# BOARD OF EDUCATION OF ALLEGANY COUNTY FINANCIAL REPORT AS OF JUNE 30, 2019 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

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## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

Board of Education of Allegany County Cumberland, Maryland

## Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Board of Education of Allegany County, Maryland, a component unit of Allegany County, Maryland, 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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

## **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Board of Education of Allegany County, Maryland, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof 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, Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP, the schedule of net other post employment benefit liability and related ratios, retiree post-employment benefits - schedule of changes in the Board's net OPEB and related ratios, schedule of the Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability - Maryland State Retirement and Pension System, schedule of the Board's contributions -Maryland State Retirement and Pension System and on pages four (4) through eighteen (18) and sixty-six (66) through seventy-five (75) be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

## Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Board of Education of Allegany County, Maryland's basic financial statements. The accompanying School Activities - Increases, Decreases and Balances by School and the Statement Concerning Debt Service Fund for Public School Construction are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

## Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated December 10, 2019, on our consideration of the Board of Education of Allegany County, Maryland's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board of Education of Allegany County, Maryland's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the Board of Education of Allegany County, Maryland's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Lleber, Michaels + Company

Cumberland, Maryland December 10, 2019

## Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) June 30, 2019

Our discussion and analysis of The Board of Education of Allegany County's financial performance provides an overview of the School System's financial activities for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Please read this in conjunction with the basic financial statements, notes to the basic financial statements, and the required supplemental information for a complete and detailed understanding.

At the end of fiscal year 2008, the Board implemented GASB Statement Number 39; Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units. This statement addresses the conditions under which institutions should include associated fundraising or research foundations as component units in their financial statements. Under the previous accounting standards, the Board had no component units. Under the new standards, one entity meets the criteria of qualifying as a component unit. The component unit is the Allegany County Building Trades Education Foundation Inc. This component unit is included in the accompanying financial statements in a separate column. However, the following discussion and analysis does not include their financial condition and activities. Separately issued financial statements for the component unit are available as discussed in Note 1 of the financial statements.

The goal of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is for the School System's financial managers to provide the reader an easy-to-understand overview and analysis of the school district's financial position and results of operations for the year based on currently known facts, decisions, and conditions.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

On a system-wide basis the net position of the School System increased by \$4,899,892 (3.91%) during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 when compared to fiscal 2018's restated net position. Cash increased by \$1,713,555 (6.33%) to \$28,793,561 from the prior year of \$27,080,006 while Accounts Payable dropped from \$7,127,682 to \$2,989,757 which represents a reduction of \$4,137,925 (-58.05%).

Total Governmental Funds revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, were \$138,844,366. This represents a decrease of \$13,396,970 (-8.80%) over the prior fiscal year. The system received a decrease of \$15,557,914 in School Construction revenues based upon the timing of the completion of construction of the new high school compared to the prior year's funding for construction still in process. The school system received more state aid due to per pupil amounts increasing even though overall enrollment continued to decline. State revenues within the General fund increased by \$1,914,001 (2.40%).

Total Governmental Funds expenses for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 were \$130,595,741. This represents a decrease of \$24,780,130 (15.94%) from the prior fiscal year. This decrease was attributable to the decrease in the school construction fund and related directly to the construction of the new high school. Construction of the new facility began in the summer of

## Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) June 30, 2019

fiscal 2017. Spending increased slightly within the restricted fund increasing by 1.30% or \$131,863. General fund spending increased slightly by \$710,435 or 0.64% compared to the prior year.

The Current Expense Fund total fund balance as of June 30, 2019, was \$20,444,194. This represents an increase of \$6,615,802 (47.84%) to the fund balance as of June 30, 2018. The school system is self-funded with regard to healthcare costs. The stabilization of healthcare claims, decreases in instructional costs and student transportation had a dramatic impact the school system's financial status during fiscal 2019.

The Current Expense Fund unassigned fund balance as of June 30, 2019, was \$20,394,194. This represents an increase of \$6,615,802 (48.02%) from the unassigned fund balance as of June 30, 2018. No fund balance has been assigned to the fiscal 2020 budget.

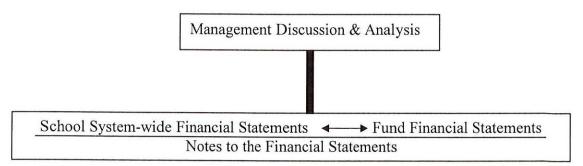
Current Expense Fund revenues fell short of the final budget by \$202,558 (.18%). The system did not budget to use fund balance in fiscal 2019, but did add a staffing amendment of \$30,000 to impact the original budget's revenues and expenses. The system revenues were short primarily as a result of having fewer students in nonpublic placements which resulted in lower proportionate revenue being received from the state.

Current Expense Fund expenses and transfers were under budget by \$6,818,360 (6.02%). The system controls labor costs by evaluating positions that come open during the school year. Controlling labor costs and reducing salary expenses also resulted in lower fixed charges. The healthcare costs of the system also trended in a positive direction compared to budget. Maintenance and operations were under budget due to controlling labor costs and not having major building incidents or major equipment failures. Transportation fuel costs also trended positive compared to plan as a result of fuel costs remaining relatively stable and below the budgeted amount.

The unrestricted final General Fund budget increased by \$1,784,653 (1.60%) to \$113,354,322 compared to the \$111,569,669 budget for the period ended June 30, 2018. The school system received flat funding from county government of \$30,424,308. This was the first time since 2012 that the district received an appropriation above the legal maintenance of effort. Additional state revenue was received due to the state increase in the per pupil amounts in the state funding formulas compared to prior year. As previously mentioned, the school system did not utilize fund balance to balance the original budget.

## Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) June 30, 2019

## BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



The illustration above represents the minimum requirements for the general-purpose external financial statements.

## School System-wide Financial Statements

In addition to the MD&A, the System-wide Financial Statements are the other primary addition to financial reporting under GASB Statement No. 34. The System-wide perspective is designed to provide readers with a complete financial view of the entity known as The Board of Education of Allegany County. The financial presentation of this perspective is similar to a private sector business. An analysis of the School System as a whole and as to whether it is better off as a result of the year's activities is reflected in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the assets and liabilities of the School System with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in the System's net position are one indicator as to whether the System's financial health is improving or deteriorating. Keep in mind to consider other non-financial factors to assess the overall health of the System. Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows are reported on the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the School System's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year.

These statements measure the change in total economic resources during the period utilizing the accrual basis of accounting. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is actually received or paid. This means that any change in net position is reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of 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 (like earned, but unused employee leave), or for which cash has already been expended (depreciation of buildings and equipment already purchased).

## Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) June 30, 2019

## **Fund Financial Statements**

A fund is a group of related accounts used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Board of Education of Allegany County uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related requirements. The School System's funds are comprised of three categories: government funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds. Government funds include the unrestricted General Fund, restricted General Fund, Food Service and School Construction Funds. Proprietary funds include the Information Technology Fund. Fiduciary funds include School Activities, Retiree Insurance Benefit Trust, Retiree Insurance Benefit Plan and Retiree Health Plan Trust Funds.

The measurement focus of these statements is current financial resources; therefore, the emphasis is placed on the cash flows of the organization within the reporting period or in the near future. Accordingly, the modified accrual basis of accounting that measures these cash flows is used. In the case of The Board of Education of Allegany County, open encumbrances are excluded from expenditures in all funds, except for the restricted General Fund.

Budgetary presentation of individual fund financial information, utilizing the current financial resources, measurement focus and the budgetary basis of accounting, is presented as part of the Fund Financial Statements as well. In these statements, available cash flows of the School System are measured, as well as the commitment to acquire goods or services with such cash flows.

This is the legal basis upon which the budget is adopted so budget comparisons are provided.

The table below presents the differences in the presentation of the basic financial statements.

	School System-wide Statements	Fund Statements	Budgetary Fund Statements
Measurement Focus	Economic Resources	Current Financial Resources	Current Financial Resources
Basis of Accounting	Accrual	Modified Accrual	Cash and Commitments
Budget	No	No	Yes

Fiduciary Responsibility - School Activity Fund, Retiree Insurance Benefit Plan Fund, Retiree Insurance Benefit Trust, And Retiree Health Plan Trust Funds

## Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) June 30, 2019

The School System is the trustee for four fiduciary funds: the School Activity Fund, the Retiree Insurance Benefit Plan Fund, the Retiree Insurance Benefit Trust, and Retiree Health Plan Trust Fund. These funds are reported as separate Agency Funds. The trust funds are included in the Government Wide Statement of Net Position as a result of GASB 75. We are responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in the School Activity Fund, Retiree Insurance Benefit Plan Fund, Retiree Insurance Benefit Trust, and Retiree Health Plan Trust Fund are used for their intended purpose.

The unrestricted portion of net position at June 30, 2019, of \$2,293,292 is the result of combining the unreserved fund balances of the Governmental Funds with the unreserved fund balances of the Business-type Activities. This represents a increase of \$6,811,312 from the prior year where the unrestricted net position showed (\$4,518,020).

We are committed by employee agreements to pay most employees at retirement their earned, unused sick leave up to 140 days at \$30 per day. The long-term portion of compensated absences is \$2,069,543 and is the amount we expect to pay beyond June 30, 2020. This liability is funded on a "pay as you go" basis from current financial resources.

	To	otal Cost of Servic	es	Net	(Expense) Reven	ue
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	% Change	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	% Change
		Restated			Restated	
Administration	\$ 2,858,130	\$ 2,653,224	7.72%	\$ (2,794,769)	\$ (2,632,335)	6.17%
Mid-level Administration	6,960,854	6,842,931	1.72%	(6,750,918)	(6,570,567)	2.74%
Instruction (Regular and Special Education)	63,395,320	63,802,805	-0.64%	(56,292,581)	(56,181,244)	0.20%
Student Personnel and Health Services	1,593,403	1,598,042	-0.29%	(1,367,720)	(1,306,701)	4.67%
Student Transportation	6,061,494	5,977,240	1.41%	(5,984,671)	(5,909,445)	1.27%
Operation, Maintenance and Capital Outlay	9,409,371	9,139,497	2.95%	(5,856,421)	9,825,283	-159.61%
Fixed Charges	32,196,618	30,937,012	4.07%	(22,563,124)	(21,098,439)	6.94%
Community Services	440,652	471,253	-6.49%		-	0.00%
Food Services	4,581,792	4,715,867	-2.84%	(186,072)	(313,874)	-40.72%
Depreciation & Other	5,696,008	4,928,521	15.57%	(5,696,008)	(4,928,521)	15.57%
Total	\$ 133,193,642	\$ 131,066,392	1.62%	\$ (107,492,284)		20.62%

Results of operations for the School System as a whole are presented in the Statement of Activities. The cost of all governmental activities is \$133,193,642 of which \$939,022 was financed by users of the School System's programs. Grants and contributions from Federal and State governments for certain programs were \$24,762,336. Net services costs were \$107,492,284. Interest on capital leases is included within Administration and Instruction.

The School System is fiscally dependent on local and state aid to fund its daily operations. Over 81% of the School System's Governmental Activities comes from these sources. State aid is largely formula-driven based on student population and wealth. Local revenue, provided by the Allegany County Government, is dependent upon the economic condition of the County. Most of the operating and capital grant funding is from the State and County governments and Federal grants passing through the State. These operating and capital grants represent approximately 18% of the School System's funding.

## Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) June 30, 2019

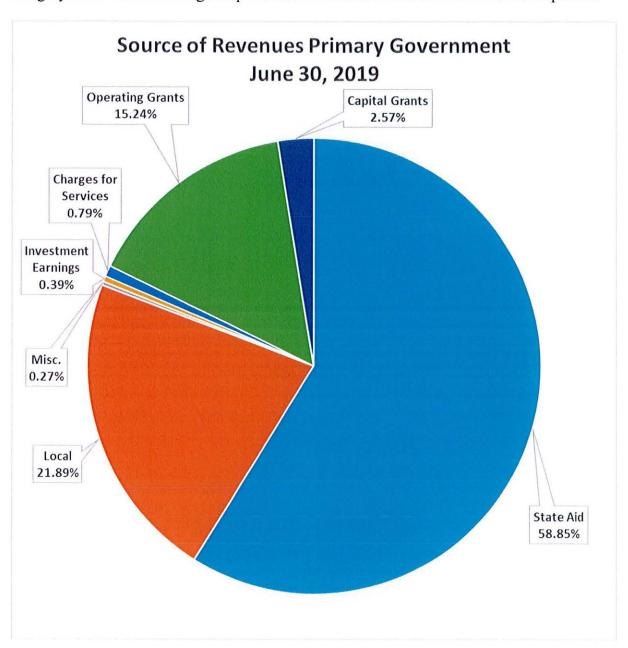
									Co		sed Statemen										
	7			Governmental	Activi	ities		-		_	Business-type	Acti	ivities		9			Total School S	yste	m	
	ل	une 30, 2019		lune 30, 2018 As Restated		\$ Change	% Change	Jur	ne 30, 2019	Ju	ine 30, 2018		\$ Change	% Change		June 30, 2019		June 30, 2018 As Restated		\$ Change	% Change
Current and Other Assets	s	40,323,660	\$	35,357,492		4,966,168	14.05%	\$	18,312	\$	56.800	s	(38,488)	-67.76%	s	40,341,972	S	35,414,292	s	4.927.680	13.91%
Capital Assets	_	124,977,452	·	127,165,333		(2,187,881)	-1.72%	-	8,142		20,178		(12,036)	-59.65%		124,985,594	-	127.185.511	•	(2,199,917)	-1.73%
Total Assets	\$	165,301,112	-\$	162,522,825	- \$	2,778,287	1.71%	\$	26,454	\$	76,978	\$	(50,524)	-65.63%	\$	165,327,566	\$		\$	2,727,763	1.68%
Deferred Outflow of Resources		1,029,035		1,247,754		(218,719)	-17.53%									1,029,035		1,247,754		(218,719)	-17.53%
Current and Other Liabilities	\$	14,802,664	S	16,979,292	s	(2,176,628)	-12.82%	s	16,630	s	18,994	S	(2,364)	-12.45%	s	14,819,294	5	45 000 000			
Long-term Net OPEB Liability		12,605,059		13,026,112		(421,053)	-3.23%	0.50	,0,000		10,004	-	(2,504)	-12.4370	4	12,605,059	S	16,998,286	\$	(2,178,992)	-12.82%
Long-term Liabilities		8,164,537		8,002,641		161.896	2.02%										>	13,026,112	\$	(421,053)	-3.23%
Total Liabilities	\$	35,572,260	\$	38,008,045	\$	(2,435,785)	-6.41%	\$	16,630	\$	18,994	\$	(2,364)	-12,45%	\$	8,164,537 35,588,890	-	8,002,641 38,027,039	5	161,896 (2,438,149)	-6.41%
Deferred Inflow of Resources		504,228		456,927		47,301	10.35%									504,228		456,927	_	47,301	10.35%
Net Assets: Invested in Capital Assets, Net						**************************************										304,228		436,927		47,301	10.35%
of Related Debt	5	124,600,009	\$	126,786,859	5	(2,186,850)	-1.72%	S	8,142	\$	20,178	5	(12,036)	-59.65%	S	124,608,151	S	126,807,037	s	(2,198,886)	-1.73%
Restricted		3,362,040		3,074,574		287,466	9.35%								2000	3,362,040		3,074,574	•	287,466	9.35%
Unrestricted	_	2,291,610		(4,555,826)	1	6,847,436	150.30%		1,682		37,806		(36.124)	-95.55%		2,293,292		(4,518,020)		6.811.312	150.76%
Total Net Position	\$	130,253,659	\$	125,305,607	\$	4,948,052	3.95%	\$	9,824	\$	57,984	\$	(48,160)	-83.06%	\$	130,263,483	\$		\$	4,899,892	3.91%
	-			Governmental .	Activi	ties			Onlinges		Business-type		Operating Resu vities		_			Total School S	yster	n	
	J	une 30, 2019		une 30, 2018 As Restated	•	\$ Change	% Change	Jun	e 30, 2019	Ju	ne 30, 2018		\$ Change	% Change	J	lune 30, 2019		June 30, 2018 As Restated	•	\$ Change	% Change
Program Revenues:																					
Charges for Services	5	939,022	\$	1,061,410	\$	(122,388)	-11.53%	\$	165,474	\$	467,548	\$	(302,074)	-64.61%	\$	1,104,496	\$	1,528,958	\$	(424,462)	-27.76%
Operating Grants and Contributions		21,187,928		21,442,431		(254,503)	-1.19%									21,187,928		21,442,431		(254,503)	-1.19%
Capital Grants and Contributions		3,574,408		18,987,169		(15,412,761)	-81.17%									3,574,408		18,987,169		(15,412,761)	-81.17%
General Revenues:							202350														
County Government		30,424,308		30,424,308			0.00%									30,424,308		30,424,308		-	0.00%
Grants and Contributions(unrestricted) Other		81,794,773		79,880,772		1,914,001	2.40%		100101201201201							81,794,773		79,880,772		1,914,001	2.40%
Total Revenues	\$	221,255	5	428,279		(207,024)	-48.34% -9.25%	\$	373,223	5	467.548	-	(94,325)	-20.17%	-	429,004	-	428,279	_	725	0.17%
Total Nevertage	-	150,141,054	-	102,224,363		(14,082,678)	-5.20%	•	3/3,223	-	467,048	•	(34,325)	-20.17%	\$	138,614,917	\$	152,691,917	-\$	(14,177,000)	-9.28%
Administration	\$	2,858,130	\$	2,653,224		204,906	7.72%									2,858,130		2,653,224		204.906	7.72%
Mid-level Administration		6,960,854		6,842,931		117,923	1.72%									6,960,854		6,842,931		117,923	1.72%
Instruction(regular and special education)		63,395,320		63,802,805		(407,485)	-0.64%									63,395,320		63,802,805		(407.485)	-0.64%
Student Personnel and Health Services		1,593,403		1,598,042		(4,639)	-0.29%									1,593,403		1,598,042		(4,639)	-0.29%
Student Transportation		6,061,494		5,977,240		84,254	1.41%									6,061,494		5,977,240		84,254	1.41%
Operation, Maintenance and Capital Outlay		9,409,371		9,139,497		269,874	2.95%									9,409,371		9,139,497		269,874	2.95%
Fixed Charges		32.196.618		30.937.012		1,259,606	4.07%									32,196,618		30,937,012		1,259,606	4.07%
Community Services		440,652		471,253		(30,601)	-6.49%									440,652		471,253		(30,601)	-6.49%
Food Service		4,581,792		4,715,867		(134,075)	-2.84%									4,581,792		4,715,867		(134,075)	-2.84%
Depreciation & Other		5.696.008		4,928,521		767.487	15.57%		421.383		536.038		(114,655)	-21.39%		6.117.391		5,464,559		652,832	11.95%
Total Expenses	\$	133,193,642	\$	131,066,392	\$	2,127,250	1.62%	\$	421,383	\$	636,038	\$	(114,655)	-21.39%	\$	133,615,025	\$	131,602,430	\$	2,012,696	1.53%
Increase(Decrease) in Net Position	\$	4,948,052	\$	21,167,977	\$	(16,209,925)	-76.61%	\$	(48,160)	\$	(68,490)	\$	20,330	29.68%	\$	4,899,892	\$	21,089,487	\$	(16,189,595)	-76.77%

<sup>\*</sup> The Statement of Changes in Net Position as of June 30, 2018 was not restated for the effects of GASB 75.

## Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) June 30, 2019

## GENERAL FUND (CURRENT EXPENSE) BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

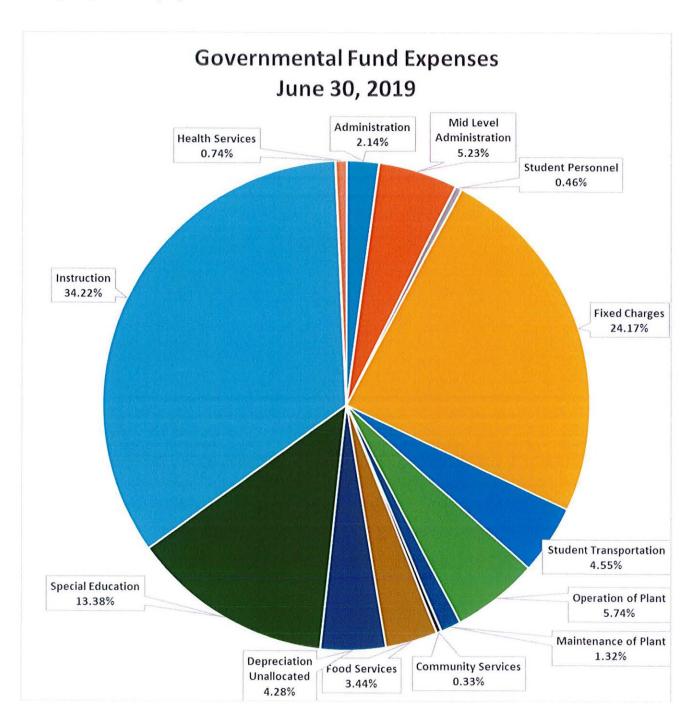
The Current Expense Fund operates under a legally adopted annual budget. The budget is subdivided into State mandated categories of expenditures. These categories are Administration, Mid-level Administration, Instructional Salaries, Textbooks and Instructional Supplies, Other Instructional Costs, Special Education, Student Personnel Services, Student Health Services, Student Transportation, Operation of Plant, Maintenance of Plant, Fixed Charges, Community Services, Food Services, and Capital Outlay. The legal level of budgetary control is at the category level. The following two pie charts are reflective of actual revenues and expenses.



## Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) June 30, 2019

## **Fund Performance**

Funds are self-balancing sets of accounts used by the School System to control and manage money for particular purposes.



## Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) June 30, 2019

## General Fund – Unrestricted

A schedule of changes between the original and final budgets for the year ended June 30, 2019, is presented below. There was a \$30,000 change between the original and final budget.

		Original Budget	Final Budget	Additions	Reductions	Total Change
County Appropriation State Federal Local Earnings on investments Other Sources	\$	30,424,308 82,204,364 400,000 280,650 15,000	\$ 30,424,308 82,204,364 400,000 280,650 45,000	30,000		\$ - - - - 30,000
Total Revenues	\$	113,324,322	\$ 113,354,322	\$ 30,000	\$	\$ 30,000
Administration	•	2.442.000				
Mid-Level Administration	\$	2,443,626 6,782,198	2,473,626	\$ 30,000		\$ 30,000
Instructional Salaries		40,722,730	6,782,198			27#2
Textbooks		2,135,928	40,722,730 2,135,928			· ·
Other Instructional Costs		2,434,154	2,133,926			-
Special Education		15,672,421	15,672,421			9. <b>4</b> .1
Student Personnel Services		656,472	656,472			
Student Health Services		766,250	766,250			2
Student Transportation		6,159,379	6,159,379			12
Operation of Plant		7,548,572	7,548,572			
Maintenance of Plant		1,850,855	1,850,855			-
Fixed Charges		25,308,078	25,308,078			-
Food Services		553,659	553,659			-
Capital Outlay	_	290,000	 290,000		***************************************	 -
Total Expenditures	\$	113,324,322	\$ 113,354,322	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 30,000

Local and state revenues account for over 99% of the total General Fund unrestricted revenue. Both are stable and highly predictable.

## Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) June 30, 2019

## **Budget Variances**

Below is a table listing positive and negative budget variances for the year ended June 30, 2019 as a supplement to the narrative discussion below the chart.

Budget Variance Descriptions:	Positive (Negative)	
Revenues:	(itogailto)	
Interest Earned	307,297	
Medicare D Revenues	(153,506)	
Special Education Private Placements	(403,590)	
Tuition Revenue	75,623	
Other Revenue Variances	(28,382)	
Total Revenue Variances	\$	(202,558)
Expenditures and Interfund Transfers:		
Labor Savings & Efficiencies	1,828,878	
Non Labor Transportation Savings	173,573	
Administrative Efficiencies and Savings	(153,398)	
Nonpublic Special Education Placements	1,192,792	
Other Instructional Expenditures	1,091,690	
Non Labor Maintenance and Operations Costs	278,456	
Other expenditure variances	2,406,369	
Total Expenditures and Interfund Transfers Variances		6,818,360
Total Positive Variance - Unrestricted General Fund	_ 9	6,615,802

#### Revenues:

For the year ended June 30, 2019, total unrestricted General Fund revenues resulted in a negative variance of \$202,558.

Interest revenues were higher than anticipated as a result of increasing rates on the Board's cash accounts along with the utilization of a money market sweep account. The increase was better than planned by \$307,297. Interest rates are showing growth after historic lows for years.

Medicare Part D revenues show an unfavorable variance of \$153,506. The system is self insured for health insurance purposes. As a result, the system qualifies for the Medicare Part D program that reimburses the system for a portion of prescription drug benefits provided to Medicare eligible retirees. The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued a technical bulletin requiring recipients of Medicare Part D funds to show these proceeds as revenue. The system budget is based upon past experience.

Special Education private placement revenue had a negative budget variance of \$403,590. The budget for Special Education private placement is an estimate based on the anticipated state formula and number of students served. The number of students requiring these intensive

## Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) June 30, 2019

services decreased significantly. The students served required fewer days of service and less intensive service than budgeted.

Tuition relating to dually enrolled students has continued to increase annually over the past several fiscal years.

Other revenues were over budget, creating a net favorable variance in the amount of \$28,382.

## **Expenditures and Inter-fund transfers:**

For the year ended June 30, 2019, total unrestricted General Fund expenditures resulted in a positive variance of \$6,818,360.

The school system diligently managed labor costs. Management evaluated positions that came open through attrition to determine if replacement was necessary. Through the replacement process, when an open position was replaced, it was filled at a lower cost than was budgeted. Staff retiring or leaving the system during the year typically were replaced with part-time substitutes for the remainder of the year. Those open positions were then evaluated prior to the next school year. All labor savings resulted in lower payroll tax expenditures for the school system.

The school system, as part of the normal budgeting process, budgets transportation costs up to 18 months before incurring them. Fuel costs can be very volatile given the nature of the industry as well as influences outside of the control of the system, so the district typically takes a conservative approach with regard to budgeting fuel costs. Lower fuel costs overall were recognized as compared to the budgeted amount, resulting in a savings. The transportation office constantly evaluates busing routes to minimize costs to the school system.

Administrative costs were higher than budget for certain objects. Contracted service costs incurred by the Board were over budget by \$130,271. This includes legal, audit, and consultant fees. The board contracts all of its legal costs with either a local attorney or attorneys that specialize in certain areas of the law. The district did have a significant due process hearing during fiscal 2019 that negatively impacted the legal fee budget. Other charges compared to budget were also unfavorable as the district did not budget the cost of bank fees from its sweep accounts within administrative costs. Actual costs relating to bank fees for the fiscal year were \$42,698.

The school system aggressively manages utility costs and has cooperative agreements that mitigate the volatility of the cost of electric and gas usage within the district.

Other instructional expenditures came under budget by \$1,091,690. Contracted services were under budget by \$447,625 while equipment made up the majority of the remaining positive

## Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) June 30, 2019

variance of \$679,008 as computers were purchased based upon need and to the extent possible purchased with grant funds. Other charges and transfers make up the remainder of the other instructional expenditures variance.

During the year, no major equipment breakdowns or building incidents occurred. Administrative staff of the facilities department concentrated on the completion of the new high school and working on the heating and cooling system within the facility. This limited projects by contractors, which caused contracted services to come in significantly under budget. Equipment also came in under budget as the facilities department did not spend any funds appropriated in the budget for vehicles. The department's vehicles were evaluated and subsequently added to the following year's budget.

The majority of the remaining other expenditure variance is attributable to the reduction in Fixed charges compared to budget. As a result of staffing management and labor efficiencies, payroll related fixed charges declined compared to plan. Also, the district had lower claims than anticipated for healthcare costs.

The organization participates in a cooperative arrangement with Allegany County Government. The Information Technology fund has three individual employees that perform various information technology functions for both the school system and county government. Operating revenues for the fund were \$165,474 while non-operating revenues totaled \$207,749 for fiscal year 2019. Total operating expenses were \$421,383 in fiscal year 2019 while last year's operating expenses were \$536,038. The fund had a negative change in net position of \$48,160 as a result of the county funding its participation in the agreement at 35% this fiscal year. Both parties agreed to take the shortfall from fund balance. The financial results of this proprietary fund can be found on pages 25 and 26 of this report.

## **Restricted Fund**

Restricted revenues and expenses for the year were \$10,252,678 which is up about 1.3% from the prior year's revenues and expenses of \$10,120,815. Restricted revenues are tied to the availability of grants and funding. Overall, the district's participation in the Erate program for technology decreased compared to fiscal year 2018 as Erate spending decreased by \$471,077. However, spending on the first year of the three year Striving Readers grant was \$728,897.

## **Food Services Fund**

The Food Services fund was profitable this fiscal year with income of \$174,202 compared to the prior year's income of \$144,717. Overall, revenue decreased slightly by \$6,050 to \$4,395,969 as the district served fewer meals compared to the prior year. However, expenses within the fund dropped to \$4,648,884 compared to fiscal year 2018's expenses of \$4,725,654. There were savings related to salaries and wages and fixed charges while the district did spend more in fiscal 2019 on supplies and materials and equipment.

## Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) June 30, 2019

#### **School Construction Fund**

The majority of the activity within the School Construction fund focused on the completion of the construction phase of the new Allegany High School project as well as two roof projects. Fund state-direct revenues in fiscal year 2019 were \$997,065 compared to \$9,415,373 last year. This decrease related to the timing of the spending on construction as well as the funding source. The County paid a larger portion of the project in fiscal year 2019, as planned. Current year expenses paid by the County were \$2,249,379 compared to \$9,549,407 in fiscal year 2018. The construction phase of the project finished in fiscal 2019 and the school opened for the start of the 2018-2019 school year. The other major projects underway in fiscal 2019 were roof replacement projects at both Mount Savage and Frost schools.

## CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

## Capital Assets

At June 30, 2019, the School System had \$244,126,923 invested in a broad range of capital assets including land, buildings and improvements, furniture, vehicles, and other equipment. Capital assets decreased \$5,991,858 from the same time last year, net of disposals and transfers. The decrease relates primarily to the former Allegany High School capital assets that were written down as a result of their impairment with the new school opening. The total net cost of assets after depreciation was \$124,985,594. Total depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$6,227,434.

Completion of construction of the new Allegany High School and open items relating to the new school were the facility department's main focus during fiscal 2019. The school opened to students in August in time for the start of the 2018-2019 school year. As a result, there were fewer overall capital projects completed during fiscal year 2019. However, two replacement roof projects at Mount Savage and Frost began in fiscal 2019.

## Debt

School systems in Maryland are in the uncommon position of owning assets, but not the debt associated with those assets, as we have no borrowing power. We are fully fiscally dependent on the state and county governments to incur debt to fund capital projects. Accordingly, the School System carries no bond rating but the system does have a debt policy to cover leasing and alternative financing arrangements permitted under state law.

## Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) June 30, 2019

## FACTORS IMPACTING THE SCHOOL SYSTEM

Legislation from federal and state governments has impacted public education in Maryland. The State's Bridge to Excellence in Public Schools and the Federal No Child Left Behind legislation require school systems to ensure that all students in core academic areas are taught by "highly qualified" teachers and economically disadvantaged children must have access to a pre-kindergarten program. In addition, there are new certification and assessment requirements for paraprofessionals and extensive tracking and reporting requirements.

The Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015 (ESSA) was signed into law by President Barrack Obama. This reauthorization of the ESEA, formerly known as the No Child Left Behind Act, provides a long term, stable federal policy that gives states additional flexibility and encourages states, local school systems, and schools to innovate while at the same time holding all accountable for results. ESSA moves to establish State standards, sets academic goals, and assesses progress towards those goals for all students and schools. It also measures and reports performance of all students, schools, and local school systems and identifies schools in need of improvement and provides support to those schools. It also serves to provide and support staff development and growth for educators and supports students to ensure a well-rounded education. All of these requirements have cost impacts.

A majority of the funding for the school system comes from the Maryland General Assembly. State aid education formulas are based largely on student population and wealth. Wealth in the state aid education formulas is measured by income taxes, real estate assessments, and personal property assessments. Less funding can result when a school system's student population declines or wealth increases more than state averages or decreases less than state averages. Student population is also a factor in the required minimum of funding from county government called maintenance of effort. A state study is underway that will look at the current state funding formulas. The Blueprint for Maryland's Future was passed by the Maryland General Assembly and allowed to go into law on May 15, 2019 by Governor Hogan. The goal of The Blueprint for Maryland's Future is to transform the state's early childhood, primary, and secondary education systems to the levels of high performing systems around the world.

During the 2012 Maryland General Assembly session, legislation was approved to shift a portion of the employer's share of teacher pension back to local school systems. State government had previously paid all of the employer's contribution to the pension system for teachers. To pay the incremental costs to the school system, the required minimum funding from county government was increased since school systems in Maryland rely entirely on appropriations from state and county government. Some county governments were awarded supplemental disparity grants from state government to help offset some of the cost of the teacher pension shift. State government also enacted tax increases that would increase county government revenues. The ability to secure additional funding exceeding county minimum funding from county government is limited because of the pension shift and because Allegany County is the fourth poorest jurisdiction in the state of Maryland as measured by wealth per pupil.

## Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) June 30, 2019

For state participating construction projects, such as the new high school, Allegany County qualifies to have state government pay for 83% of the eligible construction costs. The state has approved the project and funded part of the project locking in the 83% eligible cost factor for the project. Costs not eligible for state funding must be funded locally. Bids for the project were received and the project was amended and rebid before all parties agreed on a vendor and total project cost. The new school was opened to students in August 2019 with the district requesting final funding appropriations from the state and county in fiscal 2019.

The school system is self insured for health, dental, and prescription drug costs. Provisions of the federal Affordable Care Act have caused additional costs in order to comply with the regulations. Additional medical costs to the school system's health plan for employees and retirees may increase the budget for health costs even though a reserve now exists relative to the costs of health care for the district.

The federal Healthy Choice Act of 2010 has created regulations regarding what foods are allowed to be served to students and has created training mandates for staff. Since the legislation was enacted, the school system has experienced a decline in the number of meals served. School systems are being encouraged to adopt the community eligibility provision (CEP), which provides free meals to all students regardless of household income. In fiscal 2019, the district began participation in the CEP program for the district's four elementary schools with the highest percentage of Free and Reduced Meal students. The participating schools are George's Creek, John Humbird, South Penn and Westernport. Costs not covered by the food service fund will be covered by the unrestricted fund.

## CONTACT THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF ALLEGANY COUNTY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Our financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, parents, and students with a general overview of the school system's finances and to demonstrate its accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or wish to request additional financial information, contact Lawrence S. McKenzie, CPA, Chief Financial Officer, (301) 759-2024, boardfinance@acpsmd.org, at The Board of Education of Allegany County, 108 Washington Street, Cumberland, Maryland 21502.

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2019

	Primary Government									
	G	overnmental Activities		siness-type Activities		Total	Build Ed	any County ling Trades lucation dation, Inc.		
ASSETS										
Current Assets:										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	28,793,561	\$	-	\$	28,793,561	\$	179,400		
Accounts receivable		11,218,165		145,424		11,363,589				
Prepaid Insurance						-		500		
Inventory		184,822				184,822				
Internal balances		127,112	_	(127,112)	-					
Total Current Assets	-	40,323,660		18,312		40,341,972	-	179,900		
Noncurrent Assets:										
Non-depreciable capital assets		8,768,776		-		8,768,776		124,663		
Depreciable capital assets, net of depreciation		116,208,676		8,142		116,216,818		,		
Total Noncurrent Assets		124,977,452		8,142		124,985,594		124,663		
TOTAL ASSETS	_\$_	165,301,112	\$	26,454	\$	165,327,566	\$	304,563		
Deferred Outflow Of Resources:										
Deferred outflows of resources related to pension		1,029,035		L.		1,029,035				
	-				-					
LIABILITIES										
Current Liabilities:										
Accounts payable	\$	2,983,687	\$	6,070	\$	2,989,757	\$			
Salaries and benefits payable		843,741		10,560		854,301				
Grant Advances		2,738,430				2,738,430				
Accrued hospital insurance		6,238,924				6,238,924				
Curent portion of long-term capital leases Current portion of long-term debt		129,202				129,202				
Other current liabilities		227,514				227,514				
Total Current Liabilities		1,641,166	-	16,630	-	1,641,166 14,819,294				
Noncurrent Liabilities:										
Long-term portion of capital leases		248,241				248,241				
Long-term portion of compensated absences		2,069,543				2,069,543				
Net OPEB Liability		12,605,059				12,605,059				
Net Pension Liability		5,846,753			-	5,846,753				
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		20,769,596	-	-		20,769,596		•		
TOTAL LIABILITIES		35,572,260	200	16,630	2	35,588,890		_		
Deferred Inflow Of Resources:										
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB		33,013				33,013				
Deferred inflows of resources related to OFEB		471,215								
Deterred limews of resources related to pension		504,228	-		-	471,215 504,228				
AUDIT TO COMPANY		CONTRACT CONTRACT								
NET POSITION		101 (00		2		121 222 321				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		124,600,009		8,142		124,608,151				
Restricted for:		2 155 2 1 2				2 185 212				
Capital projects Food inventories		3,177,218				3,177,218				
Unrestricted		184,822		1.000		184,822		204 562		
on confered	-	2,291,610	1	1,682	762-0-0	2,293,292	-	304,563		
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$	130,253,659	\$	9,824	\$	130,263,483	\$	304,563		

#### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

							4	Net (Expense) Re			n Net I	Position	_	
			*		Program Revenues			Prii	nary G	overnment				ponent Unit
Davis D		The Control of the Co	Charges		Operating Grants and	Capital Grants and	Noz			isiness-type		7701 1001	Buil E	gany County ding Trades ducation
Function/Programs	-	Expenses	Service	S	Contributions	Contributions	Gover	nmental Activities		Activities	21	Total	Four	idation, Inc.
Primary government														
Governmental activities:		12-12/26 00%	1122		1000									
Administration	\$	2,858,130	\$	-	\$ 63,361		\$	(2,794,769)	\$	-	\$	(2,794,769)	\$	5=6
Mid-level administration		6,960,854			209,936			(6,750,918)				(6,750,918)		
Instruction - salaries		40,895,684			2,507,045			(38,388,639)				(38,388,639)		
Instruction - textbooks & instructional supplies		2,681,779			587,141			(2,094,638)				(2,094,638)		
Instruction - other		1,973,871			947,094	327,964		(698,813)				(698,813)		
Student personnel services		608,237			-			(608,237)				(608,237)		
Health services		985,166			225,683			(759,483)				(759,483)		
Student transportation		6,061,494			76,823			(5,984,671)				(5,984,671)		
Operation of plant and equipment		7,648,856			296,506			(7,352,350)				(7,352,350)		
Maintenance of plant		1,760,515			10,000			(1,750,515)				(1,750,515)		
Fixed charges		24,636,596			2,073,472			(22,563,124)				(22,563,124)		
- on behalf, retirement		6,773,303			6,773,303			19						
<ul> <li>on behalf, nurses, security &amp; mental health</li> </ul>		786,719			786,719			-				-		
Community Services		440,652			440,652			120				-		
Capital outlay		-			- 4	3,246,444		3,246,444				3,246,444		
Special education		17,815,031			2,733,495			(15,081,536)				(15,081,536)		
Food Service		4,581,792	939,0	022	3,456,698			(186,072)				(186,072)		
Interest on Capital Leases		28,955						(28,955)				(28,955)		
Unallocated depreciation expense (excludes direct depreciation)		5,696,008	317-11-11-11					(5,696,008)				(5,696,008)		
Total Governmental Activities		133,193,642	939,0	022	21,187,928	3,574,408		(107,492,284)		-	(	107,492,284)		-
Business-type activities:														
Information Technology		421,383	165,4	474						(255,909)		(255,909)		
Total Business-type Activities		421,383	165,4	474	-	-		:=0		(255,909)		(255,909)		-
Total Primary Government	\$	133,615,025	\$ 1,104,4	496	\$ 21,187,928	\$ 3,574,408	\$	(107,492,284)	S	(255,909)	\$ (	107,748,193)	\$	-
Component unit														
Allegany County Building Trades Education Foundation, Inc.		54,307			58,545									4,238
Total Component Unit	\$	54,307	\$		\$ 58,545	\$ -	\$		\$	-	\$		\$	4,238
General Revenues:														
County appropriation:														
Regular								30,424,308				30,424,308		
Grants, subsidies, and contributions not restricted								81,794,773				81,794,773		
Investment earnings/loss								542,530				542,530		1,317
Miscellaneous income								356,418				356,418		
Gain/loss on disposal of fixed assets								(10,742)				(10,742)		
Transfers								(207,749)		207,749		-0		
Extraordinary Items:														
Loss on impairment of Allegany High School							-	(459,202)	1999		_	(459,202)	-	
Total General Revenues, Special Items, Extraordinary Item	ns and	Transfers						112,440,336	_	207,749		112,648,085		1,317
Change in Net Position								4,948,052		(48,160)		4,899,892		5,555
Net Position - July 1, 2018, as restated								125,305,607		57,984		125,363,591	-	299,008
Net Position - June 30, 2019							\$	130,253,659	\$	9,824	\$	130,263,483	_\$	304,563

#### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2019

	(Cu	eneral Fund rrent Expense) Jnrestricted		rent Expense) Restricted	-	Food Service	_0	School Construction	Tota	l Governmental Funds
ASSETS										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	18,044,058	\$	4	\$	32,451	\$	10,717,052	\$	28,793,561
Accounts receivable		5,762,617		3,481,346		196,708		1,777,494		11,218,165
Inventory - food						184,822				184,822
Internal receivables	3	6,799,360				346,338	_		-	7,145,698
TOTAL ASSETS		30,606,035		3,481,346		760,319	_	12,494,546		47,342,246
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES LIABILITIES										
Accounts payable		1,372,411		454,833		17,840		1,196,259		3,041,343
Salaries and benefits payable		720,569		101,415		21,757		1,170,237		843,741
Internal payables		, ==,==;		186,668		21,707		6,774,262		6,960,930
Grant advances				2,738,430				,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		2,738,430
Accrued hospital insurance		6,238,924								6,238,924
Current portion of long-term debt		227,514								227,514
Other current liabilities		1,602,423				38,743				1,641,166
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	10,161,841		3,481,346		78,340		7,970,521		21,692,048
FUND BALANCES										
Nonspendable - Food Inventories						184,822				184,822
Restricted - Capital Projects								3,177,218		3,177,218
Assigned to:										
Unemployment Benefits		50,000								50,000
Capital Projects								1,346,807		1,346,807
Food Service						497,157				497,157
Unassigned		20,394,194			-		-		-	20,394,194
TOTAL FUND BALANCES		20,444,194	W			681,979	_	4,524,025	,	25,650,198
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$	30,606,035	\$	3,481,346	\$	760,319	\$	12,494,546	\$	47,342,246

# RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2019

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		\$ 25,650,198
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds. The cost of assets is \$243,642,977 and the accumulated depreciation is \$118,665,525.		124,977,452
The net pension liability associated with the school system's proportionate share of the Maryland State Retirement and Pension System is not payable with current financial resources and is not reported in the government funds. The activity associated with the school system's share of the net pension liability consist of:		
Net pension liability Deferred outflows of resources - pension Deferred inflows of resources - pension	(5,846,753) 1,029,035 (471,215)	(5,288,933)
The other post-employment benefits asset for the school system is not received or payable with current financial resources and is not reported in the general funds. The activity associated with the school system's share of the other post-employment benefits asset consist Net other post-employment benefits asset	(12,605,059)	
Deferred inflows of resources - other post-employment benefits	(33,013)	(12,638,072)
Long-term liabilities for compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds.		(2,069,543)
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds. Similarly, the short and long-term liabilities related to copiers under lease are not reported in the governmental funds.		(377,443)
TOTAL NET POSITION - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES		\$ 130,253,659

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	(Cur	eneral Fund rent Expense) nrestricted		rrent Expense) Restricted		Food Service	_ <u>c</u>	School onstruction	Total	Governmental Funds
REVENUES										
County - regular appropriation - on behalf, nurses, security & mental health	\$	30,424,308 786,719	\$	<u>P</u>	\$	*	\$	2,249,379	\$	32,673,687 786,719
State - direct - on behalf, retirement		81,794,773 6,773,303		944,243		109,268		997,065		83,845,349 6,773,303
Federal - direct						288,532				200 522
- received through State				7,243,764		3,058,898				288,532
- received through Pass-Thru Agency		246,494				3,038,898				10,302,662
Other revenue		686,189		1,299,357 765,314		939,271		237,489		1,545,851 2,628,263
	-	333,132	-	100,011	-	707,211				2,020,200
TOTAL REVENUES	-	120,711,786		10,252,678	-	4,395,969	_	3,483,933	-	138,844,366
EXPENDITURES										
Administration		2,340,556		63,361						2,403,917
Mid-level administration		6,750,918		209,936						6,960,854
Instruction - salaries		38,758,017		2,507,045						41,265,062
Instruction - textbooks & instructional supplies		1,925,002		587,141						2,512,143
Instruction - other		1,342,464		1,275,058						2,617,522
Student personnel services		608,237		1,275,050						608,237
Health services		759,483		225,683						985,166
Student transportation		6,033,367		76,823						6,110,190
Operation of plant and equipment		7,328,696		296,506						7,625,202
Maintenance of plant		1,708,580		10,000						1,718,580
Fixed charges		21,880,761		1,826,978						23,707,739
- on behalf, retirement		6,773,303		1,820,978						
- on behalf, nurses, security & mental health		786,719								6,773,303
Community Services		780,719		140 653						786,719
Capital outlay		100 200		440,652				2 216 520		440,652
Special education		100,388		2 722 405				3,316,530		3,416,918
Food Service		15,081,536		2,733,495		1 ( 10 00 1				17,815,031
Capital lease payments						4,648,884				4,648,884
Principal Principal		170 ((7								170 ((7
Interest		170,667								170,667
interest	-	28,955	-		_				-	28,955
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1011-	112,377,649		10,252,678		4,648,884	_	3,316,530		130,595,741
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES										
OVER EXPENDITURES		8,334,137		620		(252,915)		167,403		8,248,625
OVER ENTENDITORES	-	0,334,137	-		-	(232,913)	-	107,403		8,248,023
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)										
Interfund transfers		(1,718,335)				427,117		154,612		(1,136,606)
Terrand dailsters		(1,710,333)	-		_	427,117	-	134,012	-	(1,130,000)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		(1,718,335)			-	427,117	-	154,612		(1,136,606)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		6,615,802				174,202		322,015		7,112,019
FUND BALANCE - JULY 1, 2018	4	13,828,392			_	507,777		4,202,010		18,538,179
FUND BALANCE - JUNE 30, 2019	\$	20,444,194	_\$	<u>.</u>	\$	681,979	_\$_	4,524,025	\$	25,650,198

# RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Total Net Change in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds		\$ 7,112,019
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Long-term accrued compensated absences are not reported in governmental funds as a liability. However, in the statement of activities, the long-term absences are reported as current expense. The net amount of long term accrued compensated absences is a decrease of \$57,598.		57,598
Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeds capital outlays in the period.  Depreciation expense  Capital Outlays	(6,215,398) 4,352,805	(1,862,593)
A portion of pension expense reported in the statement of activities does not require the use of current financial resources and therefore is not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.		(461,753)
The net income related to other post-employment benefits is not reflected as a source of current financial resources and therefore, is not reported in the governmental funds.		427,038
Repayment of capital lease principal is an expenditure in the government funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		170,667
Governmental funds report the proceeds from the sale of capital assets as income. However, in the statement of activities the sale of capital assets are reported net of the remaining book value of the assets as either a gain or loss. The remaining book value of assets disposed of during the year was \$494,924.		(494,924)
TOTAL CHANGES IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES		\$ 4,948,052

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS June 30, 2019

	Information Technology Fund			
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Accounts receivable	\$	145,424		
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		145,424		
Noncurrent Assets:				
Machinery and equipment, net of depreciation		8,142		
Total Noncurrent Assets		8,142		
TOTAL ASSETS	-	153,566		
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts payable		6,070		
Salaries and benefits payable		10,560		
Internal payable	<del></del>	127,112		
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	_	143,742		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	A. C. S M. C 17	143,742		
NET POSITION				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		8,142		
Unrestricted		1,682		
TOTAL NET POSITION		9,824		
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	\$	153,566		

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Information Technology Fund		
OPERATING REVENUES				
County - regular appropriation	\$	145,424		
Other sources	-	20,050		
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>		165,474		
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Salaries and wages		274,548		
Contracted services		59,151		
Supplies and materials		1,511		
Other charges		74,137		
Equipment replacement		-		
Depreciation	-	12,036		
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>		421,383		
Operating Income (Loss)		(255,909)		
NON-OPERATING REVENUE				
Interfund Transfers	-	207,749		
<b>Total Non-operating Revenues</b>		207,749		
Change in Net Position		(48,160)		
TOTAL NET POSITION - JULY 1, 2018	4	57,984		
TOTAL NET POSITION - JUNE 30, 2019	\$	9,824		

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		ormation nology Fund	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash received from customers	\$	20,050	
Cash paid to suppliers	-	(134,623)	
Cash payments to employees		(277,088)	
Net Cash (Used) by Operating Activities	( <del>-1)</del>	(391,661)	
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Change in due to/from other funds	183,912		
Interfund transfer		207,749	
Net change in Cash		-	
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	( <b>)</b>	*	
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	<u> </u>	
RECONCILIATION OF CHANGE IN NET POSITION TO NET CASH PROVIDED	BY OPE	RATING ACTIVITIES	
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	(255,909)	
Adjustments to reconcile change in net position to net cash provided by operations:			
Depreciation		12,036	
Change in assets and liabilities		erecular <b>v</b> ersion stresser	
Decrease (increase) in account receivable		(145,424)	
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		176	
Increase (decrease) salaries & benefits payable	-	(2,540)	
Total Adjustments		(135,752)	
Net Cash (Used) by Operating Activities	\$	(391,661)	

## STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS June 30, 2019

	School Activities	Retiree Insurance Benefit Plan	Retiree Insurance Benefit Trust	Retiree Health Plan Trust	Total Fiduciary Funds	
ASSETS  Cash and cash equivalents Investments Accounts receivable Internal receivables	\$ 1,609,257 519,479 2,189	<u></u>	\$ - 11,208,702	\$ - 1,982,989	\$ 1,609,257 13,711,170 2,189	
TOTAL ASSETS	2,130,925		11,208,702	1,982,989	15,322,616	
LIABILITIES  Accounts payable Internal payables School Activity Advances	32,481 2,098,444	4,483 57,656			36,964 57,656 2,098,444	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,130,925	62,139			2,193,064	
NETPOSITION  Future obligation of retiree benefits to be funded (deficit)  Held in trust for retiree health plan benefits		(62,139)	11,208,702	1,982,989	(62,139) 13,191,691	
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u> </u>	(62,139)	11,208,702	1,982,989	13,129,552	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	\$ 2,130,925	\$ -	\$ 11,208,702	\$ 1,982,989	\$ 15,322,616	

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	School Activities				Retiree Insurance Benefit Trust		Retiree Health Plan Trust		Total Fiduciary Funds	
ADDITIONS										
Student activity revenues	\$	2,896,276					\$	-	\$	2,896,276
Transfers				928,857						928,857
Earnings/loss on investment				1,239		741,117		126,288		868,644
DEDUCTIONS Student activity expenses Retiree benefits	-	2,896,276		1,347,069					-	2,896,276 1,347,069
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		-		(416,973)		741,117		126,288		450,432
NET POSITION - JULY 1, 2018				354,834		10,467,585		1,856,701		12,679,120
NET POSITION - JUNE 30, 2019	\$	-	\$	(62,139)	\$	11,208,702	\$	1,982,989	_\$_	13,129,552

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## NOTE 1 - REPORTING ENTITY

The Board of Education of Allegany County, Maryland ("Board") is an elected group constituting an on-going entity which has governance responsibilities over all activities related to public elementary and secondary school education within its jurisdiction, Allegany County, Maryland ("County"). The Board receives funding from local, state, and federal government sources and must comply with the concomitant requirements of these funding source entities. The Board is included as a component unit of Allegany County, Maryland as defined in Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) since the Board is fiscally dependent on Allegany County, Maryland. In evaluating how to define the Board, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in GAAP. The basic, but not the only, criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependency. Other manifestations of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, and the ability to significantly influence operations and accountability for fiscal matters. The other criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion or exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the Board is able to exercise oversight responsibilities. Based upon the application of these criteria, the Allegany County Building Trades Education Foundation, Inc. has been identified as a component unit for inclusion in the reporting entity.

The Allegany County Building Trades Education Foundation Inc. is a legally, separate tax-exempt entity that has students, with the assistance of local contractors and trade unions, build houses as part of their curriculum. The proceeds from the sale of these houses will be used to purchase materials for construction of additional houses and materials and equipment for other instructional programs at the Career Center. Because of the Foundation's relationship with the Board of Education, the organization meets the criteria of a component unit of the board as set forth in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 39. Therefore, the organization is discretely present in the Board's financial statements.

The Allegany County Building Trades Education Foundation Inc. is a public nonprofit organization that reports under FASB standards. As such, certain revenue recognition criteria and presentation features are different from GASB revenue recognition criteria and presentation features. Limited modifications have been made to the organization's financial statement format for inclusion in the Board's financial statements.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## NOTE 1 - REPORTING ENTITY (Continued)

Complete financial statements of the component unit can be obtained from the administrative office:

The Allegany County Building Trades Education Foundation, Inc. 108 Washington Street P.O. Box 1724 Cumberland, MD 21502

## NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Board have been prepared in conformity with GAAP as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) is the organization that establishes financial accounting and reporting standards. FASB's are incorporated into the financial statements as they have become effective. The more significant of the government's accounting policies are described below.

## A. Basis of Presentation

The Board's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-wide Financial Statements The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the Board as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the Board that are governmental (primarily supported by County appropriations and intergovernmental revenues) and those that are considered business-type activities (primarily supported by fees and charges).

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities of the Board at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program, or function of the Board's governmental activities and for the single business-type activity of the Board. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants, and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## NOTE 2 - <u>SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> (Continued)

## A. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

## Government-wide Financial Statements (Continued)

interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the Board. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the Board.

Fund Financial Statements During the year, the Board segregates transactions related to certain Board functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the Board at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds. Each enterprise and governmental fund was a major fund and is presented in a separate column. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

## **B.** Fund Accounting

The accounts of the Board are organized on the basis of funds and account groups, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are summarized by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts which include its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenses or expenditures. The following funds and account groups are used by the Board:

## Governmental Fund Types

#### Current Expense Fund - Unrestricted

The Current Expense Fund - Unrestricted is the general operating fund of the Board. All financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund, are accounted for in this fund.

## Current Expense Fund - Restricted and Food Service Fund

The Current Expense Fund - Restricted and Food Service Fund are special revenue funds used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. In the event an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both assigned and unassigned net position is available, assigned resources are used first.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

## B. Fund Accounting (Continued)

## Governmental Fund Types (Continued)

#### School Construction Fund

The School Construction Fund is a capital projects fund used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities which are not financed by proprietary funds.

#### Proprietary Fund Types

## Information Technology Fund

The Information Technology Fund is an enterprise fund used to account for financing of services provided by the Information Technology Fund to other departments of the Board and to other governments within Allegany County.

## Fiduciary Fund Type

## School Activities Fund

The School Activities Fund is an expendable trust fund used to account for assets held by the Board in a trustee capacity for various student groups.

## Retiree Insurance Benefit Plan Fund

The Retiree Insurance Benefit Plan Fund is an expendable trust fund used to account for assets held by the Board in a trustee capacity for future retirees' medical expenses.

## Retiree Insurance Benefit Plan Trust

The Retiree Insurance Benefit Plan Trust is an expendable trust fund used to account for assets held in trust for future retirees' medical expenses.

## Retiree Health Plan Trust

The Retiree Health Plan Trust is used to account for assets held in trust for future retirees' medical expenses.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### C. Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the Board are included on the statement of net position. The statement of activities presents increases (i.e. revenues) and decreases (i.e. expenses) in total net position.

Fund Financial Statements All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

Like the government-wide statements, the enterprise fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of this fund are included on the statement of net position. The statement of changes in fund net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the Board finances and meets the cash flow needs of its enterprise fund.

The private purpose trust fund is reported using the economic resources measurement focus.

#### D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary and fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred revenue, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures. The modified accrual basis of accounting is used by all governmental fund types and the fiduciary fund types. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they become both measurable and available).

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### D. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

"Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. A six month availability period is used for revenue recognition for all governmental and fiduciary fund revenues. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred.

The proprietary fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. The accrual basis of accounting is utilized by the proprietary fund type. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred. All GASB pronouncements are followed in the proprietary fund. FASB, APB Opinions and ARB's issued before November 30, 1989 are followed to the extent they do not contradict GASB. FASB pronouncements issued after November 30, 1989 that are developed for business entities are followed to the extent that they do not contradict GASB.

The Board reports deferred inflows of resources on its statement of net position. Deferred inflows represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow or resources, or a revenue, until that time. The Board reports deferred outflows of resources on its statement of net position. Deferred outflows represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources, or an expense, until that time. The Board reports deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to its pension plan. See Note 6. The Board also reports deferred inflows of resources related to its Other Post-Employment Benefits or OPEB. See Note 11. Deferred inflows of resources consist of the net difference between projected and actual earnings on the Board's proportionate share of the State of Maryland Retirement and Pension system pension plan investments. Deferred outflows of resources represent employer contributions made for the Board's share of the pension after the actuarial measurement date of the plan. Deferred outflows also include amounts deferred due to changes in the Plan's actuarial assumptions, and net difference between projected and actual earnings on investments, that will be amortized in future periods.

#### E. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Formal budgetary accounting is employed as a management control for all funds except the School Activities Fund. Annual operating budgets are adopted by the Board each fiscal year through passage of an annual budget and amended as required for all funds. Budget amendments requiring a change between categories requires approval by the Board and by the County. The budget is prepared using the same basis of accounting as is used to record actual revenues and expenditures/expenses with a few exceptions.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### E. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting (Continued)

At the request of the Maryland State Department of Education, on-behalf retirement payments made by the State of Maryland are not included in the final budgeted amounts of revenue and expenditures. The other exceptions are in the Proprietary Fund Type – Information Technology Fund and the Governmental Fund Type - School Construction Fund. The Proprietary Fund Type – Information Technology Fund prepares its budget on the modified accrual basis but prepares its statements on the accrual basis. The Governmental Fund Type - School Construction Fund prepares its budget on the modified accrual basis but does not account for revenues from state committed funds for projects that have not begun. Budgetary control is exercised at the department level. Budgets presented in the financial statements reflect all amendments.

#### F. Encumbrances

Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of resources are recorded to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is utilized in the restricted governmental funds. Encumbrances outstanding at year end are reported as reservations of fund balances and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be honored during the subsequent year.

At June 30, 2019, \$3,177,218 of School Construction fund balance has been reserved to cover expected appropriations for specific construction projects. Expenditures in excess of total appropriations for a project are closed out against the unreserved portion of fund balance at the end of the project.

#### G. Post Retirement Health Care Benefits

Prior to 1992, the Board was reimbursed 100% by all retired employees that elected to continue coverage under their health care plan. In accordance with the Board of Education Policy Manual and the Health Care Insurance Contract, all employees covered at the time they retired could elect to continue their coverage at their own expense. The reimbursements the Board received were netted with the premiums for the retirees. In 1992 and 2000, new policies were implemented to subsidize a portion of the retirees' health care costs. These policies are further described in Note 11.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### H. Inventories

Materials, supplies, and textbooks purchased from Unrestricted and Restricted Current Expense Funds are not inventoried. Food Service Fund inventories consist of food and supplies located in the individual schools and in the central warehouse. Purchased food and supplies are valued at current cost. The value of donated food is determined from U.S. Department of Agriculture price lists. Inventory on hand at the end of the period is recorded as an asset and a corresponding reservation of the fund balance is made. The amount on hand as of June 30, 2019 is \$184,822.

#### I. Compensated Absences

Accumulated earned vacation time is accrued when incurred. At June 30, 2019, \$1,562,085 has been accrued and included in other current liabilities on the Fund Balance Sheet.

During the year ended June 30, 1994, the Board implemented the provisions of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's Statement No. 16, Accounting for Compensated Absences. This statement requires the recording of accumulated unused sick leave if such amounts will be paid as termination benefits. At June 30, 2019, \$227,514 has been accrued as the current portion of this liability on the Fund Balance Sheet. The long-term portion of \$2,069,543 has been recorded in the government-wide statement of net position. Long-term compensated absences decreased in the current year by \$57,598 over the prior year total of \$2,127,141.

The Board only pays benefits to employees who terminate employment upon reaching the required retirement age or death. Benefits are not paid to employees who terminate prior to reaching their defined retirement age.

#### J. Interfund Activity

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues.

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after nonoperating revenues/expenses in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### K. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the statement of net position, except for the net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances. Interfund balances have no set repayment schedule and are generally not expected to be repaid within one year.

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2019 is as follows:

Payable Fund	Receivable Fund	Amount
Restricted	General Fund	\$ 186,668
<b>School Construction</b>	General Fund	6,774,262
Retiree Ins.	General Fund	57,656
General Fund	Food Service	(346, 338)
Information Technology	General Fund	127,112
		\$ 6,799,360

#### L. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the enterprise fund are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide statement of net position and in the fund.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The Board maintains a capitalization threshold of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) for equipment and five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for buildings. The Board does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 2 - <u>SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> (Continued)

#### L. Capital Assets (Continued)

All reported capital assets except land are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description	Governmental Activities Estimated Lives	Business-Type Activities Estimated Lives
Land	N/A	N/A
<b>Buildings and Improvements</b>	7-50 years	N/A
Furniture, Equipment, and Vehicles	5-20 years	5-20 years
Equipment under capital lease	5-7 years	5-7 years

#### M. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the Board, these revenues are for services provided by the Information Technology Fund to other entities within Allegany County. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the fund. Revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

#### N. Statement of Cash Flows

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Information Technology Fund considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

#### O. Credit Risk

As of June 30, 2019, the Board has recorded receivables from various governmental units. As these receivables are believed to be completely collectable, allowances for doubtful accounts are not recorded, nor are the receivables collateralized.

#### P. Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### Q. Debt

The school system does not have the authority to issue bonds under Maryland state law or the ability to access revolving loan funds or pools. The school system cannot enter into revenue debt, conduit debt, or any other type of hybrid debt. The school system is permitted to enter into alternative financing types of debt as approved by the Board of Education and County Commissioners. The finance department reviews all lease agreements to ensure consistency with school system policy and Maryland law. Leases paid for by central office funds are approved as part of the annual budget process. No lease financing in excess of \$100,000 will be entered into without approval of the Board of Education. The Board's debt consists of compensated absences payable and obligations related to capital leases.

#### R. Fund Balance

The elected Board of Education is the highest level of decision making authority in the organization. The elected Board of Education can commit fund balance. To remove or change the constraints placed on resources requires action by the elected Board of Education. The elected Board of Education has delegated authority to assign fund balance to the Superintendent or designee. In the event an expenditure is made from multiple balance classifications, the order of spending will be committed, assigned, and unassigned.

#### S. Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability had a balance at June 30, 2018 of \$5,657,005, and a balance at June 30, 2019 of \$5,846,753. The liability balance increased \$189,748 during the current year. No portion of the balance is considered due within one year.

#### T. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes currency on hand as well as demand deposits with banks or financial institutions. It also includes other kinds of accounts that have the general characteristics of demand deposits in that the Entity may deposit additional funds at any time and also effectively may withdraw funds at any time without prior notice or penalty. Cash equivalents, excluding items classified as marketable securities, include short-term, highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and so near their maturity that they present minimal risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates. Generally, only investments with original maturities of three months or less qualify under that definition.

#### U. Investments

Due to Board's investment practices being governed by the Annotated Code of the State of Maryland, investment activity includes certificates of deposit, money market funds, instruments of the U.S. Treasury, and repurchase agreements secured by the U.S. Treasury and other federal securities with maturities of three months or longer qualify as investments.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE3 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, was as follows:

	Ba	lance 6/30/18	_	Additions		Disposals		Transfers	Ba	lance 6/30/19
Governmental Activities										
Non-depreciable assets:	_		322		20	Alle Med (Accordings)		rani a ara no anci	-	9700 - 7200 SS V 1890 SS
Land	\$	4,208,336	\$	-	\$	(220,355)	\$	3,655,524	\$	7,643,505
Construction-in-progress	-	56,340,416	-	3,021,312		-	-	(58,236,457)		1,125,271
Total Non-depreciable assets		60,548,752		3,021,312		(220,355)		(54,580,933)		8,768,776
Depreciable assets:										
Land Improvements		9,520,904		85,693		(127, 150)		1,603,884		11,083,331
Buildings and Improvements		159,132,318		334,240		(8,976,945)		50,660,177		201,149,790
Furniture, Equipment, and Vehicles		20,432,861		1,081,196		(1,189,849)		2,316,872		22,641,080
, - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -		20,132,001	-	1,001,170		(1,100,010)	-	2,310,072	_	22,041,000
Total Depreciable assets		189,086,083	9441411	1,501,129	_	(10,293,944)		54,580,933	Name of the last o	234,874,201
Less accumulated depreciation:										
Land Improvements		(4,378,156)		(552,640)		61,870		•		(4,868,926)
Buildings and Improvements		(102,456,505)		(4,326,654)		8,840,545		4.		(97,942,614)
Furniture, Equipment, and Vehicles		(15,634,841)		(1,336,104)		1,116,960		140		(15,853,985)
,, and		(15,651,611)		(1,330,101)	-	1,110,200	-			(13,033,763)
Total accumulated depreciation	_	(122,469,502)	-	(6,215,398)		10,019,375				(118,665,525)
Total capital assets being depreciated		66,616,581		(4,714,269)		(274,569)		54,580,933		116,208,676
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$	127,165,333	\$	(1,692,957)	\$	(494,924)	\$		\$	124,977,452
Business-Type Activities										
Non-depreciable assets:										
Construction-in-progress	•		ď.		Φ.					
Construction-in-progress	_\$		3		_\$_		-		_\$	
Total Non-depreciable assets		<u> </u>					_			
Depreciable assets:										
Furniture, Equipment, and Vehicles		483,946		-		-		-		483,946
		,,,,,,								105,710
Less accumulated depreciation		(463,768)	_	(12,036)	741-1-1			<b></b>	1211111111	(475,804)
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$	20,178	_\$_	(12,036)	_\$_	<u>-</u> _			_\$_	8,142
* Depreciation was charged to governmental for	inctions	s as follows:								

Administration	\$	141,230
Student transportation		228,514
Operation of plant and equipment		23,654
Maintenance of plant		123,169
Food Service		2,823
Unallocated	-	5,696,008
Total Depreciation Expense	\$	6,215,398

The insurance value of capital assets as of June 30, 2019 is \$353,598,849.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 4 - POSSIBLE FUTURE AUDIT ADJUSTMENTS OF REVENUE

Revenue is subject to periodic state or federal audits and possible future adjustments. Any adjustments resulting from such audits will be recorded in the year assessed.

#### NOTE 5 - FOOD SERVICE EXPENDITURES

Included in revenue and expenditures of the Food Service Fund is the value of USDA donated commodities used during the year of \$301,853. This amount includes the value of the donated commodities plus costs to process the commodities into useable form.

#### NOTE 6 - PENSION PLAN

For the purpose 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 Maryland State Retirement and Pension System (MSRP) and addition to/deductions from the MSRP fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by MSRP. 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.

#### General Information about the Pension Plan

The Board of Education of Allegany County participates in the Maryland State Retirement and Pension System, a cost sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system. Substantially all employees of the Board are eligible to participate in the System, which provides retirement, disability and death benefits in accordance with State statues. The system is administered in accordance with the State Personnel and Pensions Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland and managed by a board of trustees. The System issues a publicly available annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the Teachers and Employees Retirement and Pension Systems. The annual report for the year ended June 30, 2018 (most recent available data) may be obtained by writing to the State Retirement and Pension System of Maryland, 120 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, MD 21202, by calling 1-800-492-5909 or at www.sra.state.md.us.

The Maryland State Retirement and Pension System has various plans for school system employees. The Teachers' and Employees' Retirement System closed to new members hired on or after January 1, 1980. Members on December 31, 1979 continue to be members unless they elected to transfer into the pension system prior to January 1, 2005. The Teachers' and Employees' Pension System was established for members hired on or after January 1, 1980. The plan design and benefit levels are different for the retirement system as compared to the pension system. They will be disclosed separately.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 6 - PENSION PLAN (Continued)

#### **Teachers' and Employees' Retirement System (Continued)**

Retirement system member contributions are based upon a specified percentage of annual earnable compensation. Generally, members who elected in 1984 to receive unlimited future cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) contribute 7%. Members who elected in 1984 to receive a limited future COLA contribute 5%.

Retirement system members are eligible for full service retirement allowance upon attaining age 60 or upon accumulating 30 years of service regardless of age. Full service retirement allowance equals 1/55 (1.818%) of the highest three years' average final compensation (AFC) multiplied by the number of years and months of creditable service.

Retirement system members are eligible for early service retirement upon accumulating at least 25 years of eligibility service prior to attaining age 60. The benefit will be reduced by 0.5% per month by which the retirement date precedes the earlier of the date on which the member reaches age 60 or the date on which the member would have completed 30 years of service. The maximum reduction is 30% for the pension in the retirement system and 42% on the benefit of the pension system if applicable.

Ordinary disability retirement is possible for members upon completing five years of eligibility service and receiving certification from the Medical Board that the member is permanently incapable of performing their necessary job functions. The ordinary disability retirement allowance generally equals 1/55 (1.818%) of the highest three years' AFC multiplied by the number of years of accumulated creditable service. However, the ordinary disability benefit can be no greater than 1.818% of the AFC for each year of creditable service the member would have received had they continued to work until age 60.

There is also an accidental disability retirement benefit if the Medical Board certifies that, in the course of job performance, and as the direct result of an accidental injury, the member became totally and permanently disabled. The accidental disability allowance equals the sum of an annuity determined as the actuarial value of the members' accumulated contributions plus 2/3 (66.7%) of AFC. Allowance may not exceed the members' AFC.

To be eligible for death benefits, retirement system members must have accumulated at least one year of eligibility service prior to the date of death or died in the line of duty. Death benefits are equal to a members' annual earnable compensation at the time of death plus accumulated contributions.

Retirement system members are vested provided they have at least five years of eligibility prior to separation. Vested allowances are equal to the normal service retirement allowances computed on the basis of the members' accumulated creditable service and AFC at the point of separation. If members do not withdraw their contributions and die before attaining age 60, their accumulated contributions are returned to the designated beneficiary.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 6 - PENSION PLAN (Continued)

#### Teachers' and Employees' Pension System

The Teachers' and Employees' Pension System was established on January 1, 1980. All members of the pension system on or before June 30, 2011, generally participate in the Alternative Contributory Pension Selection (ACPS). All members who enroll in the pension system on or after July 1, 2011, participate in the Reformed Contributory Pension Benefit (RCPB).

Members of the ACPS and RCPB contribute 7% of earnable compensation. Members of the ACPS are eligible for retirement upon accumulating 30 years of service. Absent 30 years of eligibility, options exist for retirement based upon age and years of eligibility if a member's age is 62 or older. Generally, the full service pension allowance equals 1.2% of the AFC for the three highest consecutive years for the ACPS. RCPB members are eligible for full service pension when their combined age and eligibility service equals 90 years or they attain age 65 after 10 years of eligibility. The RCPB full service pension allowance is equal to 1.5% of the AFC for the five highest years as an employee. Members of the ACPS and RCPB are eligible for cost-of-living adjustments. ACPS members have the adjustment capped at 3% and is applied to all benefits attributable to service earned before June 30, 2011 which would have been in payment for one year. ACPS and RCPB members have the cost-of-living allowance capped at 2.5% for service earned on and after July 1, 2011 or the increase in the consumer price index if the most recent calendar quarter was greater than or equal to the assumed rate. In years in which cost-of-living adjustments would be less than zero due to a decline in the consumer price index, retirement allowances will not be adjusted. Cost-of-living adjustments in succeeding years are adjusted until the difference between the negative cost-of-living adjustment that would have been applied and the zero cost-of-living adjustment is fully recovered.

Pension system members are eligible for early service retirement benefits. The ACPS allows an early service payment upon attaining age 55 with at least 15 years of eligibility service. The benefit payable will be the ACPS full service pension which will be reduced by 0.5% for each month by which the retirement precedes age 62.

The maximum reduction is 42%. The RCPB members are eligible for early service pension payments attaining age 60 and 15 years of eligible service. The benefit payable will be the RCPB full service pension which will be reduced by 0.5% for each month by which the retirement precedes age 65. The maximum reduction is 30%.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 6 - PENSION PLAN (Continued)

#### **Teachers' and Employees' Pension System (Continued)**

Ordinary disability retirement is possible for ACPS and RCPB members upon completing five years of eligibility service and receiving certification from the Medical Board that the member is permanently incapable of performing their necessary job functions. The ordinary disability pension allowances generally equal the full service pension allowance if the members are at least age 62 on the date of retirement.

There is also an accidental disability pension benefit if the Medical Board certifies that, in the course of job performance, and as the direct result of an accidental injury, the member became totally and permanently disabled. The accidental disability allowance equals the sum of an annuity determined as the actuarial value of the members' accumulated contributions plus 2/3 (66.7%) of AFC. Allowance may not exceed the members' AFC.

To be eligible for death benefits, pension system members must have accumulated at least one year of eligibility service prior to the date of death or died in the line of duty. Generally, the benefit is equal to the members' annual earnable compensation on the date of death plus accumulated contributions.

Pension system members are vested depending upon their plan. ACPS members are vested with five years of service. RCPB members are vested with 10 years of service.

For all individuals who are members of the pension systems of the State Retirement and Pension System on or before June 30, 2011, pension allowances are computed using both the highest three consecutive years' Average Final Compensation (AFC) and the actual number of years of accumulated creditable service. For any individual who becomes a member of one of the pension systems on or after July 1, 2011, pension allowances are computed using both the highest five consecutive years' AFC and the actual number of years of accumulated creditable service. Various retirement options are available under each system which ultimately determines how a retiree's benefit allowance will be computed. Some of these options require actuarial reductions based on the retiree's and/or designated beneficiary's attained age and similar actuarial factors.

A member of either the Teachers' or Employees' Retirement System is generally eligible for full retirement benefits upon the earlier of attaining age 60 or accumulating 30 years of creditable service regardless of age.

The annual retirement allowance equals 1/55 (1.81%) of the member's AFC multiplied by the number of years of accumulated creditable service.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 6 - PENSION PLAN (Continued)

#### Teachers' and Employees' Pension System (Continued)

An individual who is a member of either the Teachers' or Employees' Pension System on or before June 30, 2011, is eligible for full retirement benefits upon the earlier of attaining age 62, with specified years of eligibility service, or accumulating 30 years of eligibility service regardless of age. An individual who becomes a member of either the Teachers' or Employees' Pension System on or after July 1, 2011, is eligible for full retirement benefits if the member's combined age and eligibility service equals at least 90 years or if the member is at least age 65 and has accrued at least 10 years of eligibility service.

Any individual who is a member of the State Retirement and Pension System on or before June 30, 2011 and who terminates employment before attaining retirement age but after accumulating 5 years of eligibility service is eligible for a vested retirement allowance. Any individual who joins the State Retirement and Pension System on or after July 1, 2011 and who terminates employment before attaining retirement age but after accumulating 10 years of eligibility service is eligible for a vested retirement allowance.

The State of Maryland, which is a non-employer contributor to the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) and Teachers' Pension System (TPS), makes non-employee contributions in amounts required by State statues at a set cost-sharing amount through 2017. The Board pays all employer contributions for employees who participate in the Employees' Pension System (EPS). Employees participating in the EPS include employees classified as custodial and cafeteria personnel. Employer contribution rates for custodial and cafeteria personnel are established by annual actuarial valuations, subject to the approval of the systems' Board of Trustees in accordance with the Annotated Code of Maryland.

Employees covered under the TRS, TPS and the EPS are required by State statute to contribute 7.0% of earned compensation.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the Board is responsible for paying 100% of the normal cost for the TPS and TRS plans. The State of Maryland is responsible for paying 100% of the School System's past costs related to TPS and TRS plans. This meets the criteria of a special funding situation in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards. The State's contributions on behalf of the Board for the year ended June 30, 2019 were \$6,773,303, which were equal to the State's required contributions for that year. The contributions are recognized as revenues and expenditures in the Unrestricted Current Expense Fund. The Board's contributions for the year ended June 30, 2019 were \$2,603,702 and \$570,493 to the TRS, TPS and ERS, respectively, which were equal to the Board's required contributions for that year.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 6 - PENSION PLAN (Continued)

## <u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u>

Before discussion of the process used to calculate and allocate the net pension liability, it is important to understand Maryland's particular situation concerning the payment of employer pension costs for Maryland's teacher population under the 24 Boards of Education (BOE).

At the time that the GASB's pension changes were under consideration, an initiative for pension cost sharing was before the 2012 session of the General Assembly. This legislation, which became law, required each BOE to begin paying the "normal cost" for their teachers starting in FY 2013 and full normal cost to be paid in FY 2017 and each year thereafter.

Because the State of Maryland pays the unfunded liability and the local BOEs pay the normal cost for the teachers' pension, the local Boards of Education are not required under GASB 68 to record their share of the unfunded pension liability for the TRS but instead, that liability is recorded by the State of Maryland. The portion of the net pension liability recorded by the State of Maryland related to the Board's teachers' pensions was \$95,489,278 as of June 30, 2018. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2017 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Board's portion of the net pension liability recorded by the State was calculated based on pension contributions made for Board teacher pensions relative to total employer contributions for the Teachers' Retirement System and Teachers' Pension System for the year ended June 30, 2018, actuarially determined. As June 30, 2018, the Board's proportion was 0.01 percent.

Certain non-teacher Board personnel including custodial and cafeteria personnel participate in the ERS. The Board has responsibility for the funding of these employee contributions and therefore, is required under GASB 68 to record their proportional share of the net pension liability of the Employee' Retirement and Pension System. The proportional share is based on the employer contributions for only those employees participating in the ERS and does not include contributions made for employees participating in the TRS.

At June 30, 2019, the Board reported a liability of \$5,846,753 for its proportionate share of the ERS and EPS net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Board's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Board's contributions to the ERS relative to total contributions made by all participants to the Maryland State Retirement and Pension System for the year ended June 30, 2018, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2018, the Board's proportion was 0.02787 percent compared to .02616 percent at June 30, 2017, an increase of .00171 percent.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 6 - PENSION PLAN (Continued)

# <u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u> (Continued)

Pension expense for the ERS plan for the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$461,753.

At June 30, 2019, the Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		red Outflows Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Changes of assumptions	\$	190,828	\$
Net difference between projected and actual earnings		267,714	
Difference between actual and expected experience	d		471,215
Board contributions to the Employees' Pension System subsequent to the			
measurement date		570,493	<del></del> ,
Total	\$	1,029,035	\$ 471,215

\$570,493 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Board contributions to the ERS subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Total	\$	(12,673)
2024	Name in the	(18,172)
2023		(83,617)
2022		(160,462)
2021		45,896
2020	\$	203,682
Year ended June 30:		

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 6 - PENSION PLAN (Continued)

## <u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)</u>

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following key actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial Entry Age Normal

Amortization method Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed

Inflation 2.60% general, 3.10% wage

Salary increases 3.10% to 9.10%, including wage inflation

Discount rate 7.45% Investment rate of return 7.45%

Mortality RP-2014 Mortality Tables with generational mortality

projections using scale MP-2014, calibrated to MSRPS

experience.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future 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 reduce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of geometric real rates of return were adopted by the System after considering input from the System's investment consultant(s) and actuary(s). For each major asset class that is included in the System's target asset allocation, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

		Long-Term
	Target	Expected Real
Asset Class	Allocation	Rate of Return
Public Equity	37.00%	5.80%
Private Equity	13.00%	6.70%
Rate Sensitive	19.00%	1.10%
Credit Opportunity	9.00%	3.60%
Real Assets	14.00%	4.80%
Absolute Return	8.00%	3.20%
Total	100.00%	

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 6 - PENSION PLAN (Continued)

### Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate, contributions from school districts will be made at contractually required rates (actuarially determined), and contributions from the State will be made at current statutorily required rates. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

The following presents the Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.45 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.45 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.45 percent) than the current rate:

	1%	% Decrease 6.45%		rent Discount Late 7.45%	19	% Increase 8.45%
Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability	 l	8,421,328	ф.	5,846,753	<b>d</b>	3,710,038

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued System financial report.

#### NOTE 7 - RELATED PARTIES

The Board is closely related to Allegany County and the State of Maryland, and is dependent on these two sources for the major portion of its current expense funding. The amounts received and receivable during the year are disclosed within the financial statements.

The Board is closely related to the Allegany County Public Schools Foundation, Inc. in that the Board provides labor and certain administrative costs for the Foundation in exchange for the funds the Foundation provides to the Board's students. The Foundation provided \$346 to the Board to supplement educational programs. The Board provided \$309 of donated services to the Foundation and it is included in Donated Services on the Foundation's statements.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 7 - RELATED PARTIES (Continued)

The Board is closely related to the Allegany County Building Trades Educational Foundation in that the Board provides labor, certain administrative costs, and donates the use of equipment to the Foundation in exchange for the curriculum the Foundation provides to the Board's students. The Board provided \$3,324 of donated services to the Foundation and it is included in Donated Services on the Foundation's statements.

#### NOTE 8 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS

#### **Deposits**

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of the Board's reconciled bank deposits was \$28,972,376 and the various bank balances were \$30,002,008. Of the bank balances, \$456,818 was covered by depository insurance and \$1,514,077 was covered by collateral held by M&T Bank in the Board's name. There are total uninsured and uncollateralized deposits of \$28,031,113, which are held in sweep accounts backed by the U.S. government. Additional information is presented below regarding these sweep accounts. Total deposits include the cash balance for the Allegany County Building Trades Foundation.

During fiscal 2018, the Board implemented sweep accounts for its main checking and operating accounts. The sweep accounts are invested in a Government Money Market Fund as defined in Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. This means that the fund invests at least 99.5% of its total assets in (1) U.S. government securities, (2) repurchase agreements that are collateralized fully by U.S. government securities or cash, (3) cash, and/or (4) other money market mutual funds that operate as Government Money Market Funds. As a result, the cash on hand at June 30, 2019 includes \$29,027,311 in Government Money Market Funds, net of outstanding checks, that while not risk free have low risk and are highly liquid.

#### Investments

The Board's investment practices are governed by the Annotated Code of the State of Maryland. The Annotated Code limits the Board's investment activity to certificates of deposit, money market funds, instruments of the U.S. Treasury, and repurchase agreements secured by U.S. Treasury and other federal securities.

All investment revenue is recorded in the fund that held the investments at year end.

As of June 30, 2019, the Board's local investments in certificates of deposit and maturities are outlined as follows:

		]	nvestment Matur	ity in Months	
	Fair Value	Less Than 1	1-6	6-12	More Than 12
Certificates of Deposit	\$519,479	\$45,340	\$240,344	\$36,786	\$197,009

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 8 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Interest Rate Risk - In accordance with its investment policy, the Board manages its exposure to declines in fair values arising from interest rates by limiting the maturity date of securities to no more than 2 years from the date of purchase, unless it is matched to a specific cash flow requirement.

Credit Risk – The Board's investment policy for investments outside the MABE pooled investment trust limits the investments of the portfolio to 5% of Bankers Acceptances, 5% to money market mutual funds, and 5% to commercial paper. The Board's investment policy complies with Maryland state law limits.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits and investments are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance and the deposits are uncollateralized, collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the depositor-board's name.

### Board of Education Discretely Presented Component Unit – Allegany County Building Trades Educational Foundation Inc.

Cash and cash equivalents are invested in interest bearing accounts at financial institutions and in money market funds. The carrying amount of the Foundation's deposit as of June 30, 2019 was \$179,400 and the balance per bank was \$179,400. This amount is fully insured by federal depository insurance.

#### NOTE 9 - ON-BEHALF PAYMENTS

The State of Maryland paid \$6,773,303 into the State Retirement and Pension System of Maryland on behalf of the Board.

In addition, the Board receives support in the form of "on-behalf spending" from the Allegany County Government. School nurses are provided to the Board through the Allegany County Health Department at a total cost of \$1,518,677 of which \$930,890 is paid by the Board and the remainder is funded by the Allegany County Government.

County government also supported the school system by assisting with school security of \$168,762 for public school students and mental health spending in the amount of \$30,170 for both public and non public school students.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 10 - COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES, RISKS, AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Board is exposed to risks of loss from lawsuits, medical and dental insurance claims, workers' compensation claims, and property damage claims. The Board manages its risks for these claims in various ways. Risks of loss arising from property damage and errors and omissions have been transferred to the Board's insurance carrier through the purchase of set premium insurance. The Board retains the risk of loss for medical and dental claims and has included \$6,238,924 in accrued expenses on the balance sheet to cover incurred but not reported claims. This amount increased by \$1,135,807 from the prior year amount of \$5,103,117, and was based on total claims paid of \$19,099,079 and \$19,269,170 for 2019 and 2018, respectively. The Board does not include any other incremental costs in its basis. The Board's insurance consultant had advised that the recorded liability is sufficient. The Board purchased stop-loss insurance, however, so that if an individual claim exceeds \$350,000, the insurance company will reimburse the Board for the excess. The Board participates in the Maryland Association of Boards of Education's risk pool to manage the risks for workers' compensation claims. The Board pays an annual premium into the pool and may participate in refunds or be assessed additional premiums based on the experience of the pool and the Board's individual experience. No additional amounts have been recorded in the financial statements for any additional assessments since it is unlikely that a material amount, if any, will be assessed.

The Board is exposed to a variety of threatened and pending litigation at June 30, 2019. No liability has been recorded for contingencies in the financial statements as the Board does not believe it is likely that a material liability will result from these claims that will not be covered by insurance, and no amount is determinable.

#### Long-range facilities plan

A long-range facilities plan for the future operation of County schools has been approved by vote by the School Board. Formal action is required for school consolidations and new school constructions. Funding for any action would come from State, County, and the Board funds.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 11 - OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS

In fiscal year 2018, GASB issued a new accounting standard for the employer of OPEB plans (Statement No. 75 Accounting and Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions). The Board adopted and implemented this standard. The information disclosed for GASB 75, as it relates to the employer of the OPEB plan, superseded the previous year's presentation of GASB 45 information, such as Net OPEB obligation.

Since 1992, a new policy was implemented to subsidize a portion of the retiree's health care premiums. For 2019, a maximum subsidy for all retirees of \$330,000 was Board approved. The total annual amount of the subsidy for the 2018-2019 fiscal year is as follows for 119 retirees:

	Total Premium Subsidy Paid					
Years of Service at Retirement	Under	Age 65	Over Age 65			
25 - 29 years	\$	0	\$97,418			
30 or more years	\$	0	\$175,015			

#### Plan Description

In 2000, the "Retiree Insurance Benefit Plan" was established to subsidize a portion of future retirees' health care costs. Eligible employees retiring after June 30, 2002 will be covered under this plan. Eligible employees who retired prior to July 1, 2002 will continue to receive supplements under the plan described in the previous paragraph. The Board contributed \$928,857 toward the fund during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. Interest income is calculated and added to the fund balance.

The Retiree Insurance Benefit Plan is an independent fund jointly established by the Board of Education of Allegany County and four bargaining units to reimburse eligible retirees a portion of their post-retirement health insurance costs. Annual benefits to be paid from the fund are to be determined by a Plan Oversight Committee, consisting of five employee union representatives and four representatives appointed by the Board. The plan is presented within the financial statements as a Fiduciary Fund.

In March 2009, the Board entered into an agreement with the Maryland Association of Boards of Education (MABE), together with certain member Boards of Education of Maryland to establish the MABE Pooled OPEB Investment Trust (MABE Pool) in order to pool assets of the member Boards of Education for investment purposes and to arrange for the establishment of a reserve to pay health and welfare benefits for future retirees. The assets of the MABE Trust are managed by GYL Financial Synergies and consist of money market funds, U.S. government securities, fixed income securities, asset-backed securities, equity securities, mutual funds and exchange traded funds.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# NOTE 11 - OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS (Continued)

At June 30, 2019 the net position of the MABE Trust was valued at \$397.29 million; the School System's interest was \$13,191,691 which is held in trust for the OPEB liability. Certain investments in the trust are measured at net asset value and as such are not subject to fair value disclosure leveling. The pool does not carry a credit quality rating.

The MABE OPEB Trust is audited annually by an independent CPA firm. Cohen & Company, LTD performed this service. The audit report is usually issued by September 1st each year, a copy of which can be obtained by sending a request to the following address: Administrator of the MABE Pooled Investment Trust, 621 Ridgely Road, Suite 300, Annapolis, MD 21401-1112. The State of Maryland Treasurer's Office provides regulatory oversight of the investment pool, and the fair value of the School System's position in the pool is the same as the fair value of pool shares. The Board can withdraw its allocated investment balance from the fund by providing written notification six months prior to the intended date of withdrawal.

#### Plan Membership and Benefits Provided

In addition to subsidizing a portion of retiree health care benefits, the Board provides other postemployment benefits under a single employer plan. The Board provides medical benefits including prescription drug to eligible employees who retire from the Allegany County Public School System. The employer's contributions are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis through negotiated agreements with employee bargaining groups, and the future payment for these benefits is contingent upon annual approval of the operating budget. As of the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation date, plan membership included 1,141 active employees that may receive this benefit in the future and 895 retirees and beneficiaries that are currently eligible for this benefit. 729 retirees are taking advantage of some portion of retiree benefits as of June 30, 2019. Details of the post-retirement benefits are as follows:

#### **Medical Benefits**

Retirees are eligible for continued membership of the school system's group medical plans provided they have at least 15 years of service with the Allegany County Public Schools. Employees must actually retire from the Board and begin receiving retirement benefits from the State of Maryland without any time break between the last day of employment and their retirement date. Employees must retire July 1, 2002, or thereafter. The retiree pays the premiums for these benefits but is eligible for a reduction of the premium based upon years of service and age. Retirees with 30 years of service are eligible for the maximum benefit. Retirees with more than 25 years, but less than 30 years of services are eligible for 85% of the maximum benefit. Retirees with over 20 years of service, but less than 25 years of service are eligible for 70% of the maximum benefit. Retirees with over 15 years of service but less than 20 years of service are eligible for 55% of the maximum benefit. The fund will reimburse for health, dental, vision, and prescription premiums paid toward the Board insurance, other employer provided insurance, private policies, and/or Medicare B. Retirees can be covered by any health insurance plan they choose.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# NOTE 11 - OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS (Continued)

They can be covered by any combination of the Board's health insurance, their spouse's insurance and/or a supplemental health insurance policy. If the employee dies in service July 1, 2002, or thereafter, their spouse may be eligible for benefits as explained in the negotiated contract.

#### Actuarial Methods and Assumptions.

The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Actuarial Valuation Date:

Measurement Date

June 30, 2019

June 30, 2019

Amortization Method

Entry Age Normal

Inflation

2.5 percent

Salary Increases 4.0 percent
Discount Rate 7.0 percent
Investment Rate of Return 7.0 percent

Mortality:

RP 2000 Mortality table with AA generational improvement. The RP-2000 generational mortality table is used until analysis of the appropriate implementation of the recently issued Society of Actuaries governmental mortality study.

Projections of benefits for financial purposes are based on substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and includes the type of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing the benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of calculations.

The last complete actuarial valuation was performed as of June 30, 2019. The June 30, 2019 valuation was based on (a) the plan provisions as in effect on that date, (b) employee data as of June 30, 2019, as provided by the plan sponsor, and (c) asset information as of June 30, 2019. The actuarial assumptions included a 7.0% investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses) and an annual healthcare cost trend rate of 8% initially, reduced linearly to an ultimate annual increase of 5%. The actuarial value of assets was determined using market value.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## NOTE 11 - OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS (Continued)

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

#### Investments

The MABE Trust's policy in regard to the allocation of invested assets is established and may be amended by the Trustees by a majority vote of its members. It is the policy of the Trust to pursue an investment strategy that emphasizes growth of principal while avoiding excess risk. Short-term volatility will be tolerated inasmuch as it is consistent with the volatility of a comparable market index. The MABE Trust's investment policy discourages the use of cash equivalents, except for liquidity purposes and aims to refrain from dramatically shifting asset allocations over short time spans.

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. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Equity	59.90%	7.98%
Fixed Income	37.10%	4.55%
Cash	3.00%	2.80%
TOTAL	100.00%	

The projected level of plan assets are sufficient to cover projected future obligated payments.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# NOTE 11 - OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS (Continued)

#### Rate of Return on Investments

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments net of investment expense was 7.04 percent. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested. Actual future returns may vary due to the timing of capital contributions and redemptions.

#### Change in Net OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
Balance at July 1, 2018	\$ 25,350,398	\$ 12,324,286	\$ 13,026,112
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	347,050	-	347,050
Interest	1,718,804	-	1,718,804
Difference between expected & actual experience			
Assumption changes	<b>(4)</b>	-	12
Contributions - employer	:	1,619,502	(1,619,502)
Contributions - employee	-	-	•
Net investment income	-	867,405	(867,405)
Benefit payments	(1,619,502)	(1,619,502)	-
Administrative expense			-
Other changes		-	-
Net Changes	446,352	867,405	(421,053)
Balance at June 30, 2019	\$ 25,796,750	\$ 13,191,691	\$ 12,605,059

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Board recognized OPEB expense of \$1,192,464.

#### Sensitivity of the net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Board, as well as what the Board's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.0 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.0 percent) than the current discount rate:

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.0%)	(7.0%)	(8.0%)
Board's Share of net OPEB	<del></del>		
asset	\$14,927,292	\$12,605,059	\$10,569,743

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## NOTE 11 - OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS (Continued)

#### Sensitivity of the net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the net OPEB asset of the Board, as well as what the Board's net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower (7.0 percent decreasing to 4.0 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (9.0 percent decreasing to 6.0 percent) than the current healthcare rates:

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(7.0% to 4.0%)	(8.0% to 5.0%)	(9.0% to 6.0%)
Board's health care cost trend	\$10,239,725	\$ 12,605,059	\$ 15,402,614

### Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Other Post-Employment Benefits

At June 30, 2019, the Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Out	ferred flows of ources	Infl	ferred ows of ources
Changes of Assumptions	\$	-	\$	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings		¥		-
Difference between actual and expected experience		-		(33,013)
Board contributions to the OPEB subsequent to the measurement date	***************************************			
	\$		\$	(33,013)

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## NOTE 11 - <u>OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS</u> (Continued)

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

Year ended June 30:	
2020	\$ (10,690)
2021	(10,690)
2022	(10,692)
2023	(941)
2024	 -1
Total	\$ (33,013)

#### NOTE 12 - CAPITAL LEASES

The Board leases photocopy and printing equipment under capital leases with interest rates ranging from 2.1% to 8.1% and maturity dates up to 2025. The total capital lease obligation as of June 30, 2019 was \$377,443 with \$129,202 representing the current portion and \$248,241 representing the long-term portion. In fiscal 2018, the capital lease obligation was \$378,474 of which \$159,979 was current and \$218,495 was considered long-term. The detail of the \$1,031 decrease in the total capital lease liability is presented below. The capital lease obligations are secured by the equipment under lease.

Capital Lease Liability at June 30, 2018	\$ 378,474
Additional Lease Obligations	169,636
Payments on Capital Lease Liability	 (170,667)
Capital Lease Liability at June 30, 2019	\$ 377,443

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 12 - CAPITAL LEASES (Continued)

Following is a schedule of principal and interest payments under capital leases as of June 30, 2019:

Year Ended June 30:		Principal	Interest		<u>Total</u>
2020	\$	129,202	\$ 24,926	\$	154,128
2021		87,179	16,607		103,786
2022		71,378	10,256		81,634
2023		57,960	4,871		62,831
2024		30,743	1,132		31,875
2025	-	981	 10	S	991
Total	\$	377,443	\$ 57,802	\$	435,245

The portion of the lease payments that are for service and materials have not been capitalized. Minimum total future lease payments, including the amounts for service and materials, as of June 30, 2019 follow:

	Mini	imum Lease
Year ended June 30:	<u>P</u>	ayments
2020	\$	297,188
2021		208,304
2022		167,051
2023		132,880
2024		66,529
2025		1,890
Total	\$	873,842

The following is equipment acquired through capital leases, which is included in capital assets on the statement of net position at June 30, 2019:

Cost	\$966,387
Less accumulated depreciation	(646,603)
	\$319,784

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 13 - FUND BALANCE

A surplus fund balance of \$20,444,194 existed in the Current Expense Fund Type, Unrestricted Fund, as of June 30, 2019. The surplus of \$20,394,194 was undesignated.

#### NOTE 14 - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Total accounts receivable of Governmental Funds in the financial statements as of June 30, 2019 is \$11,218,165. This total consists of the following components:

County Government	\$	4,886
State Government	1	7,849,546
Federal Government	2	2,946,467
Other Local Education Agencies		14,904
Other	Q	402,362
Total	\$ 1	1,218,165

#### NOTE 15 - STADIUM FUNDS

#### Greenway Avenue Stadium

On August 13, 1996 the Board approved a \$1 surcharge on adult ticket sales for varsity football, varsity soccer, and varsity track sporting events held at Greenway Avenue Stadium. The \$1 surcharge is also assessed on student ticket sales for the varsity football homecoming game. The funds are to be used to maintain, renovate, and upgrade Greenway Avenue Stadium. These funds are collected by Fort Hill and Allegany High Schools and remitted to the central office. Once received by the central office, these funds become part of the School Construction Fund.

The activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 is as follows:

Balance, beginning of year	\$ 258,446
Add: Ticket surcharge collections	21,587
Donation	2,000
Tower rent	17,512
Less: Expenditures	(52,918)
Balance, end of year	\$ 246,627

#### Mountain Ridge Stadium

On March 13, 2007 the Board approved a \$1 surcharge on adult ticket sales for varsity football, varsity soccer, and varsity track sporting events held at Mountain Ridge Stadium. The funds are to be used to maintain, renovate, and upgrade Mountain Ridge Stadium. These funds are collected by Mountain Ridge High School and remitted to the central office. Once received by the central office, these funds become part of the School Construction Fund.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 15 - STADIUM FUNDS (Continued)

#### Mountain Ridge Stadium (Continued)

The activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 is as follows:

Balance, beginning of year	\$ 59,889
Add: Ticket surcharge collections	6,186
Interest	0
Less: Expenditures	(0)
Balance, end of year	\$ 66,075

#### NOTE 16 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application, defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, establishes a three level valuation hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurement and enhances disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. The valuation hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. The three levels are defined as follows:

- Level 1 Represented by quoted prices that are available in an active market. Level 1
  securities include highly liquid government bonds, treasury securities, mortgage products
  and exchange traded equities.
- Level 2 Represented by assets and liabilities similar to Level 1 where quoted prices are not available, but are observable, either directly or indirectly through corroboration with observable market data, such as quoted prices for similar securities and quoted prices in inactive markets and estimated using pricing models or discounted cash flows. Level 2 securities would include U.S. agency securities, mortgage □ backed agency securities, obligations of states and political subdivisions and certain corporate, asset backed securities and swap agreements.
- Level 3 Represented by financial instruments where there is limited activity or unobservable market prices and pricing models significant to determining the fair value measurement include the reporting entity's own assumptions about the market risk. Level 3 securities would include hedge funds, private equity securities, and private investments in public entities.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 16 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Continued)

Fair values of assets measured on a recurring basis at June 30, 2019 are as follows:

		Level 1		Level 2	Le	evel 3		Total
Certificates of Deposit	\$	519,479	\$		\$		\$	519,479
MABE Investment Assets:								
Corporate Bonds				1,093,294		-		1,093,294
Corporate Asset Backed Securities		-		99,783				99,783
Equity Securities		2,820,303		-		=		2,820,303
Exchange Traded Funds - Equity		1,015,958		-		-		1,015,958
Mutual Funds		4,867,528		-		-		4,867,528
Municipal Bonds		-		-		-		
US Government and Agency Fixed Income		-		·		-		-
Asset Backed Securities			-	2,108,886				2,108,886
Total MABE investments by fair value level		8,703,789		3,301,963		-		12,005,752
MABE Investments measured at net asset valu	e							1,185,939
Total Investments Measured at								
Fair Value and Net Asset Value	\$	9,223,268	\$	3,301,963	_\$	-	_\$ 1	3,711,170

The fair value measurement for these assets are based upon quoted market prices, when available (Level 1). If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are measured utilizing independent valuation techniques of identical or similar securities for which significant assumptions are derived primarily from or corroborated by observable market data (Level 2). In certain cases, where there is limited activity or less transparency around inputs to the valuation, securities are classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy.

#### NOTE 17 - CORRECTION OF AN ERROR

Government-wide net position of the Board as of July 1, 2018 has been restated and decreased by \$20,306,314 due to an error relating to the Board's financial reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. In the prior year's actuarial valuation, the entire future obligation of current and future retirees who are currently active employees, was not fully considered. The current valuation considers those costs. The impact on beginning net position is as follows:

	Gover	nmental Activities
Net Position - beginning of year	\$	145,611,921
Increase in net OPEB Liability	14U	(20,306,314)
Net Position - beginning of year - as restated	\$	125,305,607

# BOARD OF EDUCATION OF ALLEGANY COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 17 - CORRECTION OF AN ERROR (Continued)

The impact on the prior year change in net position is as follows:

	Gove	ernmental Activities
Change in net position - Original	\$	21,617,516
Variance in 2018 for net OPEB expenses	-	(459,539)
Change in net position - as restated	\$	21,157,977

#### NOTE 18 - ASSET IMPAIRMENT

During the year, the Board of Education determined that there was sufficient evidence of impairment to write down the reported value of the old Allegany High School building. The recorded value was written down from a net book value of \$459,202 to \$0 and the charge was recognized in the current year statements as an "Extraordinary-item-Loss on Impairment of Allegany High School." The level of the fair value hierarchy within which the measurements are categorized are considered to be a level 1. The value of the property was deemed to be \$0 based upon the fact that the building is obsolete. The building will eventually be turned over to the County and by agreement the Board of Education will receive \$0.

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Unrestricted							
			Actual	Variance With				
	Budgete	ed Amounts	Budgetary	Final Budget				
	Original	Final	Basis	Positive (Negative)				
	·							
REVENUES								
County - regular appropriation	\$ 30,424,308	\$ 30,424,308	\$ 30,424,308	\$ -				
			S. C. A. P. S. C.					
State - direct	82,204,364	82,204,364	81,794,773	(409,591)				
Federal - direct	400,000	400,000	246,494	(153,506)				
0.1								
Other revenue	295,650	325,650	686,189	360,539				
TOTAL REVENUES	112 221 222			davara, iniciae				
TOTAL REVENUES	113,324,322	113,354,322	113,151,764	(202,558)				
EXPENDITURES								
Administration	2,443,626	2,265,877	2,340,556	(74,679)				
Mid-level administration	6,782,198	6,782,198	6,750,918					
Instruction - salaries	40,722,730	40,722,730	38,758,017	31,280				
Instruction - textbooks & instructional supplies	2,135,928		Company Company Company Company Company	1,964,713				
Instruction - other		2,135,928	2,124,624	11,304				
Student personnel services	2,434,154	2,434,154	1,342,464	1,091,690				
Health services	656,472	656,472	608,237	48,235				
Student transportation	766,250	766,250	759,483	6,767				
Operation of plant and equipment	6,159,379	6,159,379	6,033,367	126,012				
Maintenance of plant	7,548,572	7,548,572	7,328,696	219,876				
Fixed charges	1,850,855	1,850,855	1,708,580	142,275				
Food Service	25,308,078	24,379,221	21,880,761	2,498,460				
Capital outlay	553,659	-						
	290,000	230,000	100,388	129,612				
Special education	15,672,421	15,672,421	15,081,536	590,885				
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	112 22 1 222			VIV.22400 10007				
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	113,324,322	111,604,057	104,817,627	6,786,430				
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES								
OVER EXPENDITURES		1.750.065	0.224.125					
OVER EXTERDITURES		1,750,265	8,334,137	6,583,872				
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Interfund transfers		(1.550.0(5)	(1.710.005)					
interrund dansters	-	(1,750,265)	(1,718,335)	31,930				
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		(1.750.2(5)	(1.710.225)	21.020				
TOTAL OTHER PHARTEING SOURCES (USES)	<del></del>	(1,750,265)	(1,718,335)	31,930				
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES			6,615,802	((15,000				
THE SALITOD IN PORT BALANCES	•	•	0,013,802	6,615,802				
FUND BALANCE - JULY 1, 2018	13,828,392	13,828,392	13,828,392					
30011 1, 2010	13,020,392	13,020,392	13,020,392					
FUND BALANCE - JUNE 30, 2019	\$ 13,828,392	\$ 13,828,392	\$ 20,444,194	\$ 6,615,802				
	13,020,372	Ψ 13,020,372	Ψ 20,777,174	0,015,802				

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

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET AND ACTUAL SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS - RESTRICTED (CURRENT EXPENSE) AND FOOD SERVICE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Restricted						Food Service								
		Budgeted Original	Amo	unts Final	Actual Variance W Budgetary Final Budg Basis Positive (Nega				Budgeted Amounts Original Final				Actual Budgetary Basis		Fir	iance With al Budget ve (Negative)
REVENUES																
State - direct	\$	726,233	\$	726,233	\$	944,243	\$	218,010	\$	192,500	\$	192,500	\$	109,268	\$	(83,232)
Federal - direct						_		-		315,000		315,000		288,532		(26,468)
- received through State & Pass-Thru Agencies		8,999,609		8,999,609		8,543,121		(456,488)		2,980,000		2,980,000		3,058,898		78,898
Other revenue		98,854		98,854	-	765,314		666,460		1,120,000		1,120,000		939,271		(180,729)
TOTAL REVENUES	_	9,824,696		9,824,696	_	10,252,678		427,982		4,607,500		4,607,500		4,395,969		(211,531)
EXPENDITURES																
Administration		36,528		36,528		63,361		(26, 922)								
Mid-level administration		278,929		278,929		209,936		(26,833) 68,993								
Instruction - salaries		2,657,733		2,657,733		2,507,045		150,688								
Instruction - textbooks & instructional supplies		328,778		328,778		587,141										
Instruction - other		524,121		524,121		1,275,058		(258,363)								
Student personnel services		524,121		524,121		1,275,036		(750,937)								
Health services		_		1.7%		225,683		(225,683)								
Student transportation		67,810		67,810		76,823										
Operation of plant and equipment		07,810		07,010		296,506		(9,013)								
Maintenance of plant		-		-		10,000		(296,506)								
Fixed charges		2,030,511		2,030,511				(10,000)								
Community Services		569,542				1,826,978		203,533								
Special education				569,542		440,652		128,890								
Food Service		3,330,744		3,330,744		2,733,495		597,249								
rood Service	* *		-		-		-		-	5,161,159	-	5,161,159		4,648,884	-	512,275
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		9,824,696		9,824,696	-	10,252,678		(427,982)		5,161,159	-	5,161,159	-	4,648,884	-	512,275
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES</b>																
OVER EXPENDITURES					_		-	<del>-</del> _	-	(553,659)	-	(553,659)	-	(252,915)		300,744
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)																
Interfund transfers			-		-		-		3	553,659		553,659	·	427,117	-	(126,542)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		-		-		-		-		-		3 <del>-</del> 3		174,202		174,202
FUND BALANCE - JULY 1, 2018					-					507,777		507,777		507,777	6	
FUND BALANCE - JUNE 30, 2019	\$	-	\$		_\$		\$	-	\$	507,777	\$	507,777	\$	681,979	\$	174,202

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

#### BOARD OF EDUCATION OF ALLEGANY COUNTY RECONCILIATION OF BUDGETARY BASIS TO GAAP JUNE 30, 2019

				Е	Current Year ffect on Fund
	Revenues		Expenditures		Balance
Unrestricted Current Expense Fund Budgetary Basis	\$ 113,151,764	\$	104,817,627	\$	8,334,137
Retirement contribution made by the State on					
behalf of the Board	6,773,303		6,773,303		-
Board, and local contributions for nurses, security					
and mental health professionals	786,719		786,719		-
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and				8-200-	
Change in Fund Balances Actuals	\$ 120,711,786	_\$	112,377,649	\$	8,334,137

#### NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

#### NOTE 1 - BUDGET TO ACTUAL VARIANCES

#### General Fund

For the year ended June 30, 2019, both the General Fund revenues and expenditures came in under budget.

State revenues were under budget because of non public placements. Public schools are required to provide a free and appropriate education to all students in a public school system. When students have intensive educational needs that cannot be met by the local school system, the school system is mandated to provide an education in a facility that can meet those needs. The cost is shared between the local school system and state government based upon a formula. Revenues were under budget because students did not require service as long or as intensively as budgeted.

Medicare Part D revenues show an unfavorable variance. The system is self-insured for health insurance purposes. As a result, the system qualifies for the Medicare Part D program that reimburses the system for a portion of prescription drug benefits provided to Medicare eligible retirees. The system budget is based upon past experience.

Administrative costs were higher than budget for certain objects. The school system's administrative contracted services within legal fees were higher than anticipated as a result of a due process hearing. Also, the costs associated with bank fees relating to the district's sweep accounts were not in the original budget as this was the first full year of implementation. The costs of Administrative salaries were slightly lower than budget.

A favorable variance existed in mid-level administration. Salaries and wages came in slightly over plan for the year. Other charges came in under budget and were driven by lower travel costs than anticipated. The school system has encouraged the use of carpooling and renting of vehicles when traveling down state for meetings which typically saves the district money compared to the standard IRS mileage reimbursements. Contracted Services were also under budget primarily as a result of lower software maintenance costs. Equipment also came under budget because fewer computers needed to be replaced then budgeted.

A favorable variance existed for instructional salaries due to several employees being off due to illness and some other employees retiring during the school year. These positions were covered with substitute costs which would have been significantly lower than budgeted. There were also some open positions. During the next budget cycle, these positions are critically reviewed to determine if a permanent position is required.

Instructional textbooks and supplies came in on budget with a positive variance of 0.5%.

# BOARD OF EDUCATION OF ALLEGANY COUNTY NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

#### NOTE 1 - BUDGET TO ACTUAL VARIANCES (Continued)

#### General Fund (Continued)

Other instructional expenditures came in under budget. Contracted services other charges and equipment were all under budget in fiscal 2019. The district was below plan within contracted services as it was without the budgeted number of athletic trainers for a portion of the year. Also, the district budgeted to offer after school programs locally, but was able to provide services through grants to offset the costs to the local budget. Equipment expenditures were also significantly under budget as the district evaluates the timing and necessity of all equipment purchases. The district also used ERATE funds to supplement its equipment purchases where possible.

The budget for Special Education private placements was an estimate based on the anticipated number of students to be served and historic usage trends. The total number of students served in this demographic declined substantially. Participants required fewer days of service and less intensive service than budgeted. Special Education was over budget within salaries by about 2%. Also, contracted services for occupational and physical therapy were higher than budgeted based upon the needs of the students.

Student transportation was under budget overall and largely within contracted services due to the fuel rates being lower than budgeted. The school system must budget up to 18 months in advance of expenditure and the system uses an average fuel rate when developing the budget. The department monitors and adjusts bus routes as appropriate. Overall contracted services was under budget by \$208,403.

The operations area was able to come in under budget overall, but did overspend a few lines within the categories. Overall, salaries were lower than anticipated within the budget. Supplies and materials were over budget as a result of the classification of some technology supplies. Contracted services were over budget, but there were savings in other charges as utilities trended better than plan for the year. Equipment also came in under budget as the facilities department did not spend funds appropriated in the budget for vehicles.

Administrative staff of the facilities department concentrated on the completion of the construction phase of the new high school which limited projects by contractors which caused contracted services to come in under budget. The facilities department came in under budget in labor, contracted services, and equipment. Equipment came in under budget as the facilities department did not spend funds appropriated in the budget for vehicles. Vehicles were evaluated and added to the subsequent fiscal year budget.

# BOARD OF EDUCATION OF ALLEGANY COUNTY NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

#### NOTE 1 - <u>BUDGET TO ACTUAL VARIANCES</u> (Continued)

#### General Fund (Continued)

The school system was able to come in under budget in fixed charges as a result of stabilizing healthcare claims and savings of payroll related fixed charges within the system overall. Controlling labor costs caused employment taxes to come in under budget. Fixed charges were also favorable due to retirees not using all of budgeted retiree health benefits. The school system will reimburse retirees up to a set amount providing documentation. In some cases, the coverage obtained by retirees is less than the cap on the amount retirees are eligible to receive.

#### Special Revenue Fund - Restricted

The Restricted Fund had an excess of revenues and expenditures over the budgeted amounts for the year ended June 30, 2019. The school system received funds under the federal E-RATE program which were not budgeted due to the unpredictable nature of those funds. This year's E-RATE appropriation and expenditures were \$675,593.

#### Special Revenue Fund - Food Service

The Food Service Special Revenue Fund for the year ended June 30, 2019 had a shortfall in revenues while also showing a positive variance compared to budgeted expenditures.

The shortfall in revenues was partially due to a decline in the total number of meals served. New federal regulations from the Healthy Hunger Act of 2010 were implemented starting July 1, 2014 for a la carte sales. The regulations established goals and targets for calories, trans fat, sodium, and grains. These regulations limited the products the school system could sell, which resulted in lower sales. Expenditures were less than budget for the fiscal year. While labor costs were less than planned, the cost of contracted services and other charges exceeded the plan. Overall, supplies and materials were less than anticipated within the budget. Also, there were some slight savings compared to plan within equipment as there were no significant equipment issues that required replacement.

#### NOTE 2 - RECONCILIATION OF BUDGETARY BASIS TO GAAP

Actual results of operations are presented in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Budget and Actual on the budgetary basis of accounting, in order to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with budget estimates. Under the budgetary basis, capital leases principal payments are recognized as a current expense. In addition, retirement contributions made by the State on behalf of the Board, and local contributions for nurses, security, and mental health professionals are not recognized as revenue and current expense on the budget basis.

# SCHEDULE OF NET OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

	2019	2018
Actuarially determined contribution  Contributions in relation to the acuarially determined contribution	\$ 1,619,502 (1,619,502)	\$ 1,607,290 (1,607,290)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -
Covered - employee payroll	67,194,377	63,892,883
Contribution as a percentage of covered employee payroll	2.41%	2.52%

#### Notes:

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show the information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is completed the Board will present information for those years for which the information is available.

There were no changes in benefit terms during the year.

# BOARD OF EDUCATION OF ALLEGANY COUNTY RETIREE POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS-SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE BOARD'S NET OPEB AND RELATED RATIOS LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

		2019	2018
TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY			
Service cost	\$	347,050	\$ 324,346
Interest		1,718,804	1,690,682
Change of assumptions		<b>=</b> 0.	
Benefit payments		(1,619,502)	(1,607,290)
Net change in total OPEB liability	***************************************	446,352	407,738
Total OPEB liability - beginning		25,350,398	24,942,660
Total OPEB liability - end	\$	25,796,750	\$ 25,350,398
PLAN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION			
Contributions-employer	\$	1,619,502	\$ 1,607,290
Net investment income		867,405	838,773
Benefit payments		(1,619,502)	(1,607,290)
Net change in plan fiduciary position		867,405	838,773
Plan fiduciary net postion - beginning		12,324,286	11,485,513
Plan fiduciary net postion - end	\$	13,191,691	\$ 12,324,286
Board's net OPEB liability- end	\$	12,605,059	\$ 13,026,112
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		51.14%	48.62%
Covered employee payroll		67,194,377	63,892,883
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		18.76%	20.39%

#### Notes:

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. Until a full 10 year trend is completed, the Board will present the information for the years that are available.

#### Key Assumptions:

Actuarial Valuation Date:	June 30, 2019
Measurement Date:	June 30, 2019
Amortization Method:	Entry Age Normal
Inflation:	2.5%
Salary Increases:	4.0%
Discount Rate:	7.0%
Investment Rate of Return:	7.0%
Mortality:	

RP 2000 Mortality table with AA generational improvement. The RP-2000 generational mortality table is used until analysis of the appropriate implementation of the recently issued Society of Actuaries governmental mortality study.

# BOARD OF EDUCATION OF ALLEGANY COUNTY SCHEDULE OF THE BOARD'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY - MARYLAND STATE RETIREMENT AND PENSION SYSTEM LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

	2019	 2018	_	2017	2016	2015
Board's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.03%	0.03%		0.03%	0.03%	0.03%
Board's proportionate share of net pension liability	\$ 5,846,752	\$ 5,657,005	\$	6,932,618	\$6,917,608	\$5,665,273
Board's covered employee payroll	6,491,484	6,517,359		6,710,481	\$7,210,687	\$7,469,056
Board's proportionate share of thenet pension liability as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	90.07%	86.80%		103.31%	95.94%	75.85%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	71.18%	69.38%		65.79%	68.78%	71.87%

#### Notes:

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determiend as of the measurement period year-end. The measurement period year-end was one year prior to each fiscal year-end.

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show the information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is completed the Board will present information for those years for which the information is available.

### SCHEDULE OF THE BOARD'S CONTRIBUTIONS - MARYLAND STATE RETIREMENT AND PENSION SYSTEM LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2018		2017		2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$	570,493	\$	555,671	\$	532,468	\$	572,404	\$ 701,601
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	_\$	(570,493)		(555,671)	\$	(532,468)	_\$	(572,404)	\$ (701,601)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	-	\$0	_	\$0	_	\$0	_	\$0	 \$0
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	6,338,813	\$	6,491,484	\$	6,517,359		\$6,710,481	\$7,210,687
Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll		9.00%		8.56%		8.17%		8.53%	9.73%

#### Notes:

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determiend as of the measurement period year-end. The measurement period year-end was one year prior to each fiscal year-end.

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show the information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is completed the Board will present information for those years for which the information is available.

100% of the net pension liability associated with the system is the responsibility of the State of Maryland Consequently, 10 year information is not provided for the Teachers' Retirement System.

There were no changes in benefit terms during the year.

Changes	in	Actuarial	Assum	ptions
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Inflation In the 2018 actuarial valuation

2.60% general, 3.10% wage.

In the 2017 actuarial valuation

2.65% general, 3.15% wage.

Salary Increases In the 2018 actuarial valuation

In the 2017 actuarial valuation

3.10% to 9.10%.

3.15% to 9.15%

Investment Rate of Return In the 2018 actuarial valuation

In the 2017 actuarial valuation

7.45%.

7.50%.

Discount Rate

7.45% in 2018; 7.5% in 2017

# SCHOOL ACTIVITIES INCREASES, DECREASES AND BALANCES BY SCHOOL For Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Balances June 30, 2018	Increases	Decreases	Balances June 30, 2019
HIGH SCHOOLS				
Allegany	\$ 320,472	\$ 491,468	\$ 608,713	\$ 203,227
Center for Career and				
Technical Education	78,373	113,297	104,410	87,260
Fort Hill	109,697	575,667	567,170	118,194
Mountain Ridge	283,158	559,674	515,554	327,278
Total High Schools	701 700	1.740.106	1 705 047	525.050
Total High Schools	791,700	1,740,106	1,795,847	735,959
MIDDLE SCHOOLS				
Braddock	26,877	103,532	89,664	40,745
Mount Savage	89,513	137,283	139,153	87,643
Washington	84,998	77,373	68,767	93,604
Westmar	45,494	41,289	41,742	45,041
Total Middle Schools	246,882	359,477	339,326	267,033
DI Di marini di				
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS				
Beall	24,200	50,202	48,319	26,083
Bel Air	14,686	23,637	23,872	14,451
Cash Valley	25,769	27,947	24,891	28,825
Cresaptown	98,602	140,695	205,610	33,687
Flintstone-school	197,194	25,931	22,074	201,051
Flintstone-McLuckie	353,630	4,838	5,000	353,468
Frost	103,127	51,397	47,131	107,393
Georges Creek	59,584	87,737	78,970	68,351
John Humbird	39,396	19,143	16,534	42,005
Northeast	74,429	40,134	44,474	70,089
Parkside	16,339	18,538	28,637	6,240
South Penn	54,719	85,486	82,989	57,216
West Side	74,390	180,424	201,665	53,149
Westernport	31,248	40,584	38,388	33,444
Total Elementary Schools	1,167,313	796,693	868,554	1,095,452
TOTAL SCHOOLS	\$ 2,205,895	\$ 2,896,276	\$ 3,003,727	\$ 2,098,444



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#### STATEMENT CONCERNING DEBT SERVICE FUND FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Board of Education of Allegany County Cumberland, Maryland

Our audit of the basic financial statements of the Board of Education of Allegany County as of June 30, 2019 and for the year then ended was intended for the purpose of formulating an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The Board of Education of Allegany County has no jurisdiction, direct or indirect, over the Debt Service Fund for Public School Construction, and the fund is, consequently, outside the scope of our audit. Therefore, detailed information with respect to the Debt Service Fund is not included in this report.

Maryland law passed in 1971 provides for payment by the State of all costs, in excess of available federal funds, of all approved public school construction and capital improvements projects in its counties and Baltimore City. In addition, the law provides for payment of principal and interest on debt issued by any subdivision for public school construction, if the debt was outstanding or obligated as of June 30, 1967.

Additional legislation passed during 1973 provides that the State will assume public school costs for debt obligated after June 30, 1967 on construction contracts let prior to July 1, 1967.

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