I – Summary of Auditors’ Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued:	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	No
Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weakness(es)?	None Reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements?	No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	No
Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weakness(es)?	None Reported
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance?	No

Programs tested:

<u>CFDA Number(s)</u>	<u>Name of the Federal Program/Cluster</u>
10.553/10.555	Child Nutrition Cluster

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B Programs:	\$750,000
Auditee qualified as a low-risk auditee:	Yes

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

No matters were reported.

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

No matters were reported.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

There were no findings in the prior audit.