ALEXANDER CITY BOARD
OF EDUCATION
GENERAL PURPOSE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30, 2010

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Ms. Lou Ann Wagoner, Superintendent Alexander City Board of Education Alexander City, Alabama

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Alexander City Board of Education, a component unit of the City of Alexander City, Alabama, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2010, which collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Alexander City Board of Education's management. My responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinions.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Alexander City Board of Education, as of September 30, 2010, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, I have also issued my report dated June 28, 2011 on my consideration of the Alexander City Board of Education's internal control over financial reporting and on my tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of my testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and important for assessing the results of my audit.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis and budgetary comparison information (Exhibit 1 and pages 27 and 29) are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. I have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, I did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

My audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements the collectively comprise the Alexander City Board of Education's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in my opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Dianne Naler, CPA, PC Alexander City, Alabama

name Naler CPA Re

June 28, 2011

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Exhibit #1

Alexander City Board of Education Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) September 30, 2010

Our discussion and analysis of the Alexander City Board of Education's financial performance provides an overall review of the Board's financial activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the Board's financial performance as a whole. Readers should also review the notes to the financial statements and the financial statements to enhance their understanding of the Alexander City Board of Education's financial performance.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is an element of the new reporting model adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in their Statement No. 34 Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments issued in June 1999. Certain comparative information between the current year and the prior year is required to be presented in the MD&A.

Using the Financial Statements - An Overview for the User

This discussion and analysis serves as an introduction to the Board's basic financial statements which are the government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and the notes to the financial statements. This report also includes supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves. The financial section consists of five parts-management's discussion and analysis (this section), the independent auditors' report, the basic financial statements, required supplementary information, and other supplementary information.

Government-wide financial statements – The first two statements are government-wide financial statements – the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities. The focus of these statements is to provide readers with a broad overview of the Board's finances as a whole instead of on an individual fund basis, in a manner similar to a private-sector business, indicating both long-term and short-term information about the Board's overall financial status. It is important to note that all of the activities of the Board reported in the government-wide financial statements are classified as governmental activities. These activities include the following:

<u>Instruction</u> includes teacher salaries and benefits, teacher aides, substitute teachers, textbooks, depreciation of instructional buildings, professional development, and classroom instructional materials, supplies and equipment.

<u>Instructional support</u> includes salaries and benefits for school principals, assistant principals librarians, counselors, school secretaries, school bookkeepers, speech therapists, school nurses, and professional development expenses.

Operation and maintenance includes utilities, security services, janitorial services, maintenance services, and depreciation of maintenance vehicles.

<u>Auxiliary services</u> includes student transportation expenses, such as bus driver salaries and benefits, mechanics, bus aides, vehicle maintenance and repair expenses, vehicle fuel, depreciation of buses and bus shops, and fleet insurance, and food service expenses such as lunchroom managers, cooks', cashiers' and servers' salaries and benefits, as well as donated and purchased food, food preparation and service supplies, kitchen and lunchroom equipment and depreciation of food service equipment and facilities.

General administration and central support includes salaries and benefits for the superintendent, assistants, clerical and financial staff, and other personnel that provide system-wide support for the schools. Also included are legal expenses, liability insurance, training for board members and general administrative staff, printing costs, and depreciation of central office equipment and facilities.

Interest and Fiscal Charges includes interest, but not principal payments, on long-term debt issues and other expenses related to the issuance and continuance of debt issues.

Other includes the salaries and benefits for adult and continuing education teachers, preschool teachers and aides, extended day personnel, and community education instructors. Also included are the materials, supplies, equipment, related depreciation, and other expenses for operating programs outside of those for educating students in the kindergarten through 12th grade instructional programs.

Government-wide statements report the capitalization of capital assets and depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets and the outstanding balances of long-term debt and other obligations, which has not been the case in the past. These statements report all assets and liabilities perpetuated by these activities using the accrual basis of accounting. The accrual basis takes into account all of the Board's current year revenues and expenses regardless of when received or paid. This approach moves the financial reporting method sector. The following government-wide financial statements report on all of the governmental activities of the Board as a whole.

The statement of net assets (on page 1) is most closely related to a balance sheet. It presents information on all of the board's assets (what it owns) and liabilities (what it owns), with the difference between the two reported as net assets. The net assets reported in this statement represent the accumulation of changes in net assets for the current fiscal year and all fiscal years in the past combined. Over time, the increases or decreases in net assets reported in this statement may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the school board is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities (on page 3) is most closely related to an income statement. It presents information showing how the Board's net assets changed during the current fiscal year only. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid. This statement shows gross expenses and offsetting program revenues to arrive at net cost information for each major expense function or activity of the Board. By showing the change in net assets for the year, the reader may be able to determine whether the Board's financial position has improved or deteriorated over the course of the current fiscal year. The change in net assets may be financial or non-financial in nature. Non-financial factors which may have an impact on the Board's financial condition include: age and condition of facilities, mandated educational programs for which little or no funding is provided, and increases or decreases in funding from state and federal governments, to name a few.

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 used fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The new reporting model still requires the School Board to present financial statements on a fund basis, but with some modifications. All of the funds of the School Board can be classified into two categories: governmental funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds - Governmental fund financial statements begin on page 5. These statements account for basically the same governmental activities reported in the government-wide financial statements. Until now, fund information has been reported in the aggregate by type of fund. As required under the new reporting model, the new fund financial statements presented herein displayed information on each of the Board's most important governmental funds or major funds. This is required in order to better assess the School Board's accountability for significant governmental programs or certain dedicated revenue. The Board's major funds are the General Fund, the Child Nutrition Program Fund, and the Capital Projects Fund.

The fund financial statements are still measured on the modified-accrual basis of accounting as reported in previous fiscal years, where revenues and expenditures are recorded when they become measurable and available. As a result, the fund financial statements focus more on the near term use and availability of spendable resources. The information provided in these statements is useful in determining the Board's immediate financial needs. This is in contrast to the accrual-based government-wide financial statements, which focus more on overall long-term availability of spendable resources. The relationship between governmental activities reported in the government-wide financial statements and the governmental funds reported in the fund financial statements are reconciled on pages 7 and 10 of these financial statements. These reconciliations are useful to readers in understanding the long-term impact of the Board's short-term financing decisions.

Fiduciary Funds - The Board is the trustee, or fiduciary, for some of its booster and parent organization activity funds, which are under the control, and administration of its schools. Fiduciary funds also include the balances of agency funds, such as accounts payable clearing and payroll clearing funds. All of the Board's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets on page 11 of this section These funds are not available to the Board to finance its operations, and therefore are not included in the government-wide financial statements. The Board is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported by these funds are used for their intended purposes.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements - The notes to the basic financial statements provide additional information that is essential for the statements to fairly represent the Board's financial position, and its operations. The notes contain important information that is not part of the basic financial statements. However, the notes are an integral part of the statements, not an appendage to them. The notes to the basic financial statements begin on page 12 in this section.

After the presentation of the basic financial statements, the additional required supplementary information is presented following the notes to the basic financial statements. The required supplementary information beginning on page 26 provides a comparison of the original adopted budget to the final amended budget of the Board's General Fund, which is then further compared to the actual operating results for the fiscal year. The comparison of this data allows users to assess management's ability to project and plan for its operations throughout the year.

Financial Analysis of the Board's as a Whole

As indicated earlier, over time net assets may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. Refer to Table 1 when reading the following analysis of net assets. The Board's assets exceeded liabilities by \$12.42 million at September 30, 2010.

- Of this figure, \$12.42 million reflects the Board's investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, furniture and equipment, and transportation equipment), less accumulated depreciation and debt related to the acquisition of the assets. Since these capital assets are used in governmental activities, this portion of net assets is not available for future spending or funding of operations.
- Restricted net assets are reported separately to show the external legal constraints from debt covenants and enabling legislation that limit the Board's ability to use those net assets for day-to day-operations. Approximately \$.34 million is restricted for food service needs.
- Due to proration and salary accruals, there is a negative reserve available for general obligations.

Table 1: Summary of Net Assets
As of September 30, 2010
(in millions)

	F	vernmental Activities mber 30, 2010	Governmental Activities September 30, 2009	
Assets	_			0.00
Current Assets	\$	1.91	\$	2.62
Non-current Assets	× 	<u> 16.21</u>		16.04
Total Assets	\$	18.12	\$	18.65
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities	\$	2.66	\$	2.68
Non-current Liabilities		3.04		3. <u>21</u>
Total Liabilities	\$	5.70	\$	5.89
Net Assets				
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	\$	12.60	\$	12.23
Restricted:	·		ŕ	
Capital Projects		0.03		0.10
Food Service		0.34		0.37
Unrestricted		(0.55)		0.07
Total Net Assets	\$	12.42	\$	12.77
, 514, 1151, 105010	Ψ	14.74	Ψ	12.11

The Board's total revenues and expenditures are reflected in the following chart.

Table 2: Summary of Changes in Net Assets from Operating Results
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2010
(in millions)

Revenues	Governmental Activities September 30, 2010		Governmental Activities September 30, 20		
General Revenues:					
Taxes					
Property Taxes for General Purposes	\$	2.72	\$	1.90	
Sales & Use Tax for General Purpose	,	1.40		1.53	
Miscellaneous Taxes		0.13		0.02	
Investments Earnings		0.00		0.02	
Miscellaneous		1.75		0.99	
City Council Appropriations/Payments		2.63		1.18	
Total General Revenues and Special Items	\$	8.63	\$	5.64	
Expenses (Net)					
Governmental Activities					
Instruction	\$	0.88	\$ -	2.00	
Instructional Support		3.70		3.07	
Operation and Maintenance		1.80		1.45	
Auxiliary Services - Food Services		(0.02)		0.04	
Auxiliary Services - Other		0.01		(0.01)	
General Administration and Central Support		0.69		1.20	
Capital Outlay		0.07		(0.28)	
Interest on Long-Term Debt		1.56		0.38	
Other		0.29		(0.19)	
Total Expenses	\$	8.98	\$	7.66	
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	\$	(0.35)	\$	(2.02)	
Net Assets – September 30, 2009		12.76		14.78	
Net Assets – September 30, 2010		12.41		12.76	

Governmental Activities – As shown in *Table 2*, the cost of services rendered from the Board's governmental activities for the year ended September 30, 2010 was \$18.0 million. It is important to note that not all of these costs were borne by the taxpayers of Alexander City Schools.

- Some of the cost, \$1.67 million, was paid by users who benefited from services provided during the year, such as school lunches.
- > State and federal governments subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions totaling \$18.37 million.
- Other general revenue sources, such as interest earnings, capital grants, donations from private sources, City Council appropriations, etc. provided for \$10.29 million in revenues.

Table 3 is a condensed statement taken from the Statement of Activities on pages 3 & 4 showing the total cost for providing identified services for seven major Board activities. Total cost of services is compared to the net cost of providing these services. The net cost of services is the remaining cost of services after subtracting grants and charges for services that the School Board used to offset the program's total cost. In other words, the net cost shows the financial burden that was placed on all taxpayers for each of these activities. This information allows citizens to consider the cost of each program in comparison to the benefits they believe are provided.

Table 3: Net Cost of Governmental Activities
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2010
(in millions)

	To	tal Cost	· N	let Cost
	of S	Services	of	Services
Instructional services	\$	17.23	\$	0.88
Instructional support services		4.29		3.69
Operation and maintenance services		1.97		1.80
Auxiliary services (Transportation & CNP)		2.61		0.01
General administration and central support		1.32		0.69
Capital Outlay		0.85		0.06
Interest on Long-term Debt		1.91		1.56
Other		0.50		0.28
Total	\$	30.68	\$	8.97

Financial Analysis of School Board Funds

As noted earlier, the Board uses fund accounting to control and manage resources in order to ensure compliance with finance-related legal requirements. Using funds to account for resources for particular purposes helps the reader to determine whether the Board is being accountable for the resources provided by taxpayers and other entities, and it may also help to provide more insight into the Board's overall financial health. The following analysis of the Board's funds should be read in reference to the *fund financial statements*, which begins on page 5.

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 financial requirements (Note that the relationship between the *fund financial statements* and the *government-wide financial statements* are reconciled on pages 7 and 10.) At the end of the fiscal year, the Board's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of negative \$0.18 million.

- (\$1.43) million of this amount constitutes the unreserved fund of the General Fund.
- \$.34 million of this amount constitutes the unreserved fund of the Child Nutrition Program Fund.
- \$.03 million of this amount constitutes the reserved fund of the Public School Fund-Capital Outlay to be used for capital projects.
- The remaining approximately \$.88 million is allocated to Local School Funds.

General Fund - The general fund is the primary operating fund of the Board. The \$2.58 million negative net change in fund balance (net of salary accrual) this year was due a loss of State funding due to a 9.50% proration declared by the Governor.

<u>Child Nutrition Fund</u> – The Child Nutrition Fund allows the Board to separately account for revenues and expenditures for our school lunch program. The negative change in fund balance from the prior year was due to the investment of much needed capital equipment.

<u>Capital Projects-State Fund</u> - The Capital Projects-State Fund is used to account for state financial resources paid on behalf of the Board for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities. Specifically, this fund accounts for the proceeds of the Public School and College Authority (PSCA) Capital Improvement Pool Bonds, Series 1999D ("state leveraged funds") which were recognized as revenue in the year 2000, but are expended as the funds are disbursed by PSCA on building projects. The fund balance of this fund had a decrease because the Board used funds from the beginning fund balance for capital improvements.

Other Governmental Funds – This is a combined total of several funds, none of which are considered major funds. This included mostly local school funds. There was a slight increase in fund balance from the prior year.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets - At September 30, 2010, the Board had approximately \$32.21 million invested in capital assets including land, buildings, equipment costing \$5,000 or more, maintenance vehicles, and school buses. Table 4 provides additional information on these assets

Table 4: Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation)

Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2010

(in millions)

			Increase
	<u> 2010</u>	2009	(decrease)
Land and Land Improvements	\$.36	\$.36	\$.00
Buildings and Improvements	13.70	14.16	(.46)
Vehicles	.77	.37	.40
Equipment & Furniture	.71	.79	(80.)
Construction In Progress	 .46	 .12	 .34
<u> </u>	\$ 16.00	\$ 15.79	\$ 0.21

Long-Term Debt - At year-end, the Board had \$4.26 million in long-term debt payable, a decrease of \$.31 million. Table 5 provides a summary of general long-term debt transactions for the year.

Table 5: Outstanding Long-Term DebtFiscal Year Ended September 30, 2010
(in millions)

		Beginning <u>Balance</u>	Net <u>Change</u>		nding <u>alance</u>
Governmental Activities General Obligation Warrants – 1998 Series	\$	3.39	\$ (0 .18)	\$	3.21
Governmental Activity Long-Term Liabilities	\$ \$	1.18 4.57	\$ (0.13) \$ (0.31)	\$ \$	1.05 4.26

Budgetary Highlights of Major Funds

On or before October 1 of each year, the Board is mandated by state law to prepare and submit to the State Superintendent of Education the annual budget adopted by the Board. The original fiscal year 2010 budget was adopted by the Board on September 8, 2009. Over the course of the year, the Board revised the annual operating budget once to include many federal grants that were not available at the time of the original budget approval and to adjust for a reduction in State funding due to a declaration of proration by the Governor.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The following are currently known Alexander City economic factors considered as we move into the 2010-2011 fiscal year:

- The economic forecast for Alexander City continues to be uncertain due to the continuing
 downsizing and restructuring of Russell Corporation by it new owners. The effect of the
 downsizing and restructuring within the corporation has resulted in a sizeable decrease in
 funding for our city. The continued devaluation of Russell Corporation property will also
 be a negative effect for the school system.
- Proration was declared by the governor for Fiscal Year 2010 resulting in a loss of \$1.56 million in State funding. The Alexander City School district will begin Fiscal Year 2010 with less than the one-month reserve required by law. An additional 3.0% proration has also been declared for FY 2011. This will result in a loss of an additional \$0.37 million in State funding. The financial crisis continues with a negative growth in the Educational Trust Fund. Local revenues are also declining.
- There continues to be great efforts by the Chamber of Commerce, Lake Martin Economic Development Authority and the City of Alexander City to recruit new businesses to the area. With the most significant growth centering around Lake Martin and the efforts of Russell Lands. It is projected that this growth will eventually provide additional property tax income for the city and the school system.
- Community support of the school system continues to be strong but not in the financial area. The Alexander City Schools Foundation continues to implement plans for additional local funding which will hopefully bring new income into the school system.

Contacting the School Board's Financial Management

The financial report is designed to provide citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the School Board's finances and to show the School Board's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information contact one of the following during the regular work hours Monday – Friday; 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. central time.

Rhonda A. Blythe, Chief School Finance Officer rblythe@alex.k12.al.us
The Alexander City Board of Education Central Office 375 Lee Street
Alexander City, Al 35010
Phone: (256) 234-5074
Fax: (256) 234-8649

Alexander City Board of Education Statement of Net Assets September 30, 2010

	Governmental
·	<u>Activities</u>
Assets	
Current Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,172,187
Accounts Receivable	693,387
Due from Other Governments	· -
Inventories	48,562
Other Assets	-
Total Current Assets	1,914,136
Noncurrent Assets	
Investments	215,611
Capital Assets:	213,011
Land Improvements	369,746
•	
Building Improvements	27,889,680
Equipment and Furniture	3,496,117
Construction in Progress	456,736
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(16,222,082)
Total Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation	15,990,196
Total Noncurrent Assets	16,205,807
Total Assets	\$ 18,119,943

T ! 1-11-42		Governmental <u>Activities</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Current Liabilities	•	ф 124 OO3
Accounts Payable	•	\$ 134,801
Salaries and Benefits Payable		2,177,189
Accrued Interest Payable		177,296
Warrants Payable	·	174,898
Total Current Liabilities	·	2,664,185
Noncurrent Liabilities Warrants payable Total Noncurrent Liabilities		3,038,864 3,038,864
Total Liabilities		5,703,049
Total Elaconition	-	2,702,012
Net Assets	The production of the second o	
Invested Capital Assets		
Net of Related Debt		12,599,138
Restricted for:	•	•
Capital Projects		29,264
Food Services		339,601
Unrestricted		(551,109)
Total Net Assets		\$ 12,416,894

Alexander City Board of Education Statement of Activities For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

Program	Revenues

Functions/Programs	.]	Expenses	Charges For <u>Services</u>		Operating Grants and Contribution	
Governmental Activities					•	
Instruction	\$	17,230,106	\$	·	\$ 16	5,353,575
Instructional Support		4,290,818		-		599,161
Operation and Maintenance		1,972,845		-		86,021
Auxiliary Services:						
Food Service		1,647,008	1,61	9,871		_
Transportation		963,836		_		861,710
General Administration and						
Central Support		1,319,938		-		298,840
Capital Outlay		845,470				5,000
Other		502,138	5	1,141		166,707
Interest/Long-Term Debt		1,906,854		_		-
Total Governmental						
Activities	\$	30,679,013	\$ 1,67	1,012	\$ 18	3,371,014

General Revenues

Taxes

Property For General Purpose

Sales and Use for General Purpose

Miscellaneous Taxes

City Council Appropriations/Payments

Investments Earnings

Adelia Russell Foundation

Alexander City Schools Education Foundation

Russell Foundation

Russell Medical Center

Special Item

Gain on Sale of Capital Assets

Miscellaneous

Total Grant Revenue

Changes in Net Assets

Net Assets-Beginning of Year

Net Assets - End of Year

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Net (Expenses) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets

Capi	ital Grants	Total	
	and	Governmental	
Con	<u>tributions</u>	<u>Activities</u>	
\$	-	\$ (876,531)	
	<u>-</u>	(3,691,657)	
	82,358	(1,804,466)	
	-	(27,137)	
	118,214	16,088	
	333,149	(687,949)	
	780,166	(60,304)	
	-	(284,290)	
	351,058	(1,555,796)	
\$	1,664,945	\$ (8,972,042)	

	2,715,145
	1,395,547
	127,978
	2,627,089
	4,910
	40,000
	158,089
	169,513
	50,000
	5 600
	5,622
	1,331,462
	8,625,355
	(346,687)
_\$	12,763,581
\$_	12,416,894

Alexander City Board of Education Balance Sheet Governmental Funds September 30, 2010

	General <u>Funds</u>	Child Nutrition Program <u>Fund</u>		
Assets	Φ (20.505			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 628,585	\$ 180,840		
Investments	100.551	101.700		
Accounts Receivable, Net	128,551	131,702		
Dues from Other Governments		40.560		
Inventories	-	48,562		
Other Assets	757 107	261 104		
Total Assets	757,136	361,104		
Liabilities and Fund Balance Liabilities: Accounts Payable Other Payable Total Liabilities	10,943 2,175,499 2,186,442	21,503 - 21,503		
Fund Balances:				
Reserved for:				
Inventories	-	48,562		
Encumbrances	-			
Unreserved, Reported In:				
General Fund	(1,429,306)	-		
Capital Projects	₩	•		
Special Revenue Funds		291,039		
Total Fund Balance	(1,429,306)	339,601		
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 757,136	\$ 361,104		

Capital			
Projects		ernmental	Governmental
Funds	1	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Funds</u>
\$ 29,264	\$	333,498	\$ 1,172,187
-		215,611	215,611
Per		433,134	693,387
-		-	<u>-</u>
-		-	48,562
-	-	~	
29,264		982,243	2,129,747
	-		

-		102,356	134,802
_	Marking	1,690	2,177,189
	Pro-	104,046	2,311,991
			· ·
		•	
_			48,562
_		· <u>.</u>	
			_
_		_	(1,429,306)
29,264		-	29,264
· -		878,197	1,169,236
29,264		878,197	(182,244)
\$ 29,264	\$	982,243	\$ 2,129,747

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds To the Statement of Net Assets September 30, 2010

\$ (182,244)

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

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental Funds. These assets consist of:

Land and Land Improvements	\$ 369,746	
Building and Improvements	27,889,680	
Equipment and Furniture	3,496,117	
Construction in Progress	456,736	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(16,222,082)	
Total Capital Assets		15,990,196

Current liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and Therefore are not reported liabilities in the funds. The liabilities at year-end consist of:

	Due or Payable Within One Year Current Liabilities	Due or Payable After One Year Noncurrent Liabilities	
Warrants Payable Accrued Interest Payable Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 174,898 177,296 \$ 352,194	\$ 3,038,864 - \$ 3,038,864	(3,391,058)
Total Net Assets Governmental Activities			\$ 12,416,894

Alexander City Board of Education Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance **Governmental Funds**

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

	General	Child Nutrition
Revenues	<u>Fund</u>	Program Fund
State	\$ 14,982,707	\$ -
Federal	29,940	1,090,540
Local	5,935,480	529,331
Other	136,582	51,141
Total Revenue	21,084,708	1,671,012
Expenditures		
Current		
Instruction	14,591,392	-
Instructional Support	3,857,066	<u>.</u>
Operation and Maintenance	1,743,582	-
Auxiliary Services:		
Food Service	_	1,688,529
Student Transportation Services	812,337	<u>.</u>
General and Administration and	r	
Central Support	698,678	-
Capital Outlay	-	-
Other Expenditures	113,157	14,086
Debt Service:		,
Principal Retirement	71,953	-
Interest	28,916	-
Total Expenditures	21,917,081	1,702,614
•		
Excess(Deficiency) of revenues over		
Expenditures	(832,373)	(31,603)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)		
Transfers In	108,184	-
Indirect Cost	108,048	-
Transfers Out	(40,107)	7
Other Funding Sources	7,689	
Total Other Funding Sources(Uses	183,814	
Net Changes in Fund Balances	(648,559)	(31,603)
Fund Balances-Beginning of Year	(780,747)	371,204
Fund Balances-End of Year	\$ (1,429,306)	\$ 339,601

	Other	Total
Capital	Governmental	Governmental
Projects Fund	Funds	<u>Funds</u>
\$ 1,662,516	\$ 2,845	\$ 16,648,068
- · · · · · · -	3,359,525	4,480,005
	961,757	7,426,567
1,369,526	98,515	1,655,764
3,032,042	4,422,642	30,210,404
		•
	2,937,747	17,529,139
-	512,149	4,369,215
340,568	175,313	2,259,463
340,300	175,545	2,237,403
-	-	1,688,529
91,647	40,577	944,561
051506	226.506	1 270 000
354,526	326,596	1,379,800
506,526	-	506,526
	395,480	522,723
1,172,757		1,244,710
633,229	<u> </u>	662,145
3,099,253	4,387,862	31,106,810
((= 011)	24.500	(00 (407)
(67,211)	34,780	(896,407)
-	281,736	389,920
	**	108,048
(516,055)	(286,071)	(842,233)
516,055		523,744
-	(4,335)	179,479
(67,211)	30,445	(716,928)
96,475	847,752	534,684
		
\$ 29,264	\$ 878,197	\$ (182,244)

Alexander City Board of Education Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

Net Changes in Fund Balance-Total Governmental Funds	\$	(716,928)
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the		
Statement of Activities are different because:		
Governmental funds reports capital outlays as expenditures.		
However, in the Statements of Activities, the cost of those		
assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as		
depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation		
(\$890,113) exceeded capital outlay (\$1,173,509) in the		
current period.		283,396
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the		
Governmental funds, but the repayment reduces the long-term		
liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets		176,804
Some expenses, such as interest expense, compensated	•	
absences and therefore are not reported as expenditures		
in the governmental funds.		(89,959)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$	(346,687)

Alexander City Board of Education Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets Fiduciary Funds September 30, 2010

	Agency <u>Funds</u>
Assets Cash and Cash Equivalents Investments Receivables	\$ 702,633 1,375
Total Assets	704,008
Liabilities Account Payable Due to Clubs and Class Total Liabilities	278,662 425,346 704,008
Net Assets	<u> </u>

Note 1-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Alexander City Board of Education (the "Board"), a component unit of the City of Alexander City, Alabama have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the government's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board establishes standards for defining reporting on the financial reporting entity. The definition of the reporting entity is based primarily on the notion of financial accountability. A primary government is financially accountable for agencies that make up it legal entity. It is also financially accountable for a legally separate agency if its officials appoint a voting majority of that agency's governing body and either it is able to impose its will on that agency or there is a potential for the agency to provide specific financial burdens on the primary government. There are no component units which should be included as part of the financial reporting entity of the Alexander City Board of Education.

The Alexander City Board of Education (the "Board") is a legally separate agency of the State of Alabama (the "State"). However, for financial reporting the Board is considered a component unit of the City of Alexander City, Alabama (the "City") due to the following reasons:

- 1) The City appoints all members of the governing body of the Board.
- 2) The City issued bonds for the construction of facilities for the Board and the City is obligated for the debt.
- 3) The City makes annual appropriations to the Board.
- 4) The City levied a ¼ cent sales tax and 7-½ mil district ad valorem tax specifically for the operations of the Board.

B. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net assets and statement of activities display information about the Board. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions. Although other governments may report both governmental activities and business-type activities, the Board has no business-type activities.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Board's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. The Board does not allocate indirect expenses to the various functions. Program revenues include (a) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and (b) charges to recipients of goods or services offered by the programs. Revenues that are not classified as programs revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the Board's funds, including its fiduciary funds. Separate statements for each fund category-governmental and fiduciary-are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as other governmental funds.

The Board reports the following major governmental funds:

• <u>General Fund</u> — The general fund is the primary operating fund of the Board. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The Board's General Fund primarily receives revenue from the Education Trust Fund (ETF), appropriated by the Alabama Legislature, and local taxes. The State Department of Education allocated amounts appropriated from the ETF to the school board on a formula basis.

- <u>Child Nutrition Program Fund</u> This fund is used to account for revenue provided by the National School Lunch Program.
- <u>Capital Projects Fund</u> This fund is used to account for revenue provided by local taxes. These revenues are used for the acquisition and construction of capital projects.

The Board reports the following fund types in the "Other Governmental Funds" column:

Government Funds Types

- <u>Special Revenue Funds</u> These funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources for and the payment of, the Board's principal and interest on governmental bonds.
- <u>Capital Projects Funds</u> These funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

Additionally, the Board reports the following fund type:

Fiduciary Fund Type

• <u>Agency Funds</u> – These funds are used to report assets held by the Board in a purely custodial capacity. The Board collects these assets and transfers them to the proper individual, private organizations, or other government.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statements Presentation

The government-wide and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Nonexchange transactions, in which the Board gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year for which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using a current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Board considers revenues reported in the governmental funds (excluding state and federal reimbursements) to be available if the revenues are collected within thirty (30) days after year-end. Revenues from state and federal funds are considered available if transactions eligible for reimbursement have taken place. Expenditures generally are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. Principal and interest on general long-term debt are recorded when due or when amounts have been accumulated in the debt service fund for payments to be made early in the following year.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Board's policy to use restricted revenues first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

D. Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets/Fund Balances 1. Deposits and Investments

Cash and Cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the Board. Investments are stated at fair value.

The State Attorney General has issued a legal opinion that boards of education may not put public funds at risk by investing in companies not insured by the federal government.

2. Receivables

Millage rates for property taxes are levied at first regular meeting of the Tallapoosa County Commission in February of each year. Property taxes are assessed for property as October 1 of the preceding year based on the millage rates established by the County Commission. Property taxes are due and payable the following October 1 and are delinquent after December 31. Amounts receivable, net of estimated refunds and estimated uncollectible amounts, are recorded for the property taxes levied in the current year. However, since the amounts are not available to fund current year operations, the revenue is deferred and recognized in the subsequent fiscal year when the taxes are both due and collectible and available to fund operations.

Receivables are reported as *Receivables and Due from other governments* in the government- wide financial statements and as *Receivables, Due from other funds* and *Due from other governments* in the fund financial statements. Receivables due from other governments include amounts due from grantors for grants issued for specific programs and local taxes. No allowances are made for uncollectible amounts because the amounts are considered immaterial.

3. Inventories

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

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

4. Restricted Assets

Certain funds received from the State Department of Education for capital projects and improvements, as well as certain resources set aside for repayment of debt, are classified as restricted assets on the balance sheet because they are maintained separately and their use is limited.

5. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., parking lots, stadium lights, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Such assets are valued at cost where historical records are available and at an estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Donated fixed assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date of donation. Additions, improvements and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Major outlays of capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. The Board has no general infrastructure assets.

Depreciation of capital assets is recorded in the statement of activities on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. Capitalization thresholds (the dollar values above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts) and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the government-wide statements as follows:

	Capitalization	Estimated
	<u>Threshold</u>	<u>Useful Life</u>
Land Improvements	\$50,000	20 years
Buildings	\$50,000	25-50 years
Buildings Improvements	\$50,000	5-30 years
Equipment and Furniture	\$ 5,000	5-20 years
Vehicles	\$ 5,000	8-15 years
Equipment Under Capital Lease	\$ 5,000	5-20 years

6. Long-Term Obligations

In government-wide financial statements, the unmatured principal of long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities statement of net assets. Interest expense for long-term debt, including accrued interest payable, is reported in the statement of activities. The balance sheet does not reflect a liability for long-term debt.

7. Net Assets/Fund Equity

Net assets are reported on the government-wide financial statements and are required to be classified for accounting and reporting purposes into the following net asset categories:

- <u>Invested in Capital Assets</u>, <u>Net of Related Debt</u> Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and outstanding principal balances of debt attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvements of those assets. Any significant unspent related debt proceeds at year-end related to capital assets are not included in this calculation.
- <u>Restricted</u> Constraints imposed on net asset by external creditors, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments, or law through constitutional provision or enabling legislation.
- <u>Unrestricted</u> Net assets that are not subject to externally imposed stipulations. Unrestricted net assets may be designated for specific purposes by action of the Board.

Fund equity is reported in the fund financial statements. Governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose.

8.Compensated Absences

For vacation leave and other compensated absences with similar characteristics, GASB Statement No. 16 requires the accrual of a liability as the benefits are earned by the employees, of both of these conditions are met:

- a. The employees' right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered.
- b. It is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement.

An accrual for earned sick leave should be made only to the extent it is probable that the benefits will result in termination payments, rather than be taken as absences due to illness or other contingencies, such as medical appointments and funerals.

Professional and support employees earn nonvesting sick leave at the rate of one day per month worked. Employees may accumulate an unlimited number of sick leave days. Employees may use their accrued sick leave as membership service in determining the total years of creditable service in the teachers' retirement system, with no additional cost to the Board. Because employees do not receive compensation for unused sick leave at termination, no liability is recorded on the financial statements.

8.Compensated Absences (continued)

Professional and support personnel are provided 3 days of personal leave per year with pay. The State provides funding, at the substitute rate, for up to 2 days of personal leave per employee per year. Professional employees are paid, at the Board's substitute rate, for up to 2 days of unused personal leave. Professional and support personnel may convert unused, unreimbursed personal leave to sick leave at the end of the scholastic year. Because unused personal leave cannot be carried over to succeeding years, no liability for unpaid leave is accrued in the financial statements.

Certain employees are allowed 2-4 weeks of vacation per year with pay. Paid vacation time is based on years of service within the Alexander City School System. Because unused vacation leave cannot be carried over to succeeding years, no liability for unpaid leave is accrued in the financial statement.

Note 2 - Deposits and Investments

Deposits

The custodial risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Board will not be able to cover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Board's deposits at year-end were entirely covered by federal depository insurance or by the Security for Alabama Funds Enhancement Program (SAFE Program). The SAFE Program was established by the Alabama Legislature and is governed by provisions contained in the Code of Alabama 1975, Sections 41 – 14A -1 through 41 - 14A - 14. Under the SAFE Program all public funds are protected through a collateral pool administered by the Alabama State Treasurer's Office. Under this program, financial institutions holding deposits of public funds must pledge securities as collateral against those deposits. In the event of failure of a financial institution, securities pledged by that financial institution would be liquidated by the State Treasurer to replace the public deposits not covered by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC). If the securities pledged fail to produce adequate funds, every institution participating in the pool would share the liability for the remaining balance. All of the Board's investments were in certificates of deposit. These certificates of deposit are classified as "Deposits" in order to determine insurance and collateralization. However, they are classified as "Investments" on the financial statements.

Note 3 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2010, was as follows:

Governmental Activities	Balance <u>9/30/2009</u>		Additions Retirements		Balance <u>9/30/2010</u>	
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated						
Land	\$	340,746	•	-	\$	340,746
Construction in Progress		118,862	423,979	(86,105)		456,736
Total Capital Assets,		_				
Not Being Depreciated		459,608	423,979	(86,105)		797,482
Capital Assets Being Depreciated						
Land Improvements		29,000	-			29,000
Building and Building Improvements		27,770,062	119,618	-		27,889,680
Equipment and Furniture		2,961,815	629,912	(95,610)		3,496,117
Total Capital Assets		_				_
Being Depreciated		30,760,877	749,530	(95,610)		31,414,797
						-
Less Accumulated Depreciation for		_				-
Land Improvements	•	(9,729)	(1,550)			(11,279)
Building and Building Improvements	(13,611,394)	(574,943)		. (14,186,337)
Equipment and Furniture		(1,806,456)	(313,620)	95,610		(2,024,466)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(15,427,579)	(890,113)	95,610	(16,222,082)
Total Capital Assets, Being		-				
Depreciated, Net		15,333,298	(140,583)	· <u>-</u>		15,192,715
Total Governmental Activities		_		······································		_
Capital Assets, Net	\$	15,792,906	283,396	(86,105)	\$	15,990,196

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

	Cur	Current Year	
Governmental Activities	<u>Deprecia</u>	Depreciation Expense	
Instruction	\$	292,551	
Instructional Support		247,753	
Operation and Maintenance		38,084	
Auxiliary Services		202,627	
General Administration and Central Support		109,099	
Total Depreciation Expense	\$	890,113	
		* * ***	

Note 4- Defined Benefit Pension Plan

A. Plan Description

The Board contributes to the Teachers' Retirement System of Alabama, a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system for the various state-supported educational agencies and institutions. This plan is administered by the Retirement Systems of Alabama.

Substantially all employees of the Board are members of the Teachers' Retirement System. Membership is mandatory for covered or eligible employees of the Board. Benefits vest after 10 years of creditable service. Vested employees may retire with full benefits at age 60 or after 25 years of service. Retirement benefits are calculated by two methods with the retiree receiving payment under the method which yields the highest monthly benefit. The methods are (1) Minimum Guaranteed, or (2) Formula, of which the Formula method usually produces the highest monthly benefit. Under this method retirees are allowed 2.0125% of their average final salary (best three of the last ten years) for each year of service. Disability retirement benefits are calculated in the same manner. Pre-retirement death benefits in the amount of the annual salary for the fiscal year preceding death are provided to plan members.

The Teachers' Retirement System was established as of October 1, 1941, under the provisions of Act Number 419, Act of Alabama 1939, for the purpose of providing retirement allowances and other specified benefits for qualified persons employed by state-supported educational institutions. The responsibility for general administration and operation of the Teachers' Retirement System is vested in the Board of Control (currently 14 members). Benefits provisions are established by the **Code of Alabama 1775**, Sections 16-25-1 through 16-25-113, as amended, and Sections 36-27B-1 through 36 27B-6, as amended.

The Retirement Systems of Alabama issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the Teachers' Retirement System of Alabama. That may be obtained by writing to The Retirement Systems of Alabama, 135 South Union Street, Montgomery, Alabama 36130-2150.

B. Funding Policy

Employees are required by statute to contribute 5 percent of their salary to the Teachers' Retirement System. The Board is required to contribute the remaining amounts necessary to fund the actuarially determined contributions to ensure sufficient assets will be available to pay benefits when due. Each year the Teachers' Retirement System recommends to the Legislature the contribution rate for the following fiscal year, with the Legislature setting this rate in the annual appropriation bill. The percentages of the contributions and amount of contributions made by the Board and the Board's employees equal the required contributions for each year as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended September 30		<u>2010</u>	2009	<u>2008</u>
Total Percentage of Covered Payroll	*	17.25%	16.90%	16.39%
Contributions Percentage Contributed by the Board Percentage Contributed by the Employees		5.02% 5.00%	5.02% 5.00%	5.02% 5.00%
Contributed by the Board Contributed by Employees	\$	2,006,919 802,126	\$ 2,046,474 <u>847,753</u>	\$ 2,061,007 <u>877,025</u>
Total Contributions	\$	<u>2,809,045</u>	\$ <u>2,894,227</u>	\$ <u>2,938,032</u>

Note 5 - Retiree Health Plan

Plan Description

The Board contributes to the Alabama Retired Education Employees' Health Care Trust (Trust), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit healthcare plan administered by the Public Education Employees' Health Insurance Board (PEEHIB). The Trust provides health care benefits to state and local school system retirees. Responsibility for the general administration and operations of the Trust is vested in its trustees who consist of the PEEHIB members. Active and retiree health insurance benefits are paid through the Public Education Employees' Health Insurance Fund (PEEHIF). PEEHIF was established in 1983 under the provisions of 83-455 of the Alabama Legislature to provide a uniform plan of health care insurance for employees and retired employees of state educational institutions. Code of Alabama 1975, Section 16-25A-4 provides the PEEHIB with the authority to amend the benefit provisions in order to provide reasonable assurance of stability in future years for the plan. The Teachers' Retirement System of Alabama (TRS) has been appointed as the administrator of the PEEHIF and, consequently, serves as the administrator of the Trust.

Note 5 - Retiree Health Plan-(continued)

The Public Education Employees' Health Insurance Plan (PEEHIP) offers a basic hospital/medical plan that provides basic medical coverage for up to 365 days of care during each hospital confinement. The basic hospital/medical plan also provides for physicians' benefits, outpatient care, prescription drugs, and mental health benefits. Major medical benefits, under the basic hospital/medical plan are subject to a lifetime contract maximum of \$1,000,000 for each covered individual.

Also available through the PEEHIP is an option to enroll in a health maintenance organization (HMO) in lieu of the basic hospital/medical plan. The HMO generally provides the same coverage as the basic hospital/medical plan.

Optional plans which may be selected in addition to or in lieu of the basic hospital/medical plan or HMO include: Hospital Indemnity, Cancer, Dental, and Vision. The Hospital Indemnity Plan provides a per day benefit for hospital confinement, maternity, intensive care, cancer, and convalescent care. The Cancer Plan provides a per day benefit for each hospital confinement related to cancer only. The Dental Plan covers diagnostic and preventative services as well as basic and major services based on reasonable and customary charges up to \$1,000 per year per person with dependent coverage (\$1,250 per year per person with employee coverage only). The Vision Plan covers annual eye examinations as well as the cost of either eyeglasses or contact lenses.

The Alabama Retired Education Employees' plan issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained at the PEEHIP website http://www.rsa-al.gov/PEEHIP/peehip.html under the Trust Fund Statements tab.

Funding Policy

Code of Alabama, Section 16-25A-8 provides the authority to set the contribution requirements for plan members and employers. The code section provides the PEEHIB explicit authority to set the plan member contribution rate. Additionally, the code section requires that on or before January 1 preceding each regular meeting of the legislature, the PEEHIB shall certify to the governor and the legislature the amount or amounts necessary to fund coverage for benefits for the following fiscal year for employees and retired employees as a monthly premium per active member per month. The legislature then sets the premium rate in the annual appropriation bill. Required monthly contribution rates for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010, are as follows:

Note 5 - Retiree Health Plan-(continued)

Retired Member Rates

Individual Coverage/Non-Medicare Eligible - \$97.54

Family Coverage/Both Retired Member and Dependent(s) are Non-Medicare Eligible-\$284.94 Family Coverage/Non-Medicare Eligible Retired Member and Dependent Medicare Eligible-\$188.54 Individual Coverage/Medicare Eligible Retired Member - \$1.14

Family Coverage/Medicare Eligible Retired Member and Non-Medicare Eligible Dependents-\$188.54 Family Coverage/Both Retired Member and Dependent are Medicare Eligible - \$92.14 For employees that retire other than for disability, for each year under 25 years of service, the retiree pays two percent of the employer premium and for each year over 25 years of service, the retiree premium is reduced by two percent by the employer premium.

Tobacco surcharge - \$25.00 per month

Surviving Spouse Rates

Surviving Spouse Non-Medicare Eligible - \$598.00

Surviving Spouse Non-Medicare Eligible and Dependent Non-Medicare Eligible - \$730.00

Surviving Spouse Non-Medicare Eligible and Dependent Medicare Eligible - \$689.00

Surviving Spouse Medicare Eligible - \$313.00

Surviving Spouse Medicare Eligible and Dependent Non-Medicare Eligible - \$445.00

Surviving Spouse Medicare Eligible and Dependent Medicare Eligible - \$404.00

Participating school systems are contractually required to contribute at a rate assessed each year by the legislature, currently \$241.27 per employee per month. The legislature sets the employer contribution rate based on the annual required contribution of the employers (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities of the plan over a period not to exceed thirty years. The Board's contribution to the PEEHIP for the year ended September 30, 2010, was \$1,258,381, which equaled the required contribution for the year.

Note 6 - Long - Term Debt

The following is a summary of general long – term debt transactions for the year ended September 30, 2010:

Septemoer 30, 2010.	Principal Balance 10/01/2009	Issued/ Increased	Repaid/ Decreased	Debt Outstanding 09/30/2010	Amount Due Within One <u>Year</u>
Governmental Activities Warrants General Obligation Warrants 1998 Series	\$ <u>3,390,566</u>	\$	\$ <u>176,804</u>	\$ <u>3,213,762</u>	\$ <u>174,898</u>
Governmental Activity Long- Term Liabilities	\$ <u>3,390,566</u>	\$ -	\$ <u>176,804</u>	\$ <u>3,213,762</u>	\$ <u>174,898</u>

The City of Alexander City entered into a general Obligation Warrant Issue with Compass Bank of the South. These warrants were issued for the purpose of providing funds to construct and acquire capital improvements for the public schools in the City (including a major expansion of Benjamin Russell High School). These warrants are parity warrants with the Series of General Obligation Warrants previously issued.

Beginning May 1, 1996, the City increased its commitment to pay principal and interest on the various previous school issues out of the sources used currently to pay the 1988, 1991, 1993, and 1996. Those sources are Board's ¼ cent City sales tax, the 7.5 mill school tax, the city's contribution of \$75,000/year from the city's \$90,000 year contribution and the city's \$60,000/year contribution (that accretes 3% per year beginning 1988). The city's obligation to pay this amount will continue until 5/1/2026.

The Alexander City School Board had previously entered into an agreement with the City of Alexander City to pay all principal and interest payments totaling approximately \$350,000 per year until May 1, 2013, at which time the City of Alexander City would pay all principal and interest (approximately \$1,240,000 per annum), relative to issues.

The City of Alexander City issued Series 1998 General Obligation Warrants on May 1, 1998 for the purpose of advanced refunding of the City's Series 1996 Warrants and financing improvements to the schools operated by Alexander City Board of Education. This issue resulted in "other sources" of funds totaling \$341,493 for the Board dunning F.Y.E. 9/30/98. The Board's debt service requirements however, remained as previously listed as follows:

The Alexander City School Board entered into an agreement with the City of Alexander City to pay all principal and interest payments for each fiscal year on a monthly basis to the City of Alexander City relative to the 1996 and 1991 issues.

The following is a schedule of debt service requirements to maturity:

		General Obligations Series 1998			Total Principal and Interest Requirements		
Fiscal Year Ending	5	<u>Principal</u>		<u>Interest</u>	To Maturity		
September 30, 2011	\$	174,898	\$	177,296	\$ 352,194		
2012		156,199		194,025	350,224		
2013		146,089		203,911	350,000		
2014		169,580		180,420	350,000		
2015		165,658		184,342	350,000		
2016-2020		772,628		775,409	1,548,037		
2021-2025		1,424,993		· ·	1,424,993		
2026		203,717			<u>203,717</u>		
Totals	\$	3,213,762	\$	1,715,403	\$ <u>4,929,165</u>		

Note 7- Risk Management

The Board is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; thefts of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Board has insurance for its buildings and contents through the State Insurance Fund (SIF) part of the State of Alabama, Department of Finance, Division of Risk Management, which operates as a common risk management and insurance program for state-owned properties and boards of education. The Board pays an annual premium based on the amount of coverage. The SIF is self-insured up to \$3.5 million per occurrence and purchases commercial insurance for claims in excess of \$ 3.5 million. Errors and omissions insurance and vehicle liability insurance is purchased form the Alabama Risk Management for School (ARMS), a public entity risk pool. The ARMS collects the premiums and purchases excess insurance for any amount coverage requested by pool participants in excess of the coverage provided by the pool.

Employee health insurance is provided through the Public Education Employees' Health Insurance Fund (PEHIF), administered by the Public Education Employees' Health Insurance Board (PEEHIB). The Fund was established to provide a uniform plan of health insurance for current and retired employees of state educational institutions and is self – sustaining. Monthly premiums for employee and dependent coverage are determined annually by the plan's actuary and are based on anticipated claims in the upcoming year, considering any remaining fund balance on hand available for claims. The Board contributes a specified amount monthly to the PEEHIF for each employee. The Board's contribution is applied against the employees' premiums for the coverage selected and the employee pays any remaining premium.

Note 7- Risk Management (Continued)

Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the Board's coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

The State Board of Adjustments is a state agency with which people can file claims against the Board to collect reimbursement for damages when all other means have been exhausted. The Board does not have insurance coverage of job-related injuries. Claims for employee job-related injuries may be filed with the State Board of Adjustment. The Board of Adjustment determines if a claim is valid and determines the proper amount of compensation. Payments are made from state appropriated funds at no cost to the Board. No such claims or related settlements have occurred in the past three fiscal years.

Note 8 - Interfund Transfers

The amounts of interfund transfers during the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, were as follows:

				<u>Transfe</u>	rs Ot	<u>ıt</u>		
				Other				
			Go	overnment	al	Capital		
<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Ger</u>	neral Fund		<u>Funds</u>		Projects	Agency	<u>Total</u>
General Fund	\$	-	\$	(5,303)	\$	-	\$ 70,256	\$ 64,953
Other Governmental		7.270					(2,0(2)	4.407
Funds		7,370		_		-	(2,963)	4,407
Agency Funds		<u>30,798</u>		4,006			<u>(104,164)</u>	(69,360)
Total	\$	<u>38,168</u>	\$	(1,297)	\$		\$ (36,871)	\$

The Board typically used transfers to fund ongoing operating subsidies, to recoup certain expenditures paid on — behalf of local schools, and to transfer the portion from the General Fund to the Debt Service Fund to service current year debt requirements.

Required Supplementary Information

Alexander City Board of Education Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget and Actual - General Fund For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

	Budgeted A	Amounts	Actual Amounts			
Revenues	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	Budgetary Basis			
State	\$ 15,168,819	\$ 15,252,967	\$ 14,982,707			
Federal	32,916	32,916	29,940			
Local	6,191,413	6,180,357	5,935,480			
Other	134,402	134,402	136,582			
Total Revenues	21,527,550	21,600,642	21,084,708			
Expenditures						
Current:						
Instruction	14,867,459	14,679,932	14,564,770			
Instructional Support	3,928,922	3,924,718	3,856,019			
Operation and Maintenance	1,901,698	1,891,153	1,743,582			
Auxiliary Services	799,719	799,719	817,434			
General Administration and						
Central Support	730,064	764,542	698,678			
Other	77,545	117,585	113,957			
Capital Outlay	-	-	•			
Debt Service	100,869	100,869	100,869			
Total Expenditures	22,406,276	22,278,518	21,895,308			
Excess(Deficiency) of Revenues		<u> </u>				
Over Expenditures	(878,726)	(677,876)	(810,600)			
Other Financing Services(Uses)						
Other Sources	187,764	223,153	223,921			
Other Uses	(85,241)	(89,296)	(40,107)			
Total Other Financing						
Sources(Uses)	102,523	133,857	183,814			
Net Changes on Fund balances	(776,203)	(544,019)	(626,786)			
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	1,080,646	1,080,646	1,080,646			
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$ 304,444	\$ 536,627	\$ 453,860			
The Board budgets for certain salaries only to the extent expected to be paid, rather than on the modified accrual basis.			\$ (21,772)			
Net Decrease in Fund Balance- Budget GAAP			\$ (21,772)			

Budget to GAAP	•
Differences	Actual Amounts
Over (Under)	GAAP Basis
\$ -	\$ 14,982,707
-	29,940
•	5,935,480
-	136,582
_	21,084,708
(26,622)	14,591,392
(1,047)	3,857,066
-	1,743,582
5,097	812,337
800	698,678 113,157
	100,869
(21,772)	21,917,081
(21,772)	(832,373)
-	223,921
	(40,107)
•	183,814
(21,772)	(648,559)
1,080,646	1,080,646
1,058,874	\$ 432,087

Alexander City Board of Education Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Budget and Actual - Special Fund For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

	Budgeted	Actual Amounts		
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	Budgetary Basis	
Revenues				
Federal	\$ 1,002,961	\$ 1,002,961	\$ 1,090,540	
Local	563,400	563,400	529,331	
Other	22,867	22,867	51,141	
Total Revenues	1,589,228	1,589,228	1,671,012	
Expenditures				
Current				
Auxiliary Services:				
Food Services	1,586,375	1,586,375	1,688,529	
Other	-	-	14,086	
Capital Outlay		<u> </u>		
Total Expenditures	1,586,375	1,586,375	1,702,615	
Excess(Deficiency) of				
Revenues Over Expenditures	2,854	2,854	(31,603)	
Other Financing Services (Uses)			•	
Transfers In		- 1	<u> </u>	
Total Other Financing Sources				
(Uses)		-		
Net Change in Fund Balance	2,854	2,854	(31,603)	
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	371,204	371,204	371,204	
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 374,058	\$ 374,058	\$ 339,601	

Alexander City Board of Education Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Budgets

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for all governmental funds except the capital projects funds, which adopt project-length budgets. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end.

On or before October 1 of each year, each county board of education shall prepare and submit to the State Superintendent of Education the annual budget to be adopted by the City Board of Education. The Superintendent or City Board of Education shall not approve any budget for operations of school for any fiscal year which shall show expenditures in excess of income estimated to be available any balances on hand.

Supplementary Information

Alexander City Board of Education Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For Fiscal year Ended September 30, 2010

US Department of Education	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Grantor's Number	Revenue	Federal Expenditures
		,		
Passed Through State Department of Education		•		
Individual W/Disabilities (IDEA-Part B)	84.027	CLB - 102	\$ 724,946	\$ 724,946
Individual W/Disabilities (IDEA-Pre-				
School Part B)	84.173	CLB – 102	19,382	19,382
Vocational Education	84.048A	CLB - 102	35,731	35,731
Impact Aid	84.041	NA	3,849	3,849
Title 1 – Part A	84.010	CLB - 102	713,881	713,881
Title II – Training	84.367	CLB - 102	202,065	202,065
Title II – Technology	84.318	CLB - 102	4,915	4,915
Title IV – Drug Free	84.186	CLB - 102	10,488	10,488
Title VI - Rural Ed	84.358	CLB - 102	86,773	86,773
Title III – English Language Acq	84.365	CLB - 102	14,115	14,115
ARCHome Instruction Parents Preschool	84.31	CLB - 102	63,123	63,123
HHS – Disability Determination	96.001	CLB - 102	3,132	3,132
Tech Prep	84.243	CLB - 102	2,632	2,632
ARRA-Title I	84.389	CLB - 102	241,009	241,009
ARRA-Title II Part D Formula	84.386	CLB - 102	13,935	13,935
ARRAIDEA	84.391	CLB - 102	358,587	358,587
ARRA-IDEA Part B Preschool	84.392	CLB - 102	13,399	13,399
ARRA-Fiscal Stabilization	84.394	CLB - 102	829,298	829,298
AARA-COBRA Premium Assistance	17.151	CLB - 102	18,861	18,861
ROTC	12	CLB - 102	22,959	22,959
PFG History Grant	84.215X	CLB - 102	6,385	6,385
Total US Dept. of Education			3,389,465	3,389,465
US Dept. of Agriculture				
Passed Through State Dept. of Education				
USDA Fresh Fruits and Vegetable Programs	10.582		18,495	18,495
Food Donation Program	10.565		82,584	82,584
USDA Severe Need Breakfast Program	10.553		204,105	204,105
National School Lunch Program	10.555		800,855	800,855
Total US Dept. of Agriculture			1,106,039	1,106,039
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ 4,495,503	\$ 4,495,503

Alexander City Board of Education Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures Of Federal Awards For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards includes the federal grant activity of the Alexander Board of Education and is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of OMB Circular A - 133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in or used in the preparation of the general purpose financial statements.

Additional Information

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

Members of the Board Alexander City Board of Education Alexander City, AL 35010

I have audited the general purpose financial statements of the Alexander City Board of Education, a component unit of the City of Alexander City, Alabama, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2010, and have issued my report thereon, dated June 28, 2011. I conducted my 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.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing my audit, I considered the Alexander City Board of Education's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Alexander City Board of Education's internal control over financial reporting.

A control deficiency 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 misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the Alexander City Board of Education's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the Alexander City Board of Education's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the Alexander City Board of Education's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the Alexander City Board of Education's internal control.

My consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. I did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that I consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

I noted certain matters that I reported to the management of the Alexander City Board of Education in a separate letter dated June 28, 2011.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the audit committee, management and federal awarding agencies and pass – through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Dianne Naler CPA, PC

Alexander City, Alabama

Diame Nalu CPAPC

June 28, 2011

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REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND INTERNAL CONRTOL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH OMB CIRCULAR A – 133

Members of the Board Alexander City Board of Education Alexander City, AL 35010

Compliance

I have audited the compliance of Alexander City Board of Education, a component unit of Alexander City, Alabama, with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A – 133 Compliance Supplement that are applicable to each of its major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2010. Alexander City Board of Education's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to each of its major federal programs is the responsibility of the Alexander City Board of Education's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on the Alexander City Board of Education's compliance based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the Office Management and Budget Circular A – 133, *Audits of States and Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirement referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Alexander City Board of Education's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion. My audit does not provide a legal determination on the Alexander City Board of Education's compliance with those requirements.

In my opinion, the Board complied, in all respects, with the requirements referred to above that are applicable to each of its major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2010.

Internal Control Over Compliance

The management of the Alexander City Board of Education is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing my audit, I considered the Alexander City Board of Education's internal control over

compliance with the requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program in order to determine my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinion on compliance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Alexander City Board of Education's internal control over compliance.

A control deficiency in an entity's internal control over compliance 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 noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to administer a federal program such that there is more than a remote likelihood that noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

My consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. I did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that I consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the audit committee, management and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Dianne Naler CPA, PC

Alexander City, Alabama

Sane Nale CPAR

June 28, 2011

Alexander City Board Of Education Schedule of Findings and Questioned Cost Year Ended September 30, 2010

Section I – Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements	
Type of auditor's report issued:	Unqualified
Internal Control over financial reporting:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	Yes X_No
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weakness(es)?	Yes X None reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	Yes <u>X</u> No
Federal Awards	
Internal Control over major programs:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	Yes X No
Significant deficiencies identified not	155 <u></u> 115
considered to material weakness(es)?	Yes X None reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance	
to major programs:	Unqualified
Any audit findings disclosed that required to be	
reported in accordance with Circular A-133,	
Section .510(a)?	Yes X No
Identification of major programs:	
CFDA Number(s)	Name of Federal Program Cluster
84.394	ARRA - Fiscal Stabilization
84.358	Title VI Rural Education
84.389	ARRA - Title I, Part A
84.386	ARRA - Title II, Part D
84.392	ARRA - IDEA Part B Preschool
84.215x	PFG History Grant
10.582	LISDA Frach Fruits & Vagetables

Alexander City Board of Education Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended September 30, 2010

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs	\$300,000		
Auditee qualified as low risk auditee?	<u>X</u>	_Yes	_No
Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs			
No matters were reported			