MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT AND RELATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022 RFP #21-065 (Marshall County)

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MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION INDEX OF FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

General Current Expense

Special Revenue Funds

Restricted Projects

Federal Stimulus and Stabilization Fund

School Activity Fund

Debt Service

Capital Projects Funds

Capital Projects

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION BOARD OFFICIALS JUNE 30, 2022

Office	Name	Term
	Elective	
Board Members:	Brenda K. Coffield	07/01/18 06/30/22
	Lori E, Kestner	07/01/20 - 06/30/24
	John Miller	07/01/20 - 06/30/24
	Duane Miller	07/01/18 06/30/22
	Christie Robison	07/01/18 - 06/30/22
	Appointive	
Board President	John Miller	07/01/20 - 06/30/22
Superintendent	Dr. Shelby Hames	07/01/21 - 06/30/25
Treasurer	Nannetta B. Hartley, CPA	07/01/21 - 06/30/22

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Members of the Marshall County Board of Education Moundsville, West Virginia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Marshall County Board of Education (the Board), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Marshall County Board of Education, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Marshall County Board of Education and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022, Marshall County Board of Education adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement No. 87, Leases. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Marshall County Board of Education's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and Government Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether
 due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks.
 Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and
 disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Marshall County Board of Education's internal
 control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the
aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Marshall County Board of Education's
ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 7 through 17 and 75 through 77, the schedule of district's proportionate share of the net pension liability, the schedule of district's contributions to Teachers' Retirement System, the schedule of district's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, the schedule of district's contributions - retiree health benefit trust fund, and notes to required supplementary information on pages 78 through 87 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Marshall County Board of Education's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances – budget and actual – debt service fund, schedule of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances – budget and actual – capital projects fund, notes to other supplementary information, schedule of changes in school activity funds, schedule of excess levy revenues and expenditures, schedule of state grant receipts and expenditures, and schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information 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. The 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, these schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated March 24, 2023, on our consideration of the Marshall County Board of Education's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Marshall County Board of Education's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the Marshall County Board of Education's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Tetrick? Bartlett, Clarksburg, West Virginia PLLC

March 24, 2023

Our discussion and analysis of the Marshall County Board of Education's (ESC's, MCVC's) financial performance provides an overview of the Board's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. Please read this discussion and analysis in conjunction with the Board's basic financial statements, which are presented immediately following this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Financial Highlights

- The Board's assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of
 resources by \$177,069,088 (net position) at the close of the most recent fiscal year. Of this
 amount, \$33,999,644 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the government's ongoing
 obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The Board's total net position increased by \$16,445,151. Approximately \$14,000,000 of this increase is attributable to an increase in current and other assets cash and investments.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Board's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$45,568,303, an increase of \$14,752,295 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately \$37,600,000 of this total amount is available for spending at the board's discretion (unassigned fund balance).
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance for the general fund was \$37,539,712, or 57 percent of total general fund expenditures.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

The district-wide financial statements can be found on pages following this report.

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

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

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

The Board maintains 6 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, the special revenue fund, the debt service fund, the capital project fund, the special revenue school activity fund and the special revenue federal stimulus and stabilization fund, all of which are considered major funds.

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

District-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Board, assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by \$177,069,088 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

- The largest portion of the Board's net position (78%) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, furniture and equipment, vehicles), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Board uses these capital assets to provide services to students; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Board's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.
- An additional portion of the Board's net position (2%) represents resources that are subject to
 external restrictions on how they may be used. The majority of the restricted balance is various
 projects.
- The remaining balance of unrestricted net position (20%) may be used to meet the Board's obligations to students, employees, and creditors and to honor next year's budget.

The following summarizes the statement of net position at June 30, 2022 in comparison with June 30, 2021:

	2022 Governmental Activities	2021 Governmental Activities	Variance
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Current and other assets	\$ 52,366,300	\$ 38,282,760	\$ 14,083,540
Capital assets	139,590,625	139,940,504	(349,879)
Deferred outflows of resources	3,642,698	4,7 58 ,5 8 6	(1,115,888)
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 195,599,623	\$ 182,981,850	\$ 12,617,773

	2022 Governmental Activities	2021 Governmental Activities		Variance
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
AND NET POSITION				
Liabilities and deferred inflows of resources:				
Current and other liabilities	\$ 7,167,755	\$ 7,974,333	\$	(806,578)
Long-term liabilities outstanding	857,142	999,999		(142,857)
Deferred inflows of resources	6,519,645	4,405,071		2,114,574
Net pension liability proportionate share	3,985,993	7,844,344		(3,858,351)
Net other post employment benefit (OPEB) liability -				
proportionate share	-0-	1,134,166		(1,134,166)
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	18,530,535	22,357,913		(3,827,378)
Net position:				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	138,733,483	138,940,505		(207,022)
Restricted	4,335,961	1,597,093		2,738,868
Unrestricted	33,999,644	20,086,339		13,913,305
Total net position	177,069,088	160,623,937		16,445,151
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and				
net position	\$ 195,599,623	\$ 182,981,850	. \$	12,617,773

The key elements of the increase of the Board's net position for the year ended June 30, 2022 are as follows:

- Current and other assets increased by approximately \$14,000,000 which primarily represents
 funding saved due to a decrease in capital outlays for this fiscal year as well a funding received
 form the Special Revenue Federal Stimulus and Stabilization Fund.
- Capital assets decreased by approximately \$350,000 which represents a decrease in capital
 outlays this fiscal year and depreciation of prior year capital assets.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, the Board is able to report positive balances in all three
 categories of net position. The same situation held true for the prior fiscal year.
- The Board's net position increased by \$16,445,151 during the current year. The following discussion and analysis on governmental activities focuses on this increase.

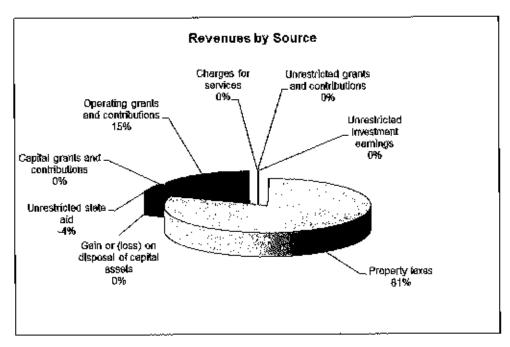
The following summarizes the statement of activities for the year ended June 30, 2022 in comparison with the year ended June 30, 2021:

		2022 Governmental Activities		2021 Governmental Activities		Variance
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						•
Charges for services	\$	6,915	\$	2,751	\$	4,164
Operating grants and contributions		12,638,242		11,712,499		925,743
Capital grants and contributions		-0-		-0-		-0-
General revenues:						
Property taxes		67,7 6 9,184		62,575,290		5,193,894
Unrestricted state aid		(3,425,751)		16,270,645		(19,696,396)
Unrestricted investment earnings		15 7,149		85,445		71,704
Unrestricted grants and contributions		-0-		-0-		-0-
Gain or (loss) on disposal of capital assets		98,762		(477,878)		576,640
Total revenues		77,244,501		90,168,752		<u>(12,924,251)</u>
Expenses:		- 4 44 6 84 0		14.054.000		(11 000 000)
Instruction		34,431,830		46,254,762		(11,822,932)
Supporting services:				4.000.000		4 056000
Students		3,414,301		4,370,570		(956,269)
Instructional staff		812,016		973,491		(161,475)
General administration		2,008,603		2,922,317		(913,714)
School administration		3,045,770		4,210,199		(1,164,429)
Central services		1,340,292		l,443,633		(103,341)
Operation and maintenance of facilities		7,380,902		7,395,455		(14,553)
Student transportation		4,472,971		5,431,055		(958,084)
Total supporting services		22,474,855		26,746,720		(4,271,865)
Food services		3,871,269		3,911,570		(40,301)
Community services		21,396		21,397		(1, 1)
Interest on long-term debt				-0-		-0-
Total expenses		60,799,350		76,934,449		(16,135,099)
		17 147 171		12.024.207		2 210 040
Change in not position before transfers		16,445,151		13,234,303		3,210,848
Transfers		-0-		-0-		-0-
Change in net position		16,445,151		13,234,303		3,210,848
Not position – beginning		160,623,937		145,472,937		15,151,000
Restatement	_	-0-	. "	1,916,697		(1,916,697)
Net position — ending	\$	177,069,088	. S	160,623,937	\$	16,445,151

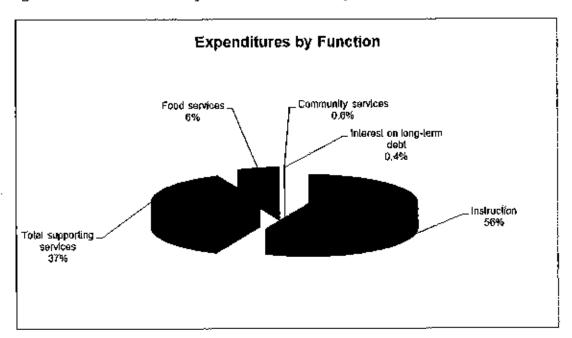
The key elements of the changes in the Board's statement of activities for the year ended June 30, 2022 are as follows:

- Operating grants and contributions increased by approximately \$926,000 which was primarily the
 result of an increase in the number of grants.
- General revenues from property taxes increased by approximately \$5,000,000 which was primarily the result of an increase in property values.
- General revenues from unrestricted state aid decrease by approximately \$19,600,000 which was
 primarily the result of receiving less revenue from the State due to the increase in revenue from
 the county's property taxes and the effects of GASB #68 on the financial statements. GASB #68
 requires the County to recognize revenue and expenses that the state is responsible for on the
 individual county's records. The OPEB and pension liability decreased this fiscal year.
- Overall expenses decreased by approximately \$16,000,000 which was primarily the result of across the board decrease in all line items and effects of GASB #68 and GASB #75 on the financial statements.

The following chart shows the Board's revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 by source:



The following chart shows the Board's expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 by function:



Financial Analysis of the Board's Funds

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

Governmental funds. The focus of the Board's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Board's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. As the Board completed the year, its governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$45,568,303. Included in this year's change in the combined fund balance is \$14,752,295.

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

The Board had 6 major funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. Those funds are the General Current Expense Fund, Special Revenue Fund, Debt Service Fund, Capital Project Fund, Special Revenue Federal Stimulus and Stabilization Fund, and Special Revenue School Activity Fund.

General Current Expense Fund

This is the principal operation fund which accounts for all financial resources of the Board except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The fund balance increased \$14,393,901 from \$25,318,937 to \$39,712,838 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. As previously discussed, this increase of \$14,393,901 was due primarily to an increase in property taxes.

Special Revenue Fund

This is an operating fund of the Board and accounts for all revenues and expenditures attributable to state and federal grants and other revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. The fund balance increased from \$745,352 to \$1,206,588 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. This increase of \$461,236 was due primarily to an increase in funding within the individual projects.

Special Revenue Federal Stimulus and Stabilization Fund

This is a separate special revenue fund to account for all revenue and expenditures attributable to funds received as part of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, The Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act, and the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act, which are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. The fund balance decreased from \$519,526 to \$352,944 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. This decrease of \$166,582 is immaterial and was due primarily to the timing of the drawdowns in this fund.

Special Revenue School Activity Fund

This is a separate special revenue fund to account for the financial resources received and held by each school to support co-curricular and extra-curricular student activities in which the Board has administrative involvement. The fund balance increased from \$1,765,690 to \$1,872,343 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. This increase of \$106,653 is immaterial and was due to activities within the schools.

Debt Service Fund

This is a separate fund used to account for the accumulated resources, and the payment of, general long-term debt, principal, and interest. The fund balance increased from \$2,773,659 to \$2,776,429 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. This increase of \$2,770 was due to property taxes still being received.

Capital Projects Fund

This is a separate fund used to account for all financial resources used to acquire or construct specific major capital facilities other than by the sale of bonds or the reservation of monies in a permanent improvement fund. The fund balance decreased from \$(307,156) to \$(352,839) during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. This was a decrease of \$45,683.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the year, the Board revised the budget. Budget amendments were to reflect changes in programs and related funding. The difference between the original budget and the final amended budget was a decrease of \$362,384 or .19% in total general fund expenditures. The most significant differences, including the differences between the original and final budget figures, and significant variances between the actual amounts and final budget amounts may be summarized as follows:

The variance between actual instruction expenditures and the budgeted instruction expenditures
had a variance of approximately \$6,000,000. The budget exceeded the actual expenditure. This
is due to many of the instructional expenditures being covered by the Special Revenue Federal
Stimulus and Stabilization Fund.

Capital Asset, Right-of-Use Assets, and Debt Administration

Capital assets - The Board's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2022, amounts to \$139,590,625 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. The total decrease in the Board's investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was .25 percent.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

	2022 Governmental Activities	2021 Governmental Activities	Var <u>ian</u> ce
Land	\$ 4,299,801	\$ 4,224,801	\$ 75,000
Land improvements	8,929,399	8,722,162	207,237
Buildings and improvements	115,452,323	118,964,532	(3,512,209)
Furniture and equipment	4,217,823	3,611,613	606,210
Vehicles	4,060,232	3,998,371	61,861
Construction in process	2,631,047	419,025	2,212,022
Total capital assets	\$ 139,590,625	\$ 139,940,504	\$ (349,879)

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

Right-of-use assets. This was not applicable to Marshall County Schools for fiscal year 2022.

Long-term debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the Board had a financing lease obligation of \$857,142. Employees of the Board are eligible to receive special termination benefits in the form of convertible sick leave earned but not used prior to retirement. Upon retirement, an employee's accumulated sick leave may be converted to a greater retirement benefit or to payment of the retired employee's health insurance premiums. The cost of additional retirement benefits are the liability of the West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement Board and therefore are not recorded in the Board's financial statements. However, the cost of the health insurance premiums must be absorbed by the last agency employing the retiree. Historically, the West Virginia Legislature has appropriated funds for the Board for payment of these costs. However, because such appropriations are at the discretion of the Legislature and therefore not guaranteed, the liability for the cost of sick leave convertible to health insurance premiums is recorded in the Board's financial statements. At June 30, 2022, the liability for such costs was \$822,993, which is included in the district-wide financial statement of net position.

		2022 Governmental Activities	_	2021 Governmental Activities	Variance
General obligation bonds	\$	- ()-	\$	-0-	\$ -0-
Capital Lease obligations		857,142		999,999	(142,857)
Compensated absences		822,993		933,798	(110,805)
Total debt outstanding	\$ _	1,680,135	\$ _	1,933,797	\$ (253,662)

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

Factors Bearing on the Board's Future

At the time these financial statements were prepared and audited, the Board was not aware of circumstances that could significantly affect its financial health in the future.

Contacting the Board's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens and taxpayers with a general overview of the Board's finances and to demonstrate the Board's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Board Office, 214 Middle Grave Creek Road, Moundsville, WV 26041.

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2022

	<u> </u>	overnmental Activities
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Assets	_	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	10,769,080
Investments		38,052,743
Taxes receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible taxes		205,855
Deposit with Retirement Board		25,105
Food service receivable		451,259
Other receivables		390,282
Prepaid Workers' Compensation		31,018
Other prepaid expenses		267,397
Net other post employment benefit (OPEB) (liability)/asset –		
proportionate share		80,266
Due from other governments:		ć00 ć00
PEIA allocation receivable		623,609
Reimbursements receivable		1,469,686
Capital Assets		
Land		4,299,801
Land improvements		9,570,885
Buildings and improvements		172,067,470
Furniture and equipment		12,109,573
Vehicles		8,836,867
Construction in process		2,631,047
Less accumulated depreciation		(<u>69,925,018</u>)
Total capital assets, net of depreciation		139,590,625
TOTAL ASSETS		191,956,925
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Pension		2,932,398
Other post employment benefit (OPEB)		710,300
Total deferred outflows of resources		3,642,698
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources		<u>195,599,623</u>

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (CONT'D) JUNE 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION	
Liabilities	
Salaries payable and related payroll liabilities	\$ 4,504,521
PEIA premiums payable	983,522
Compensated absences	822,993
Accounts payable	856,719
Long-term obligations:	
Due within one year:	440.757
Finance lease liability	142,857
Due beyond one year:	01 4 30¢
Finance lease liability	714,285
Net pension liability – proportionate share	3,985,993
Total liabilities	<u>12,010,890</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	•
Pension	3,312,271
Other post employment benefit (OPEB)	3,207,374
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,519,645
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	_18,530,535
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	138,733,483
Restricted for:	
Debt service	2,776,429
Special projects	1,559,532
Unrestricted	<u>33,999,644</u>
Total net position	\$ <u>177,069,088</u>

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

			Program Reven	ues	Net (Expense),
		_	Operating	<u>Capital</u>	Revenue & Changes
		Charges for	Grants and	<u>Grapts and</u>	in Net Position
<u>Functions</u>	Expenses	<u>Services</u>	<u>Contributions</u>	<u>Contributions</u>	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:					
Instruction	\$ 34,431,830	\$ 6,915	\$ 7,002,938	\$ -0-	\$ (27,421,977)
Supporting services:					
Students	3,414,301	-0-	1,389,657	-0-	(2,024,644)
Instructional staff	812,016	-0-	37,937	-0-	(774,079)
General administration	2,008,603	-0-	-0-	-0-	(2,008,603)
School administration	3,045,770	-0-	572	-0-	(3,045,198)
Central services	1,340,292	-0-	102,942	-0-	(1,237,350)
Operation and maintenance of					
facilities	7,380,902	-0-	132,635	-0-	(7,248,267)
Student transportation	4,472,971	-0-	-0-	-0-	(4,472,971)
Food services	3,871,269	-0-	3,971,561	-0-	100,292
Community services	21,396	0-	-0-	-0-	$(\underline{21,396})$
Total governmental activities	\$ <u>60,799,350</u>	\$ <u>6.915</u>	\$ <u>12,638,242</u>	\$ <u>-0-</u>	(48,154,193)
General Revenues:					
Property taxes					67,769,184
Unrestricted state aid					(3,425,751)
Unrestricted investment earnings					157,149
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital ass	ets				98,7 62
Transfers in					7,881,465
Transfora (out)					(-7,881,465)
Total general revenues, extraordin	ary items and tran	sfers			64,599,344
Change in net position					16,445,151
Net position - beginning					160,623,937
Net position ~ ending					\$ <u>177,069,088</u>

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION BALANCE SHEETS – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2022

	General Current Expense Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Special Revenue School Activity Fund	<u>Federal</u> Stimulus and Stabilization Fund	<u>Debi</u> Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	<u>Total</u> Governmental Punds
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Assets: Cash and cash equivalents Investments Taxes receivables, net Deposit with Retirement Board Propaid Workers' Compensation Food service receivable, net Other receivables Other prepaid expenses Due from other governments: PEIA allocation receivable Reimbursements receivable Total assets	\$ 9,055,263 35,117,790 205,853 25,105 31,018 -0- 375,064 267,397 623,609 109,376 45,310,675	\$ -0000- 451,259 15,218 -00- 932,719 1,399,196	\$ 1,713,8(7 158,526 -0- -0- -0- -0- -0- -0- 1,872,343	\$ -000000- 427,391	8 -0 2,776,427 2 -0 0 0 0 2,776,429	\$ -0- -0- -0- -0- -0- -0- -0- -0- -0- -0-	\$ 10,769,080 38,052,743 205,855 25,105 31,018 451,259 390,282 267,397 623,609 1,469,686 52,286,034
Deferred Outflows of Resources Total deferred outflows of resources			-0-	<u>-0-</u> -0-	<u>-0-</u>		<u>-0-</u>
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ <u>45.810.675</u>	s <u>1.399,196</u>	\$ <u>1,872,343</u>	\$ <u>427,191</u>	\$ <u>2.776.429</u>	\$ <u>—-0-</u>	\$ <u>-52,286.034</u>
Liabilities Solaries payable and related payroll fiabilities PE(A premiums payable Accounts payable and payable to others Total liabilities	\$ 4,504,521 983, 522 <u>372,448</u> 5,860,491	\$ -0- -0- _56,985 _56,985	\$ -0- -0- -0-	\$ -0- -0- -74,447 -74,447	\$ -0- -0- -0- -0-	\$ -0- -0- 352,839 352,839	\$ 4,504,521 983,522 <u>856,719</u> 6,344,762
Deferred Inflows of Resources Total deferred inflows of resources	237,346 237,346	<u>135,623</u> 135,623	<u>-0-</u> -0-			<u>-0-</u>	372,969 372,969
Fund Balances Nonspendable Restricted Assigned Unassigned Total fluid belances	323,520 303,356 1,546,250 37,539,712 39,712,838	-0- 1,206,588 -0- -0- 1,206,588	-0- -0- 1.872,343 <u>-0-</u> 1.872,343	-0- 352,944 -0- <u>-0-</u> 352,944	-0- 2,776,429 -0- -0- 2,776,429	-0- -0- -0- (<u>352,839)</u> (<u>352,839</u>)	323,520 4,639,317 3,418,593 <u>37,186,873</u> 45,568,303
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ <u>45.810,675</u>	\$ <u>1.399,196</u>	\$ <u>1,872.343</u>	\$ <u>427.391</u>	\$ <u>2,776,429</u>	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>52.286.034</u>

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION BALANCE SHEETS – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (CONT'D) JUNE 30, 2022

	Total <u>Governmental</u> Ponds
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position differ due to: Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds	\$ 139, 5 90,625
Other deferred charges are not reported in the funds	237,346
Property taxes recolvable and food service billings receivable will be collected this year but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, and are therefore deferred in the funds	135,623
Deferred autilows and inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	2,932,398 (3,312,271) 710,300 (3,207,374)
Some liabilities, including not pension and OPEB obligations, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds Compensated absences Net pension liability – proportionate share Net OPEB liability – proportionate share Finance lease liability, due within one year Finance lease liability, due beyond one year	(822,993) (3,985,993) 80,266 (142,857) (714,285)
Not position of governmental activities	\$ <u>177,069.088</u>

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	General Current Expense Fund	<u>Special</u> <u>Rovenuo</u> Fund	Special Revenue School Activity Fund	<u>Pederal</u> Stimulus and Stabilization <u>Pund</u>	<u>Debt</u> Service Fund	Capital Projects Fued	<u>Total</u> <u>Governmental</u> <u>Pund</u> §
Rovenues							
Property laxes	\$ 67,769,075	-	2 -0-	\$ -0-		8 Ý	\$ 67,769,184
Other local sources	869,375	11,404	1,389,657	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,270,436
State sources	[3,171,140	763,940	-0-	-0-	-0-	٠٥-	(3,935,080
Federal sources	904,922	7,450,410	-0-	1,308,697	-0-	-0-	9,664,029
Miscellaneous sources	154,488	<u>-0-</u>	-0-		<u>2,661</u>	<u>-0-</u>	157.149
Total revenues	82,869,000	<u>8,225,754</u>	<u>1,389.657</u>	1,308,697	<u>2,770</u>	-0-	93,795,878
Expenditures						_	
Instruction	38,102,531	2,717,385	1,508,897	755,030	-0-	-0-	43,083,843
Supporting services:				_			
Students	3,836,035	656,898	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	4,492,933
Instructional staff	244,505	616,240	-0-	22,092	~O-	-0-	882,837
General administration	1,613,518	8,183	-0-	1,463	-0-	-0-	1,623,169
School administration	4,055,921	72,599	-0-	7,337	-0-	-0-	4,135,857
Central services	1,729,145	13,498	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,742,643
Operation and maintenance of facilities	9,233,044	7,182	-0-	32,049	-0-	-0-	9,272,273
Student transportation	6,224,39 9	12,813	-0-	934	-0-	-0-	6,238,[46
Pend services	-0-	4,084,454	-0-	47,778	-0-	-0-	4,132,232
Community services	21,396	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	21,396
Capital outlay	962,769	6,707	-0-	225,658	-0-	2,216,526	3,411,660
Debt service:							
Principal retirement		0-		<u>0-</u>	142,857	-0-	142.857
Total expanditures	<u>66,023,263</u>	<u>8,195.959</u>	<u>1.,508,897</u>	1,092,346	142,857	2,216,526	<u>79,179,84</u> 8
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over							
(under) expenditures	<u>16,845,737</u>	<u>29,795</u>	(_119,240)	<u>216.351</u>	(<u>140,087</u>)	(<u>2,2[6,526</u>)	<u>14.616.030</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Proceeds from disposal of real or							
personal property	136,265	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	136,265
Transfers in	3,015,431	2,280,758	225,893	-0-	142,857	2,216,526	
Transfers (out)	(5.603,532)	(<u>1,849,317</u>)		(<u>382,933</u>)	0-	(<u>45,683)</u>	
Total other financing sources (uses)	(<u>2,451.836</u>)	431,441	225.893	(_382,933)	142,857	<u>2.170.843</u>	<u>136,265</u>
Net change in fund balances	(4,393,901	461,236	106,653	(166,582)	2,770	(45,683)	14,752,295
Fund balances - beginning	<u>25,318,937</u>	745,352	<u>1,765,690</u>	_519,526	<u>2,773,659</u>	(<u>307,156</u>)	30,816,008
Fund balances – ending	\$ <u>39,712,838</u>	\$ <u>1.206.588</u>	\$ 1,872,343	8 <u>152.944</u>	s <u>2,776,429</u>	\$(<u>352,839</u>	\$ <u>45.568,303</u>

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 14	1,752,295
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different due to:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Net Position, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. The effect on net position is the amount by which capital outlays exceed depreciation in the current period.		
Depreciation expense Capital outlays	•	5,573,518) 5,261,142
Certain receivables will be collected this year but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures. This is the amount by which such receivables increased (decreased).		
Property taxes receivable Operating grants and contributions	(61,051) 7,803
Differences in the cost and accumulated depreciation on disposed capital assets are reported as a loss and reduction in net position in the Statement of Activities.		
Cost of assets disposed Accumulated depreciation of assets disposed	(865,379) 827,876
Compensated absences are reported as liabilities in the Statement of Net Position, but are only reported in governmental funds to the extent they have matured. This is the amount by which compensated absences (increased)/decreased.		
Compensated absences		110,805

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF ' GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES (CONTD) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Governmental funds report district pension contributions as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of pension benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension expense.

contributions is reported as pension expense.	
District pension contributions Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions	\$ 1,117,345 (600,628)
Governmental funds report district OPEB contributions as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of OPEB benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as OPEB expense.	
District OPEB contributions Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions	19 7,124 1,1 28,480
Finance lease payables are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position, but are only reported in government funds to the extent they have matured. This is the amount by which finance lease payables decreased.	142,857
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ <u>16,445,151</u>

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

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

A. Reporting Entity:

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

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

B. District-wide and Fund Financial Statements:

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

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

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

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

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

The funds maintained by the Board are:

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

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

Special Revenue Fund: Federal Stimulus and Stabilization Fund: A governmental fund type used to account for the financial resources of LEAs, MCVCs, and ESCs received through the federal government; most notably in regard to the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act, and the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act.

<u>Special Revenue Fund: School Activity Fund:</u> A governmental fund type used to account for the financial resources received and held by each school to support co-curricular and extracurricular student activities.

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

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

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The district-wide statements (Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) were prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows are received. Revenues and expenses resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place; revenues and expenses resulting from non-exchange transactions, such as property taxes, federal and state grants, state aid to schools, and donations, are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement 33. Property taxes are recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied; state aid to schools is recognized in the year for which the legislative appropriation is made; and grants and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

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

D. Encumbrances:

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

E. Cash and Investments:

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

Boards of education are authorized by statute to provide excess funds to either the State Consolidated Investment Pool or the West Virginia Municipal Bond Commission (MBC) for investment purposes, or to invest such funds in the following classes of securities: obligations of the United States or any agency thereof; certificates of deposit; and repurchase agreements. Funds of the School Board are temporarily invested by the MBC specifically on behalf of the School Board as part of the MBC's consolidated investment pool. Deposits with the State Consolidated Investment Pool are held by the West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments (BTI). The deposits with the MBC are held for debt service requirements of the School Board. The deposits with the BTI and MBC are not separately identifiable as to specific types of securities. Investment income is prorated to the School Board at rates specified by the BTI and MBC. The amounts on deposit are available for immediate withdrawal and, accordingly, are presented as cash and cash equivalents in the accompanying basic financial statements. These investments are considered cash and cash equivalents due to their liquid nature. The BTI is directed by the State Treasurer to invest the funds in specific external investment pools in accordance with West Virginia code, policies set by the BTI, and by provisions of bond indentures and trust agreements, when applicable. Balances in the investment pools are recorded at fair value or amortized cost which approximates fair value. Fair value is determined by a third-party pricing service based on asset portfolio pricing models and other sources, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools. The BTI was established by the State Legislature and is subject to oversight by the State Legislature.

All deposit accounts and investments of the School Board at June 30, 2022 consisted of the following:

	Carrying Amount		<u>Es</u>	timated Fair Value	<u>B</u> :	ank Balance
State Investment Pool Municipal Bond Commission Certificates of Deposit	\$	35,117,790 2,776,427 158,526	\$	35,117,790 2,776,427 158,526	\$	35,117,790 2,776,427 158,526
Deposit with financial institutions Individual Schools		1,713,817		1,713,817		1,797,385
Deposits with financial institution Board of Education	8 —	9,055,263		9,055,263		9,5 <u>85</u> ,213
Total investments	\$	<u>48,821,823</u>	\$	<u>48.821,823</u>	\$	<u>49,435,341</u>

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

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

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

WV Government Money Market Pool - Credit Risk - Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. For the year ended June 30, 2021, the WV Government Money Market Pool has been rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's. A fund rated "AAAm" has extremely strong capacity to maintain principal stability and to limit exposure to principal losses due to credit, market, and/or liquidity risks. "AAAm" is the highest principal stability fund rating assigned by Standard & Poor's.

The BTI limits the exposure to credit risk in the WV Government Money Market Pool by limiting the pool to U.S. Treasury issues, U.S. government agency issues, money market funds investing in U.S. Treasury issues and U.S. government agency issues, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury issues and U.S. government agency issues. The pool must have at least 15% of its assets in U.S. Treasury obligations or obligations guaranteed as to repayment of interest and principal by the United States of America.

At June 30, 2022, the WV Government Money Market Pool investments had a total carrying value of \$234,095,000 of which the School Board's ownership represents 15%.

Interest Rate Risk - Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. All the BTI's Consolidated Fund pools and accounts are subject to interest rate risk.

The overall weighted average maturity of the investments of the WV Government Money Market Pool cannot exceed 60 days. Maximum maturity of individual securities cannot exceed 397 days from date of purchase, except for government floating rate notes, which can be up to 762 days.

The following table provides information on the weighted average maturities for the various asset types in the WV Government Money Market Pool:

Security Type	2022 Carrying Value (in thousands)	<u>WAM</u> (<u>days</u>)
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 1,000	62
U.S. Treasury bills	28,974	34
U.S. agency bonds and notes	•	9
U.S. agency discount notes	109,899	28
Repurchase agreements	54,900	1
Money market funds	198	1
240Moj Manter America	\$ <u>234,095</u>	19

Other Investment Risks - Other investment risks can include concentration of credit risk, custodial credit risk, and foreign currency risk.

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

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

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

Deposits - Custodial credit risk of deposits is the risk that in the event of failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Deposits include nonnegotiable certificates of deposit. WV Government Money Market Pool does not contain nonnegotiable certificates of deposit. The BTI does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

F. Food Service Receivables:

The accounts receivable for the Food Service Program has been reduced by \$7,131 for uncollectible accounts. The allowance for uncollectible accounts was calculated based upon historical data maintained by the School Board.

G. Interfund Receivables and Payables:

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

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

H. Inventories:

Marshall County does not operate a centralized warehouse. As such, there is not inventory to report.

I. Prepaid Items:

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

J. Capital Assets:

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

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

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

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

K. Right-of-Use Assets:

Right-of-use assets, which include land, buildings, equipment, and vehicles are reported in the district-wide financial statements. The School Board defines right-of-use assets as the right to occupy, operate, or hold a leased asset during the rental period. This rental period must be for greater than 12 months including any option to renew if it is reasonably certain, based on all relevant factors, that the School Board will exercise that option. These assets do not include any lease contracts that transfer ownership at the end of the lease.

Right-of-use assets are recorded at the present value of the payments expected to be made during the lease term, including any lease payments made to the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease term, less any lease incentives. Initial direct costs that are necessary to place the lease asset into service should also be included.

Land, buildings, equipment, and vehicles of the School Board are amortized using the straightline method over the shorter period of the lease term or the useful life of the asset.

Marshall County had no Right-of-Use Assets for FY 2022.

L. Deferred Outflow of Resources:

A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of net position by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. The Board's deferred outflows for the government wide financials include the Board's current year retirement contributions for pension expense and other post-employment benefits (OPEB) that will impact future reporting periods.

M. Pensions:

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the State Teacher Retirement System (TRS) and additions to/deductions from the TRS fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. See Note 10 for further discussion.

N. Compensated Absences and Other Post Employment Benefit Liability:

Compensated Absences:

It is the School Board's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation pay benefits. Vacation benefits can be accumulated and carried forward to the subsequent fiscal years. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred and the liability for these amounts is reported in the district-wide financial statements. Upon termination employees may be compensated for vacation benefits accumulated up to 40 days. In lieu of cash payment at retirement, employees hired prior to July 1, 2015 can elect to use accumulated annual leave toward their postemployment health care insurance premium.

Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Liability:

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

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the State OPEB Plan and additions to/deductions from the OPEB Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (RHBT). For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. See Note 11 for further discussion.

O. Long-term Obligations:

In the district-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenses during the period in which the bonds were issued.

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

P. Deferred Inflow of Resources:

A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net position by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period.

Balances of deferred inflows of resources may be presented in the statement of net position or governmental fund balance sheet as aggregations of different types of deferred amounts. The details of the aggregate amount are as follows:

E-rate receivable, Child Nutrition receivable, and Medicaid receivable combine for a total deferred inflows at year-end of \$372,969.

Additionally, deferred inflows for the government wide financials include the proportionate share of the Board's net difference between projected and actual investment earnings and the difference between the employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions.

Q. Net Position:

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

- Net investment in capital assets This represents the School Board's total investment in
 capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the balances of any
 outstanding debt obligations related to those capital assets. To the extent debt has been
 incurred but not yet expended for capital assets, such amounts are not included as a
 component of invested capital assets, net of related debt.
- Restricted net position, expendable This includes resources in which the School Board
 is legally or contractually obligated to spend in accordance with restrictions imposed by
 external third parties including grantors, donors, or laws or regulations of other
 governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted net position This represents resources derived from other than capital
 assets or restricted net position. These resources are used for transactions relating to the
 general operation of the School Board, and may be used at the discretion of the School
 Board to meet current expenses for any lawful purpose.

R. Fund Equity:

Effective July 1, 2010, the School Board adopted GASB Statement No. 54 "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions," which establishes new standards of accounting and financial reporting that are intended to improve the clarity and consistency of the fund balance information provided to financial report users. The classifications are based primarily on the extent to which the School Board is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which the amounts in those funds can be spent. Fund balances are reported in the following categories:

Nonspendable fund balances include amounts that cannot be spent because they are in a
nonspendable form, such as inventory, or prepaid expense amounts, or they are legally or
contractually required to be maintained intact, such as the corpus of a permanent fund.

- Restricted fund balances are restricted due to legal restrictions from creditors, grantors, or laws and regulations of other governments or by legally enforceable enabling legislation or constitutional provisions.
- Committed fund balances are amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the highest level of decision-making authority, which for the county is the five-member School Board. Said specific purposes and amounts are recorded in the official School Board minutes of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the School Board removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.
- Assigned fund balances are constrained by the intent to use funds for specific purposes, but
 are neither restricted nor committed. Intent can be expressed by the five-member School
 Board or by a body or official to which the School Board has delegated the authority to
 assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. By reporting particular amounts that are
 not restricted or committed in a special revenue, capital projects, debt service, or permanent
 fund, the School Board has assigned those amounts to the purposes of the respective funds.
- Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund. This
 classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has
 not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund. In
 other funds, any negative fund balances would be unassigned.

S. Elimination and Reclassifications:

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

T. Accounting Estimates:

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

U. Restricted Resources:

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

V. Newly Adopted Statements Issued by the GASB:

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 87, Leases, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021. This Statement will increase the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring reporting of certain lease liabilities that currently are not reported. It will enhance comparability of financial statements among governments by requiring lessees and lessors to report leases under a single model. This Statement also will enhance the decision-usefulness of the information provided to financial statement users by requiring notes to financial statements related to the timing, significance, and purpose of a government's leasing arrangements. The School Board adopted GASB Statement No. 87 which did not have a significant impact on its financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period, effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. The School Board determined that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 89 did not have a significant impact on its financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 92, Omnibus 2020, effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. The primary objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The School Board has determined that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 92 did not have a significant impact on its financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates. The removal of LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate is effective for reporting periods ending after December 31, 2021. GASB 95 extended the due date for paragraphs 13 and 14 (lease modifications) to reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. All other requirements of the Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2020. The primary objective of this Statement is to address the accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an IBOR. The School Board determined that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 93 did not have an impact on its financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 97, Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans. The requirements of this Statement as it applies to defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans, and other employee benefits plans and paragraph 5 of this Statement were effective for FY 2020. The requirements in paragraphs 6-9 of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021. All other requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. The primary objectives of this Statement are to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. The School Board determined that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 97 did not have an impact on its financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 98, *The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*, effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2021. The objective of this Statement is to address references in authoritative literature to the term Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) and change them to Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR). The School Board determined that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 98 did not have a significant impact on its financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 99, *Omnibus* 2022, effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2021. The requirements of this Statement are effective as follows:

- The requirements related to extension of the use of LIBOR, accounting for SNAP
 distributions, disclosures of nonmonetary transactions, pledges of future revenues by
 pledging governments, clarification of certain provisions in Statement 34, as
 amended, and terminology updates related to Statement 53 and Statement 63 are
 effective upon issuance.
- The requirements related to leases, PPPs, and SBITAs are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter.
- The requirements related to financial guarantees and the classification and reporting
 of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement 53 are effective for fiscal
 years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter.

The objective of this Statement is to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The School Board has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 99 may have on its financial statements for the remaining provisions.

W. Recent Statements Issued by the GASB:

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations, effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. The objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. The School Board has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 91 may have on its financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*, effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). The School Board has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 94 may have on its financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements, effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022. The primary objective of this Statement is to provide guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users. The School Board has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 96 may have on its financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023. The primary objective of this Statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. The School Board has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 100 may have on its financial statements.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has also issued Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences, effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. The School Board has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 101 may have on its financial statements.

Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability:

Deficiencies in Net Changes in Fund Balances and Deficit Fund Balances:

The following funds had deficiencies in net changes in fund balances for the year ended June 30, 2022:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1 Stimular and Stabilization Found	\$ 166 582

Federal Stimulus and Stabilization Fund Capital Projects Fund \$ 166,582 45,683

Funds sufficient to provide for the excess expenditures were made available from other sources within each fund and the deficiency had no impact on the financial results of the Funds.

The following funds have a deficit fund balance at June 30, 2022:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Capital Projects Fund	\$ 352,839

The Capital Projects Fund had a deficit fund balance of \$352,839 as of June 30, 2022. The fund incurred expenditures in excess of the funds transferred from the General Current Expense Fund. Note that all revenue in this fund is from transfers from the General Current Expense Fund.

Note 3 - Risk Management:

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

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

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

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

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

The Encova Insurance Company's risk pool retains the risk related to the compensation of injured employees under the program.

Note 4 - Property Taxes:

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

- Class I All tangible personal property employed exclusively in agriculture, including horticulture and grazing; all products of agriculture, including livestock, while owned by the producer.
- Class II All property owned, used and occupied by the owner exclusively for residential purposes; all farms, including land used for horticulture and grazing, occupied and cultivated by their owners or bona fide tenants.
- Class III All real and personal property situated outside of municipalities, exclusive of Class I and II property.
- Class IV All real and personal property situated inside of municipalities, exclusive of Class I and II property.

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

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

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

The assessed valuations and levy rates levied by the School Board per \$100 of assessed valuation for each class of property for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 were:

Class of Property	Assessed Valuations For Tax Purposes		<u>Current</u> Expense	<u>Excess</u> <u>Levy</u>
Class I	\$	-0-	19.40¢	19.74¢
Class II	\$ 602	2,663,495	38.80¢	39.48¢
Class III	\$ 3,815	,806,107	77.60¢	78.96¢
Class IV	\$ 404	,536,961	77.60¢	78.96¢

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

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

Taxes Receivable

Taxes receivable as of June 30, 2022 for the School Board's funds are as follows:

	<u>General Current</u> <u>Expense Fund</u>	<u>Debt</u> <u>Service Fund</u>
Taxes receivable Less: allowance for uncollectible	\$ 1,581,740 (<u>1,375,887</u>)	\$ 4,710 (4,708)
Taxes receivable, net	\$ <u>205,853</u>	\$ <u>2</u>

Note 5 - Excess Levy:

The School Board had an excess levy in effect during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The levy was authorized by the voters of the county at an election held on March 25, 2017 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 through June 30, 2023 to provide funds for the following purposes:

Project Lead the Way/STEM Curriculum supplies and personnel – elementary Hardware, software, infrastructure repairs, training, and tech support Maintenance on equipment and buildings Special education services for identified students Vehicle maintenance, fuel, and bus replacement Library services through the County Library Marshall County 4-H support through WVU Extension Service Marshall County Health Department contract for health services Pre-Kindergarten program contracts across the County Additional counselors within the County Additional nurses within the County Social workers for County Resource officers for the County Capital improvements throughout the County	1,500,000 250,000 1,500,000 3,000,000 300,000 750,000 125,000 200,000 150,000 375,000 75,000 125,000 75,000 125,000 125,000 400,000 100,000 100,000
Summer School Interventional specialists at Cameron Elementary and Moundsville Middle School	100,000 150,000
Interventional specialists at Cameron Elementary and Moundsville Middle School Extra duty salary supplements for curricular and athletic coach positions	700,000
EXTIN Data Salary Supplements for confector and namedo course books one	

A total of \$34,870,792 was received by the School Board from the excess levy during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

If for any reason all of the funds herein above allocated for any one of the above enumerated purposes is not used for such purpose in any of the such five (5) fiscal years, the unused portion of such funds may be allocated by the Board of Education of the County of Marshall, in its discretion and expended for any one of the remaining purposes.

Note 6 - Tax Abatement:

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the School Board's property tax revenues were reduced by approximately \$4,700,000 pursuant to 24 CFR 905.108 and 24 CFR 990.190 of the Housing Act of 1937. Under the agreement, payment in lieu of taxes (PILOTS) are remitted to the City of Moundsville by the Moundsville Housing Authority. The City is then required to remit the PILOT to the Marshall County Board of Education. The School Board received \$32,501 for its share of PILOT collections during the fiscal year ended June 20, 2022.

Note 7 - Capital Assets:

Capital asset balances and activity for the year ended June 30, 2022, is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Restatement	Additions	<u>Disposals</u>	<u>Ending</u> <u>Balance</u>
Capital assets, non-depreciable:	\$ 4,224,801	\$ -0-	\$ 75,000	\$ ~0-	\$ 4,299,801
Construction in process Total non-depreciable capital assets	419,025 4,643,826	<u>-0-</u> - <u>0-</u>	<u>2,212,022</u> 2,287,022	<u>-0-</u> -0-	2,631,047 6,930,848
Capital assets, depreciable:					
Land improvements	8, 969,593	-0-	601,292	-0-	9,570,885
Buildings and improvements	171,599,565	-0-	467,905	-0-	172,067,470
Furniture and equipment	11,041,226	-0-	1,170,308	(101,961)	12,109,573
Vehicles	8,865,670	<u>-0-</u>	<u> 734,615</u>	(763.418)	<u>8,836,867</u>
Total depreciable capital assets	<u>200.476,054</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>2,974,120</u>	(<u>865,379</u>)	<u>202,584,795</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Land improvements	(247,431)	-0-	(394,055)	-0-	(641,486)
Buildings and improvements	(52,635,033)	-0-	(3,980,114)	-0-	(56,615,147)
Furniture and equipment	(-7,429,613)	-0-	(548,164)	86,027	(7,891,750)
Vehicles	(4,867,299)	<u>-0-</u>	<u>(651,185</u>)	741,849	(4,776,635)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(65,179,376)</u>	<u>-0-</u>	(<u>5,573,518</u>)	<u>827,876</u>	(<u>69,925,0[8</u>)
Total depreciable capital assets, net	<u>135,296,678</u>	<u>-0-</u>	(<u>2,599,398</u>)	(37,503)	132,659,777
Total capital assets, net	\$ <u>139,940,504</u>	\$ <u>-Q-</u>	\$(<u>312,376</u>)	\$(<u>37,503</u>)	\$ <u>139,590,625</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to function/programs of the governmental activities as follows:

Instruction	\$ 3,622,787
Supporting Services: Central administration	557,351
Operation and maintenance of facilities	557,351
Transportation	557,351
Food services	<u>278,678</u>
Total depreciation expense – governmental activities	\$ <u>5,573,518</u>

Note 8 - Long-term Debt:

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2022 is as follows:

	<u>Balance</u> <u>Beginning</u> of Year	Restatement	Additions	Deductions	<u>Bolance.</u> Bod of Year	Amounts due within one year	Amounts due past one year
General obligation debt	S -(1- \$-0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	s -0-	\$ -0-
Premium on sale of boods	-1	- 0-	-0-	-0-	- 0-	-0-	-0-
Compensated absences	933,79	B -0-	-0-	110,805	822,993	-0-	822,993
Accrued sick leave	-(-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Proportionate share of net pension liability	7,844,34	4 -0-	-0-	3,858,351	3,985,993	-0-	3,985,993
Proportionate share of net OPEB (isbility/(asset)	1,134,16		-0-	1,214,432	(80,266)	-0-	(80,266)
Finance lease liability	999,99	<u> -0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>142,857</u>	<u>857,142</u>	142,857	<u>714,285</u>
Long-term liabilities	\$ 10.912.30	<u>7</u> \$ <u>=0</u> =	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>5,326.445</u>	\$ <u>5.585,862</u>	\$ <u>142.857</u>	3 <u>5.443,005</u>

Note 9 - Leases that Transfer Ownership, Short-Term Leases, and Right-of-Use Assets (Finance Leases):

The School Board has entered into a lease contract that transfers ownership agreement pursuant to the provisions of federal legislation which authorizes the issuance of qualified zone academy bonds (QZABs). The funding was used for Cameron High School and John Marshall High School. At the end of the contract period, the School Board will have ownership of the equipment. By contract, the School Board has the option of discontinuing the lease purchase and returning the equipment at the end of any fiscal year, if funding for the lease payments for the next fiscal year is not available.

The following is a summary of the future minimum required payments by year under the lease purchase agreement together with the present value of the net minimum payments as of June 30, 2022 for the School Board's leases that transfer ownership:

<u>Year</u>	
2023	\$ 142,857
2024	142,857
2025	142,857
2026	142,857
2027	142,857
2028	142,857
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 857.142

Note 10 - Employee Retirement System:

All full-time board of education employees are required to participate in one of two statewide, cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement benefit plans, the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) or the Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System (TDC). For the year ended June 30, 2022, the School Board's total payroll for all employees was \$39,108,993 and the payroll was \$37,171,949 for employees covered by the two retirement programs.

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

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

A. Teachers' Retirement System (TRS):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total payments reflected in the Board's financial statements to the defined benefit plan for the year ended June 30, 2022 were:

Employees' contributions (6%) Employer's contributions (15% or 7.5%)	\$ 2,180,972 2,787,163
Total contributions	\$ 4,968,135

Net Pension Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources: At June 30, 2022, the School Board reported a liability for its proportionate share of the TRS net pension liability that reflected a reduction for State pension support provided to the School Board. The amount recognized by the School Board as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the School Board were as follows:

School Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 3,985,993
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability	
associated with the School Board.	<u>63,664,161</u>
Total portion of net pension liability associated with	
the School Board	\$ <u>67,650,154</u>

The TRS net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2020 rolled forward to the measurement date. The School Board's proportion of the net pension liability was based on its proportionate share of employer and non-employer contributions to the TRS Plan for the fiscal year ended on the measurement date.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the School Board's proportion was 0.255058 percent, which was an increase/decrease of .011516 from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2020 (.266574 percent).

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the School Board recognized pension expense of \$(421,613) and for support provided by the State, revenue of \$(1,022,241). At June 30, 2022, the School Board reported deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows</u> <u>of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows</u> of Resources		
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ -0-	\$ 3,185,685		
Differences between expected and actual experience	324,725	116,715		
Changes in proportion and differences				
between School Board contributions and				
proportionate share of contributions	995,500	9,871		
Changes in assumptions	494,828	-0-		
District contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date	<u>1,117,345</u>			
Total	\$ <u>2,932,398</u>	\$ <u>3,312,271</u>		

School Board contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability subsequent to the year ending June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30,	
2023	\$ (143,056)
2024	(295,167)
2025	(361,697)
2026	(711,864)
2027	14,566
Thereafter	
Total	\$ (<u>1,497,218</u>)

Actuarial Assumptions:

For TRS, the actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2020 valuation, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2021, were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2019. These assumptions are as follows:

Inflation:

2.75%

Salary Increases:

Educators: 2.75%-5.90%; Non-Educators: 2.75%-6.50%

Investment Rate of Return:

7.25%, net of pension plan investment expense, including

inflation.

Mortality:

Active: Pub-2010 General Employee Tables, headcount-weighted, projected with Scale MP-2019. Retired: healthy male retirees — Pub-2010 General Retiree Male Table, headcount-weighted, projected with Scale MP-2019, healthy female retirees — 112% of Pub-2010 General Retiree Female Table, headcount-weighted, projected with Scale MP-2019; disabled males — 107% of Pub-2010 General/Teachers Disabled Male Table, headcount-weighted, projected with Scale MP-2019, disabled females — 113% of Pub-2010 General/Teachers Disabled Female Table,

headcount-weighted, projected with Scale MP-2019

Discount Rate:

7.25%

Investment Asset Allocation:

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

		Long-Term
	Target	Expected Real
Asset Class	Allocation	Rate of Return
Domestic Equity	27.5%	5.5%
International Equity	27.5%	7.0%
Fixed Income	15.0%	2.2%
Real Estate	10.0%	6.6%
Private Equity	10.0%	8.5%
Hedge Funds	<u> 10.0%</u>	4.0%
Total	<u>100.0%</u>	

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.25%. The projections of cash flows used to determine the discount rates assumed that employer contributions will continue to follow the current funding policies. Based on those assumptions, the fiduciary net position of the TRS Plan was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of the current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rates of return on pension plan investments were applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

The following table presents the School Board's proportionate share of its net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25% and the impact of using a discount rate that is 1% higher or lower than the current rate.

		<u>Current</u>	
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% In <u>crease</u>
	6.25%	7.25%	8.25%
School Board's proportionate share			
of the TRS net pension liability	\$ <u>7.044</u>	\$ <u>3,985,993</u>	\$ <u>1,388</u>
of the TK2 per bension hability	⊅ <u>1.044</u>	Φ <u>Ͻ,ΫϐϽ,ΫΫϽ</u>	Ф <u>17300</u>

Payables to the Pension Plan:

At June 30, 2022, the School Board reported a liability of \$0 for its unpaid legally required contributions to the pension plan. The liability is included in the balance of salaries payable and related payroll liabilities on the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet and the Statement of Net Position.

B. Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System:

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

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

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

Employees are eligible to participate from the date of employment. Employee contributions are fully vested, and employer contributions and earnings vest with the member as follows: one-third after 6 years, two-thirds after 9 years, and 100% after 12 years. The member is fully vested at death or disability. As of June 30, 2022, this plan had approximately \$605.11 million in net position held in trust for pension benefits. Retirement or disability benefits are based solely on the accumulation of dollars in the member's individual account at the time of retirement. The accounting administration of the Plan is the responsibility of Great West Retirement Services, an independent third party administrator.

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

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

Total payments reflected in the School Board's financial statements to the defined contribution plan for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 were:

Employees' contributions (4.5%) Employer's contributions (7.5%)	\$ 36,877 61,461
Total contributions	\$ 98,338

Note 11 - Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pension:

General Information

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

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

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

Plan Description

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

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

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

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

Benefits provided:

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

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

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

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

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

Contributions:

WVC §5-16D-3 states that contribution requirements of the members and the participating employers are set each year by the RHBT and approved by the PEIA Finance Board. All participating employers are required by statute to contribute to the RHBT this premium at the established rate for every active policyholder per month. The paygo rates for June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively, were:

Paygo premium \$\frac{2021}{160}\$\$ \$\frac{2020}{168}\$\$

Contributions to the OPEB plan from the School Board were \$636,646 for the year end June 30, 2022. Employees are not required to contribute to the OPEB plan.

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

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

The State is a nonemployer contributing entity that provides funding through West Virginia State Code §11B-2-32. The Financial Stability Fund is a plan to transfer an annual amount of \$5 Million to the RHBT from special revenue funds to be used to lower retiree premiums, to help reduce benefit cuts, to help reduce premium increases or any combination thereof. The \$5 million transferred pursuant to this Code shall be transferred annually into the RHBT through June 30, 2021. These transfers were not extended past FY21.

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

At June 30, 2022, the School Board reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability that reflected a reduction for State OPEB support provided to the School Board. The amount recognized by the School Board as its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net OPEB liability that was associated with the School Board were as follows:

School Board's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ (80,266)
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	
associated with the School Board.	(362,289)
Total portion of net OPEB liability associated with	
the School Board	\$ (<u>442,555</u>)

The RHBT OPEB actuarial valuation, which was used as the underlying basis for certain information in the Schedules, is as of June 30, 2020, was based on a measurement date of June 30, 2021, and was prepared for the purposes of complying with the requirements of GASB Statement 75 for the Plan Employer's fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, financial reporting. An addendum to the valuation was provided on April 13, 2022, updating the recognition of deferred inflows and deferred outflows of resources and OPEB expense to the measurement date of June 30, 2021. This addendum can be found on the PEIA website at www.peia.wv.gov.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the School Board's proportion was .269941307 percent, which was an increase of .013163575 from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2020 (.256777732 percent).

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the School Board recognized OPEB expense of \$(7,482,227) and for support provided by the State, revenue of \$(6,353,747). At June 30, 2022, the School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows</u> <u>of Resources</u>	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between projected and actual investment	• • •	\$ 553.940
earnings	\$ -0-	\$ 553,940
Differences between expected and actual non-investment experience	-0-	552,915
Changes in proportion and differences between		
School Board contributions and proportionate		
share of contributions	513,176	372,187
Changes in assumptions	-0-	1,698,472
Reallocation of opt-out employer change in proportionate share	-0-	29,860
School Board contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>197,124</u>	
Total	\$ <u>710,300</u>	\$ <u>3,207,374</u>

School Board contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability subsequent to the year ending June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Years ending June 30.	
2023	\$ (1,240,574)
2024	(1,138,557)
2025	(154,176)
2026	(160,891)
2027	-0-
Thereafter	0-
Total	\$ (<u>2,694,198</u>)

Actuarial Assumptions:

The net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, using the following actuarial assumptions. These assumptions were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020 and apply to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified.

Inflation: 2.25%

Salary Increases: Specific to the OPEB covered group. Ranging from 2.75% to

5.18%, including inflation

Investment Rate of Return: 6.65%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation

Healthcare Cost Trend Rates: Trend rate for pre-Medicare per capita costs of 7.0% for plan year

end 2020, decreasing by 0.50% for one year then by 0.25% each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year end 2032. Trend rate for Medicare per capita costs of (31.11%) for plan year end 2022. 9.15% for plan year end 2023, decreasing ratably each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is

reached in plan year end 2036.

Actuarial Cost Method: Entry Age Normal Cost Method

Amortization Method:

level percentage of payroll over a 20-year closed period beginning

June 30, 2017

Asset Valuation Method:

Market Value

Wage Inflation:

2.75%

Retirement Age:

Rates based on 2015-2020 OPEB experience study and vary by pension plan participation and age/service at retirement. Rates first

applied to the 2020 valuation.

Aging Factors:

Based on the 2013 SOA Study "Health Care Costs - From Birth to

Death"

Mortality Post Retirement:

Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables projected with

MP-2019 and scaling factors of 100% for males and 108% for

females

Mortality Pre-Retirement:

Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Tables projected with MP-

2019

Discount Rate:

6.65%

Investment Asset Allocation:

The long-term rates of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which estimates of expected future real rates of return 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 rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage. Target asset allocations, capital market assumptions (CMA), and forecast returns were provided by the Plan's investment advisors, including the West Virginia Investment Management Board (WV-IMB). The projected return for the Money Market Pool held with the West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments ("WV-BTI") was estimated based on the WV-IMB assumed inflation of 2.0%.

The target allocation and estimates of annualized long-term expected real returns assuming a 10-year horizon are summarized below:

	<u>Target</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected</u>
Asset Class	Allocation	<u>Real Return</u>
Global Equity	55.0%	6.8%
Core plus fixed income	15.0%	4.1%
Core real estate	10.0%	6.1%
Hedge fund	10.0%	4.4%
Private equity	_10.0%	8,8%
Total	<u>100.0%</u>	

A single discount rate of 6.65% was used to measure the total OPEB liability. This single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments of 6.65% and a tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date to the extent benefits are effectively financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. The long-term municipal bond rate used to develop the single discount rate was 3.13% as of the beginning of the year and 2.45% as of the end of the year. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made in accordance with the prefunding and investment policies. Future pre-funding assumptions include a \$30 million annual contribution from the State through 2037. Based on those assumptions the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability. Discount rates are subject to change between measurement dates.

The following table presents the School Board's proportionate share of its net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.65 percent and the impact of using a discount rate that is 1% higher or lower than the current rate.

		<u>Current</u>	
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
G. J. D. H	<u>5.65%</u>	<u>6.65%</u>	<u>7.65%</u>
School Board's proportionate share of the RHBT net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$ <u>430.718</u>	\$ (<u>80,266</u>)	\$ (<u>504,529</u>)

Healthcare Cost Trend Rate:

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

		Current	
	1% Decrease	<u>Healthcare Cost</u> Trend Rate	1% Increase
School Board's proportionate share	170 Decicase	Tiena Rate	170 Increase
of the RHBT net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$ (<u>592,643</u>)	\$ (<u>80,266</u>)	\$ (<u>543,868</u>)

Payables to the OPEB Plan:

At June 30, 2022, the School Board reported a liability of \$0 for its unpaid legally required contributions to the OPEB plan. The liability is included in the balance of salaries payable and related payroll liabilities on the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet and the Statement of Net Position.

Opt-Out Employer Balance Reallocation:

Certain employers that meet the Plan's opt-out criteria are no longer required to make contributions to the Plan. These opt-out employers have no continuing involvement with the Plan. Accordingly, the amounts previously allocated to such employers for the net OPEB liability and related deferred inflows and outflows are reallocated to the remaining employers participating in the cost sharing plan. The plan reallocates these balances to the remaining active employers based on their proportionate share of contributions made in the period of reallocation.

Note 12 - Pending Litigation:

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

Note 13 - Restatement of Beginning Fund Balance:

The fund balance at the beginning of the year of the following fund(s) required restatement:

No restatement of Beginning Fund Balance was applicable for FY 2022.

Note 14 - Fund Balance:

The detailed components of the various fund balance categories as of June 30, 2022 are as follows:

Fund Balance	General Current Expense Fund	<u>Special</u> <u>Revenuc</u> <u>Fund</u>	School Activity Fund	Stim Stab	ederal ulus and ilization Fund	ţ	<u>Debt</u> Service Fund	Pro	pita <u>i</u> piects und	<u>Go</u>	<u>Total</u> yernmental <u>Funds</u>
Nonspendable: Prepaid Items	\$ 323,520	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	Ş	-0-	\$	-0-	\$	-0-	\$	323,520
Restricted for: Special Projects Debt Service	303,356 -0-	1,206,588 -0-	-0- -0-	3	52,944 -0-	:	-0- 2,776,429		-0- -0-		1,862,888 2,776,429
Assigned to: Individual schools Encumbrances	-0- 1,546,250	-0- -0-	1,872,343 -0-		-0- -0-		-0 - -0-		-0- -0-		1,872,343 1,546,250
Unassigned	<u>37,539,712</u>	<u>-0-</u>			-0-		0-	<u>(3.</u>	<u>52,839</u>)		<u>37,186,873</u>
Total firnd balance	\$ <u>39,712,838</u>	\$ 1,206,588	\$ 1,872,343	\$;	<u>152.944</u>	\$	2 <u>,776.429</u>	\$ (3	<u>52,839</u>)	\$	<u>45,568,303</u>

Note 15 - Commitments, Contingencies and Subsequent Events:

The School Board had encumbrances totaling \$4,272,805 as of June 30, 2022 in the following funds:

General Current Expense Fund	\$ 1,546,250
Special Revenue Fund	23,614
Federal Stimulus and Stabilization Fund	968,491
Capital Projects Fund	1,734,450

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

As of June 30, 2022 the following commitments for construction and other capital improvements existed, which are included in the restricted fund balance reflected in the accompanying financial statements:

Washington Lands Renovation	\$ 133,808
Central Elementary Playground	8,255
Bus Garage Site Improvement	3,015,000
Sand Hill Elementary Renovation	783,897
Moundsville Middle School Bridge Repair	19,004
John Marshall High School Outdoor Classroom	12,071
John Marshall High School Natatorium	<u>38,845</u>
Total	\$ <u>4,010,880</u>

Subsequent to June 30, 2022, there were no additional commitments for construction and other capital improvements.

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

Effective with the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the Medicaid school-based health services program through the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR), Bureau for Medical Services has a cost settlement requirement. This change was required by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). Revenue for services provided during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 has been recognized in accordance with the fee-for-service billings because there is insufficient data to estimate the cost settlement amounts. The interim cost settlement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 was received by the School Board during June 2022. As such, Medicaid revenue has been adjusted accordingly within the accompanying financial statements. The interim cost settlement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 will not be available until spring or summer of 2023. Laws and regulations governing the Medicaid program are complex and subject to interpretation. Management of the School Board believes that it is in compliance, in all material respects, with all applicable laws and regulations and is not aware of any pending or threatened investigations involving allegations of potential wrongdoing that would have a material effect on its financial statements. Compliance with such laws and regulations can be subject to future government review and interpretation. Accordingly, such reviews could lead to disallowances and/or significant regulatory action, including fines, penalties and exclusion from the Medicaid program resulting in reimbursement of previously reported revenue, which could be material to the School Board's financial statements.

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

Note 16 - Interfund Balances and Transfers

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2022 is as follows:

<u>Receivable Fund</u>	Payable Fund	<u>Amount</u>
Debt Service Fund Capital Projects Fund Special Projects Fund General Current Exp Fund School Activity Fund General Current Exp Fund General Current Exp Fund General Current Exp Fund	General Current Exp Fund General Current Exp Fund General Current Exp Fund Federal Stimulus and Stabilization Fund General Current Exp Fund Capital Projects Fund General Current Exp Fund Special Projects Fund	\$ 142,857 2,216,525 2,280,758 382,933 225,893 45,683 888,298 1,698,518

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the General Current Expense Fund transferred funds to various funds to cover all individual projects, to cover the payment of principal on debt, to cover various capital projects within the County, to cover the local expense of the Child Nutrition Program, and to cover expense related to the Federal Stimulus and Stabilization Fund at year end.

There was a transfer from the Special Projects Fund and the Federal Stimulus and Stabilization Fund to the General Current Expense Fund for \$394,191 to cover the calculated indirect costs for the various projects in these funds.

Note 17 - Major Source of Revenue:

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

Note 18 - Changes in Accounting Principles:

Effective July 1, 2021, the School Board adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The Statement requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases. Marshall County was not subject to this GASB for FY 2022.

Note 19 - Payments on Behalf:

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

Refirement allocation by the State	\$ 1,669,818
Unfunded retirement liability allocation by the State	7,111,563
Other post employment benefit amount	388,322
PEIA allocations from the State	3,377,667
Donated foods	146,516

Note 20 - COVID-19 Pandemic:

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the coronavirus outbreak a "Public Health Emergency of International Concern" and on March 11, 2020, declared it to be a pandemic. Actions taken around the world to help mitigate the spread of coronavirus include restrictions on travel, quarantines in certain areas, and forced closures for certain types of public places and businesses. The coronavirus and actions taken to mitigate the spread of it have had and are expected to continue to have an adverse impact on the economies and financial markets of many counties, including the geographical area in which the School Board operates.

On March 27, 2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARBS Act) was enacted. The CARBS Act provided federal stimulus dollars to assist state agencies, local school districts, businesses, organizations, families, students, and other entities during the COVID-19 pandemic. As a state, West Virginia received more than a billion dollars under the federal CARBS Act. Approximately \$86.6 million of those dollars were specifically put into a fund titled the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSERF). This allocation is specifically earmarked to assist schools to address the impact that COVID-19 has had, and continues to have, on elementary and secondary schools in West Virginia. The School Board received \$1,146,812 from these funds to help mitigate the expenses incurred directly from COVID-19.

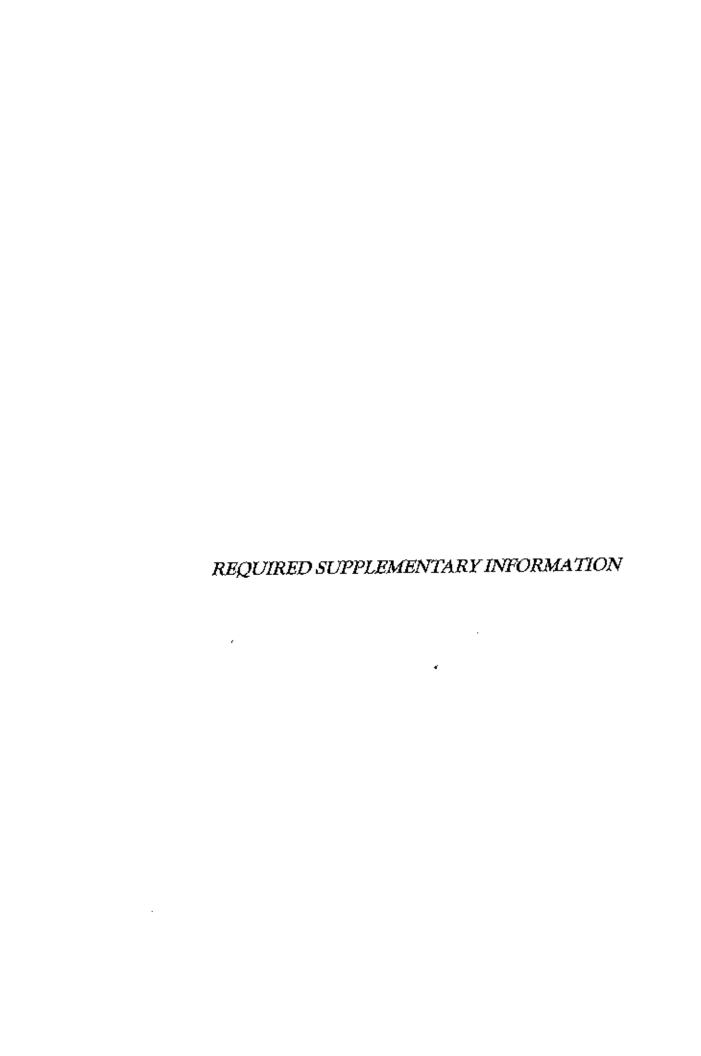
On December 27, 2020, The Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act was enacted. The CRRSA Act provided federal stimulus dollars to assist local school districts during the Covid-19 pandemic. As a state, West Virginia received approximately \$339 million dollars under the CRRSA, and approximately \$305.9 million of those dollars were specifically put into a fund titled the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund II (ESSERF II). This allocation is specifically earmarked to assist schools to address the on-going impact of COVID-19 on elementary and secondary schools in West Virginia. The School Board received \$4,181,990 from these funds to help mitigate the expenses incurred directly from COVID-19.

On March 11, 2021, The American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief ("ARP ESSER") Fund, authorized under the American Rescue Plan ("ARP") Act of 2021, provided federal stimulus dollars to assist local school districts during the Covid-19 pandemic. As a State, West Virginia received approximately \$761.4 million dollars under the ARP Act, and approximately \$738.6 million of those dollars were specifically put into a fund titled ARP ESSER to support schools in safely reopening and sustaining the safe operation of schools while meeting the academic, social, emotional, and mental health needs of students resulting from the coronavirus disease 2019 ("COVID-19") pandemic. The School Board received \$10,314,469 from these funds to help mitigate the expenses incurred directly from COVID-19.

It is unknown how long the adverse conditions from COVID-19 will last and what the complete financial effect will be to the School Board.

Note 21 - Evaluation of Subsequent Events:

The Board of Education's management has evaluated subsequent events through March 24, 2023, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.



MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL -GENERAL CURRENT EXPENSE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Budgeted Regulato		Actual <u>GAAP</u> Basis	Adjustments for Regulatory	<u>Actual</u> <u>Regylatory</u> <u>Besis</u>	<u>Yariance</u> <u>with</u> <u>Pinal</u>
	Original	Pinal	Amounts	Basis	<u>Aprounts</u>	Budget
Revenues						
Property lexes	\$ 66,777,010	\$ 66,777,010	\$ 67,769,075	\$ -0-	8 67,769,075	
Other local sources	106,500	354,960	869,375	-0-	869,375	514,415
State sources	12,547,204	(2,547,534	13,171,140	-0-	13,171,140	623,606
Federal sources	800,000	913,594	904,922	-0-	904,922	(8,672)
Miscellaneous sources		<u>-0-</u>	<u> 184,488</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u> 54,488</u>	154,488
Total revenues	80,230,714	<u>80.593.098</u>	<u>82.869.000</u>	<u>-0-</u>	82,869,000	2,275,902
Expenditures						
lostruction	44,390,064	44,271,810	38,102,511	-0-	38,102,531	6,169,279
Supporting services:						
Students	3,940,610	3,990,610	3,836,035	-0-	3,836,035	154,575
Instructional staff	187,940	338,653	244,505	÷	244,505	93,648
General administration	2,185,590	2,273,624	[,613,518	-0-	1,613,518	660,106
School administration	4,131,540	4,131,540	4,055,921	-0-	4,055,921	75,619
Central services	1,824,900	1,978,651	1,729,145	-0-	1,729,145	249,506
Operation and maintenance of facilities	8,401,530	12,401,530	9,233,044	-0-	9,233,044	3,168,486
Student transportation	7,081,120	7,131,620	6,224,399	-0-	6,224,399	907,221 78,604
Community services	100,000	100,000	21,396		21,396	867,246
Capital outlay	590,000	_1 <u>,830,015</u>	962,769	<u>-0-</u>	962,769 66,023,263	12,424,290
Total expenditures	<u>72.833.294</u>	<u>78,447,553</u>	66,023,263	<u>=0-</u>	<u>60,023,202</u>	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>7,397,420</u>	2,145,545	16,845,737	-0-	16,845,737	14.700.192
Other Financing Sources (Uses)	_		12/2/6		136,265	136,265
Proceeds from disposal of real or personal property	-0-	-0-	136,265		3,015,431	3,015,431
Tyanafers in	-()-	-0-	3,015,431		-0-	12,145,545
Transfers (out)	(<u>17,397,420</u>)				3.151.696	15,297,241
Total other financing sources (uses)	(<u>17,397,420</u>)	(12.145,545)	(<u>2,451.836)</u>	<u>-u-</u>		
Change in fund balances	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	14,393,901	-0-	19,997,433	29,997,433
Fund balances – beginning	10,000,000	10.000,000	<u>25,3 (8,937</u>	<u>-0</u> -	<u>25,318,937</u>	<u>15,318,937</u>
Fund balances — ending	\$ \$	\$	s <u>39,712.838</u>	\$ <u>-0-</u>	8 <u>45.316.370</u>	\$ <u>45.316.370</u>

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL -SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Budgeted <u>Regulate</u> <u>Original</u>	Amounts ny Basis Final	<u>Astuel</u> <u>GAAP</u> <u>Basis</u> Amounts	Adjustments for Regulatory Basis	<u>Actual</u> , <u>Regulatory</u> <u>Basia</u> Amounts	<u>Yariance</u> With Flagi Budget
Revenues						A. 1AA
Local sources	\$ 25,000			\$ <u>-</u> 0-	\$ 11,404	
State sources	520,300	826,583	7 63,9 40	-0-	763.940	(62,643)
Federal sources	<u> 5,096,470</u>	<u>_7,264.625</u>	<u>7,450,410</u>	<u> -ÿ-</u>	7.450,410,	185,785
Total revenues	<u>5.641.770</u>	<u>8,116,208</u>	8,225,754	-0-	<u>8,225,754</u>	<u>109,546</u>
Expenditures						
Instruction	3,422,610	4,063,224	2,717,385	-O-	2,717,385	1,345,639
Supporting services:			*****		684 900	19 992
Students	-0-	674,625	656,898	-0-	656,898	17,727
(pstructional staff	161,590	724,069	616,240	-0-	616,240	107,829
General administration	-0-	15,[44	8,183	-0-	8,183	6,961
School administration	80,000	70,169	72,599	-0-	72,599	(2,430)
Central services	-0-	27,441	13,498	-0-	13,498	13,943
Operation and maintenance of facilities	-0-	-0-	7,182	-0-	7,182	(7,182)
Student transportation	-0-	8,000	12,813	-0-	12,813	(4,813)
Food services	4,235,000	4,491,235	4,084,454	-0-	4,084,454	406,781
Capital outlay		56,018	6.707	<u>-0-</u>	6.707	49,311
Total expenditures	<u>7,899,200</u>	10,129,925	<u>8,195.959</u>	<u>-D-</u>	<u>8,195,959</u>	<u>1,933,966</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over					an nhe	2011 613
(under) expenditures	(2,257.430)	(2,0(3,717)	<u>29,795</u>	£Q⊑	29,795	<u>2,043,512</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					A A0A TEO	100 769
Transfers in	2,257,430	2,093,990	2,280,758	-0-	2,280,758	186,768
Transfers (out)		(<u>80.273</u>)			(1,849,3 <u>1,7)</u>	(1.769.044)
Total other financing sources (uses)	2.257.430	2,013,717	431,441	-0-	431,441	(<u>1.582,226</u>)
Change in fund balances	-0-	-0-	461,236	-0-	461,236	461,236
Fund balances — beginning			<u>745,3<i>5</i>2</u>	<u>-0-</u>	745,352	<u>745,352</u>
Fund balances – ending	\$ <u>0-</u>	s	\$ <u>1.706.588</u>	5 <u>=0-</u>	\$ <u>1.206.588</u>	\$ <u>1.206.588</u>

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL -FEDERAL STIMULUS AND STABILIZATION FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

		ted Amounts atory Basis Final	<u>Actual</u> GAAP Basis Amounts	Adjustments <u>for</u> <u>Regulatory</u> <u>Basis</u>	Actual Regulatory Basis Amounts	Yarlance with Pinal Budget
Revenues Pederal sources	8 <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>14,334,290</u>	\$ <u>1,308,697</u>	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>1.308.697</u>	8 (13,025,593)
Total revenues	<u>-0-</u>	14,334,290	<u>1,308,697</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>1,308,697</u>	(13.025.593)
Expenditures Instruction	-0-	11,778,623	755,030	- D-	755,030	11,023,593
Supporting services: Students	-0-	89,501	- 0-	-0-	-0-	89,501
Instructional staff	-0-	521,904	22,092	-0-	22,092	499,812 510
General administration	-0-	1,978	1,468 7,337	-0- -0-	1,4 68 7,337	2,663
School administration	-0. -0.	10,000 393,639	32,049	-0-	32,049	361,590
Operation and maintenance of facilities	-0-	-0-	934	-0-	934	(934)
Student transportation Food services	-0-	47,778	47,778	-0-	47,778	-0-
Capitel outlay	-0-	1,228,500	225,658	<u>-0-</u>	225,658	<u>(,002.842</u>
Total expenditures	<u>-0-</u>	14,071,923	1.092,346	-0-	1.092,346	<u>12,979,577</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>-0-</u>	<u>262,367</u>	<u> 216,351</u>	<u>-</u> ≎-	<u> 216,351</u>	(46.016)
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers (out) Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>.0.</u>	(<u>262,367)</u> (<u>262,367)</u>			(<u>382,933)</u> (<u>382,933)</u>	(<u>120,566)</u> (<u>120,566</u>)
Change in fund balances	-0-	-O-	(-166,582)	-0-	(166,582)	(166,582)
Fund balances — beginning	- 0÷		_519.526	<u>-0-</u>	_519.526	<u>519,526</u>
Fund balances - ending	\$ <u>-D-</u>	\$ <u> </u>	\$ <u>352.944</u>	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>352.944</u>	\$ <u>352.944</u>

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY FOR THE MEASUREMENT PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	2021	0.002	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.255058%	0.243542%	0,224810%	0.216382%	0217333%	0.174551%	0.151781%	0.149731%
Districts proportionare share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 3,985,993	7,844,344 \$	6,688,482 1	6 6,756,002	\$ 7,503,794	3,985,993 \$ 7,844,344 \$ 6,688,482 \$ 6,756,002 \$ 7,508,794 \$ 7,173,756 \$ 5,259,597 \$ 5,165,871	\$,759,597	5,165.871
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) associated with the district Total	\$ 63,664,161 \$ 67,650,154 \$	127,987,36 <u>4</u> 135,831,708	107,338,464 120,693,712 \$ 114,026,946 8 127,449,714		115,446,339 \$ 122,955,133	99,513,478 \$ 106,707,234 \$	91,404,878 96,664,475	98,018,065 103,183,936
Districts covered payroll	\$ 36,270,090	\$ 35,718,072 \$	34,509,051	32,494,976	\$ 31,433,032	\$ 36270,090 \$ 35,718,072 \$ 34,509,051 \$ 32,494,976 \$ 31,433,032 \$ 30,701,860 \$ 29,978,965 \$ 29,569,106	29,978,965	29,569,106
Districts proportionale share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payrul)	10,990%	21.961%	19.382%	20,791%	23.888%	23.366%	17.544%	17.471%
Plan, fiduciary net position as a percentage of the rotal pension liability	86.38%	70,89%	72.64%	71.20%	67.85%	61.42%	66.25%	65.95%

Data prior to 2014 is unavailable.

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	អន្ត	2021	2020	2019	2013	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 2,787,163 \$	2,798,702 \$	2,808,630 \$	2,741,002	\$ 2,621,644	2,787,163 \$ 2,798,702 \$ 2,808,630 \$ 2,741,002 \$ 2,621,644 \$ 2,596,336 \$ 2,596,821 \$ 2,638,094	2,596,821	5 2,638,094
Convibutions in relation to the contractally required contribution	(2,787,163)	2.798.702) (2,808,630)	(2741,002)	(2621,644)	2787.163) (2,798.702) (2,808.634) (2,741.002) (2,621.644) (2,596.336) (2,596.821) (2,638.094)	(2,5%,821)	(2.638,094)
Contribution deficienty (excess)	\$	4	\$	ą.	-0-	2 5 2 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2	þ	수 수
District's covered payroll	\$ 36,355,316 \$ 36,270,090 \$ 35,718,072 \$ 34,509,051 \$ 32,494,976 \$ 31,433,032 \$ 30,702,860 \$ 29,978,965	\$ 060,072,8E	35,718,072 \$	34,509,051	\$ 32,494,976	\$ 31,433,032 \$	30.702,860	\$ 29,978,965
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	7.665%	7,716%	7.863%	7.943%	8.082%	8.260%	8.458%	8,800%

Data prior to 2015 is immerioble,

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY FOR THE MEASUREMENT PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.269941%	0.256778%	0.272595%	0.299184%	0.196244%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB (liability (asset)	\$(80,266)	\$ I,13 4,1 66	\$ 4,522,715	\$ 6,418,804	\$ 4,825,619
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) associated with the district Total	(<u>362,289)</u> \$(<u>442,555</u>)	_ <u>5,255,548</u> \$ <u>_6,389,714</u>	20,576,700 \$ 25,099,415	16,590,283 \$ 23,009,087	22,568,911 \$ 27,394,530
District's covered payroll	\$ 36,270,090	\$ 35,714,645	\$ 29,259,638	\$ 26,854,272	\$ 26,289,183
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	-0,221%	3.176%	15.457%	23.902%	18.356%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	101.81%	73.49%	39.69%	30.98%	25.10%

Data prior to 2017 is unavailable.

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS – RETIREE HEALTH BENEFIT TRUST FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Contractually required contribution	\$ 636,646	\$ 1,274,138	\$ 1,474,633	\$ 1,494,465	\$ 1,466,514
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(<u>636,646</u>)	(<u>1,274,138</u>)	(<u>1,474,633</u>)	(_1,494,465)	(<u>1,466,514</u>)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ <u>0-</u>	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 36,355,316	\$ 36,270,090	\$ 35,714,645	\$ 29,259,638	\$ 26,854,272
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.751%	3.513%	4.129%	5.108%	5.461%

Data prior to 2018 is unavailable.

A. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

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

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

B. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

For the year ended June 30, 2022, expenditures exceeded appropriations in the finds listed at the function level, which, according to State Board Policy, is the level at which budgetary controls must be maintained.

Special Revenue Fund:

Function	<u>Amount</u>	
School Administration	\$ 2,430	J
Operations and Maintenance	7,182	į
Student Transportation	4,813	í

The over-expenditures in these programs were funded by a reduction of expenditures in the remaining instructional programs, available beginning fund balance, revenues received in excess of the anticipated amounts budgeted.

Special Revenue - Federal Stimulus and Stabilization Fund:

Function	<u>Ar</u>	<u>nount</u>
Student Transportation	\$	934

The over-expenditures in these programs were funded by a reduction of expenditures in the remaining instructional programs, available beginning fund balance, revenues received in excess of the anticipated amounts budgeted.

C. Changes in Assumptions:

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

T. M. J	<u>2021</u> 2.75%	<u>2015-2020</u> 3%	<u>2014</u> 2.2%		
Inflation:	2.1376	370	2,275		
	<u> 2021</u>	2020	<u>2018-2019</u>	<u>2016-2017</u>	<u>2014-2015</u>
Salary Increases:	Educators: 2.75%- 5.90%	State ~ 3.00%- 6.00%	For teacher members, salary increases are based	For teacher members, salary increases are based	For teacher members, salary increases are based
	Non-Educators: 2.75%-6.50%	Non-State – 3.00%-6.50%	on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00 to 6.00%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00 to 6.50%	on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00 to 6.00%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00 to 6.00%	on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.75-5.25%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.40-6.50%.
	<u>2027</u> ,	<u>2014-2020</u>			
Investment Rate of	7.25 %, net of	7.5%, net of			

pension plan

expense, including

investment

inflation

pension plan

investment expense

Return:

Mortality:

General Employee Tables, headcountweighted, projected with Scale MP-2019. Retired: healthy males -Pub-2010 General Retiree Male Table, headcountweighted, projected with Scale MP-2019, healthy females - 112% of Pub-2010 General Retiree Female Table, headcountwith Scale MP-

2020-2021

Active: Pub-2010

weighted, projected 2019; disabled males - 107% of Pub-2010 General/Teachers Disabled Male Table, headcountweighted, projected with Scale MP-2019, disabled females - 113% of Pub-2010 General/Teachers Disabled Female Table, headcountweighted, projected with Scale MP-2019

2016-2019 Activa: RP-2000, Non-Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis. Retired: healthy males -97% of RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis, healthy females ~ 94% of RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis: disabled males -96% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis, disabled females - 101% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a

fully generational

basis.

2014-2015
Active – RP2000, non-annuitant monthly mortality table, retired – RP2000 healthy annuitant, scalo AA; disabled – RP2000 disabled annuitant mortality table, scale AA.

<u> 202</u>1,

<u>2014-2020</u>

Discount Rate:

7.25%

7.5%

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

	2021	<u>2020</u>	2019	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Inflation:	2.25%	2,25%	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%
Salary Increases:	Specific to the OPEB covered group. Ranging from 2.75% to 5.18%, including inflation.	Specific to the OPEB covered group. Ranging from 2.75% to 5.18%, including inflation.	Dependent upon pension system. Ranging from 3.0% to 6.5%	Dependent upon pension system. Ranging from 3.0% to 6.5%	Dependent upon pension system. Ranging from 3.0% to 6.5%
Investment Rate of Return:	6.65%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation	6.65%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation	7.15%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation	7.15%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation	7.15%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation
Mortality:	Post Retirement: Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables projected with MP- 2019 and scaling factors of 100% for males and 108% for females. Pre-retirement: Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Tables projected with MP- 2019.	Post Retirement: Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables projected with MP- 2019 and scaling factors of 100% for males and 108% for females. Pre-retirement: Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Tables projected with MP- 2019.	Post-Retirement: RP 2000 Healthy Annultant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis	Post-Retirement: RP – 2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis	Post-Retirement: RP - 2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis
Discount Rate:	6.65%	6.65%	7.15%	7.15%	7.15%

<u> 2021,</u>

2020

2019

2018

2017

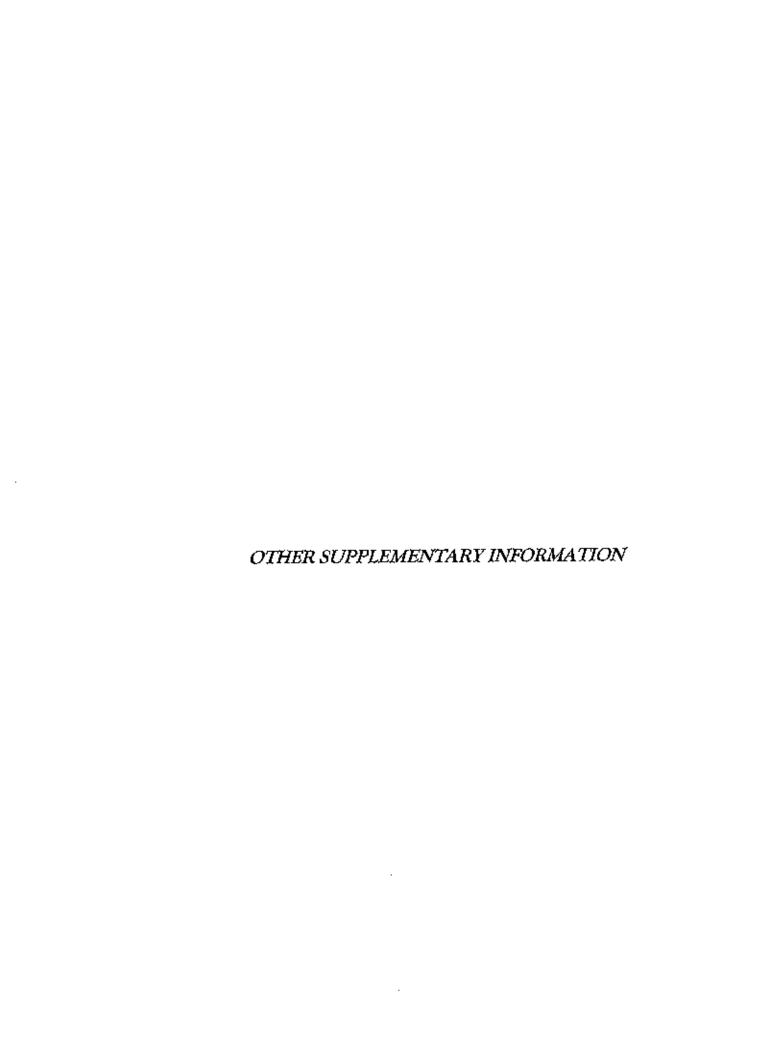
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates: Trend rate for pre-Medicare per capita costs of 7.0% for plan year end 2020, decreasing by 0.50% for one year then by 0.25% each year thereafter. until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year end 2032. Trend rate for Medicare per capita costs of (31.11%) for plan vear end 2022. 9.15% for plan year end 2023. decreasing ratably each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year end 2036.

Trend rate for pre-Medicare per capita costs of 7.0% for plan year end 2021, 6.50% for plan year end 2023, decreasing by 0.25% each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year 2032. Trend rate for Medicare per capita costs of 31.11% for plan year end 2022. 9,15% for plan year end 2023, 8,40% for plan year end 2024, decreasing gradually each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in planyear end 2036.

Trend rate for pre-Medicare per capita costs of 8.5% for plan year end 2020. decreasing by 0.5% each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.5% is reached. in plan year 2028. Trend rate for Medicare per capita costs of 3.1% for plan year end 2020, 9.5% for plan year end 2021, decreasing by 0.5% each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.5% is reached in plan year end 2031.

Actual trend used for fiscal year 2018. For fiscal years on and after 2019, frend starts at 8.0% and 10.0% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, and gradually decreases to an ultimate trend rate of 4.50%. Excess trend rate of 0.13% and 0.00% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, is added to healthcare trend rates pertaining to percapita claims costs beginning in 2022 to account for the Excise Tax.

Actual trend used for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal years on and after 2018, trend starts at 8.5% and 9.75% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, and gradually decreases to an ultimate trend rate of 4.50%. Excess trend rate of 0.14% and 0.29% for pre and post-Medicaro, respectively, is added to healthcare trend rates pertaining to percapita claims costs beginning in 2020 to account for the Excise Tax.



MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL DEBT SERVICE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Budgeled Amounts Regulatory Basis Original Final	Actual GAAP Basis Amognts	Adjustments for Regulatory Basis	Acquat Regulatory Basis Amounts	Yariance with Pinal Budget
Revenuts Local sources Miscellaneous sources Total revenues	\$ -0- \$ -0- \$ -0- \$ -0- \$	109 2,661 2,770	\$ -0- -0- -0-	\$ 109 2,661 2,770	\$ 109 2,661 2,770
Expenditures Debt service: Principal retirement Total expenditures	140,000 143,000 140,000 143,000		-0- -0-	<u>. 142,857</u> <u>142,857</u>	143 143
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(<u>140,000</u>) (<u>143,000</u>) ((<u>140,087</u>)	<u>.0-</u>	(_140,087)	<u>2,913</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers in Transfers (out) Total other financing sources (uses)	140,000	142,857 -0- 142,857	-0- -0-	142,857 	(143) (143)
Change in fund balances	-O-	2,770	-0-	2,770	2,770
Fund balances – beginning	<u></u>	2.773,659	<u>=0-</u>	<u>2.773.659</u>	<u>2,773,659</u>
Fund belances - anding	\$ <u>-0-</u> \$ <u>0-</u> \$	<u>2.776,429</u>	\$ <u>-0-</u> .	\$ <u>2.776.429</u>	8 <u>2,776.429</u>

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Budgeted Regulate Original	Amounts ory Basis <u>Pinal</u>	Actual GAAP Basis Amounts	Adjustments <u>for</u> Regulatory Basis	Actual Regulatory Basis Amounts	Variance yeith Final Budget
Revenues Other local sources State sources Total revenues	\$ -0- 	\$ -0- -0- -0-	\$.0- 0- 	-0- -0- 8 -0-	\$ -0- -0-	\$ -0- -0- -0-
Expenditures Capital outlay Operation and maintenance of facilities Total expenditures	15,000,000 -0- <u>15,000,000</u>	11,475,000 -0- 11,475,000	2,216,526 -0- 2,216,526	-0• - <u>0-</u> - <u>0-</u>	2,216,526 	9,258,474 <u>-0-</u> 9,258,474
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	([5,000,000)	(<u>11,475,000</u>)	(<u>2,216,526)</u>	<u>-û-</u>	(2.216.526)	9,258,474
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers in Transfers (out) Total other financing sources (uses)	15,000,000 -0- 15,000,000	11,475,000 -0- 11,475,000	2,216,526 (<u>45,683)</u> 2,170,843		2,216,526 (<u>45,683</u>) <u>2,179,843</u>	(9,258,474) (<u>45,683)</u> (<u>9,304,157</u>)
Change in fund balances	-0-	-0-	(45,683)	-0-	(45,683)	(45,683)
Pund balances - baginning		0-	(_307,156)	<u>-0-</u>	(_307,156)	<u>(307,156)</u>
Fund balances - ending	\$ <u></u>	\$ <u> </u>	\$(<u>352.839</u>)	\$ <u>40-</u>	\$(<u>352,839</u>)	\$(<u>152.839</u>)

A. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

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

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

B. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

For the year ended June 30, 2022, expenditures exceeded appropriations in the funds listed at the function level, which, according to State Board Policy, is the level at which budgetary controls must be maintained.

Debt Service Fund:

No expenditures exceeded appropriations

Capital Project Fund:

No expenditures exceeded appropriations

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN SCHOOL ACTIVITY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	<u>Ca</u>	Beginning sh Balance 7/1/2021	<u>Revenues</u> Receive <u>d</u>	Ext	oenditures Paid	Cash	nding Balance 30/2022
Cameron Elementary School Central Elementary School Glen Dale Elementary School Center McMechen Elementary School McNinch Elementary School Sand Hill Elementary School Washington Lands Elementary School Hilltop Elementary School Moundsville Middle School Sherrard Middle School Cameron High School John Marshall High School	\$	34,897 45,196 40,273 27,395 35,792 11,445 55,616 48,918 149,107 152,739 676,361 487,954	\$ 45,041 50,925 45,260 27,122 37,241 2,598 68,484 70,726 151,138 112,930 493,167 586,009	\$	45,876 41,630 47,679 23,951 44,183 3,985 64,634 65,513 139,374 127,724 396,046 583,396	\$	34,062 54,491 37,854 30,566 28,850 10,058 59,466 54,131 160,871 137,945 773,482 490,567
Total		<u>1,765,693</u>	\$ 1,690,6 41	\$	1,583,991	\$ <u>1</u>	<u>,872,343</u>

SCHEDULE OF EXCESS LEVY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Stimated C	Current Year	j	Estimated	Levy To Date	
	Per Levy Call	Actual	Variance	Per Levy Call	Actua]	Variance
Excess Levy Collections	\$ 29,781,043 \$	34,870,792	\$ 5,089,749	\$ 119,124,172	\$ 121,363,100	\$ 2238,928
Expenditures (County Specific Levy Call):						
Instructional equipment, teaching supplies, textbooks, and library books	1,500,000	1,500,000	수수	6,000,000	6,000,000	수 수
Project Lead the Way/STEM Curriculum supplies and personnel - elementary Hardware, software, infrastructure repairs, training, and tech support	1,500,000	1,500,000	, † ¢	6,000,000	6,000,000	4 4
Maintenance on equipment and buildings	3,000,000	3,000,000	÷ ÷	1,200,000	1,200,000	φ
Special education services for identified students	750,000	750,000	þ	3,000,000	3,000,000	\$
venicle maintenance, uce and our representant. I inservenices through the County library	125,000	125,000	.	500,000	200,000	‡ ද
Marshall County 4-H support through WA'U Extension Service	75,000	75,000	÷ ¢	240,000	240,000	φ
Marshall County Health Department contract for health services	200,000	200,000	φ	800,000	800,000	¢
Pre-Kindergarten program contracts across the County	150,000	150,000	¢	600,000	600,000	\$ (
Additional confidences within the County	375,000	375,000	ب ہ	1,500,000	1,500,000	† c
Additional Leases within the Courts Social workers for Courty	75,000	75,000	¢ ¢	300,000	300,000	<u> </u>
Resource officers for the County	125,000	125,000	÷ ¢	28,000,000	28,000,000	4
Capital improvements throughout the County	12,496,043	17,585,792	5,089,749	49,984,172		2,238,928
Employee salaries and penetric	250,000	250,000		1,000,000	_	.
vocanonal supplies and equipment. Eree brest-fast and lunch to all students in the County	400,000	400,000	ہ	1,600,000	1,660,000	<u></u>
Music, band, and strings equipment	100,000	100,000	÷ <	400,000	400,000	· 💠
Extended day learning	190,000	100,000	÷	400,000	400,000	.
Summer school	150,000	150,000	þ	600,000	600,000	¢
Interventional specialists at Cameron Elementary and minumavine symmetric Serious Extra duty salary supplements for curricular and athletic coach positions	700,000	700,000	 	2,800,000	2,800,000	ا ج ا
	29,781,043	34,870,792	5,089,749	119,124,172	121,363,100	2,238,928
I bizi Experiments	I					,
Excess (deficiency) of collections over (under) expenditures	ç 	& C	≥1	S	4	

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHEDULE OF STATE GRANT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Amount Receivable	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
Edding Balance (5/30/22)	2,000 43,293.45 5,987.00 0.00 0.00 22,852.79 4,593.05 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
Current Year Expanditures	\$ 39,388.06 40,446,40 16,777.35 68,323.00 68,323.00 68,323.00 7,556,76 42,913.21 16,797.88 42,913.21 16,797.88 42,913.21 16,797.88 42,913.21 16,797.88 42,913.21 16,797.88 42,913.21 16,797.88 42,913.21 16,797.88 42,913.21 16,797.88 42,913.21 16,797.88 42,000.00 16,797.88 42,000.00 16,797.88 42,000.00 16,797.88 42,000.00 16,797.88 42,000.00 16,797.88 42,000.00 16,797.88 42,000.00 16,797.88 42,000.00 16,797.88 42,000.00 16,797.88 42,159.00 42,159.00 42,159.00 42,159.00 42,159.00 42,159.00 42,159.00 42,159.00 42,159.00 42,159.00 42,159.00 42,159.00 42,159.00 42,159.00 42,159.00 42,159.00 42,159.00 42,159.00
Current Year Receipts	\$ 0.00 5.987.00 5.987.00 5.987.00 6.8323.00 6.8323.00 6.804.00 6
Beginning Balance (7/1/2.1)	\$ 39,388.06 2,057.00 2,057.00 2,057.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0
Total Grant Award	\$ \$2,727.00 \$1,000.00 \$2,727.00 \$3,123.00 \$3,123.00 \$3,123.00 \$3,123.00 \$1,600.00 \$4,120.00 \$4,120.00 \$4,000.00 \$4,0
Period of Award	07/01/19-09/30/21 07/01/20-09/30/22 07/01/20-09/30/22 07/01/20-09/30/23 07/01/20-09/31/24 07/01/20-12/31/24 07/01/20-12/31/24 07/01/20-12/31/24 07/01/20-06/30/22 07/01/20-06/30/22 07/01/20-06/30/22 07/01/20-06/30/22 07/01/20-06/30/22 07/01/20-06/30/22 07/01/20-06/30/22 07/01/20-06/30/22 07/01/20-06/30/22 07/01/20-06/30/22 07/01/20-06/30/22 07/01/20-06/30/22 07/01/20-06/30/22 07/01/20-06/30/22 07/01/20-06/30/22 06/01/22-03/31/24 06/01/22-03/31/24 06/01/22-03/31/24 06/01/22-03/31/24 06/01/22-03/31/24 06/01/22-03/31/24 06/01/22-03/31/24 06/01/22-03/31/24 06/01/22-03/31/24 06/01/22-03/31/24 06/01/22-03/31/24 06/01/22-03/31/24
Grant Identification	GRTAWD04022000000867 GRTAWD04022100001499 GRTAWD04022100000489 GRTAWD04022200001666 GRTAWD040222000006666 GRTAWD0402220000066714 GRTAWD0402220000066714 GRTAWD040222000000664 GRTAWD0402210000711 GRTAWD04022100006354 GRTAWD04022100006354 GRTAWD04022100006354 GRTAWD04022100006354 GRTAWD040222000003132 GRTAWD040222000003132 GRTAWD040222000003132 GRTAWD040222000003132 GRTAWD040222000003136 GRTAWD04022200000314
Grant Name	SPECIAL SPECIAL HIGH CO SPECIAL HIGH CO SPECIAL HIGH CO SPECIAL HIGH CO SPECIAL ADULT B STARTIN ADULT B STARTIN STARTIN SAFE SC SAFE SC STEM MATHAL TEACHE SC SAM SU SC SAFE SC STEM MATHAL TEACHE TEACHE ACE ACE SEN SU SCOUNTY SNA SCI NON TR SNA SCI COLUTY COLU
Acc	022111 022111 022111 022111 02220 02220 02220 02122 02220 10133 11154 14112 14113 14
Awarding	### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##

See independent auditor's report.

Tetrick & Bartlett, PLLC Certified Public Accountants Consultants

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

Honorable Members of the Marshall County Board of Education Moundsville, West Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Marshall County Board of Education (Board), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Marshall County Board of Education's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 24, 2023.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs that we consider to be a material weakness as item #2022-001.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

We noted certain matters that we reported to management of Marshall County Board of Education in a separate letter dated March 24, 2023.

Marshall County Board of Education's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Marshall County Board of Education's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Marshall County Board of Education's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Purpose of this Report

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

Clarksburg, West Virginia

March 24, 2023

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

Honorable Members of the Marshall County Board of Education Moundsville, West Virginia

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Marshall County Board of Education's compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on each of Marshall County Board of Education's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022. Marshall County Board of Education's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, Marshall County Board of Education complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of Marshall County Board of Education and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of Marshall County Board of Education's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to Marshall County Board of Education's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on Marshall County Board of Education's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, Government Auditing Standards, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about Marshall County Board of Education's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, Government Auditing Standards, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and
 design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include
 examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding Marshall County Board of Education's
 compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other
 procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of Marshall County Board of Education's internal control over
 compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in
 the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance
 with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the
 effectiveness of Marshall County Board of Education's internal control over compliance.
 Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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

Tetrick & Bartlett,
PLLC Clarksburg, West Virginia

March 24, 2023

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

A. Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued: Unmodified Opinion	
Internal control over financial reporting: Material weakness(es) identified?	Yes
Significant deficiency(s) identified not considered to be material weaknesses?	None Reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No
Federal Awards	
Internal control over major programs: Material weakness(es) identified? Significant deficiency(s) identified?	None Reported
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified Opinion
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR Section 200.516(a)?	No
Identification of major programs:	
U.S. Department of Education	
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	AL #84.010
U.S. Department of Education	
Education Stabilization Fund (ESF)	AL #84.425
U.S. Department of Education	
Special Education Cluster: Special Education – Grants to States Special Education – Preschool Grants	AL #84.027 AL #84.173

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS (CONT'D) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs:	<u>\$750,000</u>
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	No No

B. Findings - Financial Statements Audit

Questioned Costs

#2022-001 Segregation of Duties - School Activity Fund for the Individual Schools

Condition: The responsibility for approving, executing and recording transactions and custody of the resulting asset arising from the transactions should be assigned to different individuals.

Criteria: Internal control should be implemented to the degree possible to assign to different individuals the responsibility for approving, executing and recording transactions and custody of the resulting asset arising from the transaction.

Cause: Responsibilities of approval, execution, recording and custody were not distributed among the office staff to the best degree possible in the Individual Schools of Marshall County.

Effect: Because of the financial duties in the individual schools were not properly segregated, the internal control structure elements do not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by management in the normal course of performing assigned functions.

Identification of Repeat Findings, if Applicable: Due to the adoption of GASB #84 in the Marshall County Board of Education's June 30, 2021 financial statements, this condition was applicable and therefore was reported in the prior year's audit.

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS (CONTD) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

<u>Questioned</u> Costs

Recommendation: Responsibilities of approval, execution, recording and custody should be distributed among the office staff to the degree possible. We recommend that management of the Marshall County Board of Education remain involved in the financial affairs of the Individual Schools of Marshall County to provide routine oversight and periodic independent review functions to strengthen the internal controls and to continue exercising due diligence and professional skepticism in relation to the Individual Schools and their financial functions and operations.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Action: Marshall County Board of Education will continue to review and make changes to strengthen the internal controls at the school level to the maximum degree possible with the given staff resources at the school level. At the County Office, a professional accountant will include oversite and periodic independent review of transactions as part of their position. Marshall County Board of Education implemented School Cash Online for the year ending June 30, 2022. School Cash Online is a component of School Funds which is the accounting software that all schools utilize. School Cash Online allows for items/events to be purchased online via a debit or credit card. The increase in online purchases reduces the amount of cash that is being processed through the schools, thus strengthening internal controls.

Total Questioned Costs

\$ <u>-Q-</u>

C. Findings and Questioned Costs - Major Federal Award Programs Audit

None

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Federal AL Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. Department of Agriculture			
Passed-through the West Virginia Department of Education Child and Adult Care Food Program COVID-19 – Child and Adult Care Food Program Total Federal Expenditures AL #10.558	10.558 10.558	88 88	\$ 28,788 437 29,225
COVID-19 - State Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer (P-EBT) Administrative Costs Grants	10.649	88	3,251
Child Nutrition Cluster			
Passed-through West Virginia Department of Agriculture - Donated Food Commodities National School Lunch Program - Donated Food Commodities	10,555	88	146,516
Passed-through the West Virginia Department of Education National School Lunch Program COVID-19 - National School Lunch Program Total Federal Expenditures AL #10.555	10,555 10,555	88 88	2,235,676 <u>47,341</u> 2,429,533
School Breakfast Program Summer Food Service Program for Children Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	10.553 10.559 10.582	88 88 88	935,976 498,475 50,802
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			<u>3,914,7<u>8</u>6</u>
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			\$ <u>3.947,262</u>

See accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards and independent auditor's report.

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS (CONT'D) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	<u>Federal</u> <u>AL</u> <u>Number</u>	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	<u>Total</u> <u>Federal</u> <u>Expenditures</u>
U.S. Department of Education			
Passed-through the West Virginia Department of Education			
<u>Program Title</u>			
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	41	\$ 1,324,465
Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027	43	1,507,398
Special Education - Preschool Grants	84.173	43	_152,6 <u>16</u>
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			<u>1,660,014</u>
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program Career and Technical Education – Basic Grants	84.424	42	109,314
to States	84.048	50	96,059
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants (formerly, Improving Teacher Quality State Grants) Rehabilitation Services Vocational Rehabilitation	84.367	40	219,549
Grants to States	84.126	49	68,500
Adult Education – Basic Grants to States	84.002	61	25,782

See accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards and independent auditor's report.

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS (CONT'D) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Federal AL Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	<u>Total</u> <u>Federal</u> <u>Expenditures</u>
U.S. Department of Education (Cont'd)			
Education Stabilization Fund (ESF)			
Passed-through the West Virginia Department of Education			
COVID-19 Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund	84.425D	52	\$ 744,139
COVID-19 American Rescue Plan – Blementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ARP ESSER) Total Federal Expenditures AL #84.425	84.425U	52	<u>513,529</u> 1,2 <u>57,668</u>
Total U.S. Department of Education			\$ <u>4,761,351</u>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			
Passed-through the West Virginia Department of Education	}		
Program Title			
Public Health Emergency Response: Cooperative Agreement for Emergency Response: Public Health Crisis Response	93.354	49	\$ <u>29,950</u>
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			\$ <u>29,950</u>

See accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards and independent auditor's report,

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS (CONT'D) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	<u>Federal</u> <u>AL</u> Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	<u>Total</u> <u>Federal</u> <u>Expenditures</u>
U.S. Department of the Treasury			
Passed-through the West Virginia Department of Education			
Program Title			
COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief Fund	21,019	52	\$ <u>8,906</u>
Total U.S. Department of the Treasury			\$ <u>8,906</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS			\$ <u>8.747,469</u>

N/A = Not available

See accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards and independent auditor's report.

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Note 1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the Marshall County Board of Education under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2022. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of Marshall County Board of Education, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position and changes in net position of the Marshall County Board of Education.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

Note 3. Donated Food Commodities Value

Donated food commodities represent surplus agricultural commodities received from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (AL #10.555), passed-through from the West Viginia Department of Agriculture. Commodities are valued based on amounts as established by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, total expenditures were \$146,516.

Note 4. Indirect Cost Rate

The Marshall County Board of Education has elected not to use the 10% de minimus indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

Note 5. Assistance Listing (Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA))

Assistance Listing (AL) has replaced the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) for identifying federal programs.

MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS (CONT'D) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Note 6. Pass-through to Subrecipients

There were no awards passed-through to subrecipients.

Marshall County Schools

Dr. Shelby Haines, Superintendent 214 Middle Grave Creek Road, P. O. Box 578 Moundsville, WV 26041 Phone: (304) 843-4400 Fax: (304) 843-4409

boe.mars.k12.wv.us



March 27, 2022

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

U.S. Department of Education

Marshall County Board of Education respectfully submits the following corrective action plan for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Name and address of independent public accounting firm: Tetrick & Bartlett, PLLC, P.O. Box 1916, Clarksburg, WV 26302-1916.

Audit period: July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022.

The findings from the June 30, 2022 schedule of findings and questioned costs are discussed below. The findings are numbered consistently with the numbers assigned in the schedule.

B. Findings - Financial Statement Audit

#2022-001 Segregation of Duties - School Activity Fund for the Individual Schools

Recommendation: Responsibilities of approval, execution, recording and custody should be distributed among the office staff to the degree possible. We recommend that management of the Marshall County Board of Education remain involved in the financial affairs of the Individual Schools of Marshall County to provide routine oversight and periodic independent review functions to strengthen the internal controls and to continue exercising due diligence and professional skepticism in relation to the Individual Schools and their financial functions and operations.

Action Taken: Marshall County Board of Education will continue to review and make changes to strengthen the internal controls at the school level to the maximum degree possible with the given staff resources at the school level. At the County Office, a professional accountant will include oversite and periodic independent review of transactions as part of their position. Marshall County Board of Education implemented School Cash Online for the year ending June 30, 2022. School Cash Online is a component of School Funds which is the accounting software that all schools utilize. School Cash Online allows for items/events to be purchased online via a debit or credit card. The increase in online purchases reduces the amount of cash that is being processed through the schools, thus strengthening internal controls.

Nan Hartley, CPA Chief Financial Officer is responsible for implementing these procedures by June 30, 2023.

C. Findings and Questioned Costs - Major Federal Award Programs Audit

None

If the U.S. Department of Education has questions regarding this plan, please contact Nan Hartley, CPA Chief Financial Officer at (304) 843-4400.

Sincerely yours,

Nam Hartly

Nan Hartley, CPA Chief Financial Officer Marshall County Board of Education

Marshall County Schools

Dr. Shelby Haines, Superintendent 214 Middle Grave Creek Road, P. O. Box 578 Moundsville, WV 26041

Phone: (304) 843-4400 Fax: (304) 843-4409

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SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Findings

#2021-001 Segregation of Duties - School Activity Fund for the Individual Schools

Condition: The responsibility for approving, executing and recording transactions and custody of the resulting asset arising from the transactions should be assigned to different individuals.

Recommendation: Responsibilities of approval, execution, recording and custody should be distributed among the office staff to the degree possible. We recommend that management of the Marshall County Board of Education remain involved in the financial affairs of the Individual Schools of Marshall County to provide routine oversight and periodic independent review functions to strengthen the internal controls and to continue exercising due diligence and professional skepticism in relation to the Individual Schools and their financial functions and operations.

Current Status: This condition was reported in the audit as finding #2022-001. Management of the Marshall County Board of Education remains involved in the financial affairs of the Individual Schools of Marshall County, and frequently provides oversight and independent review functions to strengthen the internal controls for each school.