PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

AUDIT REPORT

For the Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2020

NIGRO & NIGRO PC

PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020
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NIGRO & NIGRO PC
A Professional Accountancy Corporation

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Education
Palm Springs Unified School District
Palm Springs, California

Report on the Financial Statements
We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Palm Springs Unified School District, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

Auditors' Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the *2019-20 Guide for Annual Audits of K-12 Local Education Agencies and State Compliance Reporting.* Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions
In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Palm Springs Unified School District, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Jeff Nigro, CPA, CFE | Elizabeth Nigro, CPA | Shannon Bishop, CPA | Peter Glenn, CPA, CFE | Paul J. Kaymark, CPA

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Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, schedule of proportionate share of the net pension liability, schedule of pension contributions, schedule of changes in the District's total OPEB liability and related ratios, schedule of the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability-MPP Program, and the notes to the required supplementary information 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 District's basic financial statements. The supplementary information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements. The supplementary information on pages 69 to 72 and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards on page 73 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 information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole. The information on pages 68 and 74 has 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 it.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards,* we have also issued our report dated December 29, 2020, on our consideration of the 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 the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Nigro & Nigro, PC

Murrieta, California
December 29, 2020

This discussion and analysis of Palm Springs Unified School District's financial performance provides an overview of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. Please read it in conjunction with the District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Net position of governmental activities decreased by approximately $5.2 million.
- Governmental expenses were approximately $394.4 million. Revenues were about $389.2 million.
- The District spent $25.0 million in new capital assets during the year.
- The District decreased its outstanding long-term debt other than pensions by $16.0 million.
- Grades K-12 average daily attendance (ADA) decreased by 141, or 0.7%.
- Governmental funds decreased by $3.6 million, or 1.8%.
- Reserves for the General Fund increased by $1.7 million, or 11.2%. Revenues and other financing sources were $315.5 million and expenditures and other uses were $318.4 million.

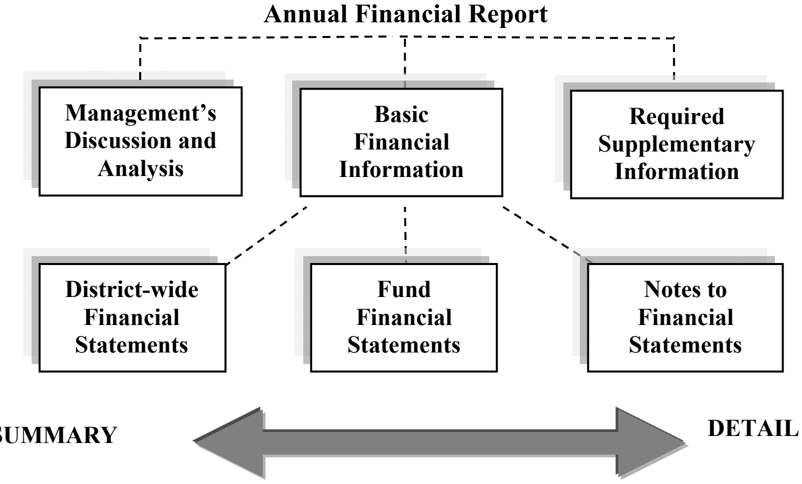
OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of three parts – management discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, and required supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the District:

- The first two statements are *District-wide financial* statements that provide both short-term and long-term information about the District's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are *fund financial* statements that focus on individual parts of the District, reporting the District's operations in more detail than the District-wide statements.
  - The *governmental funds* statements tell how basic services like regular and special education were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending.
  - Short and long-term financial information about the activities of the District that operate like businesses (self-insurance funds) are provided in the *proprietary funds* statements.
  - *Fiduciary funds* statement provides information about the financial relationships in which the District acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others to whom the resources belong.

The financial statements also include *notes* that explain some of the information in the statements and provide more detailed data. Figure A-1 shows how the various parts of this annual report are arranged and related to one another.

Figure A-1. Organization of Palm Springs Unified School District's Annual Financial Report



OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The remainder of this overview section of management's discussion and analysis highlights the structure and contents of each of the statements.

District-Wide Statements

The District-wide statements report information about the District as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the District's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two District-wide statements report the District's net position and how it has changed. Net position – the difference between the District's assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources – is one way to measure the District's financial health, or *position*.

- Over time, increases and decreases in the District's net position are an indicator of whether its financial position is improving or deteriorating, respectively.

- To assess the overall health of the District, you need to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as changes in the District's demographics and the condition of school buildings and other facilities.

- In the District-wide financial statements, the District's activities are categorized as *Governmental Activities*. Most of the District's basic services are included here, such as regular and special education, transportation, and administration. Property taxes and state aid finance most of these activities.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's most significant funds – not the District as a whole. Funds are accounting devices the District uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending on particular programs:

- Some funds are required by State law and by bond covenants.
- The District establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes (like repaying its long-term debt) or to show that it is properly using certain revenues.

The District has three kinds of funds:

- ***Governmental funds*** – Most of the District's basic services are included in governmental funds, which generally focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the District's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the District-wide statements, we provide additional information on a separate reconciliation page that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Fund Financial Statements (continued)

- ***Proprietary funds*** – When the District charges other District funds for the services it provides, these services are reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are reported in the same way that all activities are reported in the Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities. In fact, the District's internal service fund is included within the governmental activities reported in the District-wide statements but provide more detail and additional information, such as cash flows. The District uses the internal service fund to report activities that relate to the District's self-insured program for liability and property losses, postemployment benefits, workers' compensation, and dental and vision premiums.

- ***Fiduciary funds*** – The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for assets that belong to others, such as the student activities funds. The District is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used only for their intended purposes and by those to whom the assets belong. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. We exclude these activities from the District-wide financial statements because the District cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Net Position. The District's combined net position was lower on June 30, 2020, than it was the year before – decreasing 2.2% to $225.8 million (See Table A-1).

Table A-1: Statement of Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Variance Increase (Decrease)
	2020	**2019**	
Assets			
Current assets	$ 261,858,094	$ 252,326,710	$ 9,531,384
Capital assets	695,476,029	696,591,879	(1,115,850)
Total assets	957,334,123	948,918,589	8,415,534
Deferred outflows of resources	109,301,708	106,279,896	3,021,812
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	42,307,407	30,571,764	11,735,643
Long-term liabilities	465,922,287	481,891,754	(15,969,467)
Net pension liability	313,535,511	299,662,466	13,873,045
Total liabilities	821,765,205	812,125,984	9,639,221
Deferred inflows of resources	19,063,744	12,070,802	6,992,942
Net position			
Net investment in capital assets	351,039,006	348,425,212	2,613,794
Restricted	115,931,316	101,512,387	14,418,929
Unrestricted	(241,163,440)	(218,935,900)	(22,227,540)
Total net position	$ 225,806,882	$ 231,001,699	$ (5,194,817)

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (continued)

Changes in net position, governmental activities. The District's total revenues increased 6.9% to $389.2 million (See Table A-2). The increase is due primarily to increased revenues from operating grants and contributions.

The total cost of all programs and services increased 9.4% to $394.4 million. The District's expenses are predominantly related to educating and caring for students, 79.0%. The purely administrative activities of the District accounted for just 6.6% of total costs. A significant contributor to the increase in costs was due to additional COVID-19 related expenditures.

Table A-2: Statement of Activities

	Governmental Activities		Variance Increase
	2020	2019	(Decrease)
Revenues			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for services	$ 5,362,357	$ 3,615,117	$ 1,747,240
Operating grants and contributions	68,432,886	57,111,377	11,321,509
Capital grants and contributions	7,569,046	1,918,900	5,650,146
General Revenues:			
Property taxes	107,977,070	104,742,126	3,234,944
Federal and state aid not restricted	194,296,931	192,821,226	1,475,705
Other general revenues	5,586,761	3,883,683	1,703,078
Total Revenues	389,225,051	364,092,429	25,132,622
Expenses			
Instruction-related	265,483,319	244,689,338	20,793,981
Pupil services	46,276,684	41,907,990	4,368,694
Administration	25,895,813	18,945,470	6,950,343
Plant services	40,395,597	37,600,642	2,794,955
All other activities	16,368,455	17,470,802	(1,102,347)
Total Expenses	394,419,868	360,614,242	33,805,626
Increase (decrease) in net position	$ (5,194,817)	$ 3,478,187	$ (8,673,004)
Net Position	$ 225,806,882	$ 231,001,699	

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

The financial performance of the District as a whole is reflected in its governmental funds as well. As the District completed this year, its governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of $200.3 million, which is below last year's ending fund balance of $203.9 million. The primary cause of the decreased fund balance is due to the District spending down the Building Fund balance on capital projects.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS (continued)

Table A-3: The District's Fund Balances

	Fund Balances				
	July 1, 2019	Revenues	Expenditures	Other Sources and (Uses)	June 30, 2020
Fund					
General Fund	$ 33,208,898	$ 307,973,018	$ 316,262,075	$ 5,350,522	$ 30,270,363
Charter School Fund	5,228,449	9,506,562	9,468,255	(799,088)	4,467,668
Adult Education Fund	359,414	283,187	384,958	-	257,643
Child Development Fund	76,845	3,281,538	3,289,933	2	68,452
Cafeteria Fund	7,849,844	17,661,820	14,947,948	4,627	10,568,343
Special Reserve Fund for Other Than Capital Outlay	4,709,137	118,627	-	-	4,827,764
Building Fund	74,435,334	1,268,115	17,180,667	-	58,522,782
Capital Facilities Fund	20,597,961	5,568,877	1,265,807	-	24,901,031
County School Facilities Fund	-	7,569,046	2,614,890	(4,937,816)	16,340
Special Reserve Fund (Capital Outlay)	19,373,562	11,452,862	5,563,079	255,646	25,518,991
Bond Interest and Redemption Fund	38,104,845	35,857,881	33,086,469	-	40,876,257
	$ 203,944,289	$ 400,541,533	$ 404,064,081	$ (126,107)	$ 200,295,634

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year, the District revised the annual operating budget several times. The major budget amendments fall into these categories:

- Revenues – increased by $17.4 million primarily to reflect increased estimated federal and state budget actions.
- Expenditures – increased $21.0 million mainly due to revised operational cost estimates.

While the District's final budget for the General Fund anticipated that expenditures would exceed revenues by about $16.0 million, the actual results for the year show that expenditures exceeded revenues by roughly $8.3 million. Actual revenues were $5.4 million less than anticipated, and expenditures were $13.1 million less than budgeted.

That amount consists primarily of restricted categorical program dollars that were not spent as of June 30, 2020, that will be carried over into the 2020-21 budget.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

By the end of 2019-20 the District had acquired $25.0 million in new capital assets, related to land, construction in progress, site improvements, and equipment purchases. (More detailed information about capital assets can be found in Note 6 to the financial statements). Total depreciation expense for the year was $19.1million.

Table A-4: Capital Assets at Year End, Net of Depreciation

	Governmental Activities		Variance Increase (Decrease)
	2020	**2019**	
Land	$ 86,882,142	$ 86,882,142	$ -
Improvement of sites	6,462,556	6,495,168	(32,612)
Buildings	571,416,865	536,660,897	34,755,968
Equipment	6,001,344	6,914,540	(913,196)
Construction in progress	24,713,122	59,639,132	(34,926,010)
Total	$ 695,476,029	$ 696,591,879	$ (1,115,850)

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION (continued)

Long-Term Debt

At year-end the District had $465.9 million in long-term debt other than pensions – a decrease of 3.3% from last year – as shown in Table A-5. (More detailed information about the District's long-term liabilities is presented in Note 7 to the financial statements).

Table A-5: Outstanding Long-Term Debt at Year-End

	Governmental Activities		Variance Increase
	2020	2019	(Decrease)
General obligation bonds	$ 402,959,805	$ 422,602,001	$ (19,642,196)
Claims liability	3,870,108	5,752,371	(1,882,263)
Compensated absences	3,519,126	2,807,505	711,621
Other postemployment benefits	55,573,248	50,729,877	4,843,371
Total	$ 465,922,287	$ 481,891,754	$ (15,969,467)

Net pension liability increased during the year by $13.9 million.

FACTORS BEARING ON THE DISTRICT'S FUTURE

The State Legislature passed a final budget package on June 26, 2020. The final budget package assumed that $2 billion in federal funds would be forthcoming and took the Governor's approach in the May Revision to make other spending reductions contingent on other federal money. In addition, relative to the June 15 initial package, the final package made several changes, including increasing school deferrals by $3.5 billion (assuming no federal money is forthcoming), increasing revenue assumptions by more than $1 billion, and eliminating the plan to reinstate General Fund payment deferrals. The Governor signed the 2020-21 Budget Act and related budget legislation on June 29, 2020.

Proposition 98

Proposition 98 Establishes Minimum Funding Level for Schools and Community Colleges

This minimum funding requirement is commonly called the minimum guarantee. The state calculates the minimum guarantee by comparing three main formulas or "tests". Each test takes into account certain inputs, such as state General Fund revenue, per capita personal income, and K-12 student attendance. The state can choose to fund at the minimum guarantee or any level above it. It also can suspend the guarantee with a two-thirds vote of each house of the Legislature, allowing the state to provide less funding than the formulas require that year. The state meets the guarantee through a combination of state General Fund and local property tax revenue.

Minimum Funding Requirement Down Significantly in 2019-20 and 2020-21

Estimates of the minimum guarantee under the June 2020 budget plan have dropped significantly compared with June 2019 estimates. For 2019-20, the minimum requirement is down $3.4 billion (4.2 percent). For 2020-21, the minimum requirement is down $6.8 billion (8.7 percent) from the revised 2019-20 level and $10.2 billion (12.5 percent) from the 2019-20 level estimated in June 2019. These drops mainly reflect reductions in state General Fund revenue. Test 1 remains operative in both years, with the drop in the General Fund portion of the guarantee equal to nearly 40 percent of the drop in revenues. The local property tax portion of the guarantee, by contrast, grows slowly from 2019-20 to 2020-21.

FACTORS BEARING ON THE DISTRICT'S FUTURE (continued)

Proposition 98 (continued)

Budget Plan Implements Significant Payment Deferrals
In both 2019-20 and 2020-21, the budget plan reduces school and community college funding to the lower minimum requirement. It implements these reductions primarily by deferring $12.5 billion in payments. (When the state defers payments from one fiscal year to the next, the state can reduce spending while allowing school districts to maintain programs by borrowing or using cash reserves.) Of the $12.5 billion, $11 billion applies to K-12 schools and $1.5 billion applies to community colleges. Although the budget plan authorized the Department of Finance to rescind up to $6.6 billion of the deferrals if the state received additional federal funding by October 15, 2020, Congress did not approve any additional funds prior to this deadline.

Makes a Few Other Spending Adjustments
In addition to the deferrals, the budget plan makes a few other adjustments to school and community college funding. Most notably, it does not provide the 2.31 percent statutory cost-of-living adjustment for school and community college programs in 2020-21. The budget plan also uses $833 million in one-time funds to cover costs for the K-12 Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) and community college apportionments in 2019-20 and 2020-21. These one-time funds consist of $426 million in unspent prior-year funds and a $407 million settle-up payment. In addition, the budget plan withdraws the entire $377 million the state deposited into the Proposition 98 Reserve in the fall of 2019. (Formulas in the State Constitution govern Proposition 98 Reserve deposits and withdrawals.) Finally, the budget plan obtains $240 million in savings ($110 million in 2019-20 and $130 million in 2020-21) from eliminating unallocated State Preschool slots.

Creates Supplemental Obligation to Increase Funding Beginning in 2021-22
This obligation has two parts. First, it requires the state to make temporary payments on top of the Proposition 98 guarantee beginning in 2021-22. Each payment will equal 1.5 percent of annual General Fund revenue. The state can allocate these payments for any school or community college purpose. Payments will continue until the state has paid $12.4 billion—the amount of funding schools and community colleges could have received under Proposition 98 if state revenues had continued to grow. (Technically, the obligation equals the total difference between the Test 1 and Test 2 funding levels in 2019-20 and 2020-21.) Second, the obligation requires the state to increase the minimum share of General Fund revenue allocated to schools and community colleges from 38 percent to 40 percent on an ongoing basis. This increase is set to phase in over the 2022-23 and 2023-24 fiscal years.

K-12 Education

Proposition 98 Funding Decreases 12 Percent
The budget package includes $62.5 billion in Proposition 98 funding for K-12 education in 2020-21—$8.7 billion (12.2 percent) less than the 2019-20 Budget Act level.

Defers $11 Billion in K-12 Payments, Allows Exemptions in Limited Circumstances
The state distributes funding for LCFF and special education following a monthly payment schedule established in law. The budget plan modifies this schedule in 2019-20 to defer $1.9 billion in payments to the following fiscal year. In 2020-21, the budget plan maintains these deferrals and adopts $9.1 billion in additional deferrals. Under the modified schedule, portions of the payments otherwise scheduled for the months of February through June will be paid over the July through November period. The total amount deferred equates to about 16 percent of all state and local funding schools receive for LCFF and special education, or 24 percent of the General Fund allocated for these programs. If a district or charter school can demonstrate it would be unable to meet its financial obligations because of the deferrals, and has exhausted all other sources of internal and external borrowing, it can apply for an exemption. The law allows the Department of Finance, State Controller, and State Treasurer to authorize up to $300 million in deferral exemptions per month. If these exemption requests exceed the funding available, the earliest applications will be approved first.

FACTORS BEARING ON THE DISTRICT'S FUTURE (continued)

K-12 Education (continued)

Addresses Historically Low-Funded Special Education Regions
Most state special education funding is provided to Special Education Local Plan Areas (SELPAs) based on total student attendance within the area. (Most SELPAs are regional collaborations of neighboring districts, county offices of education [COEs], and charter schools, though some consist of only a single large district.) Each SELPA receives a unique per-student rate linked to certain historical factors. In 2019-20, these per-student rates varied from $557 to more than $900. The budget provides $545 million to bring low-funded SELPAs to a new rate of $625 per student. This rate is roughly equivalent to the 93rd percentile of current rates.

Allocates $6.4 Billion in One-Time Federal Funding
The budget package allocates $6.4 billion in one-time federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act funding for K-12 education. The majority of funding ($4.8 billion) is provided for learning loss mitigation. The budget also includes $1.5 billion that can be used for a variety of activities and is distributed based on counts of low-income and disadvantaged children. The remaining funds are used to provide higher reimbursement rates for some school meals, create a competitive grant program for implementing the community schools model, and cover state costs of allocating and overseeing how CARES Act funds are spent.

Funds Learning Loss Mitigation Activities
The budget package provides $5.3 billion in one-time funding for activities mitigating learning loss due to coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) school closures. This amount consists of $4.4 billion from the federal Coronavirus Relief Fund, $540 million Proposition 98 General Fund, and $355 million from the federal Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund. Allocations from the Coronavirus Relief Fund can be used to cover eligible costs incurred between March 1, 2020 and December 30, 2020, while the remainder of the funding covers costs incurred between March 13, 2020 and September 30, 2022. Allowable activities include expanding learning supports, increasing instructional time, offering additional academic services (such as diagnostic assessments and devices and connectivity for distance learning), and addressing other barriers to learning (such as mental health services, professional development for teachers and parents, and student meals). Of this funding, $2.9 billion is to be allocated based on LCFF supplemental and concentration grants, $1.5 billion based on the number of students with disabilities, and $980 million based on total LCFF allocation.

Funds Schools Based on 2019-20 Attendance Levels, Allows Growth Under Certain Conditions
For funding purposes, the state ordinarily credits school districts with their average daily attendance in the current or prior year, whichever is higher. Charter schools and COEs are funded according to their attendance in the current year only. In 2020-21, however, the state will not collect average daily attendance data. Instead, districts, charter schools, and COEs will be funded according to their 2019-20 attendance levels unless they had previously budgeted for attendance growth. Any attendance growth for a district or charter school is limited to the lower of its (1) previously projected increase in enrollment or attendance, as documented in its budget, or (2) actual increase in enrollment from October 2019 to October 2020. (For this calculation, enrollment numbers are converted to an equivalent amount of average daily attendance by adjusting them for the statewide average absence rate.) The trailer legislation also allows a few other attendance-related adjustments. Most notably, if a charter school closes during the 2020-21 school year, the attendance it previously generated will be credited to its sponsoring school district.

FACTORS BEARING ON THE DISTRICT'S FUTURE (continued)

K-12 Education (continued)

Includes Additional Fiscal Flexibility in a Few Areas
Budget trailer legislation includes several changes to provide more spending flexibility for school districts:

- For the purposes of calculating minimum routine maintenance deposits, excludes one-time funding for state pension payments on behalf of school districts, learning loss mitigation funds, and federal Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief funds. Typically, school districts receiving funding from the state's School Facility Program are required to establish a restricted account for routine maintenance of school facilities and deposit 3 percent of the district's annual expenditures.
- Allows for proceeds from the sale or lease of surplus property purchased entirely with local funds to be used for one-time general fund purposes through 2023-24.
- For the purpose of spending restricted lottery revenues, permanently expands the definition of instructional materials to also include laptop computers and devices that provide internet access. Schools and community colleges receive about $450 million in lottery revenues annually that must be spent on instructional materials.
- Allows the California Department of Education (CDE) to waive several programmatic requirements for the After School Education and Safety program.

Repurposes Prior Pension Payment to Reduce District Costs Over the Next Two Years
School district pension costs have been rising relatively quickly over the past several years. To help mitigate future cost increases, the 2019-20 budget plan included $2.3 billion non-Proposition 98 General Fund to make a supplemental pension payment on behalf of schools and community colleges. Of this amount, $1.6 billion was for the California State Teachers' Retirement System and $660 million was for the California Public Employees' Retirement System. (Nearly all school employees are covered by one of these two pension systems.) At the time, the state estimated that the supplemental payment could reduce district pension costs by roughly 0.3 percent of annual pay over the next few decades. The 2020-21 budget plan repurposes this payment to reduce pension costs by a larger amount over the next two years. Specifically, districts will receive cost savings of approximately 2.2 percent of pay in 2020-21 and 2021-22, but will not experience savings over the following decades.

Modifies Instructional Requirements to Allow for Distance Learning
The budget package suspends requirements for annual instructional minutes for 2020-21 to provide additional flexibility to schools and allows minimum instructional day requirements be met through a combination of in-person instruction and distance learning. The budget package also sets expectations for distance learning. Among other specified activities, distance learning must be substantially equivalent to in-person instruction; include daily live interaction between teachers and students; and provide appropriate supports to students with disabilities, English learners, and other student subgroups.

All of these factors were considered in preparing the Palm Springs Unified School District budget for the 2020-21 fiscal year.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Peter Van Buskirk, Director of Fiscal Services, at Palm Springs Unified School District, 150 District Center Drive, Palm Springs, California 92264.

PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2020

	Total Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Deposits and investments	$ 221,037,841
Accounts receivable	39,721,948
Inventories	991,090
Prepaid expenses	107,215
Capital assets:	
Non-depreciable capital assets	111,595,264
Depreciable capital assets	817,930,962
Less accumulated depreciation	(234,050,197)
Total assets	957,334,123
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred outflows related to pensions	95,810,002
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	4,861,014
Deferred amounts on refunding	8,630,692
Total deferred outflows of resources	109,301,708
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	40,636,442
Unearned revenue	1,670,965
Long-term liabilities other than pensions:	
Due within one year	20,296,580
Due after one year	445,625,707
Net pension liability	313,535,511
Total liabilities	821,765,205
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred inflows related to pensions	18,337,711
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	726,033
Total deferred inflows of resources	19,063,744
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	351,039,006
Restricted for:	
Capital projects	38,464,508
Debt service	40,876,257
Self-insurance	21,770,658
Categorical programs	14,819,893
Unrestricted	(241,163,440)
Total net position	$ 225,806,882

PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

		Program Revenues			Net (Expense)
Functions/Programs	**Expenses**	**Charges for Services**	**Operating Grants and Contributions**	**Capital Grants and Contributions**	**Revenue and Changes in Net Position**
Governmental Activities					
Instructional Services:					
Instruction	$ 223,718,594	$ 250,744	$ 35,065,550	$ 7,569,046	$ (180,833,254)
Instruction-Related Services:					
Supervision of instruction	16,707,716	8,228	6,042,768	-	(10,656,720)
Instructional library, media and technology	3,310,327	-	73,633	-	(3,236,694)
School site administration	21,746,682	195	209,055	-	(21,537,432)
Pupil Support Services:					
Home-to-school transportation	7,059,568	-	-	-	(7,059,568)
Food services	15,362,400	66,106	16,713,811	-	1,417,517
All other pupil services	23,854,716	201	5,188,864	-	(18,665,651)
General Administration Services:					
Data processing services	5,215,605	-	1,468	-	(5,214,137)
Other general administration	20,680,208	22,216	1,964,113	-	(18,693,879)
Plant services	40,395,597	144,010	788,468	-	(39,463,119)
Ancillary services	2,994,027	-	21,906	-	(2,972,121)
Community services	367,651	-	-	-	(367,651)
Enterprise activities	(872,400)	-	-	-	872,400
Interest on long-term debt	13,745,808	-	-	-	(13,745,808)
Other outgo	133,369	4,870,657	2,363,250	-	7,100,538
Total Governmental Activities	$ 394,419,868	$ 5,362,357	$ 68,432,886	$ 7,569,046	(313,055,579)

General Revenues:	
Property taxes	107,977,070
Federal and state aid not restricted to specific purpose	194,296,931
Interest and investment earnings	836,315
Interagency revenues	66,323
Miscellaneous	4,684,123
Total	307,860,762
Change in net position	(5,194,817)
Net position - July 1, 2019	231,001,699
Net position - June 30, 2020	$ 225,806,882

PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds
June 30, 2020

	General Fund	Building Fund	Capital Facilities Fund	Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay	Bond Interest and Redemption Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS							
Deposits and investments	$ 26,374,901	$ 62,961,189	$ 24,972,671	$ 29,105,779	$ 40,876,257	$ 11,038,824	$ 195,329,621
Accounts receivable	32,161,603	162,038	425,771	93,312	-	6,790,676	39,633,400
Due from other funds	7,205,055	-	-	2,000,153	-	153,897	9,359,105
Inventories	98,188	-	-	-	-	892,902	991,090
Prepaid expenditures	927	-	-	106,288	-	-	107,215
Total Assets	$ 65,840,674	$ 63,123,227	$ 25,398,442	$ 31,305,532	$ 40,876,257	$ 18,876,299	$ 245,420,431
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES							
Liabilities							
Accounts payable	$ 26,914,999	$ 4,577,467	$ 487,354	$ 1,129,454	$ -	$ 1,004,123	$ 34,113,397
Due to other funds	2,171,199	22,978	10,057	4,657,087	-	2,479,114	9,340,435
Unearned revenue	1,656,349	-	-	-	-	14,616	1,670,965
Total Liabilities	30,742,547	4,600,445	497,411	5,786,541	-	3,497,853	45,124,797
Fund Balances							
Nonspendable	199,115	-	-	106,288	-	942,902	1,248,305
Restricted	4,052,527	58,522,782	24,901,031	13,440,849	40,876,257	9,890,804	151,684,250
Assigned	13,590,149	-	-	11,971,854	-	4,544,740	30,106,743
Unassigned	17,256,336	-	-	-	-	-	17,256,336
Total Fund Balances	35,098,127	58,522,782	24,901,031	25,518,991	40,876,257	15,378,446	200,295,634
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 65,840,674	$ 63,123,227	$ 25,398,442	$ 31,305,532	$ 40,876,257	$ 18,876,299	$ 245,420,431

PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2020

Total fund balances - governmental funds			$ 200,295,634
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:			
In governmental funds, only current assets are reported. In the statement of net position, all assets are reported, including capital assets and accumulated depreciation.			
	Capital assets at historical cost	929,526,226	
	Accumulated depreciation	(234,050,197)	
	Net		695,476,029
In governmental funds, interest on long-term debt is not recognized until the period in which it matures and is paid. In the government-wide statement of activities, it is recognized in the period that it is incurred. The additional liability for unmatured interest owing at the end of the period was:			(6,385,713)
Deferred amounts on refunding represent amounts paid to an escrow agent in excess of the outstanding debt at the time of the payment for refunded bonds which have been defeased. In the government-wide statements they are recognized as a deferred outflow of resources. The remaining deferred amounts on refunding at the end of the period were:			8,630,692
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds. Long-term liabilities at year-end consist of:			
	General obligation bonds payable	402,959,805	
	Compensated absences payable	3,519,126	
	Other postemployment liabilities	55,573,248	
	Total		(462,052,179)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current reporting period, and therefore is not reported as a liability in the fund financial statements.			(313,535,511)
In governmental funds, deferred outflows and inflows of resources relating to pensions are not reported because they are applicable to future periods. In the statement of net position, deferred outflows and inflows of resources relating to pensions are reported as follows:			
	Deferred outflows of resources	95,810,002	
	Deferred inflows of resources	(18,337,711)	77,472,291
In governmental funds, deferred outflows and inflows of resources relating to OPEB are not reported because they are applicable to future periods. In the statement of net position, deferred outflows and inflows of resources relating to OPEB are reported as follows:			
	Deferred outflows of resources	4,861,014	
	Deferred inflows of resources	(726,033)	4,134,981
Internal service funds are used to conduct certain activities for which costs are charged to other funds on full cost-recovery basis. Because internal service funds are presumed to operate for the benefit of governmental activities, assets and liabilities of internal service funds are reported with governmental activities in the statement of net position. Net position for internal service funds is:			21,770,658
Total net position - governmental activities			$ 225,806,882

PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	General Fund	Building Fund	Capital Facilities Fund	Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay	Bond Interest and Redemption Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES							
LCFF sources	$ 240,743,798	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 8,664,320	$ 249,408,118
Federal sources	21,440,031	-	-	-	-	16,615,733	38,055,764
Other state sources	28,934,034	-	-	-	184,647	12,551,820	41,670,501
Other local sources	16,973,782	1,268,115	5,568,877	11,452,862	35,673,234	470,280	71,407,150
Total Revenues	308,091,645	1,268,115	5,568,877	11,452,862	35,857,881	38,302,153	400,541,533
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
Instructional Services:							
Instruction	196,682,389	-	-	-	-	9,889,027	206,571,416
Instruction-Related Services:							
Supervision of instruction	16,111,618	-	-	-	-	495,135	16,606,753
Instructional library, media and technology	2,941,818	-	-	-	-	85,923	3,027,741
School site administration	19,749,788	-	-	-	-	750,451	20,500,239
Pupil Support Services:							
Home-to-school transportation	7,068,676	-	-	-	-	-	7,068,676
Food services	33,234	-	-	-	-	14,243,246	14,276,480
All other pupil services	22,239,909	-	-	-	-	377,869	22,617,778
General Administration Services:							
Data processing services	4,641,448	-	-	-	-	-	4,641,448
Other general administration	10,938,807	-	229,741	-	-	4,261	11,172,809
Plant services	33,565,917	1,346,947	80,543	711,553	-	618,027	36,322,987
Ancillary services	2,986,635	-	-	-	-	-	2,986,635
Community services	314,739	-	-	-	-	-	314,739
Transfers of indirect costs	(1,333,876)	-	-	-	-	1,333,876	-
Capital outlay	213,194	15,833,720	955,523	4,851,526	-	2,908,169	24,762,132
Intergovernmental transfers	107,779	-	-	-	-	-	107,779
Debt service:							
Debt service - principal	-	-	-	-	17,351,341	-	17,351,341
Debt service - interest	-	-	-	-	15,735,128	-	15,735,128
Total Expenditures	316,262,075	17,180,667	1,265,807	5,563,079	33,086,469	30,705,984	404,064,081
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(8,170,430)	(15,912,552)	4,303,070	5,889,783	2,771,412	7,596,169	(3,522,548)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Interfund transfers in	7,494,466	-	-	4,937,816	-	4,629	12,436,911
Interfund transfers out	(2,143,944)	-	-	(6,695,378)	-	(5,736,904)	(14,576,226)
All other financing sources	-	-	-	2,013,208	-	-	2,013,208
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses	5,350,522	-	-	255,646	-	(5,732,275)	(126,107)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(2,819,908)	(15,912,552)	4,303,070	6,145,429	2,771,412	1,863,894	(3,648,655)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2019	37,918,035	74,435,334	20,597,961	19,373,562	38,104,845	13,514,552	203,944,289
Fund Balances, June 30, 2020	$ 35,098,127	$ 58,522,782	$ 24,901,031	$ 25,518,991	$ 40,876,257	$ 15,378,446	$ 200,295,634

PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Total net change in fund balances - governmental funds		$ (3,648,655)
Amounts reported for governmental *activities* in the statement of activities are different because:		
Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. The difference between capital outlay expenditures and depreciation expense for the period is:		
Expenditures for capital outlay	25,007,906	
Depreciation expense	(19,123,142)	
Net		5,884,764
Gain or loss from disposal of capital assets: In governmental funds, the entire proceeds from disposal of capital assets are reported as revenue. In the statement of activities, only the resulting gain or loss is reported. The difference between the proceeds from disposal of capital assets and the resulting gain or loss is:		(7,000,614)
In governmental funds, repayments of long-term debt are reported as expenditures. In the government-wide statements, repayments of long-term debt are reported as reduction of liabilities. Expenditures for repayment of the principal portion of long-term debt were:		17,351,341
In governmental funds, interest on long-term debt is recognized in the period that it becomes due. In the government-wide statement of activities, it is recognized in the period that it is incurred. Unmatured interest owing at the end of the period, less matured interest paid during the period but owing from the prior period, was:		314,943
In governmental funds, pension costs are recognized when employer contributions are made, in the statement of activities, pension costs are recognized on the accrual basis. This year, the difference between the accrual basis pension costs and actual employer contributions was:		(20,876,013)
In governmental funds, OPEB expenses are recognized when employer contributions are made. In the statement of activities, OPEB expenses are recognized on the accrual basis. This year, the difference between OPEB expenses and actual employer OPEB contributions was:		(1,195,055)
In governmental funds, if debt is issued at a premium or at a discount the premium or discount is recognized as an Other Financing Source or an Other Financing Use in the period it is incurred. In the government-wide statements, the premium or discount, plus any deferred gain or loss from debt refunding, is amortized as interest over the life of the debt. Amortization of debt issue premium or discount, or deferred gain or loss from debt refunding for the period is:		1,674,377
In the statement of activities, compensated absences are measured by the amounts *earned* during the year. In the governmental funds, however, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources used (essentially, the amounts actually *paid*).		(711,621)
The internal service fund is used by management to charge the cost of self-insurance activities. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activities.		3,011,716
Change in net position of governmental activities		$ (5,194,817)

		Governmental Activities
		Internal Service Fund
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Deposits and investments	$	25,708,220
Receivables		88,548
Due from other funds		17,522
Total Assets		25,814,290
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable		137,332
Due to other funds		36,192
Total Current Liabilities		173,524
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Claims liability		3,870,108
Total liabilities		4,043,632
NET POSITION		
Restricted	$	21,770,658

PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position – Proprietary Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities Internal Service Fund
OPERATING REVENUES	
Pension on-behalf contributions	$ 13,015
Charges to other funds	5,600,541
Other local revenues	185,102
Total operating revenues	5,798,658
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Payroll costs	153,214
Supplies and materials	2,683
Professional and contract services	5,216,279
Total operating expenses	5,372,176
Operating Income (Loss)	426,482
NON-OPERATING REVENUES	
Interest income	445,919
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	872,401
Transfers in	2,139,315
Change in net position	3,011,716
Net position - July 1, 2019	18,758,942
Net position - June 30, 2020	$ 21,770,658

PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities Internal Service Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Cash received from assessments made to other funds	$ 5,608,263
Cash received from other local sources	186,005
Cash payments for payroll costs	(140,199)
Cash payments to other suppliers of goods or services	(7,183,718)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(1,529,649)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Transfer in	2,139,315
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Interest on investments	536,922
Net increase (decrease) in cash	1,146,588
Cash, July 1, 2019	24,561,632
Cash, June 30, 2020	$ 25,708,220
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:	
Operating income (loss)	$ 426,482
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Receivables	903
Due from other funds	7,722
Prepaid expenses	20,150
Accounts payable	(100,344)
Due to other funds	(2,299)
Claims liability	(1,882,263)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	$ (1,529,649)

PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
June 30, 2020

	Agency Funds		
	Student Body Funds	Warrant Pass-Through Fund	Total
Assets			
Deposits and investments	$ 1,296,049	$ 102,138	$ 1,398,187
Inventory	68,772	-	68,772
Total Assets	$ 1,364,821	$ 102,138	$ 1,466,959
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	$ -	$ 102,138	$ 102,138
Due to student groups	1,364,821	-	1,364,821
Total Liabilities	$ 1,364,821	$ 102,138	$ 1,466,959

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Palm Springs Unified School District (the "District") accounts for its financial transactions in accordance with the policies and procedures of the California 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 as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

A. Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the District consists of all funds, departments, and agencies that are not legally separate from the District. For the District, this includes general operations, food service, and student-related activities of the District.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the District is financially accountable. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the District, in that the District approves their budget, the issuance of their debt or the levying of their taxes. In addition, component units are other legally separate organizations for which the District is not financially accountable but the nature and significance of the organization's relationship with the District is such that exclusion would cause the District's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The District has identified no component units.

B. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting

1. Basis of Presentation

District-Wide Financial Statements
The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the primary government (the District) and its component units. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions.

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. 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, including its fiduciary funds and blended component units. Separate statements for each fund category - *governmental*, *proprietary*, and *fiduciary* - are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

B. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting (continued)

1. Basis of Presentation (continued)

Fund Financial Statements (continued)
Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Nonoperating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from nonexchange transactions or ancillary activities.

Major Governmental Funds
The District maintains the following major governmental funds:

General Fund: This is the chief operating fund for the District. It is used to account for the ordinary operations of the District. All transactions except those accounted for in another fund are accounted for in this fund. The District also maintains a Special Reserve Fund for Other than Capital Outlay. This fund does not meet the definition of a special revenue fund as it is not primarily composed of restricted or committed revenue sources. Because this fund does not meet the definition of a special revenue funds under GASB 54, the activity in this fund is being reported within the General Fund.

Building Fund: This fund exists primarily to account separately for proceeds from the sale of bonds (*Education Code* Section 15146) and may not be used for any purposes other than those for which the bonds were issued.

Capital Facilities Fund: This fund is used to account for resources received from developer impact fees assessed under provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act.

Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay Projects: This fund exists primarily to provide for the accumulation of general fund moneys for capital outlay purposes (*Education Code* Section 42840). This fund may also be used to account for any other revenues specifically for capital projects that are not restricted to fund 21, 25, 30, 35, or 49.

Bond Interest and Redemption Fund: This fund is used for the repayment of bonds issued for the District (*Education Code* sections 15125-15262).

Non-Major Governmental Funds
The District maintains the following non-major governmental funds:

Special Revenue Funds: Special revenue funds are established to account for the proceeds from specific revenue sources (other than trusts, major capital projects, or debt service) that are restricted or committed to the financing of particular activities, that compose a substantial portion of the inflows of the fund, and that are reasonably expected to continue. Additional resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to the purpose of the fund may also be reported in the fund.

Charter Schools Special Revenue Fund: This fund is used by the District to account separately for the operating activities of the Cielo Vista Charter School.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

B. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting (continued)

1. Basis of Presentation (continued)

Non-Major Governmental Funds (continued)

Special Revenue Funds (continued):

Adult Education Fund: This fund is used to account separately for federal, state, and local revenues that are restricted or committed for adult education programs.

Child Development Fund: This fund is used to account separately for federal, state, and local revenues to operate child development programs.

Cafeteria Fund: This fund is used to account separately for federal, state, and local resources to operate the food service program (*Education Code* sections 38090 and 38093).

Capital Projects Funds: Capital projects funds are established to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities and other capital assets (other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds).

County School Facilities Fund: This fund is used to account for state apportionments provided for modernization of school facilities under SB50.

Proprietary Funds
Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as enterprise or internal service. The District has the following proprietary fund:

Internal Service Funds: These funds are used to account for services rendered on a cost-reimbursement basis within the District. The District operates self-insurance programs that are accounted for in the Internal Service Fund.

Fiduciary Funds
Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held in a trustee or agent capacity for others that cannot be used to support the District's own programs. The key distinction between trust and agency funds is that trust funds are subject to a trust agreement that affects the degree of management involvement and the length of time that the resources are held. The District maintains the following fiduciary funds:

Agency Funds: The District maintains a separate agency fund for each school that operates an Associated Student Body (ASB) Fund, whether it is organized or not and a warrant pass-through fund.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

B. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting (continued)

2. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as current financial resource or economic resources. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

The District-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities for the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the District-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments-in-lieu of taxes and other charges between the District's proprietary funds and various other functions of the District. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

The agency fund has no measurement focus and utilizes the accrual basis of accounting for reporting its assets and liabilities.

3. Revenues - Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year. Generally, available is defined as collectible within 60 days. However, to achieve comparability of reporting among California 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 districts as collectible within one year. The following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at fiscal year-end: State apportionments, interest, certain grants, and other local sources.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

B. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting (continued)

3. Revenues - Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions (continued)

Non-exchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, certain grants, entitlements, and donations. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year in which the taxes are received. Revenue from certain grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include time and purpose requirements. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

C. Budgetary Data

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the California *Education Code* and requires the Board of Education to hold a public hearing and adopt an operating budget no later than July 1 of each year. The District Board of Education satisfied these requirements. The adopted budget is subject to amendment throughout the year to give consideration to unanticipated revenue and expenditures primarily resulting from events unknown at the time of budget adoption with the legal restriction that expenditures cannot exceed appropriations by major object account.

The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts after all budget amendments have been accounted for. For budget purposes, on behalf payments have been included as revenue and expenditures as required under generally accepted accounting principles.

D. 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.

E. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The District considers cash and cash equivalents to be cash on hand and demand deposits. In addition, because the Treasury Pool is sufficiently liquid to permit withdrawal of cash at any time without prior notice or penalty, equity in the pool is also deemed to be a cash equivalent.

2. Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method. The costs of governmental fund-type inventories are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

E. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position (continued)

3. Capital Assets

Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets, donated works of art and similar items, and capital assets received in a service concession arrangement are reported at acquisition value rather than fair value. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Buildings	20-50 years
Improvements	5-50 years
Equipment	2-15 years

4. Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue arises when potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period or when resources are received by the District prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the District has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for unearned revenue is removed from the combined balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

Certain grants received that have not met eligibility requirements are recorded as unearned revenue. On the governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period are also recorded as unearned revenue.

5. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net 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 a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

6. Compensated Absences

The liability for compensated absences reported in the District-wide statements consists of unpaid, accumulated vacation balances. The liability has been calculated using the vesting method, in which leave amounts for both employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments and other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments upon termination are included.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

E. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position (continued)

7. Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)
For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the District Plan and CalSTRS Medicare Premium Payment (MPP) Program and additions to/deductions from the Plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Plans. For this purpose, the Plans recognize benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value, except for money market investments and participating interest-earning investment contracts that have a maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less, which are reported at cost.

8. 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 (CalSTRS) and California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) plans and addition to/deductions from the Plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalSTRS and 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.

9. Fund Balances
The fund balance for Governmental Funds is reported in classifications based on the extent to which the government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent.

Nonspendable: Fund balance is reported as nonspendable when the resources cannot be spent because they are either in a nonspendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Resources in nonspendable form include inventories and prepaid assets.

Restricted: Fund balance is reported as restricted when the constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or imposed by law through constitutional provision or by enabling legislation.

Committed: The District's highest decision-making level of authority rests with the District's Board. Fund balance is reported as committed when the Board passes a resolution that places specified constraints on how resources may be used. The Board can modify or rescind a commitment of resources through passage of a new resolution.

Assigned: Resources that are constrained by the District's intent to use them for a specific purpose, but are neither restricted nor committed, are reported as assigned fund balance. Intent may be expressed by either the Board, committees (such as budget or finance), or officials to which the Board has delegated authority.

Unassigned: Unassigned fund balance represents fund balance that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned and may be utilized by the District for any purpose. When expenditures are incurred, and both restricted and unrestricted resources are available, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources in the order of committed, assigned, and then unassigned, as they are needed.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

E. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position (continued)

10. Net Position
Net position is classified into three components: net investment in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted. These classifications are defined as follows:

- **Net investment in capital assets** - This component of net position consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. If there are significant unspent related debt proceeds at year-end, the portion of the debt attributable to the unspent proceeds are not included in the calculation of net investment in capital assets. Rather, that portion of the debt is included in the same net position component as the unspent proceeds.

- **Restricted** - This component of net position consists of constraints placed on net position use through external constraints imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

- **Unrestricted net position** - This component of net position consists of net position that does not meet the definition of "net investment in capital assets" or "restricted".

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

F. Minimum Fund Balance Policy
The District has adopted a minimum fund balance policy for the General Fund in order to protect the District against revenue shortfalls or unpredicted expenditures. The policy requires a Reserve for Economic Uncertainties consisting of unassigned amounts equal to no less than three percent of total General Fund expenditures and other financing uses.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the District considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the District considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed unless the Board of Education has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

G. Property Tax Calendar
The County is responsible for the assessment, collection, and apportionment of property taxes for all jurisdictions including the schools and special districts within the County. The Board of Supervisors levies property taxes as of September 1 on property values assessed on July 1. Secured property tax payments are due in two equal installments. The first is generally due November 1 and is delinquent with penalties on December 10, and the second is generally due on February 1 and is delinquent with penalties on April 10. Secured property taxes become a lien on the property on January 1.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

H. Use of Estimates

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

I. New GASB Pronouncement

In May 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 95. The primary objective of this Statement is to provide relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. That objective is accomplished by postponing the effective dates of certain provisions in Statements and Implementation Guides that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later.

The effective dates of certain provisions contained in the following pronouncements are postponed by one year:

- Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*
- Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*
- Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*
- Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*
- Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests*
- Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*
- Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*
- Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*
- Implementation Guide No. 2017-3, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (and Certain Issues Related to OPEB Plan Reporting)*
- Implementation Guide No. 2018-1, *Implementation Guidance Update-2018*
- Implementation Guide No. 2019-1, *Implementation Guidance Update-2019*
- Implementation Guide No. 2019-2, *Fiduciary Activities*

The effective dates of the following pronouncements are postponed by 18 months:

- Statement No. 87, *Leases*
- Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, *Leases*

Earlier application of the provisions addressed in this Statement is encouraged and is permitted to the extent specified in *each* pronouncement as originally issued.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

J. Future Accounting Pronouncements

GASB pronouncements which will be effective in future periods, are as follows:

1. In January 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. The objective of this Statement is to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported.

   This Statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The focus of the criteria generally is on (1) whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity, and (2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. Separate criteria are included to identify fiduciary component units and postemployment benefit arrangements that are fiduciary activities.

   The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

2. In June 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities.

   The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

3. In June 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period*. The objectives of this Statement are (1) to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period, and (2) to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period.

   This Statement establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. Such interest cost includes all interest that previously was accounted for in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs 5-22 of Statement No. 62, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements*, which are superseded by this Statement. This Statement requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type activity or enterprise fund.

   This Statement also reiterates that in financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period should be recognized as an expenditure on a basis consistent with governmental fund accounting principles.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

J. Future Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

3. (continued)
   The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020. Earlier application is encouraged. The requirements of this Statement should be applied prospectively.

4. In August 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests-An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61*. The primary objectives of this Statement are to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. It defines a majority equity interest and specifies that a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization should be reported as an investment if a government's holding of the equity interest meets the definition of an investment. A majority equity interest that meets the definition of an investment should be measured using the equity method, unless it is held by a special-purpose government engaged only in fiduciary activities, a fiduciary fund, or an endowment (including permanent and term endowments) or permanent fund. Those governments and funds should measure the majority equity interest at fair value.

   For all other holdings of a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization, a government should report the legally separate organization as a component unit, and the government or fund that holds the equity interest should report an asset related to the majority equity interest using the equity method. This Statement establishes that ownership of a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization results in the government being financially accountable for the legally separate organization and, therefore, the government should report that organization as a component unit.

   This Statement also requires that a component unit in which a government has a 100 percent equity interest account for its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at acquisition value at the date the government acquired a 100 percent equity interest in the component unit.

   The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Earlier application is encouraged. The requirements should be applied retroactively, except for the provisions related to (1) reporting a majority equity interest in a component unit and (2) reporting a component unit if the government acquires a 100 percent equity interest. Those provisions should be applied on a prospective basis.

5. In May 2019, the GASB issued Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*. The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures.

   This Statement also addresses arrangements – often characterized as leases – that are associated with conduit debt obligations. In those arrangements, capital assets are constructed or acquired with the proceeds of a conduit debt obligation and used by third-party obligors in the course of their activities.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

J. Future Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

5. (continued)
Payments from third-party obligors are intended to cover and coincide with debt service payments. During those arrangements, issuers retain the titles to the capital assets. Those titles may or may not pass to the obligors at the end of the arrangements.

   This Statement requires issuers to disclose general information about their conduit debt obligations, organized by type of commitment, including the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the issuers' conduit debt obligations and a description of each type of commitment. Issuers that recognize liabilities related to supporting the debt service of conduit debt obligations also should disclose information about the amount recognized and how the liabilities changed during the reporting period.

   The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021. Earlier application is encouraged.

6. In January 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics and includes specific provisions about the following:

   - The effective date of Statement No. 87, *Leases*, and Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, *Leases*, for interim financial reports
   - Reporting of intra-entity transfers of assets between a primary government employer and a component unit defined benefit pension plan or defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan
   - The applicability of Statements No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68,* as amended, and No. 74*, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pensions Plans*, as amended, to reporting assets accumulated for postemployment benefits
   - The applicability of certain requirements of Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, to postemployment benefit arrangements
   - Measurement of liabilities (and assets, if any) related to asset retirement obligations (AROs) in a government acquisition
   - Reporting by public entity risk pools for amounts that are recoverable from reinsurers or excess insurers
   - Reference to nonrecurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities in authoritative literature
   - Terminology used to refer to derivative instruments

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

J. Future Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

6. (continued)
The requirements of this Statement are effective as follows:

- The requirements related to the effective date of Statement 87 and Implementation Guide 2019-3, reinsurance recoveries, and terminology used to refer to derivative instruments are effective upon issuance.
- The requirements related to intra-entity transfers of assets and those related to the applicability of Statements 73 and 74 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021.
- The requirements related to application of Statement 84 to postemployment benefit arrangements and those related to nonrecurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.
- The requirements related to the measurement of liabilities (and assets, if any) associated with AROs in a government acquisition are effective for government acquisitions occurring in reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

Earlier application is encouraged and is permitted by topic.

7. In March 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates.* Some governments have entered into agreements in which variable payments made or received depending on an interbank offered rate (IBOR) – most notably, the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). As a result of global reference rate reform, LIBOR is expected to cease to exist in its current form at the end of 2021, prompting governments to amend or replace financial instruments for the purpose of replacing LIBOR with other reference rates, by either changing the reference rate or adding or changing fallback provisions related to the reference rate.

Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments,* as amended, requires a government to terminate hedge accounting when it renegotiates or amends a critical term of a hedging derivative instrument, such as the reference rate of a hedging derivative instrument's variable payment. In addition, in accordance with Statement No. 87, *Leases,* as amended, replacement of the rate on which variable payments depend in a lease contract would require a government to apply the provisions for lease modifications, including remeasurement of the lease liability or lease receivable.

The objective of this Statement is to address those and other accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an IBOR. This Statement achieves that objective by:

- Providing exceptions for certain hedging derivative instruments to the hedge accounting termination provisions when an IBOR is replaced as the reference rate of the hedging derivative instrument's variable payment
- Clarifying the hedge accounting termination provisions when a hedged item is amended to replace the reference rate
- Clarifying that the uncertainty related to the continued availability of IBORs does not, by itself, affect the assessment of whether the occurrence of a hedged expected transaction is probable
- Removing LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate for the qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of an interest rate swap

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

J. Future Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

7. (continued)

   - Identifying a Secured Overnight Financing Rate and the Effective Federal Funds Rate as appropriate benchmark interest rates for the qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of an interest rate swap
   - Clarifying the definition of *reference rate,* as it is used in Statement 53, as amended

   Providing an exception to the lease modifications guidance in Statement 87, as amended, for certain lease contracts that are amended solely to replace an IBOR as the rate upon which variable payments depend.

   The removal of LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate is effective for reporting periods ending after December 31, 2021. All other requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

8. In March 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). As used in this Statement, a PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Some PPPs meet the definition of a service concession arrangement (SCA), which the Board defines in this Statement as a PPP in which (1) the operator collects and is compensated by fees from third parties; (2) the transferor determines or has the ability to modify or approve which services the operator is required to provide, to whom the operator is required to provide the services, and the prices or rates that can be charged for the services; and (3) the transferor is entitled to significant residual interest in the service utility of the underlying PPP asset at the end of the arrangement.

   This Statement also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements (APAs). As defined in this Statement, an APA is an arrangement in which a government compensates an operator for services that may include designing, constructing, financing, maintaining, or operating an underlying nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.

   This Statement requires that PPPs that meet the definition of a lease apply the guidance in Statement No. 87, *Leases,* as amended, if existing assets of the transferor that are not required to be improved by the operator as part of the PPP arrangement are the only underlying PPP assets and the PPP does not meet the definition of an SCA.

   This Statement also provides specific guidance in financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus for a government that is an operator in a PPP that either (1) meets the definition of an SCA or (2) is not within the scope of Statement 87, as amended (as clarified in this Statement).

   This Statement also requires a government to account for PPP and non-PPP components of a PPP as separate contracts.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

J. Future Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

8. (continued)
This Statement also requires an amendment to a PPP to be considered a PPP modification, unless the operator's right to use the underlying PPP asset decreases, in which case it should be considered a partial or full PPP termination.

An APA that is related to designing, constructing, and financing a nonfinancial asset in which ownership of the asset transfers by the end of the contract should be accounted for by a government as a financed purchase of the underlying nonfinancial asset. This Statement requires a government that engaged in an APA that contains multiple components to recognize each component as a separate arrangement. An APA that is related to operating or maintaining a nonfinancial asset should be reported by a government as an outflow of resources in the period to which payments relate.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter.

NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits and investments as of June 30, 2020 are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Governmental funds	$ 195,329,621
Proprietary funds	25,708,220
Governmental Activities	221,037,841
Fiduciary funds	1,398,187
	$ 222,436,028

Deposits and investments as of June 30, 2020 consist of the following:

Cash on hand and in banks	$ 1,296,049
Cash in revolving fund	150,000
Investments	220,989,979
Total deposits and investments	$ 222,436,028

Pooled Funds
In accordance with Education Code Section 41001, the District maintains substantially all of its cash in the County Treasury. The County pools and invests the cash. These pooled funds are carried at cost which approximates fair value. Interest earned is deposited annually to participating funds. Any investment losses are proportionately shared by all funds in the pool.

Because the District's deposits are maintained in a recognized pooled investment fund under the care of a third party and the District's share of the pool does not consist of specific, identifiable investment securities owned by the District, no disclosure of the individual deposits and investments or related custodial credit risk classifications is required.

NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Pooled Funds (continued)
In accordance with applicable state laws, the County Treasurer may invest in derivative securities with the State of California. However, at June 30, 2020, the County Treasurer has represented that the Pooled Investment Fund contained no derivatives or other investments with similar risk profiles.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits
Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District does not have a policy for custodial credit risk for deposits. Cash balances held in banks are insured up to $250,000 by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and are collateralized by the respective financial institutions. In addition, 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 percent of the total amount deposited by the public agencies.

California law also allows financial institutions to secure public deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150 percent of the secured public deposits and letters of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco having a value of 105 percent of the secured deposits.

As of June 30, 2020, $1,080,176 of the District's bank balance was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agency, but not in the name of the District.

Investments - Interest Rate Risk
The District's investment policy limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. The District's investment policy limits investment purchases to investments with a term not to exceed three years. Investments purchased with maturity terms greater than three years require approval by the Board of Trustees. Investments purchased with maturities greater than one year require written approval by the Superintendent prior to commitment. Maturities of investments held at June 30, 2020, consist of the following:

		Maturity			
	Reported Amount	Less Than One Year	One Year Through Five Years	Fair Value Measurement	Rating
Investments:					
County Pool	$ 220,989,979	$ 220,989,979	$ -	Uncategorized	N/A

Investments – Credit Risk
The District's investment policy limits investment choices to obligations of local, state and federal agencies, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, corporate notes, banker acceptances, and other securities allowed by State Government Code Section 53600. At June 30, 2019, all investments represented mutual funds and governmental securities which were issued, registered and held by the District's agent in the District's name.

Investments – Concentration of Credit Risk
The District does not place limits on the amount it may invest in any one issuer.

NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Fair Value Measurements
The District categorizes the fair value measurements of its investments based on the hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value hierarchy, which has three levels, is based on the valuation inputs used to measure an asset's fair value. The following provides a summary of the hierarchy used to measure fair value:

Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets that the District has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 1 assets may include debt and equity securities that are traded in an active exchange market and that are highly liquid and are actively traded in over-the-counter markets.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable, such as interest rates and curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, implied volatilities, and credit spreads. For financial reporting purposes, if an asset has a specified term, a Level 2 input is required to be observable for substantially the full term of the asset.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs should be developed using the best information available under the circumstances, which might include the District's own data. The District should adjust that date if reasonably available information indicates that other market participants would use different data or certain circumstances specific to the District are not available to other market participants.

Uncategorized – Investments in the Riverside County Treasury Investment Pool are not measured using the input levels above because the District's transactions are based on a stable net asset value per share. All contributions and redemptions are transacted at $1.00 net asset value per share.

All assets have been valued using a market approach, with quoted market prices.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable as of June 30, 2020, consisted of the following:

	General Fund	Building Fund	Capital Facilities Fund	Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Totals	Self-Insurance Fund
Federal Government:							
Categorical aid programs	$ 6,427,275	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 6,427,275	$ -
Child nutrition	-	-	-	-	5,327,057	5,327,057	-
State Government:							
LCFF sources	21,505,554	-	-	-	1,020,708	22,526,262	-
Lottery	1,055,352	-	-	-	45,606	1,100,958	-
Categorical aid programs	776,533	-	-	-	357,053	1,133,586	-
Local:							
Interest	88,571	162,038	60,540	72,306	30,262	413,717	62,858
SELPA transfers	1,854,436	-	-	-	-	1,854,436	-
Miscellaneous	453,882	-	365,231	21,006	9,990	850,109	25,690
Total	$ 32,161,603	$ 162,038	$ 425,771	$ 93,312	$ 6,790,676	$ 39,633,400	$ 88,548

NOTE 4 – INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Balances Due To/From Other Funds

Balances due to/from other funds at June 30, 2020, consisted of the following:

	Due from Other Funds				
	General Fund	Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Proprietary Fund	Total
General Fund	$ -	$ 2,000,153	$ 153,897	$ 17,149	$ 2,171,199
Building Fund	22,978	-	-	-	22,978
Capital Facilities Fund	10,057	-	-	-	10,057
Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay	4,657,087	-	-	-	4,657,087
Non-Major Governmental Funds	2,478,741	-	-	373	2,479,114
Self-Insurance Fund	36,192	-	-	-	36,192
Total	$ 7,205,055	$ 2,000,153	$ 153,897	$ 17,522	$ 9,376,627

Charter Schools Special Revenue Fund due from General Fund for In-Lieu property taxes	$ 149,268
Child Development Fund due from General Fund for excess meals and expense transfers	2
Cafeteria Fund due from General Fund for catering & LCAP eligiblity monitoring/processing	4,627
Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay due from General Fund for use of facilities	2,000,153
Self-Insurance Fund due from General Fund for benefits	17,149
General Fund due from Charter Schools Special Revenue Fund for contribution to special education, indirect costs & student field trip expenses	1,376,283
Self-Insurance Fund due from Charter Schools Special Revenue Fund for benefits	41
General Fund due from Child Development Fund for indirect costs	8,212
General Fund due from Child Development Fund for interest	7,442
General Fund due from Child Development Fund for temporary loan	1,000,000
Self-Insurance Fund due from Child Development Fund for benefits	15
General Fund due from Adult Education Fund for indirect costs	697
Self-Insurance Fund due from Adult Education Fund for benefits	23
General Fund due from Child Nutrition Fund for salaries and PERS	6,653
General Fund due from Child Nutrition Fund for expenses	7,404
General Fund due from Child Nutrition Fund for indirect costs	72,050
Self-Insurance Fund due from Child Nutrition Fund for benefits	294
General Fund due from Building Fund for CCHS Roof Solar Project and other expenses	22,978
General Fund due from Capital Facilities Fund for DHSDS CTE Building	10,057
General Fund due from Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay Fund for Solar Project, Redevelopment	6,556
General Fund due from Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay Fund contribution to M&O RRM	4,650,531
General Fund due from Self-Insurance Fund to reduce contribution	36,192
Total Due to/Due from Transfers	$ 9,376,627

B. Transfers To/From Other Funds

Transfers to/from other funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, consisted of the following:

	Interfund Transfers In				
	General Fund	Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Self-Insurance Funds	TOTAL
General Fund	$ -	$ -	$ 4,629	$ 2,139,315	$ 2,143,944
Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay	6,695,378	-	-	-	6,695,378
Non-Major Governmental Funds	799,088	4,937,816	-	-	5,736,904
Total	$ 7,494,466	$ 4,937,816	$ 4,629	$ 2,139,315	$ 14,576,226

General Fund to Self-Insurance Fund for property & liability, cover settlement and H.S.A.	$ 2,139,315
General Fund to Child Development Fund contribution to RCOE	2
General Fund to Cafeteria Special Revenue Fund for LCAP eligibility process	4,627
County School Facilities Fund to Special Reserve Fund to move OPSC funds	4,937,816
Charter Schools Special Revenue Fund contribution to General Fund for special education	799,088
Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay to General Fund for RRMA, legal fees, and technology	6,695,378
Total	$ 14,576,226

NOTE 5 – FUND BALANCES

At June 30, 2020, fund balances of the District's governmental funds were classified as follows:

	General Fund	Building Fund	Capital Facilities Fund	Special Reserve for Capital Outlay Fund	Bond Interest and Redemption Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable:							
Revolving cash	$ 100,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 50,000	$ 150,000
Stores inventories	98,188	-	-	-	-	892,902	991,090
Prepaid expenditures	927	-	-	106,288	-	-	107,215
Total Nonspendable	199,115	-	-	106,288	-	942,902	1,248,305
Restricted:							
Categorical programs	4,052,527	-	-	-	-	537,137	4,589,664
Child nutrition program	-	-	-	-	-	9,337,327	9,337,327
Capital projects	-	58,522,782	24,901,031	13,440,849	-	16,340	96,881,002
Debt service	-	-	-	-	40,876,257	-	40,876,257
Total Restricted	4,052,527	58,522,782	24,901,031	13,440,849	40,876,257	9,890,804	151,684,250
Assigned:							
ROTC supplies	21,041	-	-	-	-	-	21,041
Airlinks networking contract	115,408	-	-	-	-	-	115,408
Dale Scott contract	27,080	-	-	-	-	-	27,080
Use of facilities	78,140	-	-	-	-	-	78,140
Healthy wage	3,064	-	-	-	-	-	3,064
Furniture replacement	316	-	-	-	-	-	316
District office move	52,546	-	-	-	-	-	52,546
School site C.O.	487,649	-	-	-	-	-	487,649
Computer ins. claims	6,885	-	-	-	-	-	6,885
Computer replacement	1,547	-	-	-	-	-	1,547
Anderson grants	31,646	-	-	-	-	-	31,646
Local grants	41,564	-	-	-	-	-	41,564
The foundation grants	6,837	-	-	-	-	-	6,837
Assist League of PS Desert Area	155	-	-	-	-	-	155
Donations and fees	166,359	-	-	-	-	51,577	217,936
LCAP	5,534,110	-	-	-	-	1,003	5,535,113
Textbooks	241,773	-	-	-	-	-	241,773
MH contract	20,633	-	-	-	-	-	20,633
MAA	486,211	-	-	-	-	-	486,211
GF operational expectation	3,154,356	-	-	-	-	-	3,154,356
Difference in FB	186,253	-	-	-	-	-	186,253
Site carryovers	112,174	-	-	-	-	-	112,174
Discretionary	-	-	-	-	-	12,727	12,727
Operational expectations	2,814,402	-	-	-	-	4,141,319	6,955,721
Catering	-	-	-	-	-	338,114	338,114
Capital outlay	-	-	-	11,971,854	-	-	11,971,854
Total Assigned	13,590,149	-	-	11,971,854	-	4,544,740	30,106,743
Unassigned:							
Reserve for economic uncertainties	14,380,406	-	-	-	-	-	14,380,406
Remaining unassigned balances	2,875,930	-	-	-	-	-	2,875,930
Total Unassigned	17,256,336	-	-	-	-	-	17,256,336
Total	$ 35,098,127	$ 58,522,782	$ 24,901,031	$ 25,518,991	$ 40,876,257	$ 15,378,446	$ 200,295,634

NOTE 6 – CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2020, was as follows:

	Balance, July 1, 2019	Additions	Decreases	Balance, June 30, 2020
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 86,882,142	$ -	$ -	$ 86,882,142
Construction in progress	59,639,132	17,990,325	52,916,335	24,713,122
Total capital assets not being depreciated	146,521,274	17,990,325	52,916,335	111,595,264
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Improvements to sites	7,477,303	318,823	301	7,795,825
Buildings	733,338,124	59,003,450	9,796,077	782,545,497
Equipment	26,977,997	611,643	-	27,589,640
Total capital assets being depreciated	767,793,424	59,933,916	9,796,378	817,930,962
Accumulated depreciation for:				
Improvements to sites	(982,135)	(351,134)	-	(1,333,269)
Buildings	(196,677,227)	(17,247,169)	(2,795,764)	(211,128,632)
Equipment	(20,063,457)	(1,524,839)	-	(21,588,296)
Total accumulated depreciation	(217,722,819)	(19,123,142)	(2,795,764)	(234,050,197)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	550,070,605	40,810,774	7,000,614	583,880,765
Governmental activity capital assets, net	$ 696,591,879	$ 58,801,099	$ 59,916,949	$ 695,476,029

Depreciation expense is allocated to the following functions in the statement of activities:

Instruction	$ 17,653,449
General administration	590,411
Plant services	879,282
Total	$ 19,123,142

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM DEBT OTHER THAN PENSIONS

Changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2020, were as follows:

	Balance, July 1, 2019	Additions	Deductions	Balance, June 30, 2020	Amount Due Within One Year
General Obligation Bonds:					
Principal Payments	$ 386,308,048	$ -	$ 17,351,341	$ 368,956,707	$ 18,005,725
Issuance Premium	36,293,953	-	2,290,855	34,003,098	2,290,855
Sub-total General Obligation Bonds	422,602,001	-	19,642,196	402,959,805	20,296,580
Claims Liability	5,752,371	-	1,882,263	3,870,108	-
Compensated Absences	2,807,505	711,621	-	3,519,126	-
Other Postemployment Benefits	50,729,877	8,302,938	3,459,567	55,573,248	-
Sub-Totals	$ 481,891,754	$ 9,014,559	$ 24,984,026	$ 465,922,287	$ 20,296,580

Payments for general obligation bonds are made by the Bond Interest and Redemption Fund. Compensated absences and OPEB costs will be paid for by the fund for which the employee worked. Claims liabilities will be paid from the Self-Insurance Fund.

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM DEBT OTHER THAN PENSIONS (continued)

A. General Obligation Bonds

Election of 2008 (Measure E)
On February 5, 2008, the voters of the District approved a measure by more than a 55% affirmative vote authorizing the District to issue up to $516 million of general obligation bonds. The Bonds are being issued to finance specific construction and renovation projects approved by eligible voters within the District. As of June 30, 2020, there is a remaining balance of $216,460,965 in authorized and unissued bonds.

Prior-Year Defeasance of Debt
In prior years, the District defeased certain general obligation bonds by placing the proceeds of new refunding bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the District's financial statements. At June 30, 2020, none of the defeased debt remains outstanding.

The difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is reported as a deferred outflow of resources and recognized as a component of interest expense in a systematic and rational manner over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter. At June 30, 2020, deferred amounts on refunding were $8,630,692.

A summary of all bond issued and outstanding at June 30, 2020 follows:

Series	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Original Issue	Balance, July 1, 2019	Issuances	Redemptions	Balance, June 30, 2020	Amount Due Within One Year
Election of 2008 (Measure E)									
Series A	6/15/2010	2/1/2026	4.37%	$ 19,539,035	$ 9,933,048	$ -	$ 1,246,341	$ 8,686,707	$ 1,300,725
Series B	1/28/2010	8/1/2019	2.0% - 5.0%	110,000,000	2,005,000	-	2,005,000	-	-
Series C	11/21/2013	8/1/2037	3.0% - 5.0%	70,000,000	62,905,000	-	1,975,000	60,930,000	2,090,000
Series D	7/28/2016	8/1/2033	2.0% - 4.0%	100,000,000	92,225,000	-	2,280,000	89,945,000	5,085,000
Refunding Bonds									
2011 Ref.	6/8/2011	8/1/2032	0.4% - 5.0%	75,105,000	40,635,000	-	4,915,000	35,720,000	4,405,000
2013 Ref.	7/30/2013	8/1/2033	3.0% - 5.0%	20,425,000	13,505,000	-	1,540,000	11,965,000	1,600,000
2014 Ref.	7/30/2014	8/1/2036	3.0% - 5.0%	100,085,000	87,885,000	-	3,390,000	84,495,000	3,525,000
2016 Ref.	7/7/2016	8/1/2033	4.0% - 5.0%	77,215,000	77,215,000	-	-	77,215,000	-
					$ 386,308,048	$ -	$ 17,351,341	$ 368,956,707	$ 18,005,725

The annual requirements to amortize all general obligation bonds payable outstanding as of June 30, 2020, were as follows:

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2020-2021	$ 18,005,725	$ 14,966,934	$ 32,972,659
2021-2022	17,837,343	14,220,942	32,058,285
2022-2023	18,096,292	13,472,652	31,568,944
2023-2024	18,787,675	12,655,460	31,443,135
2024-2025	19,751,622	11,785,560	31,537,182
2025-2030	122,448,050	44,340,985	166,789,035
2030-2035	130,600,000	16,330,988	146,930,988
2035-2038	23,430,000	1,367,375	24,797,375
	$ 368,956,707	$ 129,140,896	$ 498,097,603

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM DEBT OTHER THAN PENSIONS (continued)

B. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the District reported net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and OPEB expense for the following plans:

Pension Plan	Net OPEB Liability	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	OPEB Expense
District Plan	$ 54,184,618	$ 4,861,014	$ 726,033	$ 3,594,567
MPP Program	1,388,630	-	-	1,137
Total	$ 55,573,248	$ 4,861,014	$ 726,033	$ 3,595,704

The details of each plan are as follows:

District Plan

Plan Description

The District's single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan provides OPEB for eligible certificated, classified, and management employees of the District. The authority to establish and amend the benefit terms and financing requirements are governed by collective bargaining agreements with plan members. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of Statement 75.

Benefits Provided

The postretirement health plans and the District's obligation vary by employee group as described below.

Certificated employees may retire with District-paid benefits after attaining age 55 and completing at least 10 years of service, being in at least salary Column 4 and Step 14 and above, and retiring voluntarily. The District pays for medical, prescription, dental and vision benefits, including spousal and family coverage, up to the active employee cap in the year of retirement, currently $15,015 per year as of the valuation date. Any cost above the cap must be borne by the retiree. District-paid benefits end at the earlier of 5 years or age 65.

Classified Teamsters I & II employees may retire with District-paid benefits after attaining age 55 with at least 10 years of service, and retiring from the District through CalPERS. The District pays for medical and prescription drug benefits for the retiree only, up to $5,000 per year. Additional amounts may be paid from a Supplemental Retiree Medical Benefits Pool funded through an amount negotiated as a percent of pay that is adjusted periodically. These amounts are $292.33 per month and $326.78 per month as of the valuation date. Any cost above the cap must be borne by the retiree, including the cost of spousal and dependent coverage and dental insurance, if elected. District-paid benefits end at the earlier of 5 years or age 65. Part-time employees working fewer than 7 hours per day are not eligible for health benefits and have been excluded from the valuation, with the exception of approximately 40 employees grandfathered as of July 1, 2016 and listed in Schedule A of the Teamsters II bargaining agreement.

Employees who became Management/Confidential employees prior to January 1, 2013 may retire and receive District-paid benefits after attaining age 50 and completing at least 10 years of service. The District pays for the cost of medical, prescription drug, dental and vision insurance up to the active employee cap in the year of retirement, currently $14,857 per year as of the valuation date. In addition to the cap the District pays for life insurance with a face amount of $150,000 and a premium of $1,508.40 per year (certain positions receive higher amounts). Benefits are paid for 10 years and may extend beyond age 65. Employees first becoming Management/Confidential employees on or after January 1, 2013 are subject to the eligibility and benefit provisions for Certificated employees described above.

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM DEBT OTHER THAN PENSIONS (continued)

B. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability (continued)

District Plan (continued)

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms
At July 1, 2019, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	150
Active employees	2,129
Total	2,279

Total OPEB Liability
The District's total OPEB liability of $54,184,618 for the Plan was measured as of June 30, 2020 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2019.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs
The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Valuation Date	July 1, 2019
Inflation	2.25%
Salary increases	3.00% average, including inflation
Discount rate	2.20%, net of investment expense, including inflation
Healthcare cost trend rates	6.00% for 2019-20, decreasing to 4.50% for 2022-23 and after
Retirees' share of benefit-related costs	Retirees pay the balance of the premium, if any, after a District cap or formula which varies by classification.

Discount Rate
The discount rate of 2.20 percent was based on the Bond Buyer 20-bond General Obligation Index.

Mortality Rates
Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Employee and Healthy Annuitant Mortality Tables for Males or Females, as appropriate, projected using a generational projection based on 100% of scale MP-2016 for years 2014 through 2029, 50% of MP-2016 for years 2030 through 2049, and 20% of MP-2016 for 2050 and thereafter.

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM DEBT OTHER THAN PENSIONS (continued)

B. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability (continued)

District Plan (continued)

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

		Total OPEB Liability
Balance at July 1, 2019	$	49,342,384
Changes for the year:		
Service cost		3,004,848
Interest		1,192,239
Changes of benefit terms		(1,058,918)
Differences between expected and actual experience		13,862
Changes of assumptions		4,090,852
Benefit payments		(2,400,649)
Net changes		4,842,234
Balance at June 30, 2020	$	54,184,618

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate
The following presents the total OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower or one percentage-point higher than the current discount rate:

Discount Rate		OPEB Liability
1% decrease	$	58,399,358
Current discount rate	$	54,184,618
1% increase	$	50,248,664

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates
The following presents the total OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage-point lower or one percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

Healthcare Cost Trend Rate		OPEB Liability
1% decrease	$	50,456,081
Current trend rate	$	54,184,618
1% increase	$	57,752,926

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM DEBT OTHER THAN PENSIONS (continued)

B. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability (continued)

District Plan (continued)

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB
For the year ended June 30, 2020, the District recognized OPEB expense of $3,594,567. In addition, at June 30, 2020, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 187,927	$ -
Changes of assumptions	4,673,087	726,033
Total	$ 4,861,014	$ 726,033

The deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to changes of assumptions and differences between expected and actual experience in the measurement of the total OPEB liability will be amortized over the Expected Average Remaining Service Life (EARSL) of all members that are provided benefits (active, inactive, and retirees) as of the beginning of the measurement period. The EARSL for the current measurement period is 10.0 years and 9.6186 years for the 2018-19 measurement period and earlier.

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

Year Ended June 30:	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
2021	$ 566,094	$ 109,696
2022	566,094	109,696
2023	566,094	109,696
2024	566,094	109,696
2025	566,094	109,696
Thereafter	2,030,544	177,553
	$ 4,861,014	$ 726,033

Medicare Premium Payment (MPP) Program

Plan Description
The MPP Program is a cost-sharing multiple-employer other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan established pursuant to Chapter 1032, Statutes of 2000 (SB 1435). CalSTRS administers the MPP Program through the Teachers' Health Benefit Fund (THBF).

A full description of the MPP Program regarding benefit provisions, assumptions (for funding, but not accounting purposes), and membership information is listed in the June 30, 2018 annual actuarial valuation report, Medicare Premium Payment Program. This report and CalSTRS audited financial information are publicly available reports that can be found on the CalSTRS website under Publications at: http://www.calstrs.com/actuarial-financial-and-investor-information.

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM DEBT OTHER THAN PENSIONS (continued)

B. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability (continued)

Medicare Premium Payment (MPP) Program (continued)

Benefits Provided
The MPP Program pays Medicare Part A premiums and Medicare Parts A and B late enrollment surcharges for eligible members of the DB Program who were retired or began receiving a disability allowance prior to July 1, 2012, and were not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A. The MPP Program is closed to new entrants as members who retire on or after July 1, 2012, are not eligible for coverage under the MPP Program.

As of June 30, 2019, 5,744 retirees participated in the MPP Program. The number of retired members who will participate in the program in the future is unknown because eligibility cannot be predetermined.

The MPP Program is funded on a pay-as-you-go basis from a portion of monthly employer contributions. In accordance with California Education Code section 25930, contributions that would otherwise be credited to the DB Program each month are instead credited to the MPP Program to fund monthly program and administrative costs. Total redirections to the MPP Program are monitored to ensure that total incurred costs do not exceed the amount initially identified as the cost of the program.

Total OPEB Liability
At June 30, 2020, the District reported a liability of $1,388,630 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability for the MPP Program. The total OPEB liability for the MPP Program as of June 30, 2019, was determined by applying update procedures to the financial reporting actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018 and rolling forward the total OPEB liability to June 30, 2019. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating school districts and the State, actuarially determined. The District's proportions of the net OPEB liability for the two most recent measurement periods were:

	Percentage Share of MPP Program		
	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020	**Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2019**	**Change Increase/ (Decrease)**
Measurement Date	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.372890%	0.362488%	0.010402%

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the District reported OPEB expense of $1,137.

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM DEBT OTHER THAN PENSIONS (continued)

B. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability (continued)

Medicare Premium Payment (MPP) Program (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs
The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Measurement Date	June 30, 2019
Valuation Date	June 30, 2018
Experience Study	July 1, 2010, through June 30, 2015
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age normal
Investment Rate of Return	7.00%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	3.70% for Medicare Part A, and 4.10% for Medicare Part B

In addition, assumptions were made about future participation (enrollment) into the MPP Program because CalSTRS is unable to determine which members not currently participating meet all eligibility criteria for enrollment in the future. Assumed enrollment rates were derived based on past experience and are stratified by age with the probability of enrollment diminishing as the members' age increases. This estimated enrollment rate was then applied to the population of members who may meet criteria necessary for eligibility and are not currently enrolled in the MPP Program. Based on this, the estimated number of future enrollments used in the financial reporting valuation was 380, or an average of 0.23% of the potentially eligible population (165,422).

CalSTRS uses a generational mortality assumption, which involves the use of a base mortality table and projection scales to reflect expected annual reductions in mortality rates at each age, resulting in increases in life expectancies each year into the future. The base mortality tables are CalSTRS custom tables derived to best fit the patterns of mortality among our members. The projection scale was set equal to 110% of the ultimate improvement factor from the Mortality Improvement Scale (MP–2016) table issued by the Society of Actuaries.

Discount Rate
The MPP Program is funded on a pay-as-you-go basis with contributions generally being made at the same time and in the same amount as benefit payments and expenses coming due. Any funds within the MPP Program as of June 30, 2019, were to manage differences between estimated and actual amounts to be paid and were invested in the Surplus Money Investment Fund, which is a pooled investment program administered by the California State Treasurer.

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 3.50%. The MPP Program is funded on a pay-as-you-go basis as previously noted, and under the pay-as-you-go method, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was not projected to be sufficient to make projected future benefit payments. Therefore, a discount rate of 3.50%, which is the Bond Buyer's 20-Bond GO Index from Bondbuyer.com as of June 30, 2019, was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to measure the total OPEB liability. The discount rate decreased 0.37% from 3.87% as of June 30, 2018.

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM DEBT OTHER THAN PENSIONS (continued)

B. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability (continued)

Medicare Premium Payment (MPP) Program (continued)

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate
The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower or one percentage-point higher than the current discount rate:

Discount Rate	MPP OPEB Liability
1% decrease	$ 1,515,312
Current discount rate	$ 1,388,630
1% increase	$ 1,272,150

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Medicare Costs Trend Rates
The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using Medicare costs trend rates that are one percentage-point lower or one percentage-point higher than the current rates:

Medicare Cost Trend Rates	MPP OPEB Liability
1% decrease	$ 1,265,360
Current trend rate	$ 1,388,630
1% increase	$ 1,529,899

NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS

Qualified employees are covered under multiple-employer defined benefit pension 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).

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the District reported net pension liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and pension expense for each of the above plans as follows:

Pension Plan	Net Pension Liability	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Pension Expense
CalSTRS	$ 217,900,290	$ 72,289,928	$ 16,064,433	$ 33,893,571
CalPERS	95,635,221	23,520,074	2,273,278	22,383,881
Total	$ 313,535,511	$ 95,810,002	$ 18,337,711	$ 56,277,452

NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS (continued)

The details of each plan are as follows:

A. California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS)

Plan Description
The District contributes to the State Teachers Retirement Plan (STRP) administered by the California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS). STRP is a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system defined benefit pension plan. Benefit provisions are established by State statutes, as legislatively amended, within the State Teachers' Retirement Law.

A full description of the pension plan regarding benefit provisions, assumptions (for funding, but not accounting purposes), and membership information is listed in the June 30, 2018, annual actuarial valuation report, Defined Benefit Program Actuarial Valuation. This report and CalSTRS audited financial information are publicly available reports that can be found on the CalSTRS website under Publications at: http://www.calstrs.com/actuarial-financial-and-investor-information.

Benefits Provided
The STRP provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. Benefits are based on members' final compensation, age, and years of service credit. Members hired on or before December 31, 2012, with five years of credited service are eligible for the normal retirement benefit at age 60. Members hired on or after January 1, 2013, with five years of credited service are eligible for the normal retirement benefit at age 62. The normal retirement benefit is equal to 2.0% of final compensation for each year of credited service.

The STRP is comprised of four programs: Defined Benefit Program, Defined Benefit Supplement Program, Cash Balance Benefit Program, and Replacement Benefits Program. The STRP holds assets for the exclusive purpose of providing benefits to members and beneficiaries of these programs. CalSTRS also uses plan assets to defray reasonable expenses of administering the STRP. Although CalSTRS is the administrator of the STRP, the State is the sponsor of the STRP and obligor of the trust. In addition, the State is both an employer and non-employer contributing entity to the STRP. The District contributes exclusively to the STRP Defined Benefit Program; thus, disclosures are not included for the other plans.

The STRP provisions and benefits in effect at June 30, 2020, are summarized as follows:

	STRP Defined Benefit Program	
	On or before	On or after
Hire Date	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2013
Benefit Formula	2% at 60	2% at 62
Benefit Vesting Schedule	5 years of service	5 years of service
Benefit Payments	Monthly for life	Monthly for life
Retirement Age	60	62
Monthly Benefits as a Percentage of Eligible Compensation	2.0%-2.4%	2.0%-2.4%
Required Member Contribution Rate	10.25%	10.205%
Required Employer Contribution Rate	17.10%	17.10%
Required State Contribution Rate	10.328%	10.328%

NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS (continued)

A. California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS)

Contributions
Required member District and State of California contributions rates are set by the California Legislature and Governor and detailed in Teachers' Retirement Law. The contributions rates are expressed as a level percentage of payroll using the entry age normal actuarial method. In June 2019, California Senate Bill 90 (SB 90) was signed into law and appropriated approximately $2.2 billion in fiscal year 2018–19 from the state's General Fund as contributions to CalSTRS on behalf of employers. The bill requires portions of the contribution to supplant the amounts remitted by employers such that the amounts remitted will be 1.03 and 0.70 percentage points less than the statutorily required amounts due for fiscal years 2019–20 and 2020–21, respectively. The remaining portion of the contribution is allocated to reduce the employers' share of the unfunded actuarial obligation of the DB Program.

The contribution rates for each program for the year ended June 30, 2020, are presented above, and the District's total contributions were $22,566,196.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions
At June 30, 2020, 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, the related state support and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the District were as follows:

District's proportionate share of net pension liability	$	217,900,290
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the District		118,879,155
Total	$	336,779,445

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019. 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 and the State, actuarially determined. The District's proportions of the net pension liability for the two most recent measurement periods were:

	Percentage Share of Risk Pool		
	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020	**Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2019**	**Change Increase/ (Decrease)**
Measurement Date	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.241264%	0.230510%	0.010754%

NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS (continued)

A. California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) (continued)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the District recognized pension expense of $33,893,571. In addition, the District recognized pension expense and revenue of $3,252,490 for support provided by the State. At June 30, 2020, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date	$ 22,566,196	$ -
Net change in proportionate share of net pension liability	21,112,195	1,028,840
Difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	501,830	8,895,416
Changes of assumptions	27,559,624	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	550,083	6,140,177
Total	$ 72,289,928	$ 16,064,433

The 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 subsequent fiscal year. The deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources related to the difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments will be amortized over a closed five-year period. The deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources related to the net change in proportionate share of net pension liability, changes of assumptions, and differences between expected and actual experience in the measurement of the total pension liability will be amortized over the Expected Average Remaining Service Life (EARSL) of all members that are provided benefits (active, inactive, and retirees) as of the beginning of the measurement period. The EARSL for the measurement period is 7 years.

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

Year Ended June 30,	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
2021	$ 11,783,165	$ 2,543,619
2022	11,783,165	8,370,153
2023	11,783,165	2,623,237
2024	10,041,628	828,230
2025	1,534,752	972,989
Thereafter	2,797,857	726,205
Total	$ 49,723,732	$ 16,064,433

NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS (continued)

A. California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) (continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions
The total pension liability for the STRP was determined by applying update procedures to the financial reporting actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018 and rolling forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2019. In determining the total pension liability, the financial reporting actuarial valuation used the following actuarial methods and assumptions:

Valuation Date	June 30, 2018
Experience Study	July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2015
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age normal
Investment Rate of Return	7.10%
Consumer Price of Inflation	2.75%
Wage Growth	3.50%

CalSTRS uses a generational mortality assumption, which involves the use of a base mortality table and projection scales to reflect expected annual reductions in mortality rates at each age, resulting in increases in life expectancies each year into the future. The base mortality tables are CalSTRS custom tables derived to best fit the patterns of mortality among our members. The projection scale was set equal to 110% of the ultimate improvement factor from the Mortality Improvement Scale (MP–2016) table issued by the Society of Actuaries.

The long-term investment 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) as inputs to the process. The actuarial investment rate of return assumption was adopted by the board in February 2017 in conjunction with the most recent experience study.

For each future valuation, CalSTRS' independent consulting actuary reviews the return assumption for reasonableness based on the most current capital market assumptions. Best estimates of expected 20-year geometrically linked real rates of return and the assumed asset allocation for each major asset class as of June 30, 2019, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Assumed Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	47%	4.8%
Fixed Income	12%	1.3%
Real Estate	13%	3.6%
Private Equity	13%	6.3%
Risk Mitigating Strategies	9%	1.8%
Inflation Sensitive	4%	3.3%
Cash/Liquidity	2%	(0.4%)

NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS (continued)

A. California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) (continued)

Discount Rate
The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.10%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and employers are made at statutory contribution rates in accordance with the rate increases. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.10%) and assuming that contributions, benefit payments and administrative expenses occur midyear. Based on those assumptions, the STRP'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.

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current discount rate as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percent lower or higher than the current rate:

Discount Rate	Net Pension Liability
1% decrease (6.10%)	$ 324,471,569
Current discount rate (7.10%)	217,900,290
1% increase (8.10%)	129,532,405

On Behalf Payments
The State of California makes contributions to CalSTRS on behalf of the District. These payments consist of State General Fund contributions to CalSTRS pursuant to Sections 22954 and 22955.1 of the Education Code and Public Resources Code Section 6217.5. In addition, for the 2018-19 fiscal year, California Senate Bill No. 90 (SB 90) was signed into law on June 27, 2019, and appropriated supplemental contributions. Under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, these amounts are reported as revenues and expenditures in the fund financial statements. The total amount recognized by the District for its proportionate share of the State's on-behalf contributions is $16,582,489.

B. California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS)

Plan Description
Qualified employees are eligible to participate in the Schools Pool under the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by CalPERS. Benefit provisions are established by State statutes, as legislatively amended, within the Public Employees' Retirement Law.

A full description of the pension plan regarding benefit provisions, assumptions (for funding, but not accounting purposes), and membership information is listed in the June 30, 2018 annual actuarial valuation report, Schools Pool Accounting Report. This report and CalPERS audited financial information are publicly available reports that can be found on the CalPERS website under Forms and Publications at: https://www.calpers.ca.gov/page/employers/actuarial-resources/gasb.

NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS (continued)

B. California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS) (continued)

Benefits Provided

CalPERS provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of service credit, a benefit factor, and the member's final compensation. Members hired on or before December 31, 2012, with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 with statutorily reduced benefits. Members hired on or after January 1, 2013, with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 52 with statutorily reduced benefits. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after five years of service. The Basic Death Benefit is paid to any member's beneficiary if the member dies while actively employed. An employee's eligible survivor may receive the 1957 Survivor Benefit if the member dies while actively employed, is at least age 50 (or 52 for members hired on or after January 1, 2013), and has at least five years of credited service. The cost of living adjustments for each plan are applied as specified by the Public Employees' Retirement Law.

The CalPERS provisions and benefits in effect at June 30, 2020, are summarized as follows:

	Schools Pool (CalPERS)	
	On or before	On or after
Hire Date	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2013
Benefit Formula	2% at 55	2% at 62
Benefit Vesting Schedule	5 years of service	5 years of service
Benefit Payments	Monthly for life	Monthly for life
Retirement Age	55	62
Monthly Benefits as a Percentage of Eligible Compensation	2.0 – 2.5%	2.0 – 2.5%
Required Employee Contribution Rate	7.00%	7.00%
Required Employer Contribution Rate	19.721%	19.721%

Contributions

Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers are determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. Total plan contributions are calculated through the CalPERS annual actuarial valuation process. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The District is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees. The contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of annual payroll. The contribution rates for each plan for the year ended June 30, 2020 are presented above, and the total District contributions were $9,582,753.

NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS (continued)

B. California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS) (continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions
As of June 30, 2020, the District reported net pension liabilities for its proportionate share of the CalPERS net pension liability totaling $95,635,221. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019. 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. The District's proportions of the net pension liability for the two most recent measurement periods were:

	Percentage Share of Risk Pool		
	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2019	Change Increase/ (Decrease)
Measurement Date	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.328144%	0.329321%	-0.001177%

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the District recognized pension expense of $22,383,881. At June 30, 2020, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date	$ 9,582,753	$ -
Net change in proportionate share of net pension liability	1,310,842	259,255
Difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,126,989	2,014,023
Changes of assumptions	4,552,534	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	6,946,956	-
Total	$ 23,520,074	$ 2,273,278

The 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 subsequent fiscal year. The deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources related to the difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments will be amortized over a closed five-year period. The deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources related to the net change in proportionate share of net pension liability, changes of assumptions, and differences between expected and actual experience in the measurement of the total pension liability will be amortized over the Expected Average Remaining Service Life (EARSL) of all members that are provided benefits (active, inactive, and retirees) as of the beginning of the measurement period. The EARSL for the measurement period is 4.1 years.

NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS (continued)

B. California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS) (continued)

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

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

Year Ended June 30,	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
2021	$ 9,160,831	$ 63,233
2022	3,168,690	1,812,219
2023	1,244,460	328,270
2024	363,340	63,233
2025	-	6,323
Thereafter	-	-
Total	$ 13,937,321	$ 2,273,278

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Total pension liability for the Schools Pool was determined by applying update procedures to a financial reporting actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018 and rolling forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2019. The financial reporting actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018 used the following methods and assumptions, applied to all prior periods included in the measurement:

Valuation Date	June 30, 2018
Experience Study	1997-2015
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age normal
Discount Rate	7.15%
Consumer Price of Inflation	2.50%
Wage Growth	Varies by entry age and service

Post-retirement mortality rates are based on CalPERS experience and include 15 years of projected ongoing mortality improvement using 90 percent of Scale MP 2016 published by the Society of Actuaries. These tables are used to estimate the value of benefits expected to be paid for service and disability retirements. For disability retirements, impaired longevity is recognized by a separate table.

In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. Using historical and forecasted information for all the funds' asset classes, expected compound (geometric) returns were calculated over the short term (first 10 years) and the long term (11+ years) using a building-block approach. 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 rounded 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 equal to the single equivalent rate calculated above and adjusted to account for assumed administrative expenses.

NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS (continued)

B. California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS) (continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions (continued)
The target asset allocation and best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Assumed Asset Allocation	Real Return Years 1-10	Real Return Years 11+
Global Equity	50%	4.80%	5.98%
Fixed Income	28%	1.00%	2.62%
Inflation Assets	0%	0.77%	1.81%
Private Equity	8%	6.30%	7.23%
Real Assets	13%	3.75%	4.93%
Liquidity	1%	0.00%	(0.92%)

Discount Rate
The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.15%. The discount rate is not adjusted for administrative expenses. The fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return for the pension plan's investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current discount rate as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percent lower or higher than the current rate:

Discount Rate	Net Pension Liability
1% decrease (6.15%)	$ 137,851,883
Current discount rate (7.15%)	95,635,221
1% increase (8.15%)	60,613,584

C. Social Security
As established by Federal law, all public sector employees who are not members of their employer's existing retirement system (CalSTRS or CalPERS) must be covered by social security or an alternative plan. The District has elected to use the Social Security as its alternative plan.

D. Payables to the Pension Plans
At June 30, 2020, the District reported payables of $128,806 and $33,519 for the outstanding amount of legally required contributions to the CalSTRS and CalPERS pension plans, respectively, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

NOTE 9 – JOINT VENTURES

The District is a member of the Southern California Regional Liability Excess Fund (SoCal ReLiEF), California Valley Trust (CVT), and the Riverside Schools Risk Management Authority (RSRMA) joint powers authorities. The District pays an annual premium to each entity for its health and property and liability coverage. The relationships between the District and the JPAs are such that they are not component units of the District for financial reporting purposes.

These entities have budgeting and financial reporting requirements independent of member units and their financial statements are not presented in these financial statements; however, fund transactions between the entities and the District are included in these statements.

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT

Description

The District's risk financing activities for workers' compensation are recorded in the Internal Service Fund. The purpose of the Internal Service Fund is to administer the District's self-insured portion of its workers' compensation insurance program.

The District participates in various joint powers authorities (JPAs) for health coverage and property exposures.

Claims Liabilities

The District records an estimated liability for claims filed against it. Claims liabilities are based on estimates of the ultimate cost of reported claims and an estimate for claims incurred, but not reported based on historical experience.

Unpaid Claim Liabilities

The Internal Service Fund establishes a liability for both reported and unreported events, which includes estimates of both future payments of losses and related claim adjustment expenses. The following represents the changes in approximate aggregate liabilities of the District from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020:

	Workers' Compensation
Liability Balance, July 1, 2018	$ 6,791,465
Claims and changes in estimates	7,688
Claims payments	(1,046,782)
Liability Balance, June 30, 2019	5,752,371
Claims and changes in estimates	-
Claims payments	(1,882,263)
Liability Balance, June 30, 2020	$ 3,870,108
Assets available to pay claims at June 30, 2020	$ 25,814,290

NOTE 11 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A. 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 grants, it is believed that any required reimbursement will not be material.

B. Litigation

The District is involved in various litigation that arose out of the normal course of business. In the opinion of legal counsel, the District does not anticipate that the outcome of any of the litigation will have a material impact on the financial statements.

C. Construction Commitments

As of June 30, 2020, the District had commitments with respect to unfinished capital projects of approximately $63.5 million to be paid from a combination of State and local funds.

D. Energy Conservation Loan

On December 11, 2019 the District entered into an agreement for a zero-interest loan through the Energy Conservation Assistance Act program, which is overseen by the California Energy Commission. The purpose of the loan is to fund the installation of solar photovoltaic generation facilities on carports in the parking lots at Rio Vista Elementary School and Mt. San Jacinto High School. The amount of the loan is $1,643,480, and will be repaid with energy cost savings within the effective useful life of the project equipment or within 20 years, whichever is less. Payments begin upon completion of the project, and the loan must be repaid in full in no more than 40 equal semi-annual payments. Because the project was incomplete at June 30, 2020, no obligation for the loan is recorded in the financial statements.

E. Impact of COVID-19

On March 13, 2020, a presidential emergency was declared due to the ongoing Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. The declaration made federal disaster assistance available through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act to the State of California to supplement the local recovery efforts by the K-12 education community. On that same date, Governor Newsom issued Executive Order N-26-20, guaranteeing continued State funding, holding LEAs harmless from several regulations, and providing guidelines for LEAs to operate under a “distance learning” environment.

In response, the District announced the closing of all schools in mid-March. With nearly all districts in California shut down to stem the spread of COVID-19, officials statewide hastily put in place plans to deliver “grab and go” meals with minimal contact between cafeteria staff, volunteers and families in need. In addition, the District worked to implement distance learning for all students for the remainder of the 2019-20 school year. Construction projects were able to begin earlier than planned due to the absence of students resulting from the school closures.

A companion bill to Executive Order N-26-20, Senate Bill 117 changed the method used by the District to calculate average daily attendance (ADA) for both the P-2 and Annual period apportionment to include all full school months from July 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020. As events unfold and changes are made on a daily basis, the future impacts of COVID-19 on the District’s operations are not fully known at this time.

Required Supplementary Information

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PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts Original	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget - Pos (Neg)
Revenues				
LCFF Sources	$ 240,133,758	$ 240,743,797	$ 240,743,798	$ 1
Federal	20,755,392	25,992,529	21,440,031	(4,552,498)
Other State	21,523,894	30,054,012	28,934,034	(1,119,978)
Other Local	13,620,123	16,596,941	16,855,155	258,214
Total Revenues	296,033,167	313,387,279	307,973,018	(5,414,261)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Certificated Salaries	128,583,750	131,756,258	129,976,182	1,780,076
Classified Salaries	44,803,659	46,637,984	45,368,858	1,269,126
Employee Benefits	84,295,143	89,847,661	88,657,964	1,189,697
Books and Supplies	17,094,810	21,418,977	16,814,773	4,604,204
Services and Other Operating Expenditures	34,219,562	39,922,093	36,208,389	3,713,704
Transfers of indirect costs	(1,382,508)	(1,493,452)	(1,333,876)	(159,576)
Capital Outlay	576,340	1,166,597	461,995	704,602
Intergovernmental	161,084	107,779	107,790	(11)
Total Expenditures	308,351,840	329,363,897	316,262,075	13,101,822
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(12,318,673)	(15,976,618)	(8,289,057)	7,687,561
Other Financing Sources and Uses				
Interfund Transfers In	12,367,391	7,494,466	7,494,466	-
Interfund Transfers Out	(1,711,582)	(2,143,944)	(2,143,944)	-
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses	10,655,809	5,350,522	5,350,522	-
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	(1,662,864)	(10,626,096)	(2,938,535)	7,687,561
Fund Balances, July 1, 2019	21,722,962	33,208,898	33,208,898	-
Fund Balances, June 30, 2020	$ 20,060,098	$ 22,582,802	$ 30,270,363	$ 7,687,561

Other Fund Balances included in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances:

Special Revenue Fund for Other Than Capital Outlay	4,827,764
Total reported General Fund balance on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances:	$ 35,098,127

PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

*Last Ten Fiscal Years**

	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14
CalSTRS						
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.2413%	0.2305%	0.2289%	0.2308%	0.2203%	0.0750%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 217,900,290	$ 211,855,128	$ 211,702,726	$ 186,675,227	$ 148,312,147	$ 116,093,098
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the District	118,879,155	121,296,969	125,241,544	106,286,523	78,440,566	70,102,025
Totals	$ 336,779,445	$ 333,152,097	$ 336,944,270	$ 292,961,750	$ 226,752,713	$ 186,195,123
District's covered-employee payroll	$ 131,111,296	$ 124,947,685	$ 122,773,402	$ 113,836,850	$ 98,694,989	$ 106,231,697
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	166.19%	169.56%	172.43%	163.98%	150.27%	109.28%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	73%	71%	69%	70%	74%	77%
CalPERS						
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.3281%	0.3293%	0.3267%	0.3258%	0.3013%	0.2952%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 95,635,221	$ 87,807,338	$ 77,989,257	$ 64,353,119	$ 44,414,852	$ 33,509,892
District's covered-employee payroll	$ 45,824,731	$ 43,606,980	$ 41,678,190	$ 40,021,930	$ 32,838,170	$ 33,782,389
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	208.70%	201.36%	187.12%	160.79%	135.25%	99.19%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	70%	71%	72%	74%	79%	83%

* *This schedule is required to show information for ten years; however, until a full ten year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.*

PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Schedule of Pension Contributions

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

*Last Ten Fiscal Years**

	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
CalSTRS						
Contractually required contribution	$ 22,566,196	$ 21,344,919	$ 18,029,951	$ 15,444,894	$ 12,214,694	$ 8,764,115
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	22,566,196	21,344,919	18,029,951	15,444,894	12,214,694	8,764,115
Contribution deficiency (excess):	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered-employee payroll	$ 131,966,058	$ 131,111,296	$ 124,947,685	$ 122,773,402	$ 113,836,850	$ 98,694,989
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	17.10%	16.28%	14.43%	12.58%	10.73%	8.88%
CalPERS						
Contractually required contribution	$ 9,582,753	$ 8,276,863	$ 6,772,600	$ 5,788,267	$ 4,741,398	$ 3,865,381
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	9,582,753	8,276,863	6,772,600	5,788,267	4,741,398	3,865,381
Contribution deficiency (excess):	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered-employee payroll	$ 48,591,618	$ 45,824,734	$ 43,606,980	$ 41,678,190	$ 40,021,930	$ 32,838,170
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	19.721%	18.062%	15.531%	13.888%	11.847%	11.771%

* *This schedule is required to show information for ten years; however, until a full ten year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.*

PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Schedule of Changes in the District's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	2020	2019	2018
Total OPEB liability			
Service cost	$ 3,004,848	$ 2,517,617	$ 2,563,184
Interest	1,192,239	1,851,832	1,680,193
Changes of benefit terms	(1,058,918)	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	13,862	63,979	181,335
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	4,090,852	1,251,556	(1,055,121)
Benefit payments	(2,400,649)	(2,551,740)	(2,357,253)
Net change in total OPEB liability	4,842,234	3,133,244	1,012,338
Total OPEB liability - beginning	49,342,384	46,209,140	45,196,802
Total OPEB liability - ending	$ 54,184,618	$ 49,342,384	$ 46,209,140
Covered-employee payroll	$ 190,875,409	$ 180,907,316	$ 175,638,171
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	28.39%	27.27%	26.31%

Notes to Schedule:
The discount rate, which is based on an outside index, was decreased from 3.50% to 2.20%.

** This schedule is required to show information for ten years; however, until a full ten year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.*

PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability – MPP Program

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	2019	2018	2017
District's proportion of net OPEB liability	0.3729%	0.3625%	0.3625%
District's proportionate share of net OPEB liability	$ 1,388,630	$ 1,387,493	$ 1,743,573
Covered-employee payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A
District's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	(0.81%)	0.40%	0.01%

Notes to Schedule:

As of June 30, 2012, active members are no longer eligible for future enrollment in the MPP Program; therefore, the covered payroll disclosure is not applicable.

This schedule is required to show information for ten years; however, until a full ten year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

NOTE 1 – PURPOSE OF SCHEDULES

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

The District employs budget control by object codes and by individual appropriation accounts. Budgets are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by the *Governmental Accounting Standards Board* and provisions of the *California Education Code*. The Board of Education is required to hold a public hearing and adopt an operating budget no later than July 1 of each year. The adopted budget is subject to amendment throughout the year to give consideration to unanticipated revenue and expenditures primarily resulting from events unknown at the time of budget adoptions with the legal restriction that expenditures cannot exceed appropriations by major object account.

The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts after all budget amendments have been accounted for.

This schedule presents information for the original and final budgets and actual results of operations, as well as the variances from the final budget to actual results of operations.

Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

This schedule presents information on the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (NPL), the plans' fiduciary net position and, when applicable, the State's proportionate share of the NPL associated with the District. In the future, as data becomes available, ten years of information will be presented.

Change in benefit terms – There were no changes in benefit terms since the previous valuations for both CalSTRS and CalPERS.

***Change of assumptions* -** There were no changes in economic assumptions since the previous valuations for either CalSTRS or CalPERS.

Schedule of District Contributions

This schedule presents information on the District's required contribution, the amounts actually contributed, and any excess or deficiency related to the required contribution. In the future, as data becomes available, ten years of information will be presented.

Schedule of Changes in the District's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

This schedule presents information on the District's changes in the total OPEB liability, including beginning and ending balances, and the total OPEB liability. In the future, as data becomes available, ten years of information will be presented.

Change in benefit terms – There were no changes in benefit terms since the previous valuation.

Change of assumptions – Liability changes resulting from changes in economic and demographic assumptions are also deferred based on the average working life.

NOTE 1 – PURPOSE OF SCHEDULES (continued)

Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability – MPP Program
This schedule presents information on the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability – MPP Program and the plans' fiduciary net position. In the future, as data becomes available, ten years of information will be presented.

Change in benefit terms – There were no changes in benefit terms since the previous valuation.

Change of assumptions – The discount rate was changed from 3.87 percent to 3.50 percent since the previous valuation.

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Supplementary Information

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The Palm Springs Unified School District was established in 1948, and consists of an area comprising approximately 498 square miles. The District includes the incorporated cities of Palm Springs, Cathedral City, Desert Hot Springs, most of Rancho Mirage, the unincorporated community of Thousand Palms, and some unincorporated areas of Riverside County. The District operates fifteen elementary schools, five middle schools, four high schools, one continuation high school, a charter school (grades K-8), an adult education program, and an alternative education program. There were no boundary changes during the year.

Board of Education

Member	Office	Term Expires
John Gerardi	President	2022
Karen Cornett	Clerk	2022
Richard Clapp	Member	2020
Madonna Gerrell	Member	2020
Timothy S. Wood	Member	2022

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATORS

Sandra Lyon, Ed.D.,
Superintendent

Brian J. Murray, Ed.D.,
Assistant Superintendent, Business Services

Mike Swize, Ed.D.,
Assistant Superintendent, Educational Services

Tony Signoret, Ed.D.,
Assistant Superintendent, Human Services

PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT		
	Second Period Report	**Annual Report**
	Certificate No. (39041CEF)	Certificate No. (71BBC918)
Regular ADA:		
TK/Grades K-3	6,047.60	6,047.60
Grades 4-6	4,467.38	4,467.38
Grades 7-8	3,183.39	3,183.39
Grades 9-12	6,597.18	6,597.18
Total Regular ADA	20,295.55	20,295.55
Special Education - Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools:		
TK/Grades K-3	0.10	0.10
Grades 4-6	1.08	1.08
Grades 7-8	2.28	2.28
Grades 9-12	0.83	0.83
Total Special Education, Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools	4.29	4.29
Total ADA	20,299.84	20,299.84

CIELO VISTA CHARTER SCHOOL		
	Second Period Report	**Annual Report**
	Certificate No. (997160F9)	Certificate No. (89D477B8)
Regular ADA:		
TK/Grades K-3	327.88	327.88
Grades 4-6	306.20	306.20
Grades 7-8	217.18	217.18
Total ADA	851.26	851.26

All charter school ADA is generated through classroom-based instruction.

PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Grade Level	Required Minutes	2019-20 Offered Minutes	Number of Traditional Calendar Days	Status
Kindergarten	36,000	54,560	181	Complied
Grade 1	50,400	55,230	181	Complied
Grade 2	50,400	55,230	181	Complied
Grade 3	50,400	55,230	181	Complied
Grade 4	54,000	56,570	181	Complied
Grade 5	54,000	56,570	181	Complied
Grade 6	54,000	60,529	181	Complied
Grade 7	54,000	60,529	181	Complied
Grade 8	54,000	60,529	181	Complied
Grade 9	64,800	64,815	181	Complied
Grade 10	64,800	64,815	181	Complied
Grade 11	64,800	64,815	181	Complied
Grade 12	64,800	64,815	181	Complied

CIELO VISTA CHARTER SCHOOL

Grade Level	Required Minutes	2019-20 Offered Minutes	Number of Traditional Calendar Days	Status
Kindergarten	36,000	59,040	181	Complied
Grade 1	50,400	57,090	181	Complied
Grade 2	50,400	57,090	181	Complied
Grade 3	50,400	57,090	181	Complied
Grade 4	54,000	58,135	181	Complied
Grade 5	54,000	58,135	181	Complied
Grade 6	54,000	60,529	181	Complied
Grade 7	54,000	60,529	181	Complied
Grade 8	54,000	60,529	181	Complied

PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Schedule of Financial Trends and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

General Fund	(Budget) 2021 [2]	2020 [3]	2019	2018
Revenues and other financing sources	$ 324,922,234	$ 315,467,484	$ 324,288,243	$ 289,117,212
Expenditures	321,631,804	316,262,075	315,467,945	282,794,684
Other uses and transfers out	2,998,001	2,143,944	1,653,753	1,316,957
Total outgo	324,629,805	318,406,019	317,121,698	284,111,641
Change in fund balance (deficit)	292,429	(2,938,535)	7,166,545	5,005,571
Ending fund balance	$ 30,562,792	$ 30,270,363	$ 33,208,898	$ 26,042,353
Available reserves [1]	$ 18,845,165	$ 17,256,336	$ 15,520,810	$ 21,819,183
Available reserves as a percentage of total outgo	5.8%	5.4%	4.9%	7.7%
Total long-term debt	$ 759,161,218	$ 779,457,798	$ 781,551,220	$ 790,677,835
Average daily attendance at P-2	N/A	20,300	20,441	20,780

The General Fund balance has increased by $4.2 million over the past two years. The fiscal year 2020-21 adopted budget projects an increase of $0.3 million. For a district of this size, the state recommends available reserves of at least 3% of total general fund expenditures, transfers out, and other uses (total outgo). Long-term debt has decreased $11.2 million over the past two years.

The District has incurred operating deficits in only one of the past three years, and does not anticipate incurring an operating deficit during the 2020-21 fiscal year.

Average daily attendance (ADA) has decreased by 480 over the past two years. No ADA will be reported during fiscal year 2020-21.

[1] Available reserves consist of all unassigned fund balances in the General Fund and the Special Reserve Fund for Other than Capital Outlay.

[2] As of September, 2020.

[3] The actual amounts reported in this schedule are for the General Fund only, and do not agree with the amounts reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances because the amounts on that schedule include the financial activity of the Special Reserve Fund for Other Than Capital Outlay Projects, in accordance with the fund type definitions promulgated by GASB Statement No. 54.

There were no differences between the Annual Financial and Budget Report and the Audited Financial Statements in any funds.

PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Cluster Expenditures	Federal Expenditures
Federal Programs:				
U.S. Department of Agriculture:				
Passed through California Dept. of Education (CDE):				
School Breakfast Program - Basic	10.553	13525	$ 7,034	
School Breakfast Program - Especially Needy	10.553	13526	2,174,649	
National School Lunch Program	10.555	13523	7,097,516	
USDA Donated Foods	10.555	N/A	354,983	
Summer Food Program	10.559	13004	4,967,914	
Summer Food Service Sponsor Administration	10.559	13006	509,961	
Total Child Nutrition Cluster				$ 15,112,057
Child and Adult Care Food Program	10.558	13393	1,371,969	
Cash in Lieu of Commodities	10.558	13389	95,555	
Total Child and Adult Care Food Program				1,467,524
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	10.582	14968		36,152
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture				16,615,733
U.S. Department of Defense				
Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps, Air Force	12.000	N/A		169,901
U.S. Department of Treasury				
Passed through California Dept. of Education (CDE):				
Corona Relief Fund: Learning Loss Mitigation	21.019	25516		4,997,123
U.S. Department of Education:				
Passed through California Dept. of Education (CDE):				
Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA):				
Title I, Part A Cluster:				
Title I, Part A, Basic Grants Low-Income and Neglected	84.010	14329	10,135,469	
ESSA School Improvement Funding for LEAs	84.010	15438	359,948	
Total Title I, Part A Cluster				10,495,417
Title II, Supporting Effective Instruction	84.367	14341		1,160,443
Title IV, Part A, Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grant	84.424	15396		540,971
Title IX, Part A, McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Grant	84.196	14332		70,257
Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education	84.048	14894		203,581
English Language Acquisition Grants:				
Title III, Immigrant Education Program	84.365	15146	35,593	
Title III, Limited English Proficiency	84.365	14346	755,364	
Total English Language Acquisition Grants Cluster				790,957
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund	84.425	15536		84,195
Passed through Riverside County Special Education Local Plan Area:				
Special Education Cluster:				
Basic Local Assistance Entitlement, Part B	84.027	13379	3,887,374	
Local Assistance, Part B, Sec 611, Private School ISPs	84.027	10115	52,111	
Preschool Grants, Part B, Section 619	84.173	13430	125,063	
Preschool Local Entitlement, Part B, Sec 611	84.027A	13682	100,005	
Preschool Capacity Building, Part B. Sec 619	84.173A	13839	20,814	
Mental Health Allocation Plan, Part B, Sec 611	84.027	14468	389,558	
Total Special Education (IDEA) Cluster				4,574,925
Total U.S. Department of Education				17,920,746
U.S. Department of Health & Human Services:				
Passed through Riverside County Office of Education:				
Head Start Basic	93.600	10016	3,105,380	
Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership	93.600	15291	328,199	
Total Head Start Cluster				3,433,579
Total U.S. Department of Health & Human Services				3,433,579
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards				$ 43,137,082

Of the federal awards presented in this schedule, the District provided no awards to subrecipients.

Charter School	Inclusion in Financial Statements
Cielo Vista Charter School (No. 1173)	Included

NOTE 1 – PURPOSE OF SCHEDULES

Schedule of Average Daily Attendance (ADA)
Average daily attendance (ADA) 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.

Schedule of Instructional Time
The District has participated in the Incentives for Longer Instructional Day and Longer Instructional Year. This schedule presents information on the amount of instructional time offered by the District and whether the District complied with Article 8 (commencing with Section 46200) of Chapter 2 Part 26 of the *Education Code*. The instructional time presented in this schedule includes the days that the District was closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Schedule of Financial Trends and Analysis
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.

Reconciliation of Annual Financial and Budget Report with Audited Financial Statements
This schedule provides the information necessary to reconcile the fund balance of all funds reported on the Unaudited Actual financial report to the audited financial statements.

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
The schedule of expenditures of Federal awards includes the Federal grant activity of the District and is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of the Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*. Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of the financial statements. The District did not elect to use the ten percent de minimis indirect cost rate.

The following schedule provides a reconciliation between revenues reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances and the related expenditures reported on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards. The reconciling amounts represent Federal funds that have been recorded as revenues that have not been expended by June 30, 2020.

	CFDA Number	Amount
Total Federal Revenues from the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances		$ 38,055,764
Differences between Federal Revenues and Expenditures:		
Coronavirus Relief Fund: Learning Loss Mitigation	21.019	4,997,123
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund	84.425	84,195
Total Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards		$ 43,137,082

Schedule of Charter Schools
This schedule lists all charter schools chartered by the District and displays information for each charter school and whether or not the charter school is included in the District audit.

Other Independent Auditors' Reports

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

Board of Education
Palm Springs Unified School District
Palm Springs, 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Palm Springs Unified School District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Palm Springs Unified School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 29, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting
In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Palm Springs Unified School District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Palm Springs Unified School District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Palm Springs Unified 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 District'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 Palm Springs Unified School District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Jeff Nigro, CPA, CFE | Elizabeth Nigro, CPA | Shannon Bishop, CPA | Peter Glenn, CPA, CFE | Paul J. Kaymark, CPA

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WALNUT CREEK OFFICE 2121 N. California Blvd. #290, Walnut Creek, CA 94596 • P: (844) 557-3111 • F: (844) 557-3444

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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 District'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 District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Nigro & Nigro, PC

Murrieta, California
December 29, 2020

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

Board of Education
Palm Springs Unified School District
Palm Springs, California

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program
We have audited Palm Springs Unified School District's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of Palm Springs Unified School District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2020. Palm Springs Unified School District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

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

Auditors' Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of Palm Springs Unified School District's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Palm Springs Unified 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 major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of Palm Springs Unified School District's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program
In our opinion, Palm Springs Unified 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 major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2020.

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Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Nigro & Nigro, PC

Murrieta, California
December 29, 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON STATE COMPLIANCE

Board of Education
Palm Springs Unified School District
Palm Springs, California

Report on State Compliance

We have audited Palm Springs Unified School District's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *2019-20 Guide for Annual Audits of K-12 Local Education Agencies and State Compliance Reporting* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Palm Springs Unified School District's state government programs as noted on the following page for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with state laws, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its State programs.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of Palm Springs Unified School District's state programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to on the following page. 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 *2019-20 Guide for Annual Audits of K-12 Local Education Agencies and State Compliance Reporting*. 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 on the following page that could have a direct and material effect on a state program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Palm Springs Unified 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 Palm Springs Unified School District’s compliance.

In connection with the audit referred to above, we selected and tested transactions and records to determine the District’s compliance with the State laws and regulations applicable to the following items:

Description	Procedures Performed
Local Education Agencies Other Than Charter Schools:	
Attendance	Yes
Teacher Certification and Misassignments	Yes
Kindergarten Continuance	Yes
Independent Study	Yes
Continuation Education	Yes
Instructional Time	Yes
Instructional Materials	Yes
Ratio of Administrative Employees to Teachers	Yes

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Description	Procedures Performed
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	Yes
Transportation Maintenance of Effort	Yes
Apprenticeship: Related and Supplemental Instruction	Not Applicable
Comprehensive School Safety Plan	Yes
District of Choice	Not Applicable
School Districts, County Offices of Education, and Charter Schools:	
California Clean Energy Jobs Act	Yes
After/Before School Education and Safety Program	Yes
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
Charter Schools:	
Attendance	Yes
Mode of Instruction	Yes
Nonclassroom-Based Instruction/Independent Study	Not Applicable
Determination of Funding for Nonclassroom-Based Instruction	Not Applicable
Annual Instructional Minutes – Classroom Based	Yes
Charter School Facility Grant Program	Not Applicable

Unmodified Opinion on Compliance with State Programs

In our opinion, Palm Springs Unified School District complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Nigro & Nigro, PC

Murrieta, California
December 29, 2020

Findings and Questioned Costs

SECTION I - SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	No
Significant deficiency(s) identified not considered to be material weaknesses?	None reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	No
Significant deficiency(s) identified not considered to be material weaknesses?	None reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Circular A-133, Section .510(a)	No

Identification of major programs:

CFDA Numbers	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
10.553, 10.555, & 10.559	Child Nutrition Cluster
10.558	Child and Adult Care Food Program
21.019	Coronavirus Relief Funds

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs:	$ 1,294,112
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	Yes

State Awards

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for state programs:	Unmodified

SECTION II - FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

This section identifies the significant deficiencies, material weaknesses, and instances of noncompliance related to the financial statements that are required to be reported in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards.* Pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 3627, all audit findings must be identified as one or more of the following categories:

Five Digit Code	AB 3627 Finding Types
10000	Attendance
20000	Inventory of Equipment
30000	Internal Control
40000	State Compliance
42000	Charter School Facilities Programs
43000	Apprenticeship: Related and Supplemental Instruction
50000	Federal Compliance
60000	Miscellaneous
61000	Classroom Teacher Salaries
62000	Local Control Accountability Plan
70000	Instructional Materials
71000	Teacher Misassignments
72000	School Accountability Report Card

There were no financial statement findings in 2019-20.

SECTION III - FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

This section identifies the audit findings required to be reported by the Uniform Guidance, Section 200.516 (e.g., significant deficiencies, material weaknesses, and instances of noncompliance, including questioned costs).

There were no federal award findings or questioned costs in 2019-20.

SECTION IV - STATE AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

This section identifies the audit findings pertaining to noncompliance with state program rules and regulations.

There were no state award findings or questioned costs in 2019-20.

PALM SPRINGS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Original Finding No.	Finding	Code	Recommendation	Current Status
Finding 2019-001: Unduplicated Pupil Counts	During our review of the District's Unduplicated Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) Pupil Counts, we noted that the District was unable to provide documentation to support EL eligibility for one of twelve students that we reviewed who were included in the District's unduplicated pupil count as EL-eligible only. We tested an additional 39 students for a total sample size of 51 and found no additional errors.	40000	We recommend that the District implement controls to ensure that contemporaneous supporting documentation is maintained to support all students reported for the unduplicated pupil counts and implement policies and procedures to ensure that the CALPADS is updated with changes in students' EL designations.	Implemented.

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To the Board of Education
Palm Springs Unified School District
Palm Springs, California

In planning and performing our audit of the basic financial statements of Palm Springs Unified School District for the year ending June 30, 2020, we considered its internal control structure in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the basic financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control structure.

However, during our audit we noted matters that are an opportunity for strengthening internal controls and operating efficiency. The following items represent conditions noted by our audit that we consider important enough to bring to your attention. This letter does not affect our report dated December 29, 2020 on the financial statements of Palm Springs Unified School District.

ASSOCIATED STUDENT BODY (ASB)

Observation: During our review of cash receipt documentation, we noted that many school sites made deposits that lacked a clear audit trail from the point of collection. Without supporting documentation, we could not verify whether all cash collected had been deposited intact and into the correct ASB account. For example, tally logs or prenumbered tickets should be used to account for fundraising activities and then reconciled to the amount of cash collected for that event. Sound internal controls for handling cash discourage theft of ASB funds and protect those who handle the cash. It is important to tie all proceeds to the specific fundraiser from which they were generated and to ensure that all proceeds from an event are turned in and properly accounted for.

> ***Recommendation:*** We recommend that before any events are held, control procedures should be established that will allow for the reconciliation between money collected and fundraiser sales. We recommend that the student stores utilize registers and reconcile daily cash collected and deposited with sales receipts to provide a clear audit trail.

Observation: During our review of cash disbursements documentation, we noted that many school sites had disbursements that were not approved before the expense was occurred. Education Code Section 48933(b) requires all expenditures from ASB funds be authorized by a student representative, an advisor, and a district representative (usually a principal or vice-principal) prior to disbursing the funds.

> ***Recommendation:*** As a “best practice”, approval by required parties should be obtained before the actual commitment to purchase the items in order to ensure the expense is a proper use of student-body funds and falls within budgetary guidelines.

We will review the status of the current year comments during our next audit engagement.

Nigro & Nigro, PC

Murrieta, California
December 29, 2020

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