

Spencer Valley School District

Financial Statements June 30, 2017



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Trustees Spencer Valley School District Santa Ysabel, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Spencer Valley School District, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the index to financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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



Opinion

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 Spencer Valley School District, as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 through 10, and budgetary comparison information, schedules of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, and schedules of District plan contributions on pages 43 through 47 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Spencer Valley School District's basic financial statements. The schedules of average daily attendance, instructional time, financial trend and analysis and the reconciliation of annual financial and budget report with the audited financial statements, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedules of average daily attendance, instructional time, financial trend and analysis and the reconciliation of annual financial and budget report with the audited financial statements are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedules of average daily attendance, instructional time and the reconciliation of annual financial and budget report with the audited financial statements is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.



The local education agency organization structure on page 48, schedule of financial trends and analysis on page 51 and schedule of charter schools on page 53 of the other supplementary information sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 15, 2017, on our consideration of the Spencer Valley School District'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 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 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 Spencer Valley School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

SQUAR MILNER LLP

Sough MILKER LLP

San Diego, California December 15, 2017

As management of the Spencer Valley School District (the District), we offer readers of the District's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the District's basic financial statements, which begin immediately following this analysis. This annual financial report consists of two main parts (1) Management's Discussion and Analysis, (2) Basic Financial Statements, and (3) Required Supplementary Information.

These financial statements consist of a series of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – Management Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments*.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The District's ending net position was \$8,588,193.
- The change in net position for the year was an increase of \$1,019,627.
- The District had an excess of revenue over expenditures in the General Fund (before transfers) in the amount of \$920,134 in the current year compared to \$1,382,054 in the previous year.
- This year the District had \$321,936 of additions to capital assets compared to \$14,459 in the previous year.
- The District's General Fund Budget for this year showed an excess of revenues over expenditures (before transfers) of \$965,705 compared to the actual amount of an excess of revenues over expenditures (before transfers) of \$920,134.

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements.

Basic Financial Statements

The basic financial statements include government-wide financial statements and fund statements. The two sets of statements are tied together by reconciliations showing why they differ.

The District as a whole is reported in the government-wide statements and uses accounting methods similar to those used by companies in the private sector.

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Basic Financial Statements (continued)

More detailed information about the District's most significant funds, not the District as a whole, is provided in the fund financial statements. Funds are accounting devices the District uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending on particular programs.

The *Statement of Net Position*, a government-wide statement, presents information on all of the District's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating.

The *Statement of Activities*, a government-wide statement, presents information showing how the District'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 of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

The *Balance Sheet* for governmental funds presents financial information by fund types showing money left at year-end available for spending.

The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances for all governmental fund types focuses on how money flows into and out of the various funds.

The *Notes to the Basic Financial Statements* are included to provide more detailed data and explain some of the information in the statements.

The *Required Supplementary Information* provides a budgetary comparison of each major fund and schedules relating to the net pension liabilities.

The Supplementary Information gives an overview of the operations of the District and the governing body and outlines assessed property valuation.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Statement of Net Position

To begin our analysis, a summary of the District's Statement of Net Position is presented in Table 1 below for the current year and the prior year.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (continued)

Statement of Net Position (continued)

Net position may serve over time, as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the District, assets exceeded liabilities by \$8,588,193 as of June 30, 2017. This has increased over last year's net position primarily due to decreased expenses.

A large portion of the District's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land and improvements, buildings and improvements, vehicles, furniture and equipment.); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to its constituents; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

The District's financial position is the product of several financial transactions including the net results of activities, the acquisition and disposal of capital assets, and the depreciation of capital assets.

TABLE 1
Condensed Statement of Net Position

	June 30, 2017		June 30, 2016		\$ Change	% Change
ASSETS						-
Current and other assets	\$	9,527,612	\$	8,412,408	\$1,115,204	13.3%
Capital assets, net of depreciation		532,455		255,713	276,742	108.2%
TOTAL ASSETS		10,060,067		8,668,121	1,391,946	16.1%
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF						
RESOURCES		117,548		106,433	11,115	10.4%
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities		411,639		216,569	195,070	90.1%
General long-term debt		1,142,289		940,498	201,791	21.5%
Total liabilities		1,553,928		1,157,067	396,861	34.3%
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF						
RESOURCES		35,494		48,921	(13,427)	-27.4%
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets		532,455		255,713	276,742	108.2%
Restricted		4,156,098		4,199,372	(43,274)	-1.0%
Unrestricted		3,899,640		3,113,481	786,159	25.3%
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$	8,588,193	\$	7,568,566	\$1,019,627	13.5%

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (continued)

Statement of Activities

- The District's total revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, excluding inter-fund transfers, decreased by \$171,670. This was due primarily to total revenues exceeding total expenses.
- The District's total expenses increased by \$217,325.

The following table presents a summary of the Statement of Activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, and June 30, 2016:

TABLE 2
Condensed Statement of Activities

	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	\$ Change	% Change
REVENUES				_
Program revenues	\$ 2,085,996	\$ 2,480,389	\$ (394,393)	-15.9%
General revenues	2,019,155	1,796,432	222,723	12.4%
TOTAL REVENUES	4,105,151	4,276,821	(171,670)	-4.0%
EXPENSES				
Instruction	2,442,875	2,097,047	345,828	16.5%
Instruction-related services	116,447	111,361	5,086	4.6%
Pupil services	207,175	269,344	(62,169)	-23.1%
General administration	133,276	151,436	(18,160)	-12.0%
Plant services	59,933	110,142	(50,209)	-45.6%
Other outgo	100,000	104,000	(4,000)	-3.8%
Depreciation (unallocated)	25,818	24,869	949	3.8%
Total expenses	3,085,524	2,868,199	217,325	7.6%
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	1,019,627	1,408,622	(388,995)	-27.6%
NET POSITION, BEGINNING				
AS RESTATED	7,568,566	6,159,944	1,408,622	22.9%
NET POSITION, ENDING	\$ 8,588,193	\$ 7,568,566	\$ 1,019,627	13.5%

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (continued)

Significant Changes in Individual Funds

TABLE 3 Individual Fund Balances

	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	\$ Change	% Change
General Fund	\$ 9,163,473	\$ 8,243,339	\$ 920,134	11.2%
Total fund balances	\$ 9,163,473	\$ 8,243,339	\$ 920,134	11.2%

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

TABLE 4 Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations

	B	Budgeted		Actual		Variance
Books and supplies	\$	93,103	\$	94,214	\$	(1,111)
Capital outlay	\$	40,000	\$	318,368	\$	(278, 368)
Other outgo	\$	50,000	\$	100,000	\$	(50,000)

Books and supplies actual expenditures exceeded budgeted amounts due to increases in curriculum during the current year.

Capital outlay and other outgo actual expenditures exceeded budgeted amounts due to costs associated with the purchase of land.

The District's General Fund Budget for this year showed an excess of revenues over expenditures (before transfers) of \$965,705 compared to the actual amount of an excess of revenues over expenditures (before transfers) of \$920,134.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

TABLE 5
Changes in Capital Assets

	Jur	ne 30, 2017	Jur	ne 30, 2016	\$ Change	% Change
Land	\$	263,977	\$	8,286	\$255,691	3085.8%
Work in progress		5,875		14,959	(9,084)	-60.7%
Buildings		458,289		467,418	(9,129)	-2.0%
Land improvements		82,890		82,890	-	0.0%
Equipment		150,848		112,302	38,546	34.3%
Less: accumulated depreciation		(429,424)		(430,142)	718	-0.2%
Total capital assets,						
net of depreciation	\$	532,455	\$	255,713	\$276,742	108.2%

Long-Term Debt

The District long-term debt includes the net pension liability, a settlement liability, and vacation and sick leave of the employees.

TABLE 6
Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	\$ Change	% Change
Net pension liability	\$ 1,049,751	\$ 869,926	\$ 179,825	20.7%
Settlement liability	47,500	95,510	(48,010)	-50.3%
OPEB liability	58,997	-	58,997	100.0%
Compensated Absences	33,541	22,562	10,979	48.7%
Total long-term debt	\$ 1,189,789	\$ 987,998	\$ 201,791	20.4%

FACTORS BEARING ON THE DISTRICT'S FUTURE

The District's outlook for future years is tied to growth and the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) allocation. As with many other Districts, the District is facing the challenge of covering step and column increases in employee salaries and other fixed costs.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Julie Z. Weaver, Superintendent, or Kathleen McKenzie, Chief Business Official at Spencer Valley School District, Hwy 78/79 P.O. Box 159, Santa Ysabel, CA 92070, or e-mail kathleen@svesd.net.

SPENCER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2017

	Governmental Activities	
ASSETS		_
Cash and investments	\$	8,930,805
Accounts receivable		596,807
Capital assets:		
Land		263,977
Work in progress		5,875
Buildings		458,289
Land improvements		82,890
Equipment		150,848
Less: accumulated depreciation		(429,424)
TOTAL ASSETS		10,060,067
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES		
Pension related costs		117,548
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable		364,139
Long-term obligations:		
Due within one year		47,500
Due in more than one year		1,142,289
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,553,928
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES		
Pension related costs		35,494
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets		532,455
Restricted		4,156,098
Unrestricted		3,899,640
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$	8,588,193

SPENCER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

			Progran	ı Rev	enues	Re C	(Expense), evenue and hanges in et Position
					Operating		
T		7	Charges for		Frants and		vernmental
Functions/Programs	<u></u>	Expenses	Services	<u> </u>	ontributions	A	Activities
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	Φ.	2 442 075	Ф	ф	1 < 11 20 1	ф	(500,501)
Instruction	\$	2,442,875	\$ -	\$	1,644,294	\$	(798,581)
Instruction-related services		116,447	-		35,329		(81,118)
Pupil services		207,175	-		189,635		(17,540)
General administration		133,276	-		15,956		(117,320)
Plant services		59,933	-		-		(59,933)
Other outgo		100,000	-		200,782		100,782
Depreciation (unallocated)		25,818	-		_		(25,818)
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$	3,085,524	\$ -		2,085,996		(999,528)
	GEN	NERAL REV	VENUES				
	Re	evenue limit so	ources				1,720,843
	Sta	ate revenues					145,326
	Lo	ocal revenues					172,362
	Lo	oss on disposa	al of assets				(19,376)
	-	Total general 1	revenues				2,019,155
	CHA	ANGE IN N	ET POSITION				1,019,627
	NET	Γ POSITION	- BEGINNING	r r			7,568,566
	NE'	POSITION	- ENDING			\$	8,588,193

SPENCER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2017

	General Fund	
ASSETS		
Cash and investments	\$	8,930,805
Accounts receivable		596,807
Due from other funds		479,959
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	10,007,571
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$	364,140
Due to other funds		479,958
Total liabilities		844,098
Fund balance:		
Nonspendable:		
Revolving fund		1,500
Restricted		4,156,098
Assigned		2,158,298
Unassigned/unappropriated amount		2,847,577
Total fund balance		9,163,473
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND		
FUND BALANCE	\$	10,007,571

SPENCER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2017

Total fund balances - governmental fund balance sheet	\$ 9,163,473
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not reported in the funds.	532,455
Payables for net pension liabilities which are not due in the current period are not reported in the funds.	(1,049,751)
Long-term liability for the settlement liability which is not due in the current period	(47.500)
is not reported in the funds. Long-term liability for the OPEB liability which is not due in the current period	(47,500)
is not reported in the funds.	(58,997)
Payables for compensated absences which are not due in the current period are no reported in the funds.	t (33,541)
Deferred outflows relating to pension costs which are applicable to future periods	
are not reported in the funds Deferred inflows relating to pension costs which are applicable to future periods	117,548
are not reported in the funds	(35,494)
Net position of governmental activities - Statement of Net Position	\$ 8,588,193

SPENCER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	General Fund	
REVENUES		
Revenue limit sources:		
State apportionments	\$	1,526,062
Education protection account		67,115
In lieu of property taxes		127,666
Federal revenue		482,069
Other state revenue		316,557
Other local revenue		1,605,057
Total revenues		4,124,526
EXPENDITURES		
Instruction		2,287,591
Instruction - related services		116,447
Pupil services		207,175
General administration		111,310
Plant services		381,869
Other outgo		100,000
Total expenditures		3,204,392
Excess (deficiency) of revenues		
over (under) expenditures		920,134
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		920,134
FUND BALANCE, JULY 1		8,243,339
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30	\$	9,163,473

SPENCER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 920,134
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities	
(SOA) are different because:	
Capital outlays are not reported as expenses in the SOA.	321,936
The depreciation of capital assets used in governmental activities is not	
reported in the funds.	(25,818)
Repayment of settlement liability is an expenditure in the funds but is not an	
expense in the SOA.	48,010
OPEB costs are not an expenditure in the funds but is an expense in the SOA.	(58,997)
Compensated absences are reported as the amount earned in the SOA but	
as the amount paid in the funds.	(10,979)
Pension costs are recognized when contributions are made in the funds but	
are recognized on a accrual basis for the SOA.	(155,283)
Loss on disposal of assets in governmental activities are not reported	
in the funds.	(19,376)
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Change in net position of governmental activities - Statement of Activities	\$ 1,019,627

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting Policies

The Spencer Valley School District (the District) accounts for its financial transactions in accordance with the policies and procedures of the Department of Education's "California School Accounting Manual". The accounting policies of the District conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA).

Reporting Entity

The District's combined financial statements include the accounts of all its operations. The District evaluated whether any other entity should be included in these financial statements. The criterion for including organizations as component units within the District's reporting entity, as set forth in GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, subsequently amended by GASB Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units*, and GASB Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34* (GASB Statement No. 61), include whether:

- the organization is legally separate (can sue and be sued in its name)
- the District holds the corporate powers of the organization
- the District appoints a voting majority of the organization's board
- the District is able to impose its will on the organization
- the organization has the potential to impose a financial benefit/burden on the District
- there is fiscal dependency by the organization on the District
- it would be misleading or cause the financial statements to be incomplete to exclude another organization

Based on these criteria, the District has no component units. Additionally, the District is not a component unit of any other reporting entity as defined by the GASB statement.

Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting

Basis of Presentation

Government-Wide Statements: The statement of net position and the statement of activities include the financial activities of the overall government, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activities. These statements distinguish between the governmental and business-type activities of the District. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting (continued)

Basis of Presentation (continued)

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the District'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 District does not allocate indirect expenses in the statement of activities.

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

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the District's funds, with separate statements presented for each fund category. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major government funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the District not accounted for and reported in another fund.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting

Government-Wide and Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements: These financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. They are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Nonexchange transactions, in which the District gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Government Fund Financial Statements: Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. "Available" means the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. Generally, "available" means collectible within the current period or shortly after year-end. However, to achieve

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting (continued)

comparability of reporting among California school districts and so as not to distort normal revenue patterns, with specific respect to reimbursement grants and corrections to State aid apportionments, the California Department of Education has defined available for school districts as collectible within one year.

Most revenues are recognized under the susceptible-to-accrual concept. Miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received. Investment earnings are recorded as earned, since they are both measurable and available. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for 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 sources.

Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting is used in all budgeted funds to reserve portions of applicable appropriations for which commitments have been made. Encumbrances are recorded for purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments when they are written. Encumbrances are liquidated when the commitments are paid. All encumbrances are liquidated as of June 30, 2017.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for all governmental funds. By state law, the District's governing board must adopt a final budget no later than July 1. A public hearing must be conducted to receive comments prior to adoption. The District's governing board satisfied these requirements.

These budgets are revised by the District's governing board and District superintendent during the fiscal year to give consideration to unanticipated income and expenditures.

Formal budgetary integration was used as a management control device during the fiscal year for all budgeted funds. The District employs budget control by minor object and by individual appropriation accounts. Expenditures cannot legally exceed appropriations by major object code. All appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Governmental Accounting Standards Implementation in Current Year

In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, which addresses reporting by postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB) plans that administer benefits on behalf of governments. This statement basically parallels GASB Statement 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans – An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 25, and replaces GASB Statement No. 43, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans. This statement was effective for the current fiscal year. Implementation of this GASB had no significant effect on the District's financial statements.

Upcoming Governmental Accounting Standards Implementation

In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. This statement applies to government employers who provide OPEB to their employees and for governments that finance OPEB for employees of other governments. This statement basically parallels GASB Statement 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 27 (GASB Statement No. 68), and replaces GASB Statement 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (GASB Statement No. 45). Application of this statement is effective for the District's fiscal year ending June 30, 2018, and is not expected to have a significant impact on the OPEB liability.

Assets, Liabilities, and Equity

Deposits and Investments

Cash balances held in banks and in revolving funds are insured to \$250,000 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. All cash held by the financial institutions is fully insured or collateralized.

In accordance with Education Code Section 41001, the District maintains substantially all its cash in the San Diego County Treasury. The county pools these funds with those of other districts in the county and invests the cash. These pooled funds are carried at cost, which approximates market value. Interest earned is deposited quarterly into participating funds. Any investment losses are proportionately shared by all funds in the pool.

The county is authorized to deposit cash and invest excess funds by California Government Code Section 53648 et seq. The County is restricted by Government Code Section 53635 pursuant to Section 53601 to invest in time deposits, U.S. government securities, state registered warrants, notes or bonds, State Treasurer's investment pool, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, negotiable certificates of deposit, and repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements. The funds maintained by the county are either secured by federal depository insurance or are collateralized

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Assets, Liabilities, and Equity (continued)

Capital Assets

Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of the donation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the assets' lives are not capitalized. A capitalization threshold of \$5,000 is used.

Capital assets are being depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	Estimated
Asset Class	Useful Lives
Buildings	25-50
Improvements of sites	7-25
Equipment	5-20

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferral of outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditures) until then. The District has certain items that qualify for reporting in this category.

Pension plan employer contributions paid during the current are deferred under GASB Statement No. 68, and will be recognized in the subsequent year. Other adjustments due to differences between expected and actual experience; difference between actual and projected contributions; and the net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments, which are amortized over the straight-line basis over the average expected remaining service lives of all member that are provided benefits.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District has certain items that qualify for reporting in this category. Pension plan differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments are amortized on a straight-line basis over five years; and changes in assumptions are amortized over the straight-line basis over the average expected remaining service lives of all members that are provided with benefits.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Assets, Liabilities, and Equity (continued)

Compensated Absences

Accumulated unpaid employee vacation benefits are recognized as liabilities of the District. Accumulated sick leave benefits are not recognized as liabilities of the District. The District's policy is to record sick leave as an operating expense in the period taken since such benefits do not vest nor is payment probable; however, unused sick leave is added to the creditable service period for calculation of retirement benefits when the employee retires.

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the District's California State Teachers' Retirement System and California Public Employees' Retirement System plans (Plans) and additions to/deductions from the Plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalPERS. 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.

Interfund Activity

Interfund activity results from loans, services provided reimbursements or transfers between funds. Loans are reported as interfund receivables and payables as appropriate and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Reimbursements occur when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund and reduces its related cost as a reimbursement. All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers.

Transfers In and Transfers Out are netted and presented as a single "Transfers" line on the government-wide statement of activities. Similarly, interfund receivables and payables are netted and presented as a single "Internal Balances" line of the government-wide statement of net position.

Property Taxes

Secured property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Taxes are payable in two installments on November 1 and February 1. Unsecured property taxes are payable in one installment on or before August 31. San Diego County bills and collects the taxes for the District.

Real and personal property tax revenues are reported in the same manner in which the County auditor records and reports actual property tax receipts to the California Department of Education. This is generally on a cash basis. A receivable has not been recognized in the general fund for property taxes due to the fact that any receivable is offset by a payable to the state for local control funding formula purposes.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Assets, Liabilities, and Equity (continued)

Net Assets and Fund Balance Reserves and Designations

The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as net investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted.

- Net Investment in Capital Assets groups all capital assets into one component of net position. Accumulated depreciation on these assets and the outstanding principal of any related reduce this category.
- Restricted Net Position represents external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- *Unrestricted Net Position* represents the remaining net position of the District that does not meet the definition of the above two categories.

The District has adopted GASB Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definition (GASB Statement No. 54). This Statement defines the different types of fund balances that a governmental entity must use for financial purposes.

GASB Statement No. 54 requires the fund balance amounts to be properly reported within one of the fund balances categories listed below:

- *Nonspendable*, such as fund balance associated with revolving funds, inventories, prepaids, long-term loans and notes receivable, and property held for resale.
- Restricted fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation.
- *Committed* fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Board of Trustees.
- Assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the entity for specific purposes, but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed.
- *Unassigned* fund balance is the residual classification for the entity's general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classification.

When the District incurs an expenditure or expense for which both restricted and unrestricted resources may be used, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources. When the District incurs an expenditure for which committed, assigned, or unassigned amounts may be used, it is the District's policy that committed amounts would be reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Assets, Liabilities, and Equity (continued)

Minimum Fund Balance Policy

The District is committed to maintaining a prudent level of financial resources to protect against the need to reduce service levels because of temporary revenue shortfalls or unpredicted expenditures. The District's Minimum Fund Balance Policy requires a Reserve for Economic Uncertainties, consisting of unassigned amounts, equal to no less than two months of General Fund operating expenditures, or 17 percent of General Fund expenditures and other financing uses.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Finance-Related Legal and Contractual Provisions

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 38, *Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures*, violations of finance-related legal and contractual provisions, if any, are reported below, along with actions taken to address such violations:

Violation	Action Taken
None reported	Not applicable

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash as of June 30, 2017, is classified in the accompanying financial statements is comprised of the following:

Cash in County Treasury	\$8,929,305
Deposits with financial institutions (revolving funds)	1,500
Total	\$8,930,805

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Cash in County Treasury

In accordance with Education Code Section 41001, the District maintains substantially all of its cash in the San Bernardino County Treasury as part of the common investment pool of \$8,929,305 as of June 30, 2017. Cash may be added or withdrawn from the investment pool without limitation.

The County Treasurer's investments at June 30, 2017 consist of 24.14% negotiable CDs, 26.33% commercial paper, 27.26% federal agencies, 8.59% U.S. Treasury notes, 4.07% money market funds, 7.07% supranational, 0.01% FDIC CDs, 2.03% asset backed securities, and 0.50% collateralized CDs. The credit ratings for these investments included A1+/A1 by Moody's Investor Service, and AAA/AA by Standard and Poor's.

Cash in Revolving Fund

Cash balances in revolving fund \$1,500 as of June 30, 2017, are insured up to \$250,000 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. All cash held by the financial institution is fully insured or collateralized.

Analysis of Specific Deposits and Investments

Investments Authorized by the District's Investment Policy

Education Code Section 41001 and the District's investment policy require operating funds to be deposited into the County Treasury and invested in accordance with the current investment policy of the San Diego County Treasurer. Education Code Section 41015 authorizes the investment of surplus moneys, not required for the immediate necessities of the District in any of the investments specified in Section 16430 or 53601 of the Government Code. Additionally, a variety of operational bank accounts are authorized, including but not limited to: Scholarship Accounts, Clearing Accounts and Revolving Cash Accounts. The District's investment policy does not contain any specific provisions intended to limit the District's exposure to interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk. The District held no investments at June 30, 2017.

Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The District held no investments at June 30, 2017.

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Analysis of Specific Deposits and Investments (continued)

Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The District held no investments at June 30, 2017.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The investment policy of the District contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond that stipulated by the California Government Code, which is investments in any one issuer (other than U.S. Treasury Securities, mutual funds, and external investment pools) that represent 5% or more of total District investments. The District held no investments at June 30, 2017.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial Credit Risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institute, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The California Government Code and the District's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits, other than the following provision for deposits.

The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure governmental agency deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

The Custodial Credit Risk for investment is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The California Government Code and the District's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for investments. With respect to investments, custodial credit risk generally applies only to direct investments in marketable securities. Custodial credit risk does not apply to a local government's indirect investment in securities through the use of mutual funds or government investment pools.

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Analysis of Specific Deposits and Investments (continued)

Investment Accounting Policy

The District is required by GASB Statement No. 31, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools, to disclose its policy for determining which investments, if any, are reported at amortized cost. The District's general policy is to report money market investments and short-term participating interest-earning investment contracts at amortized cost and to report nonparticipating interest-earnings investment contracts using a cost-based measure. However, if the fair value of an investment is significantly affected by the impairment of the credit standing of the issuer or by other factors, it is reported at fair value. All other investments are reported at fair value unless a legal contract exists which guarantees a higher value. The term "short-term" refers to investments which have a remaining term of one fiscal year or less at time of purchase.

The term "nonparticipating" means that the investment's value does not vary with market interest rate changes. Nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are examples of nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts.

The District's investments in external investment pools, if any, are reported at an amount determined by the fair value per share of the pool's underlying portfolio, unless the pool is 2a7-like, in which case they are reported at share value. A 2a7-like pool is one which is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") as an investment company, but nevertheless has a policy that it will, and does, operate in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the investment Company Act of 1940.

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable as of June 30, 2017, consist of the following:

Federal	\$ 138,686
State	46,246
Local:	
Charter school oversight fees	359,779
Miscellaneous	 52,096
Total accounts receivable	\$ 596,807

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, was as follows:

	Beginning		Ending			
	Balances		Additions Deletions		Balances	
Capital assets, not being depreciated						
Land	\$	8,286	\$255,691	\$ -	\$	263,977
Work in progress		14,959	5,875	(14,959)		5,875
Total capital assets,						
not being depreciated		23,245	261,566	(14,959)		269,852
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Buildings		467,418	-	(9,129)		458,289
Land improvements		82,890	-	-		82,890
Equipment		112,302	60,370	(21,824)		150,848
Total capital assets,						
being depreciated		662,610	60,370	(30,953)		692,027
Less accumulated depreciation for:						
Buildings		(282,817)	(12,716)	9,129		(286,404)
Land improvements		(55,393)	(2,895)	-		(58,288)
Equipment		(91,932)	(10,207)	17,407		(84,732)
Total accumulated depreciation		(430,142)	(25,818)	26,536		(429,424)
Total capital assets,						
being depreciated, net		232,468	34,552	(4,417)		262,603
Capital assets, net of depreciation	\$	255,713	\$296,118	\$(19,376)	\$	532,455

6. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Long-Term Obligation Activity

Long-term obligations include debt and other long-term liabilities. Changes in long-term obligations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, are as follows.

						Amounts
	Beginning				Ending	Due Within
Governmental Activities	Balance	Increases	De	creases	Balance	One Year
Net pension liability	\$ 869,926	\$ 179,825	\$	-	\$1,049,751	\$ -
Settlement agreement	95,510	-		(48,010)	47,500	47,500
OPEB liability	-	58,997		-	58,997	-
Compensated						
absences	22,562	10,979			33,541	
Total Governmental						
Activities	\$ 987,998	\$ 249,801	\$	(48,010)	\$1,189,789	\$ 47,500

Settlement Agreement

Effective July 2, 2015, the District entered into a Compromise and Release Agreement (Agreement) with unrelated parties. As part of the Agreement, the District is to provide educational services for a student not to exceed \$47,500 each fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 and 2018. As of June 30, 2017, the outstanding liability was \$47,500.

7. RESTRICTED FUND BALANCES

Restricted fund balances as of June 30, 2017, are as follows:

	General	
		Fund
Restricted for Lottery: Instructional Materials	\$	3,206
Restricted for Special Education		216,499
Restricted for Special Education: Mental Health Services		277,066
Restricted for Economic Impact Aid		3,647,232
Educator Effectiveness		2,812
California Clean Energy Jobs Act		9,283
Total restricted fund balance	\$	4,156,098

8. ASSIGNED FUND BALANCES

Assigned fund balances as of June 30, 2017, are as follows:

Assigned for Special Reserve Fund for Other Than Capital Outlay Projects	\$ 2,158,298
Total assigned fund balance	\$ 2,158,298

9. JOINT POWERS AGREEMENTS

The District entered into a joint powers agreement (JPA) with the "San Diego County Schools Risk Management Joint Powers Authority", a self-insurance plan for workers' compensation, liability, property, damage, fire damage, or any other risk or plan authorized by law. The County Superintendent of Schools for San Diego County is the administrator of the JPA. Contributions to the JPA were approximately \$4,770 for the year ended June 30, 2017. Condensed unaudited financial information available for the JPA as of June 30, 2016 follows.

Total Revenues	\$ 43,770,558
Total Expenses	36,382,292
Change in net position	7,388,266
Net Position - Beginning	38,252,095
Net Position - Ending	\$ 45,640,361

The District entered into a joint powers agreement with the San Diego County Schools Fringe Benefits Consortium to provide health and welfare, medical, dental, and vision services to District employees. The San Diego County Superintendent of Schools is the administrator of the JPA Contributions to the JPA were approximately \$467 for the year ended June 30, 2017. Condensed unaudited financial information available for the Consortium as of June 30, 2016 follows.

Total Revenues	\$ 54,072,042
Total Expenses	53,559,632
Change in net position	512,410
Net Position - Beginning	21,757,207
Net Position - Ending	\$ 22,269,617

10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Qualified employees are covered under multiple-employer contributory retirement plans maintained by agencies of the State of California. Certificated employees are members of the California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS), and classified employees are members of the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS).

CalSTRS

Plan Description

The District contributes to the California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS); a cost-sharing multiple employer public employee retirement system defined benefit pension plan administered by CalSTRS. The plan provides retirement and disability benefits and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by state statutes, as legislatively amended, within the State Teachers' Retirement Law. CalSTRS issues a separate comprehensive annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information.

Copies of the CalSTRS annual financial report may be obtained from CalSTRS, 7919 Folsom Blvd., Sacramento, CA 95826.

Benefits Provided

The CalSTRS defined benefit plan has two benefit formulas:

CalSTRS 2% at 60

CalSTRS 2% at 60 members are eligible for normal retirement at age 60, with a minimum of five years of credited service. The normal retirement benefit is equal to 2.0% of final compensation for each year of credited service. Early retirement options are available at age 55 with five years of credited service or as early as age 50 with 30 years of credited service. The age factor for retirements after age 60 increases with each quarter year of age to 2.4% at age 63 or older. Members who have 30 years or more of credited service receive an additional increase of up to 0.2% to the age factor, known as the career factor. The maximum benefit with the career factor is 2.4% of final compensation.

CalSTRS 2% *at* 62

CalSTRS 2% at 62 members are eligible for normal retirement at age 62, with a minimum of five years of credited service. The normal retirement benefit is equal to 2.0% of final compensation for each year of credited service. An early retirement option is available at age 55. The age factor for retirements after age 60 increases with each quarter year of age to 2.4% at age 63 or older. Members who have 30 years or more of credited service receive an additional increase of up to 0.2% to the age factor, known as the career factor. The maximum benefit with the career factor is 2.4% of final compensation.

10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (continued)

CalSTRS (continued)

Contributions

Active plan members are required to contribute 10.25% of their salary for fiscal year 2017 and the District is required to contribute an actuarially determined rate. The actuarial methods and assumptions used for determining the rate are those adopted by CalSTRS Teachers' Retirement Board. The required employer contribution rate for fiscal year 2017 was 12.58% of annual payroll. The contribution requirements of the plan members are established by state statute. The contributions to STRS for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2017 was \$42,376, and equals 100% of the required contributions for the fiscal year.

On-Behalf Payments

The District was the recipient of on-behalf payments made by the State of California to CalSTRS for K-12 education. These payments consist of state general fund contributions of approximately \$29,348.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2017, the District reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected a reduction for State pension support provided to the District. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, was \$906,332 at June 30, 2017, which is included in long-term obligations on the accompanying statement of net position (See note 6).

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by applying update procedures to an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2015, and rolling forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2016. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating school districts, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2016, the District's proportion was 0.0011%, which did not change from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2015.

The District recognized CalSTRS pension expense in the amount of \$45,951 for the year ended June 30, 2017.

10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (continued)

CalSTRS (continued)

Contributions (continued)

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

At June 30, 2017, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflow of Resources	
Differences between actual and expected experience	\$	166	\$	113
Differences between District contributions and the District's proportionate share of				
contributions District contribution subsequent		8,280		8,499
to the measurement date		42,376		_
	\$	50,822	\$	8,612

\$42,376 is reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2017. Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

June 30, of Resources	of Resources		
2018 \$ 43,0	14		
2019 6	39		
2020 6	61		
2021 (2,1	04)		
\$ 42,2	10		

10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (continued)

CalSTRS (continued)

Contributions (continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The total pension liability was determined by applying update procedures to an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2015, and rolling forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2016 using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Valuation Date June 30, 2015 Measurement Date June 30, 2016

Experience Study July 1, 1997 to June 30, 2011

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

Actuarial Assumptions:

Discount Rate 7.60% Inflation 3.00% Payroll Growth 3.75%

Salary Increases Varies by Entry Age, Service and Type of Employment

Investment Rate of Return 7.60% Net of Pension Plan Investment Expense

includes Inflation

Mortality Rate Table Industry Standard Published by Society of Actuaries

CalSTRS uses custom mortality tables to best fit the patterns of mortality among its members. These custom tables are based on RP2000 series tables adjusted to fit CalSTRS experience.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2015 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2007 - June 30, 2011.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. The best-estimate ranges were developed using capital market assumptions from CalSTRS general investment consultant (Pension Consulting Alliance - PCA) as an input to the process. Based on the model from CalSTRS consulting actuary's (Milliman) investment practice, a best estimate range was determined by assuming the portfolio is re-balanced annually and that annual returns are log normally distributed and independent from year to year to develop expected percentiles for the long-term distribution of annualized returns. The assumed asset allocation by PCA is based on board policy for target asset allocation in effect on February 2,

10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (continued)

CalSTRS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

2012, the date the current experience study was approved by the board. Best estimates of 20-year geometric real rates of return and the assumed asset allocation for each major asset class used as input to develop the actuarial investment rate of return are summarized in the following table:

		Long-term*
	Strategic	Expected Real
Asset Class	Allocation	Rate of Return
Global Equity	47.00%	6.30%
Fixed Income	12.00%	0.30%
Real Estate	13.00%	5.20%
Private Equity	13.00%	9.30%
Absolute Return	9.00%	2.90%
Inflation Sensitive	4.00%	3.80%
Cash/Liquidity	2.00%	-1.00%
Total	100.00%	

^{*20-}year geometric average

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.60%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and employers will be made at statutory contribution rates in accordance with the rate increases per AB 1469. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.60%) and assuming that contributions, benefit payments, and administrative expense occur midyear. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term assumed investment rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (continued)

CalSTRS (continued)

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.60%, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.60%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.60 %) than the current rate:

	Discount Rate -1.00% 6.60%	Current Discount Rate 7.60%	Discount Rate +1.00% 8.60%
Plan's Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,280,469	\$ 906,332	\$ 565,137

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

CalPERS

Plan Description

The District contributes to the School Employer Pool under the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS); a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system defined benefit pension plan administered by CalPERS. The plan provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by state statutes, as legislatively amended, within the Public Employees' Retirement Laws. CalPERS issues a separate comprehensive annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. Copies of the CalPERS annual financial report may be obtained from the CalPERS Executive Office, 400 P Street, Sacramento, CA 95811.

Benefits Provided

The benefits for the defined benefit plan are based on members' years of service, age, final compensation, and benefit formula. Benefits are provided for disability, death, and survivors of eligible members or beneficiaries. Members become fully vested in their retirement benefits earned to date after five years of credited service.

10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (continued)

CalPERS (continued)

Contributions

Active plan members who entered into the plan prior to January 1, 2013 are required to contribute 7.0% of their salary. The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act (PEPRA) specifies that new members entering into the plan on or after January 1, 2013, shall pay the higher of 50.0% of normal costs or 6.0% of their salary. Additionally, for new members entering the plan on or after January 1, 2013, the employer is prohibited from paying any of the employee contribution to CalPERS unless the employer payment of the member's contribution is specified in an employment agreement or collective bargaining agreement that expires after January 1, 2013.

The District is required to contribute an actuarially determined rate. The actuarial methods and assumptions used for determining the rate are those adopted by the CalPERS Board of Administration. The required employer contribution rate for fiscal year 2016 was 13.888% of annual payroll. The District's contributions to CalPERS for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2017, was \$16,465 and equals 100% of the required contributions for the fiscal year.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2017, the District reported a liability of \$143,419 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability, which is included in long-term obligations on the accompanying statement of net position (See note 6). The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by applying update procedures to an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2015, and rolling forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2016. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating school districts, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2016, the District's proportion was 0.0007%, which decreased 0.0001 from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2015.

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the District recognized pension expense of \$10,418.

10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (continued)

CalPERS (continued)

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

At June 30, 2017, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Infloor		
Differences between actual and expected experience	\$	7,676	\$	_	
Differences between District	7	.,	,		
contributions and the District's					
proportionate share of					
contributions		5,055		7,218	
Change in assumptions		-		5,754	
Net difference between projected					
and actual earnings on investments		37,530		13,910	
District contribution subsequent					
to the measurement date		16,465			
	\$	66,726	\$	26,882	

\$16,465 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Years Ended	Deferred O	utflows/(Inflows)
June 30,	of R	esources
2018	\$	20,411
2019		3,946
2020		10,900
2021		4,587
	\$	39,844

10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (continued)

CalPERS (continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The total pension liability was determined by applying update procedures to an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2015, and rolling forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2016 using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Valuation Date June 30, 2015 Measurement Date June 30, 2016

Experience Study July 1, 1997 to June 30, 2011

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

Actuarial Assumptions

Discount Rate 7.65% Inflation 2.75% Payroll Growth 3.00%

Salary Increases Varies by Entry Age, Service and Type of Employment

Investment Rate of Return 7.65% Net of Pension Plan Investment Expense;

includes Inflation

Mortality Rate Table Derived using CalPERS' Membership Data for

all funds

Post -retirement Benefit

Increases 2.00% until Purchasing Power Protection Allowance Floor on Purchasing Power applies, 2.75% thereafter

CalPERS uses custom mortality tables to best fit the patterns of mortality among its members. These custom tables are derived using CalPERS' membership data for all funds. The table includes 20 years of mortality improvements using Society of Actuaries Scale BB. The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2015 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from 1998 to 2012.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. In determining the long-term expected rate of return, both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows were taken into account. Such cash flows were developed assuming that both members and employers will make their required contributions on time and as scheduled in all future years. Using historical returns of all the funds' asset classes, expected compound (geometric) returns were calculated over the short-term (first 10 years) and the long-term (11-60 years) using a building-block approach.

10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (continued)

CalPERS (continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions (continued)

Using the expected nominal returns for both short-term and long-term, the present value of benefits was calculated for each fund. The expected rate of return was set by calculating the single equivalent expected return that arrived at the same present value of benefits for cash flows as the one calculated using both short-term and long-term returns. The expected rate of return was then set equivalent to the single equivalent rate calculated above and rounded down to the nearest one quarter of one percent.

The table below reflects long-term expected real rate of return by asset class. The rate of return was calculated using the capital market assumptions applied to determine the discount rate and asset allocation. These geometric rates of return are net of administrative expenses.

	Strategic	Real Return	Real Return
Asset Class	Allocation	Years 1 - 10 (a)	Years 11+ (b)
Global Equity	51.00%	5.25%	5.71%
Global Debt Securities	20.00%	0.99%	2.43%
Inflation Assets	6.00%	0.45%	3.36%
Private Equity	10.00%	6.83%	6.95%
Real Estate	10.00%	4.50%	5.13%
Infrastructure	2.00%	4.50%	5.09%
Liquidity	1.00%	-0.55%	-1.05%
Total	100.00%		

- (a) An expected inflation of 2.5% used for this period.
- (b) An expected inflation of 3.0% used for this period.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.65%. A projection of the expected benefit payments and contributions was performed to determine if assets would run out. The test revealed the assets would not run out. Therefore the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability for the Schools Pool.

The results of the crossover testing for the Schools Pool are presented in a detailed report that can be obtained at CalPERS' website.

10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (continued)

CalPERS (continued)

Discount Rate (continued)

According to Paragraph 30 of GASB Statement No. 68, the long-term discount rate should be determined without reduction for pension plan administrative expense. The 7.65% investment return assumption used in this accounting valuation is net of administrative expenses. Administrative expenses are assumed to be 15 basis points. An investment return excluding administrative expenses would have been 7.65%. Using this lower discount rate has resulted in a slightly higher total pension liability and net pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.65%, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.65%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.65%) than the current rate:

	Discount Rate -1.00% 6.65%	Current Discount Rate 7.65%	Discount Rate +1.00% 8.65%
Plan's Net Pension Liability	\$ 213,985	\$ 143,419	\$ 84,663

Pension plan fiduciary net position

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

11. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Plan Description

To be eligible for retiree health benefits, an employee must retire from the District as a former certificated or classified employee who had five years of consecutive employment with the District. Benefits may be provided for eligible employees through the age of 65.

Funding Policy

The District funds the plan using the "Pay-as-you-go" method under which the contributions to the plan are generally made at about the same time and in about the same amount as benefit payments and expenses becoming due.

11. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

Funding Policy (continued)

The projected contributions were based on actual participants and on an annual increase of 5%. If the board votes to extend benefits to additional employees at retirement, those participants will be added at that time. The net OPEB liability at June 30, 2017 is \$58,997, and the estimated annual contributions are as follows:

	Est	imated
Years Ended	Aı	mual
June 30 ,	Cont	ribution
2018	\$	8,050
2019		8,453
2020		8,876
2021		9,320
2022		9,786
Therafter		14,512
	\$	58,997

12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

State and Federal Allowances, Awards, and Grants

The District has received state and federal funds for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Although such audits could generate expenditure disallowances under terms of the grant, management believes that any required reimbursement will not be material.



SPENCER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE – GENERAL FUND For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

			Variance with
D. J J.	,		Final Budget
Budgeted An		A -41	Positive
Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:			
Revenue limit sources:		.	d (=0=)
State apportionments \$ 1,526,657 \$	1,526,657	\$ 1,526,062	\$ (595)
Education protection account 68,411	68,411	67,115	(1,296)
In lieu of property taxes 110,681	110,681	127,666	16,985
Federal revenue 582,593	582,593	482,069	(100,524)
Other state revenue 215,204	215,204	316,557	101,353
Other local revenue 1,731,112	1,731,112	1,605,057	(126,055)
Total revenues 4,234,658	4,234,658	4,124,526	(110,132)
Expenditures:			
Certificated salaries 386,049	386,049	370,411	15,638
Classified salaries 196,603	196,603	164,911	31,692
Employee benefits 175,857	175,857	162,132	13,725
Books and supplies 93,103	93,103	94,214	(1,111)
Services and other operating			
expenditures 2,327,341	2,327,341	1,994,356	332,985
Capital outlay 40,000	40,000	318,368	(278,368)
Other outgo 50,000	50,000	100,000	(50,000)
Total expenditures 3,268,953	3,268,953	3,204,392	64,561
Excess (deficiency) of revenues			
over (under) expenditures 965,705	965,705	920,134	(45,571)
			
Net change in fund balance 965,705	965,705	920,134	(45,571)
-			
Fund balance, July 1 8,243,339	8,243,339	8,243,339	-
Fund balance, June 30 \$ 9,209,044 \$	9,209,044	\$ 9,163,473	\$ (45,571)

SPENCER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY – CALSTRS

LAST 10 YEARS June 30, 2017

	June 30, 2017		June 30, 2016		June 30, 201	
Proportion of the net pension liability		0.00110%		0.00110%		0.00120%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	906,332	\$	753,865	\$	676,071
Covered - employee payroll	\$	358,006	\$	340,282	\$	315,818
Proportionate Share of the net pension liability as percentage of covered-employee payroll		253.16%		221.54%		214.07%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		70.04%		74.02%		76.52%

Notes to Schedule:

Change in Benefit Terms: In 2015 and 2016 there were no changes in benefits.

Change in Assumptions: In 2015 there were no changes in assumptions. In 2016 the discount rate was changed from 7.50% to 7.60% correct for an adjustment to exclude administrative expense. In 2017 there were no changes in assumptions.

^{*} This is a 10-year schedule. However, the information in this schedule is not required to be presented retroactively. Years will be added to this schedule in future fiscal years until 10 years of information is available.

SPENCER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S PLAN CONTRIBUTIONS – CALSTRS LAST 10 YEARS June 30, 2017

	June 30, 2017		June 30, 2016		June 30, 2015	
Required contribution (actuarially determined) - District	\$	38,414	\$	30,217	\$	26,055
Required contribution (actuarially determined) - State	·	22,505	·	15,734	·	16,238
Total required contributions		60,919		45,951		42,293
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contributions		(60,919)		(45,951)		(42,293)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$	
Covered-employee payroll	\$	358,006	\$	340,282	\$	315,818
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll		17.02%		13.50%		13.39%
Notes to Schedule:						
Measurement date:	Ju	ne 30, 2016	Ju	ne 30, 2015	Ju	ne 30, 2014

^{*} This is a 10-year schedule. However, the information in this schedule is not required to be presented retroactively. Years will be added to this schedule in future fiscal years until 10 years of information is available.

SPENCER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY – CALPERS

LAST 10 YEARS June 30, 2017

	Jui	ne 30, 2017	Ju	ne 30, 2016	Ju	ne 30, 2015
Proportion of the net pension liability		0.00070%		0.00080%		0.00070%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	143,419	\$	116,062	\$	80,963
Covered - employee payroll	\$	87,938	\$	87,563	\$	74,987
Proportionate Share of the net pension liability as percentage of covered-employee payroll		163.09%		132.55%		107.97%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		73.90%		79.43%		83.38%

Notes to Schedule:

Change in Benefit Terms: In 2015 and 2016 there were no changes in benefits.

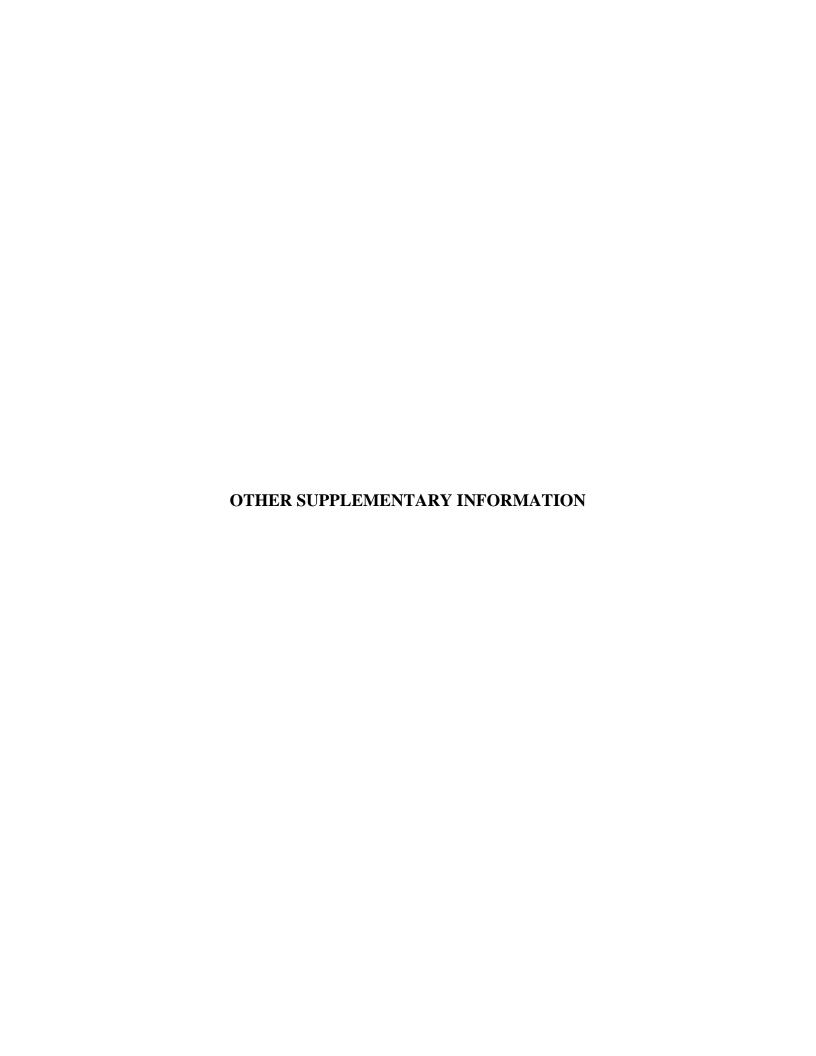
Change in Assumptions: In 2015 there were no changes in assumptions. In 2016 the discount rate was changed from 7.50% to 7.65% to correct for an adjustment to exclude administrative expense. In 2017 there were no changes in assumptions.

* This is a 10-year schedule. However, the information in this schedule is not required to be presented retroactively. Years will be added to this schedule in future fiscal years until 10 years of information is available.

SPENCER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT PLAN CONTRIBUTIONS – CALPERS LAST 10 YEARS June 30, 2017

	Jun	e 30, 2017	Jun	e 30, 2016	June	e 30, 2015
Required contribution (actuarially determined)	\$	10,418	\$	10,307	\$	8,580
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contributions		(10,418)		(10,307)		(8,580)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$	-	\$	
Covered-employee payroll	\$	87,938	\$	87,563	\$	74,987
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll		11.85%		11.77%		11.44%
Notes to Schedule:						
Measurement date:	Ju	ne 30, 2016	Ju	ne 30, 2015	Jui	ne 30, 2014

^{*} This is a 10-year schedule. However, the information in this schedule is not required to be presented retroactively. Years will be added to this schedule in future fiscal years until 10 years of information is available.



SPENCER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCY ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The Spencer Valley School District was established in the late 1800s and is located in San Diego County. There were no changes to the boundaries of the District during the fiscal year. The District is currently operating one elementary school.

The Board of Directors for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 was comprised of the following members:

	Board

Name	Office	Term	Term Expiration
Lisa Boyer	President/Clerk	4 Years	December 2018
Carol Frausto	Member	4 Years	December 2020
Cristi Lewis	Member	2 Years	December 2018

Administration

Name	Position
Julie Z. Weaver	Superintendent
Kathleen McKenzie	Chief Business Official

SPENCER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Second Period Report	Annual Report
Transitional Kindergarten/Kindergarten through Grade 3	22.51	22.29
Grades 4 through 6	6.37	6.29
Grades 7 and 8	1.83	1.84
Total	30.71	30.42

The District's operation is classroom based with no full-time independent study program.

Average daily attendance is a measurement of the number of pupils attending classes of the District. The purpose of attendance accounting from a fiscal standpoint is to provide the basis on which apportionments of state funds are made to school districts. This schedule provides information regarding the attendance of students at various grade levels and in different programs.

SPENCER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF INSTRUCTIONAL TIME For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	2016-2017		Number of Days	
	Minutes	2016-2017	Traditional	a. .
Grade Level	Requirement	Actual Minutes	Calendar	Status
Kindergarten	36,000	58,270	180	In Compliance
Grade 1	50,400	55,570	180	In Compliance
Grade 2	50,400	55,570	180	In Compliance
Grade 3	50,400	55,570	180	In Compliance
Grade 4	54,000	55,570	180	In Compliance
Grade 5	54,000	55,570	180	In Compliance
Grade 6	54,000	55,570	180	In Compliance
Grade 7	54,000	55,570	180	In Compliance
Grade 8	54,000	55,570	180	In Compliance

The District has received incentive funding for increasing instructional time as provided by the Incentives for Longer Instructional Day. This schedule presents information on the amount of instruction time offered by the District and whether the District complied with the provisions of Education Code Sections 46200 through 46206. As of June 30, 2017, the District had met its target funding.

SPENCER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL TRENDS AND ANYALYSIS For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	(Budget)					
General Fund	2018	2017		2016		2015
Revenues and other financial sources	\$ 3,689,080	\$4,124,526	\$ 4	4,276,821	\$4	,111,832
Expenditures	3,071,400	3,204,392		2,894,767	3	3,854,337
Total outgo	3,071,400	3,204,392		2,894,767	3	3,854,337
Change in fund balance	617,680	920,134		1,382,054		257,495
Ending fund balance	\$ 9,781,153	\$ 9,163,473	\$ 8	3,243,339	\$6	5,861,285
Available Reserves	\$ 3,376,369	\$ 2,847,577	\$ 1	1,698,996	\$	922,650
Designated for economic uncertainties	\$ 153,570	\$ 147,435	\$	154,750	\$	195,000
Undesignated fund balance	\$ 3,222,799	\$2,700,142	\$	1,544,246	\$	727,650
Available reserves as a percentage of total outgo	109.9%	88.9%		58.7%		23.9%
Total long-term debt	\$ 1,131,116	\$1,189,789	\$	987,998	\$	820,655
Average daily attendance at P-2	31	31		41		29

This schedule discloses the District's financial trends by displaying past years' data along with current year budget information. These financial trend disclosures are used to evaluate the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

The General Fund balance has increased by \$2,302,188 (34%) over the past two years. The fiscal year 2017-2018 budget projects an increase of \$617,680 (7%). For a District this size, the state recommends available reserves of at least five percent of total general fund expenditures, transfers out, and other uses (total outgo).

The District has had an operating surplus over the past three years, and anticipates an operating surplus during the 2017-2018 fiscal year. Total long-term obligations has increased by \$369,134 over the past two years.

Average daily attendance (ADA) has increased by 2 over the past two years. ADA is anticipated to remain the same for the 2017-2018 fiscal year.

SPENCER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT RECONCILIATION OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL AND BUDGET REPORT WITH AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

This schedule provides the information necessary to reconcile the fund balances of all funds as reported on the SACS report to the audited financial statements. Funds that required no adjustment are not presented. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the District did not have any funds that needed adjustment.

SPENCER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF CHARTER SCHOOLS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

The following Charter Schools are chartered by Spencer Valley School District:

	Included In
<u>Charter Schools</u>	Audit?
California Virtual Academy @ San Diego [#0493]	No
Insight @ San Diego [#1371]	No





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

Board of Trustees Spencer Valley School District Spencer Valley, California

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 Spencer Valley School District, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Spencer Valley School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 15, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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



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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

SQUAR MILNER LLP

- Sough MILNER LAS

San Diego, California December 15, 2017



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON STATE COMPLIANCE

Board of Trustees Spencer Valley School District Spencer Valley, California

Report on Compliance for Each State Program

We have audited Spencer Valley School District's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the 2016-17 Guide for Annual Audits of K-12 Local Education Agencies and State Compliance Reporting, published by the Education Audit Appeals Panel, that could have a direct and material effect on each of Spencer Valley School District's state programs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. Spencer Valley School District's state programs are identified below.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its state programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of Spencer Valley School District's state programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the State's 2016-17 Guide for Annual Audits of K-12 Local Education Agencies and State Compliance Reporting, published by the Education Audit Appeals Panel. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a state program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Spencer Valley School District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each state program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of Spencer Valley School District's compliance. In connection with the audit referred to above, we selected transactions and records to determine the District's compliance with the state laws and regulations applicable to the following items:



	Procedures
Description	Performed
Attendance	Yes
Teacher Certification and Misassignments	Yes
Kindergarten Continuance	Yes
Independent Study	Not Applicable
Continuation Education	Not Applicable
Instructional Time	Yes
Instructional Materials	Yes
Ratios of Administrative Employees to Teachers	Yes
Classroom Teacher Salaries	Yes
Early Retirement Incentive	Not Applicable
Gann Limit Calculation	Yes
School Accountability Report Card	Yes
Juvenile Court Schools	Not Applicable
Middle or Early College High Schools	Not Applicable
K-3 Grade Span Adjustment	Not Applicable
Transportation Maintenance of Effort	Not Applicable
Educator Effectiveness	Yes
California Clean Energy Jobs Act	Yes
After School Education and Safety Program	Not Applicable
Proper Expenditure of Education Protection Account Funds	Yes
Unduplicated Local Control Funding Formula Pupil Counts	Yes
Local Control and Accountability Plan	Yes
Independent Study - Course Based	Not Applicable
Immunizations	Yes
Mental Health Expenditures	Yes

The term "Not Applicable" is used above to mean either that the District did not offer the program during the current fiscal year, or that the program applies only to a different type of local education agency.

Opinion on State Programs

In our opinion, Spencer Valley School District 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 state programs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.



The purpose of this report on state compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of state compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of 2016-17 Guide for Annual Audits of K-12 Local Education Agencies and State Compliance Reporting. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

SQUAR MILNER LLP

Sough MILNER LLP

San Diego, California December 15, 2017.



SPENCER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF AUDIT FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

A. Summary of Auditor's Results

1.	Financial Statements	
	Type of auditor's report issued:	Unmodified
	Internal control over financial reporting:	
	One or more material weaknesses identified?	YesX_No
	One or more significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?	YesX_None Reported
	Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	Yes <u>X</u> No
2.	Federal Awards	
	Internal control over major programs:	
	One or more material weaknesses identified?	Yes N/A No
	One or more significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?	Yes N/A None Reported
	Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs:	N/A
	Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported under section 200.516 Audit Findings paragraph (a) of OMB Uniform Guidance?	Yes <u>X</u> No
	Identification of major programs:	
	<u>CFDA Number(s)</u> <u>Name of Fed</u>	deral Program or Cluster
	The Organization did not have over \$750,000 i	n Federal Expenditures.
	Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs:	N/A
	Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	Yes <u>N/A</u> No

SPENCER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF AUDIT FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

A. Summary of Auditor's Results (continued) 3. State Awards Internal control over state programs: One or more material weaknesses identified? One or more significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses? Yes X No One Reported Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for state programs: Unmodified B. Financial Statement Findings None C. Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs None

D. State Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None

SPENCER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Findings/Recommendations	Current Status	Management's Explanation If Not Implemented
None	N/A	N/A