

Annual Financial Report
June 30, 2019
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY OFFICE
OF EDUCATION





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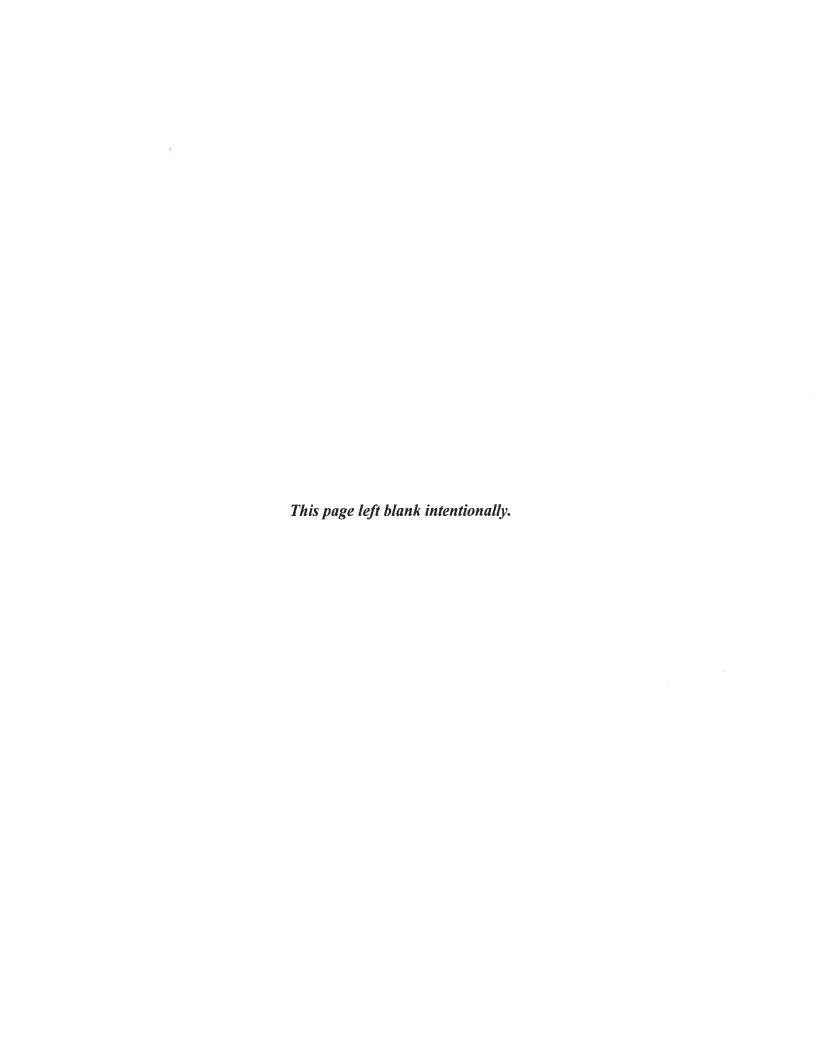
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# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Governing Board San Luis Obispo County Office of Education San Luis Obispo, 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 the San Luis Obispo County Office of Education (the County) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, 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.

# Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the 2018-2019 Guide for Annual Audits of K-12 Local Education Agencies and State Compliance Reporting, issued by the California Education Audit Appeals Panel as regulations. 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 opinion.

### **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 the San Luis Obispo County Office of Education, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Other Matters

# Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 5 through 12, budgetary comparison schedule on page 63 and 64, schedule of changes in the County's total OPEB liability and related ratios on page 65, schedule of the County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability - MPP program on page 66, schedule of the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability on page 67, and the schedule of County contributions on page 68, 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 San Luis Obispo County Office of Education's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary information such as the combining and individual non-major fund financial statements and Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, 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 (Uniform Guidance)* and the other supplementary information as listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

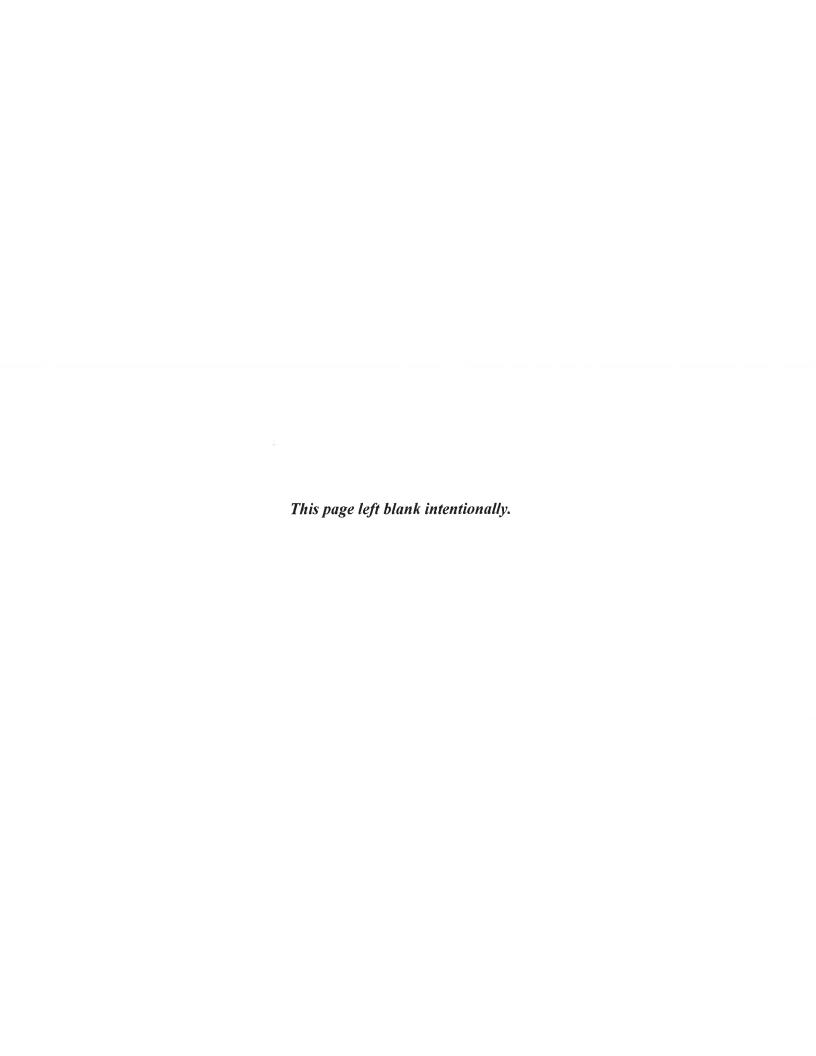
# Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 13, 2019, on our consideration of the San Luis Obispo County Office of Education's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of San Luis Obispo County Office of Education's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering San Luis Obispo County Office of Education's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Rancho Cucamonga, California

Ede Sailly LLP

December 13, 2019





This section of San Luis Obispo County Office of Education's (the County) annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the County's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended on June 30, 2019, with comparative information from the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018. Please read it in conjunction with the County's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The County's financial status has increased. Total net position increased approximately 64.0 percent over the course of the year.
  - Overall revenues were \$49,391,973, which is \$3,101,883 more than expenditures.
  - o The County increased its capital assets \$155,675 or 0.6 percent.
  - o The County decreased its outstanding long-term obligations \$503,193 or 5.1 percent.

#### OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### The Financial Statements

The financial statements presented herein include all of the activities of the County using the integrated approach as prescribed by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34.

The Government-Wide Financial Statements present the financial picture of the County from the economic resources measurement focus using the accrual basis of accounting. These statements include all assets of the County (including capital assets), as well as all liabilities (including long-term obligations). Additionally, certain eliminations have occurred as prescribed by the statement in regards to interfund activity, payables, and receivables.

The *Fund Financial Statements* include statements for each of the two categories of activities: governmental and fiduciary.

The Governmental Activities are prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting.

The *Fiduciary Activities* are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

Reconciliation of the Fund Financial Statements to the Government-Wide Financial Statements is provided to explain the differences created by the integrated approach.

The Primary unit of the government is the San Luis Obispo County Office of Education.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2019

# REPORTING THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE

### The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the County as a whole and about its activities. These statements include all assets and liabilities of the County using the account basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the County's net position and changes in them. Net position is the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, which is one way to measure the County's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the County's net position will serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the County is improving or deteriorating. Other factors to consider are changes in the County's property tax base and the condition of the District's facilities.

The relationship between revenues and expenses is the County's *operating results*. Since the governing board's responsibility is to provide services to our students and not to generate profit as commercial entities do, one must consider other factors when evaluating the overall health of the County. The quality of the education and the safety of our schools will likely be an important component in this evaluation.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, we separate the County's activities as follows:

Governmental Activities - Most of the County's services are reported in this category. This includes the education of kindergarten through grade twelve students, adult education students, the operation of child development activities, and the on-going effort to improve and maintain buildings and sites. Property taxes, State income taxes, user fees, interest income, Federal, State, and local grants, as well as general obligation bonds, finance these activities.

### REPORTING THE COUNTY'S MOST SIGNIFICANT FUNDS

# **Fund Financial Statements**

The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds - not the County as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by State law and by bond covenants. However, management establishes many other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for using certain taxes, grants, and other money that it receives from the U.S. Department of Education.

Governmental Funds - Most of the County's basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the County's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the County's programs. The differences of results in the governmental fund

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2019

financial statements to those in the government-wide financial statements are explained in a reconciliation following each governmental fund financial statement.

### THE COUNTY AS A TRUSTEE

# Reporting the County Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District is the trustee, or *fiduciary*, for funds held on behalf of others, like our funds for the pass-through agency fund. The County's fiduciary activities are reported in the *Statements of Fiduciary Net Position*. We exclude these activities from the County's other financial statements because the County cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The County is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE

#### **Net Position**

The County's *combined* net position was more on June 30, 2019, than it was the year before increasing approximately 64.0 percent to \$7,949,486.

#### Table 1

	Governmental Activities		
	2019	2018	
Assets	-		
Current assets	\$ 26,748,980	\$ 21,178,166	
Noncurrent assets	1,354,147	1,450,875	
Capital assets	25,256,571	25,100,896	
Total Assets	53,359,698	47,729,937	
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	5,572,489	6,388,395	
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	17,022,675	14,619,868	
Long-term obligations	9,375,183	9,878,376	
Aggregate net pension liability	22,172,564	22,034,801	
Total Liabilities	48,570,422	46,533,045	
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	2,412,279	2,737,684	
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	25,214,571	25,037,896	
Restricted	2,473,253	1,985,036	
Unrestricted (deficit)	(19,738,338)	(22,175,329)	
Total Net Position	\$ 7,949,486	\$ 4,847,603	

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2019

# **Changes in Net Position**

The County's total revenues increased \$1,929,150. (See Table 2) Property taxes and Federal and State formula aid accounted for 33.7 percent of the County's revenue. Another 47.9 percent came from State and Federal aid/grants for specific programs, and the remainder from fees charged for services and miscellaneous sources.

	Governmental Activities		
	2019	2018	
Revenues		.,	
Program revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 5,635,911	\$ 5,271,852	
Operating grants and contributions	23,667,463	24,767,360	
General revenues:			
Federal and State aid not restricted	4,676,729	1,385,511	
Property taxes	11,947,357	11,406,329	
Other general revenues	3,464,513	4,631,771	
<b>Total Revenues</b>	49,391,973	47,462,823	
Expenses			
Instruction	6,890,492	8,361,071	
Supervision of instruction	5,902,682	5,802,350	
Library, media, and technology	216,368	385,033	
School site administration	953,736	1,067,520	
Pupil services	3,050,735	3,475,009	
Administration	5,910,620	5,392,299	
Maintenance and operations	2,464,265	2,219,178	
Ancillary/Comm SVE/Enterprise	2,083,716	1,972,459	
Outgo (transfers between agencies)	18,817,476	21,110,413	
<b>Total Expenses</b>	46,290,090	49,785,332	
Change in Net Position	\$ 3,101,883	\$ (2,322,509)	

The total cost of all programs and services was \$46,290,090. The County's expenses are predominantly related to educating and caring for special education, alternative education, and State preschool students, except for the pass-through transfers between agencies (K-12 school districts). The purely administrative activities of the County accounted for just 12.8 percent of total expenses.

Total revenues surpassed expenses, increasing net position \$3,101,883 over last year.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2019

#### **Governmental Activities**

The cost of all governmental activities this year was \$46,290,090.

- The users of the County's programs financed some of the cost.
- The Federal and State governments subsidized many program costs with grants and contributions. The taxpayers of San Luis Obispo County supported the County and County programs with their property taxes. The County received a total of \$23,260,810 in property taxes of which \$11,479,609 transferred to San Luis Obispo County School District's and the County's Special Education Programs, leaving \$11,125,506 in reported property taxes. Part of these taxes is used to support County Alternative Education programs. Another portion is used for the operations of the County Office administration. The balance, in the amount of \$5,350,538 is considered excess property taxes and is reserved until the following year; therefore, it is not spendable by Education Code Section 2558(e) "If the remainder determined pursuant to subdivision (c) is a negative amount, no state aid shall be distributed to that county superintendent of schools pursuant to subdivision (d), and an amount of funds of that county superintendent of schools equal to that negative amount shall be deemed restricted and not available for expenditure during the current fiscal year. In the next fiscal year, that amount shall be considered local property tax revenue for purposes of the operation of paragraph (1) of subdivision (c)".

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY'S FUNDS

The County maintains eight individual governmental funds. The County School Service Fund and the Special Education Pass-Through Fund are considered to be major funds. The County School Service Fund and the Special Education Pass-Through Fund information are presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances on pages 15 and 18. Data from the other funds are combined and designated as non-major governmental funds.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2019

# County Schools Service Fund Budgetary Highlights (County School Service Fund Only)

Over the course of the year, the County revised the annual operating budget. These budget revisions are as follows:

- Local Control Funding Formula for COE's fully implemented.
- Changes made at the 1<sup>st</sup> Interim Budget Revision included increasing unrestricted revenues and expenditures to reflect the receipt of COE LCAP oversight funds; Restricted Federal and State revenues and expenses were increased to reflect prior year carryover. Other Local Revenues were increased to reflect new long-term facility lease agreements.
- Changes made at the 2nd Interim Budget Revision included decreasing unrestricted salaries and benefits to reflect attrition; Increased Restricted expenditures to reflect changes in grant and program expenses

#### CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

# **Capital Assets**

By the end of 2019, the County had invested \$25,256,571 in a broad range of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, including land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and buses and vehicles. (See Table 3) This amount represents a net increase of \$155,675, or 0.6 percent, from last year.

Total depreciation expense for the year was \$1,281,604, while additions to equipment, furniture, and buildings amounted to \$1,437,279.

Table 3

		Governmental Activities				
		2019		2018		
Land	\$	2,867,682	\$	2,867,682		
Construction in progress		648,982		158,552		
Land improvements		462,629		373,225		
Buildings and improvements		39,218,477		38,561,906		
Furniture and equipment		1,522,366		1,522,366		
Buses and vehicles	121	910,859		709,985		
<b>Total Capital Assets</b>		45,630,995		44,193,716		
Accumulated depreciation		(20,374,424)		(19,092,820)		
<b>Net Book Value of Capital Assets</b>	\$	25,256,571	\$	25,100,896		
	) ==					

More detailed information about the County's capital assets is presented in Note 6 to the financial statements.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2019

# **Long-Term Obligations Other Than Pensions**

At year-end, the County had \$9,375,183 in long-term obligations outstanding (including net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability) – a decrease of 5.1 percent from last year. (See Table 4)

The County is focusing on reducing long-term obligations outstanding due to unused vacation balances. In 2018-2019, the County compensated absences liability increased by \$33,107, or 8.3 percent.

# Table 4

	Governmental Activities			
		2019		2018
Compensated absences	\$	432,734	\$	399,627
Child care facilities revolving fund loan		42,000		63,000
Net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability		8,900,449		9,415,749
Total	\$	9,375,183	\$	9,878,376

More detailed information about the County's long-term obligations is presented in Note 10 to the financial statements.

# **Net Pension Liability (NPL)**

At year end, the District had a net pension liability of \$22,172,564 versus \$22,034,801 last year, a increase of \$137,763, or 0.6 percent.

#### FACTORS BEARING ON THE COUNTY'S FUTURE

At the time these financial statements were prepared and audited, the County was aware of the following existing circumstances that could significantly affect its financial heath in the future:

- The County-wide enrollment for K-12 public schools slightly decreased for the second year in a row.
- County Community School ADA continues to decline and is projected to decline ten percent (10.00 percent) each school year.
- Juvenile Court School ADA has remained consistent for the second year in arrow. And is projected to increase four percent (5.00 percent)
- The Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) brought about changes for the County.
  - o The County Superintendent has additional responsibilities regarding oversight of the Local Control Accountability Plan (LCAP) prepared by each of the County's ten public school districts. LCAP's will be updated annually to reflect changes and progress.
  - o The County will update its own LCAP for 2019-2020.
- Redevelopment agency funds (RDA) used for facilities will slightly decrease.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2019

# CONTACTING THE COUNTY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the County's finances and to demonstrate the County's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, please contact Dr. Sheldon K. Smith, Assistant Superintendent, at (805) 782-7211 or by mail at the County's Business Office, 3350 Education Drive, San Luis Obispo, California 93405.

# STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities	
ASSETS		
Deposits and investments	\$ 12,161,172	
Receivables	14,407,110	
Prepaid expenses	180,698	
Lease receivable	1,354,147	
Capital assets		
Land and construction in process	3,516,664	
Other capital assets	42,114,331	
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(20,374,424)	
Total Capital Assets, Net	25,256,571	
Total Assets	53,359,698	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred outflows of resources related to penions	5,572,489	
LIABILITIES		
Overdrafts	42,127	
Accounts payable	16,789,130	
Unearned revenue	191,418	
Long-term obligations		
Current portion of long-term obligations other than pension	21,000	
Noncurrent portion of long-term obligations other than pension	9,354,183	
Total Long-Term Obligations	9,375,183	
Aggregate net pension liability	22,172,564	
Total Liabilities	48,570,422	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	2,412,279	
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	25,214,571	
Restricted for:		
Educational programs	2,365,125	
Other activities	108,128	
Unrestricted	(19,738,338)	
Total Net Position	\$ 7,949,486	

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

				Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in	
			n Revenues	Net Position	
		Charges for	Operating		
	_	Services and	Grants and	Governmental	
Functions/Programs	<u>Expenses</u>	Sales	Contributions	Activities	
Governmental Activities:				<b>.</b> ((504.000)	
Instruction	\$ 6,890,492	\$ 1,539,915	\$ 4,729,295	\$ (621,282)	
Instruction-related activities:					
Supervision of instruction	5,902,682	690,419	3,370,341	(1,841,922)	
Instructional library, media, and technology	216,368	· ·	370	(215,998)	
School site administration	953,736	192,874	300,062	(460,800)	
Pupil services					
Food services	292,517	1,422	119,419	(171,676)	
All other pupil services	2,758,218	385,398	1,931,117	(441,703)	
Administration					
Data processing	1,172,331	•	•	(1,172,331)	
All other administration	4,738,289	374,442	970,443	(3,393,404)	
Plant services	2,464,265	208,106	194,935	(2,061,224)	
Ancillary services	798,030	6,536	2,785	(788,709)	
Community services	1,107,207	4,651	683,198	(419,358)	
Enterprise services	178,479	174	1,067	(177,238)	
Other outgo	18,817,476	2,231,974	11,364,431	(5,221,071)	
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>	\$ 46,290,090	\$ 5,635,911	\$ 23,667,463	(16,986,716)	
	General revenue	es and subventions	s:		
		es, levied for gen		11,479,609	
		d for other specifi		467,748	
		State aid not rest		,	
	specific purposes				
	Interest and investment earnings				
	Miscellaneous			281,835 3,182,678	
	Subtotal, General Revenues				
	Change in Net	•		$\frac{20,088,599}{3,101,883}$	
	Net Position - B			4,847,603	
	Net Position - E			\$ 7,949,486	

# GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2019

	Co	ounty School Service Fund	-	cial Education ass-Through Fund	on-Major vernmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
ASSETS							
Deposits and investments	\$	10,342,709	\$	1,411,409	\$ 407,054	\$	12,161,172
Receivables		6,962,367		7,331,246	113,497		14,407,110
Prepaid expenses		180,698		Ē			180,698
Total Assets	\$	17,485,774	\$	8,742,655	\$ 520,551	\$	26,748,980
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES							
Liabilities:							
Overdrafts	\$	9	\$	2	\$ 42,127	\$	42,127
Accounts payable		7,887,330		8,650,519	251,281		16,789,130
Unearned revenue		191,418		-			191,418
Total Liabilities	_	8,078,748		8,650,519	 293,408		17,022,675
Fund Balances:							
Nonspendable		206,173		2	~		206,173
Restricted		2,365,125		92,136	15,992		2,473,253
Assigned		5,579,950		=	211,151		5,791,101
Unassigned		1,255,778			( <del>-</del> 6)		1,255,778
Total Fund Balances		9,407,026		92,136	227,143		9,726,305
Total Liabilities and							
Fund Balances	\$	17,485,774	\$	8,742,655	\$ 520,551	\$	26,748,980

# RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

Total Fund Balance - Governmental Funds Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are Different Because:		\$ 9,726,305
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as assets in governmental funds.  The cost of capital assets is:	\$ 45,630,995	
Accumulated depreciation is:  Net Capital Assets	(20,374,424)	25,256,571
Revenues relating to lease payments received for lease receivable were recognized on the modified accrual basis, but are not recognized on the accrual basis.		1,354,147
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions represent a consumption of net position in a future period and is not reported in the District's funds. Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions at year end consist of:		1,551,117
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date  Net change in proportionate share of net pension liability  Differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,718,489 151,534 102,399	
Differences between expected and actual experience in the measurement of the total pension liability Changes of assumptions Total Deferred Outflows of Resources Related	848,465 2,751,602	
to Pensions		5,572,489
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and is not reported in the District's funds. Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions at year end consist of:		
Net change in proportionate share of net pension liability  Difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan	(1,898,488)	
investments Differences between expected and actual experience in the	(373,062)	
measurement of the total pension liability  Total Deferred Inflows of Resources Related	(140,729)	
to Pensions		(2,412,279)

**Total Long-Term Obligations** 

**Total Net Position - Governmental Activities** 

# RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (Continued) JUNE 30, 2019

Net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period, and is not reported as a liability in the funds.		\$ (22,172,564)
Long-term obligations, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the funds.	ž.	
Long-term obligations at year-end consist of:		
Compensated absences (vacations)	\$ (432,734)	
Child care facilities revolving fund loan	(42,000)	
Net other postemployment (OPEB) liability	(8,900,449)	

(9,375,183)

7,949,486

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

		ounty School Service Fund		cial Education ass-Through Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
REVENUES	•	12 205 167	•		¢		\$	13,205,167
Local Control Funding Formula	\$	13,205,167	\$	6 701 016	\$	127 444	Ф	
Federal sources		3,332,793		6,781,816		127,444		10,242,053
Other State sources		9,209,095		6,433,949		803,307		16,446,351
Other local sources	9-	9,601,225	-	12 015 765		226,610		9,827,835
Total Revenues EXPENDITURES Current	-	35,348,280	-	13,215,765		1,157,361	-	49,721,406
Instruction		6,647,779		20		2		6,647,779
Instruction-related activities:								
Supervision of instruction Instructional library, media,		5,710,982		3		8		5,710,982
and technology		189,296		-		ğ		189,296
School site administration		856,780		342				856,780
Pupil services:		030,700						
Food services		98,604		343		185,302		283,906
All other pupil services		2,618,153		3,75		=		2,618,153
Administration:								
Data processing		1,028,620		5 <b>=</b> 6		#		1,028,620
All other administration		4,568,236		120		98,273		4,666,509
Plant services		2,158,938		100		168,577		2,327,515
Ancillary services		750,855		•		<u> </u>		750,855
Community services		16,637		380		1,031,413		1,048,050
Other outgo		5,681,833		13,123,629		12,014		18,817,476
Enterprise services		173,692		(*)		2,667		176,359
Facility acquisition and construction		741,508		-		668,611		1,410,119
Debt service								
Principal	10	21,000						21,000
Total Expenditures Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues	V <del>a</del>	31,262,913		13,123,629		2,166,857		46,553,399
Over Expenditures		4,085,367		92,136		(1,009,496)		3,168,007
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	1		-					
Transfers in		12,880		7 <b>4</b> 5		423,356		436,236
Transfers out		(423,356)		: <u>*</u> :		(12,880)		(436,236)
Net Financing Sources (Uses)		(410,476)	-	120		410,476		-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		3,674,891	8:	92,136		(599,020)		3,168,007
Fund Balances - Beginning		5,732,135		121		826,163		6,558,298
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	9,407,026	\$	92,136	\$	227,143	\$	9,726,305

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

		_	
Total Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are Different Because:		\$	3,168,007
Capital outlay to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures, however, for governmental activities, those costs are shown in the Statement of Net Position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expenses in the Statement of Activities.			
This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeds depreciation expense in the period.			
Capital outlay Depreciation expense Net Expense Adjustment	\$ 1,437,279 (1,281,604)		155,675
Receipt of lease receivable is a revenue in the governmental funds, but it reduces lease receivable in the Statement of Net Position:			
Lease receivable			(96,728)
In the Statement of Activities, certain operating expenses, such as compensated absences (vacations) is 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). Vacation earned was more than the amounts used by \$33,107.			(33,107)
In the governmental funds, pension costs are based on employer contributions made to pension plans during the year. However, in the Statement of Activities, pension expense is the net effect of all changes in the deferred outflows, deferred inflows and net pension liability during			
the year.			(628,264)
In governmental funds, OPEB costs are based on employer contributions made to mension plans during the year. However, in the Statement of Activities, OPEB expense is the net effect of all changes in the federrred outflows, deferred inflows, and net OPEB liability during the year.			515,300
Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but it reduces long-term obligations in the Statement of Net Position and does not affect the Statement of Activities:			

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

**Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities** 

Child care facilities revolving fund loan

21,000

3,101,883

# FIDUCIARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	 Agency Funds			
ASSETS Deposits and investments	\$ 3,824,069			
LIABILITIES  Amounts held on behalf of others	\$ 3,824,069			

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

# **Financial Reporting Entity**

The San Luis Obispo County Office of Education (the County) was established in 1965 under the laws of the State of California. The County operates under a locally elected five-member Board form of government and provides services to ten districts and three joint power agencies (JPAs) as mandated by the State and/or Federal agencies. The County operates various education programs and supports the government-wide Special Education Local Plan Area (SELPA).

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government and other organizations that are included to ensure the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the County consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the County. For the County, this includes general operations, food service, and Special Education programs of the County.

### **Other Related Entities**

**Charter School** The County has an approved charter for Grizzly Challenge Charter School pursuant to *Education Code* Section 47605.

For financial reporting purposes, the charter is not a component unit in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14 as amended by Statement No. 39. The criterion that establishes financial accountability as a result of fiscal dependency was not met. Therefore, the charter is determined not to be a component unit and is not included as part of these financial statements.

The charter is subject to audit within the agreement. Audited financial statements are available from the charter organization.

# **Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting**

The accounting system is organized and operated on a fund basis. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations. The County's funds are grouped into governmental fund categories.

Governmental Funds Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. The following are the County's major and non-major governmental funds:

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

### **Major Governmental Funds**

County School Service Fund The County School Service Fund is the chief operating fund for all county offices of education. It is used to account for the ordinary operations of a county office of education. All transactions except those required or permitted by law to be in another fund are accounted for in this fund. Two funds currently defined as special revenue funds in the California State Accounting Manual (CSAM) do not meet the GASB Statement No. 54 special revenue fund definition. Specifically, Fund 17, Special Reserve Fund for Other Than Capital Outlay Projects, and Fund 20, Special Reserve Fund for Postemployment Benefits, are not substantially composed of restricted or committed revenue sources. While these funds are authorized by statute and will remain open for internal reporting purposes, these funds function effectively as extensions of the County School Service Fund, and accordingly have been combined with the County School Service Fund for presentation in these audited financial statements.

As a result, the County School Service Fund reflects an increase in the fund balance of \$3,674,891.

**Special Education Pass-Through Fund** The Special Education Pass-Through Fund is used by the Administrative Unit of a multi-district Special Education Local Plan Area (SELPA) to account for Special Education revenue passed through to other member districts.

# Non-Major Governmental Funds

**Special Revenue Funds** The Special Revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds from specific revenue sources (other than trusts, major capital projects, or debt service) that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes and that compose a substantial portion of the inflows of the fund. Additional resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to the purpose of the fund may also be reported in the fund.

**Child Development Fund** The Child Development Fund is used to account separately for Federal, State, and local revenues to operate child development programs and is to be used only for expenditures for the operation of child development programs.

**Cafeteria Fund** The Cafeteria Fund is used to account separately for Federal, State, and local resources to operate the food service program (Education Code Sections 38090-38093) and is used only for those expenditures authorized by the governing board as necessary for the operation of the District's food service program (Education Code Sections 38091 and 38100).

**Forest Reserve Fund** The Forest Reserve Fund exists to account separately for federal forest reserve funds received by offices of county superintendents for distribution to school districts and community college districts (*Education Code* Section 2300; *Government Code* Section 29484).

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

Capital Project Funds The Capital Project funds are used to account for financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities and other capital assets (other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds).

**Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay Projects** The Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay Projects exists primarily to provide for the accumulation of County School Service Fund monies for capital outlay purposes (*Education Code* Section 42840).

**Fiduciary Funds** Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held in trustee or agent capacity for others that cannot be used to support the County's own programs. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and agency funds. 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.

Trust funds are used to account for the assets held by the County under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are, therefore, not available to support the County's own programs. The County has no trust funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. Such funds have no equity accounts since all assets are due to individuals or entities at some future time. The County's agency funds include Payroll Clearing Account. This is an Agency fund used to account for the resources accumulated for the payment of payroll taxes of the County and school districts within the County.

# **Basis of Accounting - Measurement Focus**

Government-Wide Financial Statements The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The government-wide financial statement of activities presents a comparison between expenses, both direct and indirect, and for each governmental program. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Indirect expenses for centralized services and administrative overhead are allocated among the programs, functions, and segments using a full cost allocation approach and are presented separately to enhance comparability of direct expenses between governments that allocate direct expenses and those that do not. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of the goods or services offered by the programs and 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 are presented as general revenues. The comparison of program revenues and expenses identifies the extent to which each program or business segment is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the County. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities.

Net position should be reported as restricted when constraints placed on net position are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The net position restricted for other purposes result from special revenue funds and the restrictions on their use.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

**Fund Financial Statements** Fund financial statements report detailed information about the County. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

Governmental Funds All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance reports on the sources (revenues and other financing sources) and uses (expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide financial statements and the statements for the governmental funds on a modified accrual basis of accounting and the current financial resources measurement focus. Under this basis, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become measurable and available. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable.

**Fiduciary Funds** Fiduciary funds are accounted for using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds are excluded from the government-wide financial statements because they do not represent resources of the County.

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 or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. Generally, available is defined as collectible within 90 days. However, to achieve comparability of reporting among California county offices 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 county offices 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.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the County 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.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

**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 County prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the County 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 before the eligibility requirements are met, 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.

**Expenses/Expenditures** On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable, and typically paid within 90 days. Principal and interest on long-term obligations, which has not matured, are recognized when paid in the governmental funds as expenditures. Allocations of costs, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds, but are recognized in the government-wide statements.

### **Investments**

Investments held at June 30, 2019, with original maturities greater than one year are stated at fair value. Fair value is estimated based on quoted market prices at year-end. All investments not required to be reported at fair value are stated at cost or amortized cost. Fair values of investments in county and State investment pools are determined by the program sponsor.

# **Prepaid Expenditures**

Prepaid expenditures represent amounts paid in advance of receiving goods or services. The County has the option of reporting an expenditure in governmental funds for prepaid items either when purchased or during the benefiting period. The County has chosen to report the expenditures during the benefiting period.

# **Capital Assets and Depreciation**

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to the capital assets associated with a fund are determined by its measurement focus. General capital assets are long-lived assets of the County. The County maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. The County does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

When purchased, such assets are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and capitalized in the government-wide financial statement of net position. The valuation basis for general capital assets are historical cost, or where historical cost is not available, estimated historical cost based on replacement cost. Donated capital assets are capitalized at estimated fair market value on the date donated.

Depreciation of capital assets is computed and recorded by the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives of the various classes of depreciable capital assets are as follows: buildings, 10 to 40 years; improvements, 10 to 40 years; equipment, 5 to 10 years.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

### **Interfund Balances**

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column of the Statement of Net Position.

# **Compensated Absences**

Compensate absences are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned. The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide statement of net position. For governmental funds, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is recognized upon the occurrence of relevant events such as employee resignations and retirements that occur prior to year end that have not yet been paid with expendable available financial resources. These amounts are reported in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid.

Sick leave is accumulated without limit for each employee at the rate of one day for each month worked. Leave with pay is provided when employees are absent for health reasons; however, the employees do not gain a vested right to accumulated sick leave. Employees are never paid for any sick leave balance at termination of employment or any other time. Therefore, the value of accumulated sick leave is not recognized as a liability in the County's financial statements. However, credit for unused sick leave is applicable to all classified school members who retire after January 1, 1999. At retirement, each member will receive .004 year of service credit for each day of unused sick leave. Credit for unused sick leave is applicable to all certificated employees and is determined by dividing the number of unused sick days by the number of base service days required to complete the last school year, if employed full-time.

# **Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations**

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds.

However, claims and judgments, compensated absences, special termination benefits, and contractually required pension contributions that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds, capital leases, and long-term loans are recognized as liabilities in the governmental fund financial statements when due.

# **Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources**

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position also reports deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an expense or expenditure until then. The District reports deferred outflows of resources for pension related items.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as revenue until then. The District reports deferred inflows of resources for pension related items.

### **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 California State Teachers Retirement System (CalSTRS) and the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) plan for schools (Plans) and additions 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. Member contributions are recognized in the period in which they are earned. Investments are reported at fair value.

# 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 County Plan and the CalSTRS Medicare Premium Payment (MPP) Program and additions to/deductions from the County Plan and the MPP's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the County Plan and the MPP. For this purpose, the County Plan and the MPP recognizes 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.

### **Fund Balances - Governmental Funds**

As of June 30, 2019, fund balances of the governmental funds are classified as follows:

**Nonspendable** - amounts that cannot be spent either because they are in nonspendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

**Restricted** - amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments.

**Committed** - amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the governing board. The governing board is the highest level of decision-making authority for the County. Commitments may be established, modified, or rescinded only through resolutions or other action as approved by the governing board. The County currently does not have any committed funds.

**Assigned** - amounts that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed but that are intended to be used for specific purposes. Under the County's adopted policy, only the governing board or chief business officer/assistant superintendent of business services may assign amounts for specific purposes.

**Unassigned** - all other spendable amounts.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

# **Spending Order Policy**

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

# **Minimum Fund Balance Policy**

The governing board adopted a minimum fund balance policy for the County School Services Fund in order to protect the County against revenue shortfalls or unpredicted one-time expenditures. The policy requires a Reserve for Economic Uncertainties consisting of unassigned amounts equal to no less than three percent of General Fund expenditures and other financing uses.

# **Net Position**

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net position net of investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. The County has no related obligations outstanding as of June 30, 2019. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the County or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. The County first applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available. The government-wide financial statements report \$2,473,253 in restricted net position.

# **Interfund Activity**

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

# **Estimates**

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

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

# **Property Tax**

Secured property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Taxes are payable in two installments on November 1 and February 1 and become delinquent on December 10 and April 10, respectively. Unsecured property taxes are payable in one installment on or before August 31. The County of San Luis Obispo bills and collects the taxes on behalf of the County. Local property tax revenues are recorded when received.

# **Change in Accounting Principles**

In November 2016, the GASB issued Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations. This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. A government that has legal obligations to perform future asset retirement activities related to its tangible capital assets should recognize a liability based on the guidance in this Statement.

This Statement establishes criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources for AROs. This Statement requires that recognition occur when the liability is both incurred and reasonably estimable. The determination of when the liability is incurred should be based on the occurrence of external laws, regulations, contracts, or court judgments, together with the occurrence of an internal event that obligates a government to perform asset retirement activities. Laws and regulations may require governments to take specific actions to retire certain tangible capital assets at the end of the useful lives of those capital assets, such as decommissioning nuclear reactors and dismantling and removing sewage treatment plants. Other obligations to retire tangible capital assets may arise from contracts or court judgments. Internal obligating events include the occurrence of contamination, placing into operation a tangible capital asset that is required to be retired, abandoning a tangible capital asset before it is placed into operation, or acquiring a tangible capital asset that has an existing ARO.

The District has implemented the provisions of this Statement as of June 30, 2019.

In April 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt.

This Statement defines debt for purposes of disclosure in notes to financial statements as a liability that arises from a contractual obligation to pay cash (or other assets that may be used in lieu of cash) in one or more payments to settle an amount that is fixed at the date the contractual obligation is established.

This Statement requires that additional essential information related to debt be disclosed in notes to financial statements, including unused lines of credit; assets pledged as collateral for the debt; and terms specified in debt agreements related to significant events of default with finance-related consequences, significant termination events with finance-related consequences, and significant subjective acceleration clauses.

For notes to financial statements related to debt, this Statement also requires that existing and additional information be provided for direct borrowings and direct placements of debt separately from other debt.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

The District has implemented the provisions of this Statement as of June 30, 2019.

# **New Accounting Pronouncements**

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 the reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early implementation is encouraged. Management is currently evaluating the impact of this Statement.

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 the reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early implementation is encouraged. Management is currently evaluating the impact of this Statement. Management is currently evaluating the impact of this Statement.

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.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Earlier application is encouraged. The requirements of this Statement should be applied prospectively. Management is currently evaluating the impact of this Statement.

In August 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 90, Majority Equity Interests – An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 60. 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. Transactions presented in flows statements of the component unit in that circumstance should include only transactions that occurred subsequent to the acquisition.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Earlier application is encouraged. The requirements of this Statement should be applied prospectively.

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.

A conduit debt obligation is defined as a debt instrument having all of the following characteristics:

- There are at least three parties involved: (1) an issuer, (2) a third-party obligor, and (3) a debt holder or a debt trustee.
- The issuer and the third-party obligor are not within the same financial reporting entity.
- The debt obligation is not a parity bond of the issuer, nor is it cross-collateralized with other debt of the issuer.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

- The third-party obligor or its agent, not the issuer, ultimately receives the proceeds from the debt issuance.
- The third-party obligor, not the issuer, is primarily obligated for the payment of all amounts associated with the debt obligation (debt service payments).

All conduit debt obligations involve the issuer making a limited commitment. Some issuers extend additional commitments or voluntary commitments to support debt service in the event the third party is, or will be, unable to do so.

An issuer should not recognize a conduit debt obligation as a liability. However, an issuer should recognize a liability associated with an additional commitment or a voluntary commitment to support debt service if certain recognition criteria are met. As long as a conduit debt obligation is outstanding, an issuer that has made an additional commitment should evaluate at least annually whether those criteria are met. An issuer that has made only a limited commitment should evaluate whether those criteria are met when an event occurs that causes the issuer to reevaluate its willingness or ability to support the obligor's debt service through a voluntary commitment.

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. 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.

Issuers should not report those arrangements as leases, nor should they recognize a liability for the related conduit debt obligations or a receivable for the payments related to those arrangements. In addition, the following provisions apply:

- If the title passes to the third-party obligor at the end of the arrangement, an issuer should not recognize a capital asset.
- If the title does not pass to the third-party obligor and the third party has exclusive use of the entire capital asset during the arrangement, the issuer should not recognize a capital asset until the arrangement ends.
- If the title does not pass to the third-party obligor and the third party has exclusive use of only portions of the capital asset during the arrangement, the issuer, at the inception of the arrangement, should recognize the entire capital asset and a deferred inflow of resources. The deferred inflow of resources should be reduced, and an inflow recognized, in a systematic and rational manner over the term of the arrangement.

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 the reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020. Early implementation is encouraged. Management is currently evaluating the impact of this Statement.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

#### NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

### **Summary of Deposits and Investments**

Deposits and investments as of June 30, 2019, are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Governmental activities	\$ 12,161,172
Fiduciary funds	 3,824,069
Total Deposits and Investments	\$ 15,985,241
Deposits and investments as of June 30, 2019, consisted of the following:	
Cash on hand and in banks	\$ 3,849,058
Cash in revolving	25,475
Investments	 12,110,708_
Total Deposits and Investments	\$ 15,985,241

#### **Policies and Practices**

The County is authorized under California Government Code to make direct investments in local agency bonds, notes, or warrants within the State; U.S. Treasury instruments; registered State warrants or treasury notes; securities of the U.S. Government, or its agencies; bankers acceptances; commercial paper; certificates of deposit placed with commercial banks and/or savings and loan companies; repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements; medium-term corporate notes; shares of beneficial interest issued by diversified management companies; certificates of participation; obligations with first priority security; and collateralized mortgage obligations.

**Investment in County Treasury** - The County is considered to be an involuntary participant in an external investment pool as the County is required to deposit all receipts and collections of monies with their County Treasurer (*Education Code* Section 41001). The fair value of the County's investment in the pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon the County's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by the County Treasurer for the entire portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by the County Treasurer, which is recorded on the amortized cost basis.

Investment in the State Investment Pool - The County is a voluntary participant in the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) that is regulated by California *Government Code* Section 16429 under the oversight of the Treasurer of the State of California. The fair value of the County's investment in the pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon the County's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by LAIF for the entire LAIF portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF, which is recorded on the amortized cost basis.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

### **General Authorizations**

Limitations as they relate to interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk are indicated in the schedules below:

	Maximum	Maximum	Maximum
Authorized	Remaining	Percentage	Investment
Investment Type	Maturity	of Portfolio	In One Issuer
Local Agency Bonds, Notes, Warrants	5 years	None	None
Registered State Bonds, Notes, Warrants	5 years	None	None
U.S. Treasury Obligations	5 years	None	None
U.S. Agency Securities	5 years	None	None
Banker's Acceptance	180 days	40%	30%
Commercial Paper	270 days	25%	10%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 years	30%	None
Repurchase Agreements	1 year	None	None
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	92 days	20% of base	None
Medium-Term Corporate Notes	5 years	30%	None
Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	10%
Money Market Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	10%
Mortgage Pass-Through Securities	5 years	20%	None
County Pooled Investment Funds	N/A	None	None
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	N/A	None	None
Joint Powers Authority Pools	N/A	None	None

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

#### Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The County does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. The County manages its exposure to interest rate risk by investing in the State and San Luis Obispo County Investment Pools.

Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the County's investments to market interest rate fluctuation is provided by the following schedule that shows the distribution of the County's investment by maturity. Further adjustment to the fair market value was deemed immaterial and has not been posted to the financial statements of the County:

	Reported	Average Days
Investment Type	Amount	to Maturity
San Luis Obispo County Investment Pool	\$ 12,110,392	301
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	316	176
Total	\$ 12,110,708	

#### Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Presented below is the minimum rating required by the California *Government Code*, the County's investment policy, or debt agreements, and the actual rating as of the year-end for each investment type. The San Luis Obispo County Investment Pool was rated "AAAf/S1" by Fitch Ratings. The County's investment in the Local Agency Investment Pool is not required to be rated, nor has it been rated.

### **Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits**

This is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the County's deposits may not be returned to it. The County does not have a policy for custodial credit risk for deposits. However, 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 agency. 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, 2019, the County's bank balance of \$3,574,069 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured but collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the name of the County.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

#### **NOTE 3 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS**

The County 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 County 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 County's own data. The County should adjust that data if reasonably available information indicates that other market participants would use different data or certain circumstances specific to the County are not available to other market participants.

Uncategorized - Investments in the San Luis Obispo County Treasury Investment Pool and Local Agency Investment Funds are not measured using the input levels above because the County'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.

The County's fair value measurements are as follows at June 30, 2019:

Investment Type	Rep	orted Amount	Uncategorized		
San Luis Obispo County Treasury Investment Pool	\$	12,110,392	\$ 12,110,392		
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	5	316	316		
Total	\$	12,110,708	\$ 12,110,708		

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

### **NOTE 4 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at June 30, 2019, consisted of intergovernmental grants, entitlements, interest, and other local sources. All receivables are considered collectible in full.

	Cor	unty School Service Fund	Special Education Pass-Through Fund		n Non-Major Governmental Funds		Total overnmental Activities
Federal Government	0						
Categorical aid	\$	1,301,926	\$	6,723,413	\$	16,163	\$ 8,041,502
State Government							
Categorical aid		5,307,768		607,833		45,268	5,960,869
Lottery		445		=		: <del>=</del> ₹	445
Local Government							
Local Sources		352,228		<u> </u>		52,066	 404,294
Total	\$	6,962,367	\$	7,331,246	\$	113,497	\$ 14,407,110

### NOTE 5 – LEASE RECEIVABLE

The County has entered into a lease agreement to lease facilities. Such agreements are, in substance, sales (capital assets) and are reported as lease receivable. The County's receivable on the lease agreement with options to sell is summarized below:

	Chalk Mountai	n
	Community	
	School	
Balance, July 1, 2018	\$ 1,450,87	5
Additions		-
Payments	96,72	28
Balance, June 30, 2019	\$ 1,354,14	7
	•	
	Lease	
Fiscal Year	Receivable	
2020	\$ 96,72	25
2021	96,72	25
2022	96,72	25
2023	96,72	25
2024	96,72	.5
Thereafter	870,52	22
Total	\$ 1,354,14	7

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

### **NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

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

	Balance			Balance		
	_July 1, 2018	Additions	Deductions	June 30, 2019		
Governmental Activities		,				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated						
Land	\$ 2,867,682	\$	\$	\$ 2,867,682		
Construction in process	158,552	490,430	: <del>*</del>	648,982		
Total Capital Assets				,		
Not Being Depreciated	3,026,234	490,430		3,516,664		
Capital Assets Being Depreciated	•					
Land improvements	373,225	89,404		462,629		
Buildings and improvements	38,561,906	656,571		39,218,477		
Furniture and equipment	1,522,366	3	-	1,522,366		
Buses and vehicles	709,985	200,874	(=)	910,859		
Total Capital Assets	(1)			<i>5</i>		
Being Depreciated	41,167,482	946,849	·	42,114,331		
Less Accumulated Depreciation	-					
Land improvements	121,642	21,866	3.00	143,508		
Buildings and improvements	17,280,293	1,112,186	; <b>=</b> ;	18,392,479		
Furniture and equipment	1,016,915	116,365	\₩	1,133,280		
Buses and vehicles	673,970	31,187	===	705,157		
Total Accumulated				,,		
Depreciation	19,092,820	1,281,604	<u> </u>	20,374,424		
Governmental Activities Capital						
Assets, Net	\$ 25,100,896	\$ 155,675	\$ -	\$ 25,256,571		

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **JUNE 30, 2019**

Governmental Activities	m 260.46
Instruction	\$ 368,46
Supervision of instruction	197,05
Instructional library, media, and technology	25,033
School site administration	91,859
Food services	6,84
Other pupil services	141,24
Ancillary services	37,079
Community services	67,110
Enterprise	1,365
Other general administrative	73,035
Data processing services	130,06
Plant maintenance and operations	142,462
Total Depreciation Expense Governmental Activities	\$ 1,281,604

### N

### **Operating Transfers**

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2019, consisted of the following:

The County School Service Fund transferred to the Child Development Non-Major Governmental Fund to support operations of the program.	\$	283,335
The County School Service Fund transferred to the Cafeteria Non-Major Governmental Fund to cover costs.		80,021
The County School Service Fund transferred to the Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay Projects Non-Major Governmental Fund for capital project costs.		60,000
The Forest Reserve Non-Major Governmental Fund transferred to the County School Service Fund for interest earned.		2,120
The Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay Projects Non-Major Governmental Fund transferred to the County School Service Fund for interest earned.	_	10,760
Total	\$	436,236

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

### NOTE 8 - ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Accounts payable at June 30, 2019, consisted of the following:

	Cor	unty School Service Fund	Special Education Pass-Through Fund			on-Major vernmental Funds	Total Governmental Activities		
Vendor payables	\$	1,300,713	\$	Tunu	\$	1 unus	\$	1,300,713	
State principal apportionment	Ψ	5,350,538	Ψ		Ψ	251,281	Ψ	5,601,819	
Salaries and benefits		1,236,079		121		2		1,236,079	
Pass-through special									
education apportionment		<del>27</del>		8,650,519		*		8,650,519	
Overdrafts						42,127		42,127	
Total	\$	7,887,330	\$	8,650,519	\$	293,408	\$	16,831,257	

### **NOTE 9 - UNEARNED REVENUE**

Unearned revenue at June 30, 2019, consisted of the following:

	County School		
	Service		
		Fund	
Federal financial assistance	\$	89,291	
State categorical aid		17,241	
Local sources		84,886	
Total	\$	191,418	

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

#### NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

#### **Summary**

The changes in the County's long-term obligations during the year consisted of the following:

		Balance						Balance	I	Due in
	Jı	uly 1, 2018	A	dditions	D	eductions	Jui	ne 30, 2019	O	ne Year
Compensated absences Child care facilities	\$	399,627	\$	33,107	\$		\$	432,734	\$	*
revolving fund loan Net other postemployment		63,000		9		21,000		42,000		21,000
benefits (OPEB) liability		9,415,749		=_		515,300		8,900,449		
	\$	9,878,376	\$	33,107	\$	536,300	\$	9,375,183	\$	21,000

Compensated absences will be paid by the fund for which the employee worked. The Child Care Facilities Revolving Fund loan will be paid by the County School Service Fund. Payments for net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability will be made by the County School Service Fund.

#### **Compensated Absences**

Compensated absences are accounted for in the long-term obligations on the statement of net position. Sick leave is accumulated without limit for each employee at a rate determined by length of time in service. Leave with pay is provided when employees are absent for health reasons. However, the employees do not gain a vested right to accumulated sick leave except classified employees who have been employed for five years or more prior to July 1, 1996, at which time they can elect to receive compensation upon termination for 50 percent of their unused accrued sick leave. Certificated employees receive credit for a percentage of their accumulated sick leave towards their retirement. No accrual was made in the financial statements at June 30, 2019, for certificated accumulated sick leave. Most certificated employees do not accrue vacation time due to a ten month school year. The balance of compensated absences for the County at June 30, 2019, amounted to \$432,734.

### Child Care Facilities Revolving Fund Loan

Pursuant to the provisions of the *Education Code* Section 8278.3, the California Department of Education (CDE) and the County entered into a contract and lease to own agreement. The agreement called for the CDE to pay the County an amount not to exceed \$210,000 for the purchase and installation of the facility, State Preschool at 36<sup>th</sup> and Oak in the City of Paso Robles. Repayment of funds provided by the CDE shall begin 180 days after the final funds are released. As of June 30, 2019, the balance outstanding was \$42,000. The repayment schedule shall be in the amount sufficient to amortize the entire cost of the funds provided over a ten (10) year period.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

Future payments are as follows:

Year Ending		
June 30,	Payments	
2020	\$ 21,000	
2021	21,000	
Total	\$ 42,000	-

### Net Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Liability

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the District reported net OPEB liability and OPEB expense for the following plans:

	OPEB		OPEB
	Liability		Expense
\$	8,828,026	\$	(500,689)
	72,423		(14,611)
\$	8,900,449	\$	(515,300)
	\$	Liability \$ 8,828,026	Liability \$ 8,828,026 \$  72,423

The details of each plan are as follows:

### **County Plan**

### **Plan Administration**

The District's governing board administers the Postemployment Benefits Plan (the Plan). The Plan is a single-employer defined benefit plan that is used to provide postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB) for eligible retirees and their spouses. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB statement No. 75.

Plan Membership

At June 30, 2019, the Plan membership consisted of the following:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits payments	56
Active employees	1
	57

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

#### Benefits Provided

The Plan provides medical and dental insurance benefits to eligible retirees and their spouses. Benefits are provided through a third-party insurer, and the full cost of benefits is covered by the Plan. The District's governing board has the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms as contained within the negotiated labor agreements.

The benefit payment requirements of the Plan members and the District are established and may be amended by the District, the Teacher Education Association (TEA), the local California Service Employees Association (CSEA), and unrepresented groups. The benefit payment is based on projected pay-as-you-go financing requirements as determined annually through the agreements with the District, TEA, CSEA, and the unrepresented groups. For fiscal year 2018-2019, the District paid \$657,950 in benefits.

### **Total OPEB Liability of the District**

The District's total OPEB liability of \$8,828,026 was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

### Actuarial Assumptions

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

Inflation 2.50 percent

Salary increases 3.00 percent, average, including inflation

Discount rate 3.15 percent

Health care cost trend rates 6.50 percent for 2019

The discount rate was based on the Bond Buyer 20-bond General Obligation Index.

Mortality rates were based on the 2009 CalSTRS Mortality Table for certificated employees and the 2014 CalPERS Active Mortality for Miscellaneous Employees Table for classified employees. Mortality rates vary by age and sex. (Unisex mortality rates are not often used as individual OPEB benefits do not depend on the mortality table used.) If employees die prior to retirement, past contributions are available to fund benefits for employees who live to retirement. After retirement, death results in benefit termination or reeducation. Although higher mortality rates reduce service costs, the mortality assumption is not likely to vary from employer to employer.

The actual assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 valuation were based on the results of an actual experience study for the period July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

### **Changes in the Total OPEB Liability**

	Total OPEB	
	Liability	
Balance at June 30, 2018	\$	9,328,715
Interest	\$	314,991
Differences between expected and actual experience		(516,662)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs		358,932
Benefit payments		(657,950)
Net change in total OPEB liability	.,	(500,689)
Balance at June 30, 2019	\$	8,828,026

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County, as well as what the County's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percent lower or higher than the current rate:

	T	otal OPEB
Discount Rate		Liability
1% decrease (2.15%)	\$	9,728,314
Current discount rate (3.15%)		8,828,026
1% increase (4.15%)		8,059,375

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County, as well as what the County's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percent lower or higher than the current healthcare costs trend rates:

	Tot	al OPEB
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	L	iability
1% decrease (5.50%)	\$	8,137,695
Current healthcare cost trend rate (6.50%)		8,828,026
1% increase (7.50%)		9,614,805

### **OPEB Expense**

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the County recognized OPEB expense of \$(500,689).

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

#### Medicare Premium Payment (MPP) Program

### Plan Description

The Medicare Premium Payment (MPP) Program is administered by the California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS). The MPP Program is a cost-sharing multiple-employer other postemployment benefit plan (OPEB) established pursuant to Chapter 1032, Statutes 2000 (SB 1435). CalSTRS administers the MPP Program through the Teachers' Health Benefits 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, 2016 annual actuarial valuation report, Medicare Premium Payment 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/member-publications.

### **Benefits Provided**

The MPP Program pays Medicare Part A premiums and Medicare Parts A and B late enrollment surcharges for eligible members of the State Teachers Retirement Plan (STRP) Defined Benefit (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 payments are made directly to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) on a monthly basis.

The MPP Program is closed to new entrants as members who retire after July 1, 2012, are not eligible for coverage under the MPP Program.

#### **Contributions**

The MPP Program is funded on a pay-as-you go basis from a portion of monthly District 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.

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

At June 30, 2019, the County reported a liability of \$72,423 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability for the MPP Program. The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2016, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on a projection of the County's long-term share of contributions to the OPEB Plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating school districts, actuarially determined. The County's proportionate share for the measurement period June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, respectively, was 0.0189 percent, and 0.0207 percent, resulting in a decrease in the proportionate share of 0.0018 percent.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$(14,611).

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

### **Actuarial Methods and Assumptions**

The June 30, 2018 total OPEB liability was determined by applying update procedures to the financial reporting actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, and rolling forward the total OPEB liability to June 30, 2018, using the assumptions listed in the following table:

Measurement Date	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Valuation Date	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Experience Study	July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2016	July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2015
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age normal	Entry age normal
Investment Rate of Return	3.87%	3.58%
Medicare Part A Premium Cost Trend Rate	3.70%	3.70%
Medicare Part B Premium Cost Trend Rate	4.10%	4.10%

For the valuation as of June 30, 2017, 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 percent of the ultimate improvement factor from the Mortality Improvement Scale (MP-2016) table, issued by the Society of Actuaries.

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 459 or an average of 0.27 percent of the potentially eligible population (171,593).

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, 2017 and 2016, 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 State Treasurer.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

#### **Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2018 is 3.87 percent. The MPP Program is funded on a pay-as-you-go basis as described in Note 1, 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 3.87, which is the Bond Buyer 20-Bond GO Index from Bondbuyer.com as of June 30, 2018, was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to measure the total OPEB liability. The discount rate increased 0.29 percent from 3.58 percent as of June 30, 2017.

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the County's proportionate share of the net OPEB 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:

	N	let OPEB
Discount Rate	]	Liability
1% decrease (2.87%)	\$	80,103
Current discount rate (3.87%)		72,423
1% increase (4.87%)		65,488

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Medicare Cost Trend Rates

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

	,	Net OPEB
Medicare Cost Trend Rate		Liability
1% decrease (2.7% Part A and 3.1% Part B)	\$	66,042
Current medicare cost trend rate (3.7% Part A and 4.1% Part B)		72,423
1% increase (4.7% Part A and 5.1% Part B)		79,285

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

### **NOTE 11 - FUND BALANCES**

Fund balances are composed of the following elements:

	County School Service Fund		Service		Service		Special Education Pass-Through Fund	Non-Maj Governme Funds	ntal		Total overnmental Activities
Nonspendable											
Revolving cash	\$	25,475				\$	25,475				
Stores inventories							<b>2</b>				
Prepaid expenditures		80,698	( i	6			180,698				
Total Nonspendable	2	06,173	(4			_	206,173				
Restricted											
Legally restricted programs	2,3	65,125	92,136	15,	992		2,473,253				
Assigned											
Local solutions resource	2.6	71,443	::=		-		2,671,443				
Data processing epayables		53,882	:-		=		53,882				
COE LCAP oversight		13,281			ä		113,281				
Differentiated assistance		91,955	12		2		691,955				
19-20 classified negotiations		98,760	(*		~		98,760				
19-20 interfund transfer		50,000	( <del>a</del>		=		150,000				
19-20 future board actions		50,000	Æ		=		50,000				
19-20 prepaid expenditures		48,374	14		2		148,374				
18-19 cuesta career pathways		39,535	12		2		39,535				
Unrestricted lottery		10,970	nec				10,970				
EPA expenditures		1	15				1				
DP Upgrades		58,186	\£		¥		58,186				
Other postemployment benefits	1,4	93,563	V@		<u>=</u>		1,493,563				
Capital outlay projects		**	14	211,	,151		211,151				
	5,5	79,950	(#	211,	151	_	5,791,101				
Unassigned											
Reserve for economic											
uncertainties	3	60,576					360,576				
Remaining unassigned	8	95,202	74				895,202				
Total Unassigned	1,2	55,778			-		1,255,778				
Total	\$ 9,4	07,026	\$ 92,136	\$ 227	,143	\$	9,726,305				

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

#### NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT

#### Description

The County's risk management activities are recorded in the County School Service Fund. The County participates in three public entity risk pools (JPAs) for the workers' compensation programs, property and liability, health and welfare, and purchases excess liability coverage through the JPA. Refer to Note 14 for additional information regarding the JPAs.

### **Property and Liability**

The County is exposed to various risks of loss to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The County's risk management activities are recorded in the County School Services Fund. In 1996, the Schools Insurance Program for Employees (SIPE) Board of Directors and Self-Insured Schools of Kern (SISK - now Self-Insured Schools of California - SISC) established an agreement for SIPE to provide property and liability loss control and safety services to member school districts.

Excess coverage is provided by Schools Insurance Program for Employees (SIPE) which the Self-Insured Schools of California (SISC II) administers with an in-house claims staff. SISC II is a joint powers authority created to provide services and other items necessary and appropriate for the establishment, operation, and maintenance for the public educational agencies which are parties thereto. Property coverage applies to all property of the insured including both real and personal property and including personal property of others. Real property and business personal property is insured to a limit of \$100,000,000 per occurrences, subject to the County's \$2,500 deductible feature. SISC II has a \$250,000 self-insured retention (SIR) over the deductible per occurrence.

SISC II under Memorandum of Coverage for commercial general liability provides \$1,500,000 limits over the County's \$1,000 deductible. Excess coverage is provided by private carrier to the level of \$48,500,000 in excess of \$1,500,000 limit per occurrence for a total of \$50,000,000. SISC II has a \$250,000 SIR over the deductible per occurrence.

### Workers' Compensation

The County participates in the Schools Insurance Program for Employees, originally called the Self-Insurance Program for Employees (SIPE), for the purpose of providing the services necessary and appropriate for the development, operation, and maintenance of a self-insurance system for workers' compensation claims against the public educational agencies who are members. The County is self-insured for the first \$1 to a limit of \$349,999 of each workers' compensation claim. The workers' compensation experience of the participating members is calculated as one experience, and a common premium rate is applied to all members in the JPA. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium based on its individual rate. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "equity pooling fund." This "equity pooling fund" arrangement insures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the JPA. The County utilizes Gregory B. Bragg & Associates, Inc. which is the third party administrator for the Schools of San Luis Obispo County SIPE whose members are self-insured for their workers' compensation claims.

The County also utilizes SISC as their claims carrier which covers claims excess of \$350,000 and up with no limit.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

### **NOTE 13 - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS**

Qualified employees are covered under multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans maintained by agencies of the State of California. Academic 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, 2019, the County reported net pension liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and pension expense for each of the above plans as follows:

			(	Collective				
	Co	Collective Net Deferred Outflows Collective Deferred						Collective
Pension Plan	Pen	sion Liability	of	Resources	Inflov	v of Resources	Pen	sion Expense
CalSTRS	\$	9,688,311	\$	2,449,949	\$	1,840,219	\$	915,676
CalPERS		12,484,253	-	3,122,540		572,060		1,431,077
Total	\$	22,172,564	\$	5,572,489	\$	2,412,279	\$	2,346,753
33								

The details of each plan are as follows:

#### California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS)

### **Plan Description**

The County 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, 2017, 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/member-publications.

### **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 percent of final compensation for each year of credited service.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

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 nonemployer contributing entity to the STRP.

The County 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, 2019, 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 employee contribution rate	10.25%	10.205	
Required employer contribution rate	16.28%	16.28%	
Required state contribution rate	9.828%	9.828%	

### **Contributions**

Required County 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 accordance with AB 1469, employer contributions into the CalSTRS will be increasing to a total of 19.1 percent of applicable member earnings phased over a seven-year period. The contribution rates for each plan for the year ended June 30, 2019, are presented above and the County's total contributions were \$763,267.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

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

At June 30, 2019, the County reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected a reduction for State pension support provided to the County. The amount recognized by the County 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 County were as follows:

Total net pension liability, including State share:

District's proportionate share of net pension liability	\$ 9,688,311
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the District	5,547,011
Total	\$ 15,235,322

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the County'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 County's proportionate share for the measurement period June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, respectively, was 0.0105 percent and 0.0114 percent, resulting in a net decrease in the proportionate share of 0.0009 percent.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the County recognized pension expense of \$915,676. In addition, the County recognized pension expense and revenue of \$651,649 for support provided by the State. At June 30, 2019, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Defe	rred Outflows	Defe	erred Inflows
	of	Resources	of	Resources
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date	\$	763,267	\$	-
Net change in proportionate share of net pension liability		151,534		1,326,428
Difference between projected and actual earnings				
on pension plan investments		15		373,062
Differences between expected and actual experience				
in the measurement of the total pension liability		30,043		140,729
Changes of assumptions	2	1,505,105		
Total	\$	2,449,949	\$	1,840,219
	-			

The deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the subsequent fiscal year.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

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 and will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

		Deferred	
Year Ended	Out	Outflows/(Inflows)	
June 30,		of Resources	
2019	\$	81,002	
2020		(58,778)	
2021		(312,983)	
2022		(82,303)	
Total	\$	(373,062)	

The deferred outflows of resources related to the net change in proportionate share of net pension liability 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 seven years and will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Deferred
Year Ended	Outflows/(Inflows)
June 30,	of Resources
2019	\$ (30,934)
2020	(30,934)
2021	(30,932)
2022	177,899
2023	235,882
Thereafter	(101,456)
Total	\$ 219,525

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

### **Actuarial Methods and Assumptions**

Total pension liability for STRP was determined by applying update procedures to a financial reporting actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2016, and rolling forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2017. The financial reporting actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2016, used the following methods and assumptions, applied to all prior periods included in the measurement:

Valuation date	June 30, 2017
Measurement date	June 30, 2018
Experience study	July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2015
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Discount rate	7.10%
Investment rate of return	7.10%
Consumer price 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 its members. The projection scale was set equal to 110 percent of the ultimate improvement factor from the Mortality Improvement Scale (MP-2016) table, issued by the Society of Actuaries.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. The best estimate ranges were developed using capital market assumptions from CalSTRS general investment consultant (Pension Consulting Alliance-PCA) as an input to the process. 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 consulting actuary (Milliman) reviews the return assumption for reasonableness based on the most current capital market assumptions. Best estimates of 20-year geometrically-linked real rates of return and the assumed asset allocation for each major asset class for the year ended June 30, 2018, are summarized in the following table:

	Long-term
Assumed Asset	Expected Real
Allocation	Rate of Return
47%	6.30%
12%	0.30%
13%	5.20%
13%	9.30%
9%	2.90%
4%	3.80%
2%	-1.00%
	Allocation  47%  12%  13%  13%  9%  4%

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

#### **Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.10 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from plan members and employers will be made at statutory contribution rates. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.10 percent) and assuming that contributions, benefit payments and administrative expense occurred midyear. Based on these 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 total pension liability.

The following presents the County'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:

	Net Pension
Discount Rate	Liability
1% decrease (6.10%)	\$ 14,192,242
Current discount rate (7.10%)	9,688,311
1% increase (8.10%)	5,954,115

### California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS)

### **Plan Description**

Qualified employees are eligible to participate in the School Employer Pool (SEP) and the Safety Risk Pool under the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system defined benefit pension plan administered by CalPERS. Benefit provisions are established by State statutes, as legislatively amended, within the Public Employees' Retirement Law.

A full description of the pension plans regarding benefit provisions, assumptions (for funding, but not accounting purposes), and membership information is listed in the June 30, 2017 annual actuarial valuation reports, Schools Pool Actuarial Valuation, and the Risk Pool Actuarial Valuation Report, Safety. These reports 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/forms-publications.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

#### **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, 2019, are summarized as follows:

	School Employer 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	1.1% - 2.5%	1.0% - 2.5%	
Required employee contribution rate	7.00%	7.00%	
Required employer contribution rate	18.062%	18.062%	

#### **Contributions**

Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers be 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 County is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees. The contributions rates are expressed as percentage of annual payroll. The contribution rates for each plan for the year ended June 30, 2019, are presented above and the total County contributions were \$955,222.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

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

As of June 30, 2019, the County reported net pension liabilities for its proportionate share of the CalPERS net pension liability totaling \$12,484,253. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the County's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating school districts, actuarially determined. The County's proportionate share for the measurement period June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, respectively, was 0.0468 percent and 0.0480 percent, resulting in a net decrease in the proportionate share of 0.0012 percent.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the County recognized pension expense of \$1,431,077. At June 30, 2019, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Defer	red Outflows	Defe	rred Inflows
	of i	Resources	of	Resources
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date	\$	955,222	\$	**
Net change in proportionate share of net pension liability		<b>S</b>		572,060
Difference between projected and actual earnings on				
pension plan investments		102,399		-
Differences between expected and actual experience in				
the measurement of the total pension liability		818,422		
Changes of assumptions		1,246,497		) <b>=</b> (
Total	\$	3,122,540	\$	572,060
			-	

The deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the subsequent fiscal year.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

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 and will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended	Deferred Outflows/(Inflows)
June 30,	of Resources
2018	\$ 372,447
2019	89,067
2020	(285,429)
2021	(73,686)
Total	\$ 102,399

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 3.9 years and will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

		Deferred
Year Ended		Outflows
June 30,	of Resource	
2018	\$	567,709
2019		713,146
2020		212,004
Total	\$	1,492,859

### **Actuarial Methods and Assumptions**

Total pension liability for the SEP was determined by applying update procedures to a financial reporting actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, and rolling forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2018. The financial reporting actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, used the following methods and assumptions, applied to all prior periods included in the measurement:

Valuation date	June 30, 2017
Measurement date	June 30, 2018
Experience study	July 1, 1997 through June 30, 2015
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Discount rate	7.15%
Investment rate of return	7.15%
Consumer price inflation	2.50%
Wage growth	Varies by entry age and service

The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS-specific data. The table includes 20 years of mortality improvements using Society of Actuaries Scale BB.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

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 returns of all the funds' asset classes, expected compound returns were calculated over the short-term (first ten 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. The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

		Long-term
	Assumed Asset	Expected Real
Asset Class	Allocation	Rate of Return
Global equity	50%	5.98%
Fixed income	27%	2.62%
Inflation assets	0%	1.81%
Private equity	8%	7.23%
Real estate	13%	4.93%
Liquidity	1%	-0.92%

#### **Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.15 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from plan members and employers will be made at statutory contribution rates. Based on these assumptions, the School Employer Pool 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 total pension liability.

The following presents the County'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:

	N	et Pension
Discount rate		Liability
1% decrease (6.15%)	\$	18,176,475
Current discount rate (7.15%)		12,484,253
1% increase (8.15%)		7,761,739

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

### 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 in the amount of \$3,432,203 (9.828 percent of annual payroll). Contributions are no longer appropriated in the annual Budget Act for the legislatively mandated benefits to CalPERS. Therefore, there is no on behalf contribution rate for CalPERS. Under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, these amounts are to be reported as revenues and expenditures. Accordingly, these amounts have been recorded in these financial statements.

Senate Bill 90 (Chapter 33, Statutes of 2019), which was signed by the Governor on June 27, 2019, appropriated for an additional 2018–2019 contribution on-behalf of school employers of \$2.246 billion for CalSTRS and \$904 million for CalPERS. A proportionate share of these contribution has been recorded in these financial statements. On behalf payments related to these additional contributions have been excluded from the calculation of available reserves and have not been included in the budgeted amounts reported in the General Fund – Budgetary Comparison Schedule.

#### **Alternative Pension Plan**

The County is a member of the Self-Insured Schools of California Defined Benefit Plan (SISC), which provides an alternative pension to County employees who do not meet the qualifications of the California Public Employees Retirement System (*Government Code* Section 20000 and following) or the California State Teachers' Retirement System (*Education Code* Section 22000 and following). This program is not administered by the California Public Employees Retirement System or the California State Teachers' Retirement System. The SISC Defined Benefit Plan contribution rate for the calendar year 2019 is 4.44 percent. The rate is applied to all wages paid between January 1 and December 31, 2019. The rate is significantly lower than the 6.2 percent Social Security rate.

#### **NOTE 14 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

### Grants

The County received financial assistance from Federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the County School Service Fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the County at June 30, 2019.

### Litigation

The County is involved in various litigation arising from the normal course of business.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

### NOTE 15 - PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOLS, JOINT POWER AUTHORITIES AND OTHER RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

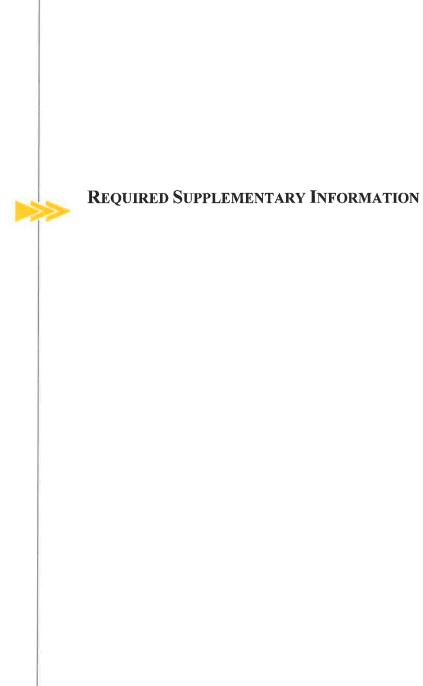
The County is a member of the Self-Insured Schools of California Health and Welfare Benefits Program (SISC), Self-Insured Schools of California Property and Liability Program (SISC II), and the Schools-Insurance Program for Employees (SIPE) joint powers authorities (JPAs). The County pays an annual premium to each entity for its health, workers' compensation, and property liability coverage. The relationship between the County and the JPAs are such that they are not component units of the County for financial reporting purposes.

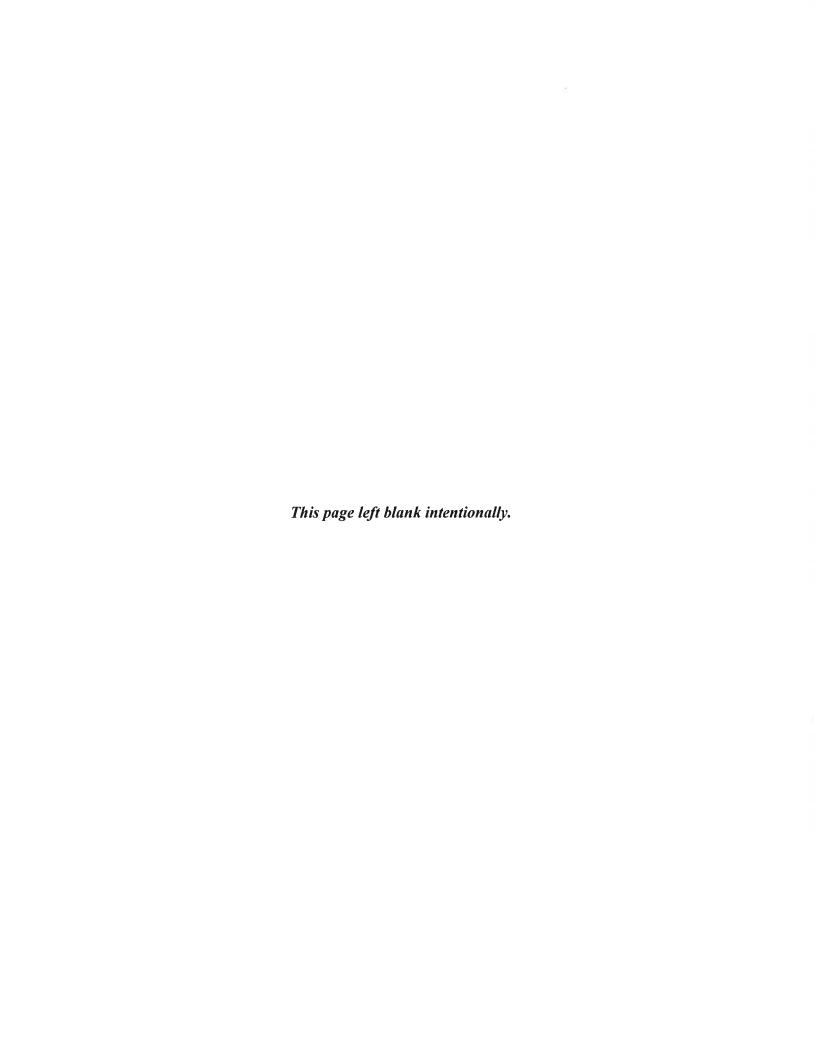
These entities have budgeting and financial reporting requirements independent of member units and their financial statements are not presented in these financial statements; however, fund transactions between the entities and the County are included in these statements. Audited financial statements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

The County has appointed no board members to any of the governing boards of SISC, SISC II, or SIPE.

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the County made payments of \$3,081,843, \$56,616, and 544.959 SISC, SISC II, and SIPE, respectively.







### COUNTY SCHOOL SERVICE FUND BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual	Variances - Positive (Negative) Final
	Original	Final	(GAAP Basis)	to Actual
REVENUES				
Local Control Funding Formula	\$ 7,283,325	\$ 13,200,697	\$ 13,205,167	\$ 4,470
Federal sources	3,805,867	4,164,274	3,332,793	(831,481)
Other State sources	6,579,817	9,492,179	9,209,095	(283,084)
Other local sources	7,835,685	9,183,431	9,601,225	417,794
Total Revenues 1	25,504,694	36,040,581	35,348,280	(692,301)
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Certificated salaries	5,273,562	5,359,166	5,034,143	325,023
Classified salaries	6,658,827	6,579,540	6,510,713	68,827
Employee benefits	4,866,783	5,112,590	5,959,117	(846,527)
Books and supplies	813,926	1,096,783	865,794	230,989
Services and operating expenditures	7,656,256	9,634,674	6,457,902	3,176,772
Other outgo	269,566	5,054,116	5,583,563	(529,447)
Capital outlay	656,403	1,049,502	830,681	218,821
Debt service - principal	21,000	21,000	21,000	
Total Expenditures 1	26,216,323	33,907,371	31,262,913	2,644,458
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over Expenditures	(711,629)	2,133,210	4,085,367	1,952,157
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	361,304	<u> 5</u>	12,880	12,880
Transfers out	(135,931)	(1,586,477)	(423,356)	1,163,121
<b>Net Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	225,373	(1,586,477)	(410,476)	1,176,001
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(486,256)	546,733	3,674,891	3,128,158
Fund Balance - Beginning	5,732,135	5,732,135	5,732,135	-
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 5,245,879	\$ 6,278,868	\$ 9,407,026	\$ 3,128,158

Due to the consolidation of Fund 17, Special Reserve Fund for Other Than Capital Outlay Projects, and Fund 20, Special Reserve Fund for Postemployment Benefits for reporting purposes into the County School Service Fund, additional revenues and expenditures pertaining to these other funds are included in the Actual (GAAP Basis) revenues and expenditures, however are not included in the original and final County School Service Fund budgets. On behalf payments related to Senate Bill 90 and CalSTRS of \$7,058,745 are included in actual revenues and expenditures, but have not been included in the budget amounts.

# SPECIAL EDUCATION PASS-THROUGH FUND BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

				Variances - Positive (Negative)
	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Final
	<u>Original</u>	Final	(GAAP Basis)	to Actual
REVENUES				
Federal sources	\$ 6,651,264	\$ 6,781,721	\$ 6,781,816	\$ 95
Other State sources	7,038,840	7,131,515	6,433,949	(697,566)
Total Revenues	13,690,104	13,913,236	13,215,765	(697,471)
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Other outgo	13,690,104	13,913,236	13,123,629	(789,607)
Excess of Revenues				
Over Expenditures	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	92,136	92,136
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	-	-	92,136	92,136
Fund Balance - Beginning		_ =		12
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92,136	\$ 92,136

# SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE COUNTY'S TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		2019	2018
Total OPEB Liability			
Interest	\$	314,991	\$ 320,457
Difference between expected and actual experience		(516,662)	3
Changes of assumptions		358,932	(89,794)
Benefit payments		(657,950)	(654,317)
Net change in total OPEB liability	8	(500,689)	(423,654)
Total OPEB liability - beginning		9,328,715	9,752,369
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$	8,828,026	\$ 9,328,715
Covered-employee payroll	_	N/A <sup>1</sup>	N/A <sup>1</sup>
District's total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		N/A <sup>1</sup>	 N/A <sup>1</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The District's OPEB Plan is not administered through a trust and contributions are not made based on a measure of pay. Therefore, no measure of payroll is presented.

Note: In the Future, as data becomes available, ten years of information will be presented.



# SCHEDULE OF THE COUNTY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY-MPP PROGRAM FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Year ended June 30,		2019	2018
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability		0.0189%	0.0207%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	_\$	72,423	\$ 87,034
District's covered-employee payroll		N/A <sup>1</sup>	N/A <sup>1</sup>
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of it's covered-employee payroll		N/A <sup>1</sup>	N/A <sup>1</sup>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		-0.40%	0.01%

*Note*: In the future, as data becmes available, ten years of information will be presented.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> As of June 30, 2012, active members are no longer eligible for future enrollment in the MPP Program; therefore, the covered-employee payroll disclosure is not applicable.

# SCHEDULE OF THE COUNTY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

FOR '	THE	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>ENDED</b>	<b>JUNE</b>	30, 2019

		2019		2018		2017
CalSTRS						
District's proportion of the net pension liability		0.0105%		0.0114%		0.0111%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	9,688,311	\$	10,567,558	\$	9,017,649
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the District		5,547,011		6,251,678		5,133,587
Total	\$	15,235,322	\$	16,819,236	\$	14,151,236
District's covered payroll	_\$_	6,122,855	_\$_	5,967,552	_\$_	5,190,224
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		158.23%		177.08%		173.74%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		71%		69%		70%
CalPERS						
District's proportion of the net pension liability		0.0468%		0.0480%		0.0506%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	12,484,253	_\$_	11,467,243	_\$_	9,997,830
District's covered payroll	\$	5,432,348	\$	5,140,611	_\$_	6,243,471
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		230%		223%		160%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		71%	,	72%		74%

Note: In the future, as data becomes available, ten years of information will be presented.

See accompanying note to required supplementary information

	2016		2015
-			
	0.01150/		0.01220/
-	0.0115%	_	0.0133%
\$	7,759,824	\$	7,797,181
	4,104,092		4,708,275
\$	11,863,916	\$	12,505,456
		_	
\$	5,165,890	\$	5,560,376
	150.21%		140.23%
	74%		77%
(i <del>)</del>	0.0560%		0.0655%
_\$_	8,248,932	_\$_	7,433,258
_\$_	6,835,545	\$	7,043,172
	121%		106%
2			
×	79%		83%

# SCHEDULE OF COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

CalSTRS		2019		2018		2017
Contractually required contribution	\$	763,267	\$	883,528	\$	750,718
Contributions in relation to the contractually	Ψ		Ψ		Ψ	
required contribution Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	763,267	<u>\$</u>	883,528	\$	750,718
District's covered payroll	_\$_	4,688,372	\$	6,122,855	_\$_	5,967,552
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		16.28%		14.43%		12.58%
CalPERS						
Contractually required contribution Contributions in relation to the contractually	\$	955,222	\$	843,698	\$	713,928
required contribution	<u> </u>	955,222	<u> </u>	843,698	<u> </u>	713,928
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u> </u>		<u> </u>			
District's covered payroll	_\$_	5,288,573	_\$	5,432,348		5,140,611
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	-	18.062%	_	15.53%		13.89%

*Note*: In the future, as data becomes available, ten years of information will be presented.

 2016	_	2015
\$ 556,911	\$	458,731
 556,911		458,731
\$ 5,190,224	\$	5,165,890
 10.73%		8.88%
\$ 739,664	\$	804,612
\$ 739,664	\$	804,612
\$ 6,243,471	\$	6,835,545
11.85%		11.77%

# NOTE TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION JUNE 30, 2019

#### **NOTE 1 - PURPOSE OF SCHEDULES**

#### **Budgetary Comparison Schedule**

The County 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 State of America as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and provisions of the California *Education Code*. The governing board 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 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.

These schedules 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 Changes in the County's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

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

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

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

#### Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability - MPP Program

Changes in Benefit Terms – There were no changes in the benefit terms since the previous valuation.

**Changes of Assumptions** – The plan rate of investment return assumption was changed from 3.58 percent to 3.87 percent since the previous valuation.

#### Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

This schedule presents information on the County'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 County. In the future, as data becomes available, ten years of information will be presented.

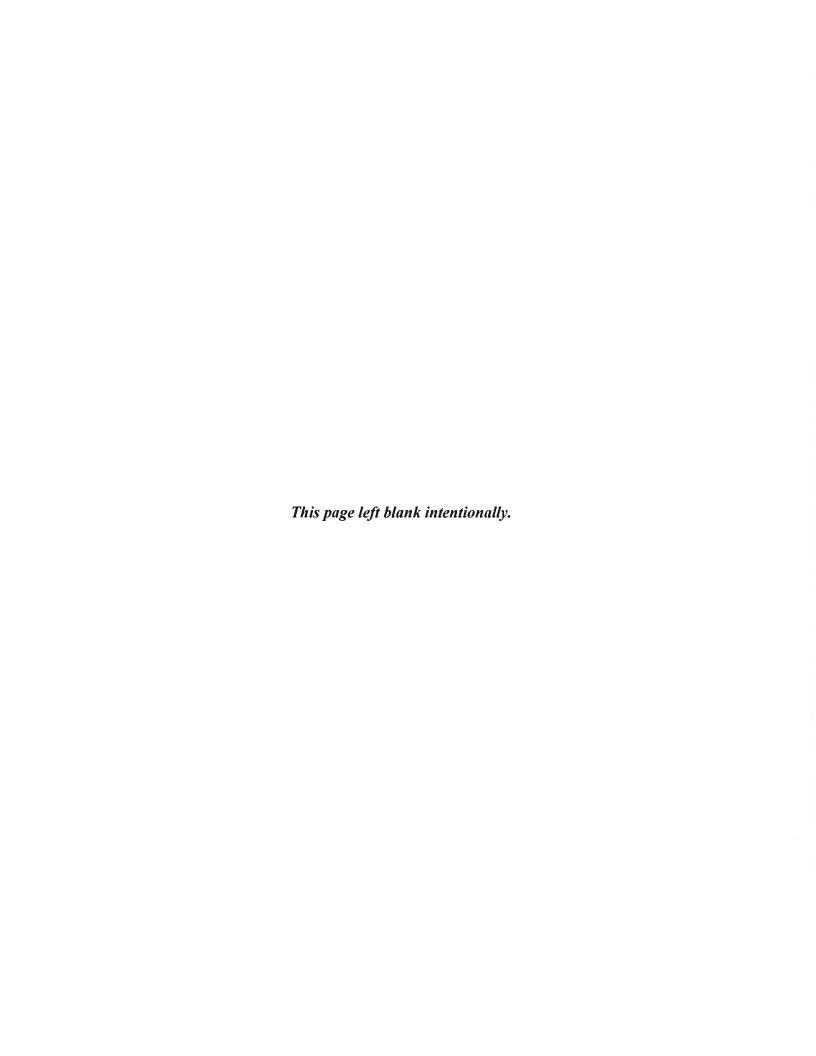
*Changes in Benefit Terms* – There were no changes in benefit terms since the previous valuations for both CalSTRS and CalPERS.

**Changes of Assumptions** – There were no changes in economic assumptions for either the CalSTRS or CalPERS plans from the previous valuations.

# NOTE TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION JUNE 30, 2019

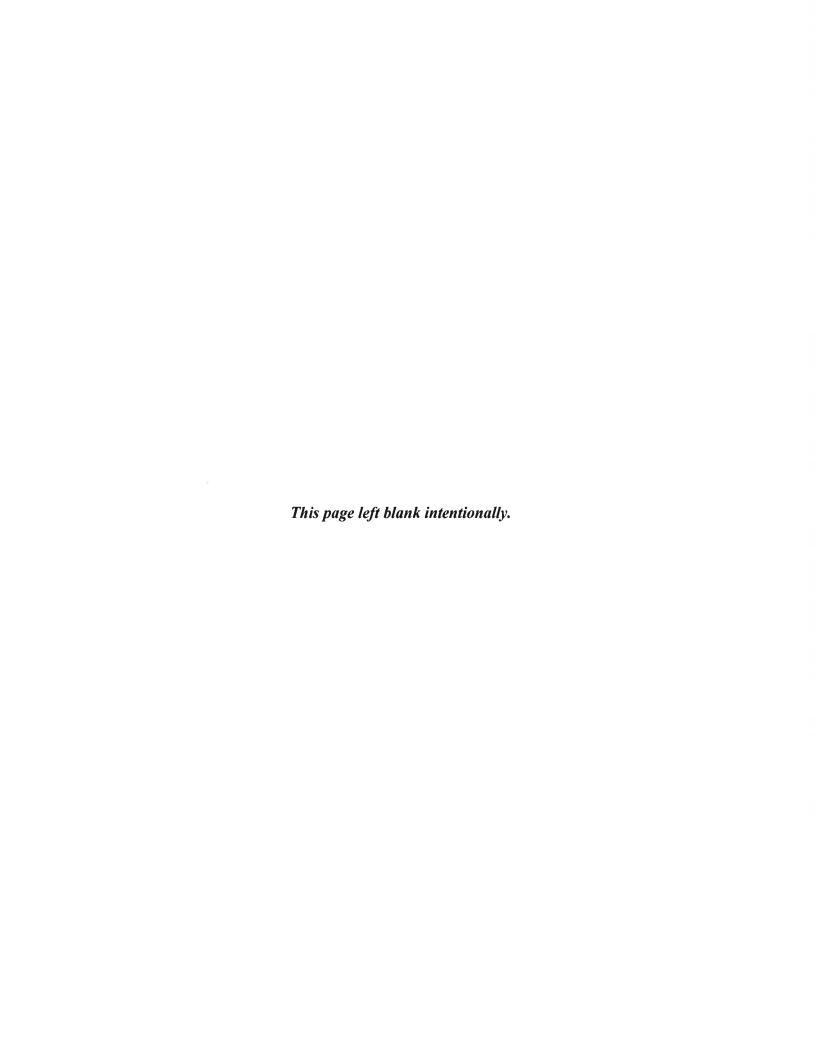
#### **Schedule of County Contributions**

This schedule presents information on the County'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.





## **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**



# SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed through California Department of Education (CDE);	CFDA Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Federal Expenditures	Amounts Passed Through to Subrecipients
Child Nutrition Cluster	10.553	13526	e 17.269	<b>¢</b> =
School Breakfast Needy National School Lunch	10.555	13523	\$ 17,368 28,611	\$ =
Child Nutrition Cluster Total	10.555	13323	45,979	
Child and Adult Care Food Program	10.558	13393	22,966	
NSLP Equipment Assistance Grant	10.538	14906	44,365	-
Forest Reserve Funds	10.665	10044	14,134	
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture	10.003	10044	127,444	
			127,111	====
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			**	
Passed through CDE:				
Elementary and Secondary Education Act				
Title I, Part A and D Programs	04.010	1.4220	(20.010	
Title I, Part A	84.010	14329	638,812	
Title I, Part D	84.010	14357	92,935	-
School Improvement - Local Education Agency	84.010	15438	1,613	-
School Improvement - County Office of Education	84.010	15439	1 780 061	# ==
Title I, Part C	84.011	14326	1,780,061	
Title II, Part A	84.367	14341 14346	4,822	-
Title IV. Bort A	84.365		12,960	-
Title IX, Part A	84.196	14332	189,256	
Special Education Cluster  Local Assistance - Basic	84.027	13379	6,576,166	6,519,581
Local Assistance - Private Schools ISPs	84.027	10115	298,995	262,235
	84.027A	15197	382,031	202,233
Mental Health Allocation Plan  Alternate Dispute Resolution		13197	30,865	-
Special Education Cluster Total	84.173A	13007		6 791 916
•	84.181	23761	7,288,057	6,781,816
Special Education Early intervention Grants  Total U.S. Department of Education	04.101	23701	10,071,472	6,781,816
•			10,071,472	0,781,810
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (HHS) Passed through California HHS: Foster Care	93.658	[1]	43,137	
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ 10,242,053	\$ 6,781,816
[1] Dogo Through Entity Identifying Number not qualishin			7	*

[1] Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number not available.

See accompanying note to supplementary information.

# LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCY ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE JUNE 30, 2019

#### **ORGANIZATION**

The San Luis Obispo County Office of Education was established February 23, 1965, and consists of an area comprising all of San Luis Obispo County. The County operates 12 California State preschools, two First 5 preschools, four community schools, one juvenile court school, 15 special education classrooms, four special education centers, two independent skills classes, and one outdoor education school. There were no boundary changes during the year.

#### **GOVERNING BOARD**

MEMBER	OFFICE	TERM EXPIRES
Paul Madonna	President	2022
Joel Peterson	Vice President	2020
George Galvan	Member	2022
Diane A. Jones	Member	2020
Juan Olivarria	Member	2022

#### **ADMINISTRATION**

James J. Brescia Superintendant

Dr. Sheldon Smith Assistant Superintendant

Thomas Alvarez Chief Human Resources Officer

# SCHEDULE OF AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Final Report		
	Second Period Annua		
	Report	Report	
ELEMENTARY	·	<del>*</del>	
Juvenile halls, homes, and camps	0.36	0.39	
Community schools pupils - Probation referred, Expelled	1.72	2.84	
Total Elementary	2.08	3.23	
SECONDARY			
Juvenile halls, homes, and camps	22.73	24.01	
Community schools pupils - Probation referred, Expelled	60.63	61.63	
Total Secondary	83.36	85.64	
Total ADA	85.44	88.87	

Summarized below is the Average Daily Attendance (ADA) for County operated programs generated for school districts at the second and annual period of the current fiscal year:

	Final Report		
	Second Period	Annual	
el .	Report	Report	
Extended Year Special Education			
Fourth through sixth	0.26	0.09	
Seventh and eighth	3.22	3.51	
Ninth through twelfth	0.47	0.35	
Total Extended Year Special Education	3.95	3.95	
Extended Year Special Education, Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools			
Transitional kindergarten through third	0.11	0.11	
Fourth through sixth	0.26	0.26	
Seventh and eighth	0.10	0.10	
Ninth through twelfth	0.33	0.33	
Total Extended Year Special Education, Nonpublic,			
Nonsectarian Schools	0.80	0.80	
Total ADA	4.75	4.75	

See accompanying note to supplementary information.

# RECONCILIATION OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL AND BUDGET REPORT WITH AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Summarized below are the fund balance reconciliations between the Unaudited Actual Financial Report and the audited financial statements.

	County School Service Fund
FUND BALANCE	? <u> </u>
Balance, June 30, 2019, Unaudited Actuals	\$ 14,757,564
Increase in:	
Accounts payable	(5,350,538)
Balance, June 30, 2019, Audited Financial Statement	\$ 9,407,026

# SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL TRENDS AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	(Budget)			
	2020 '	2019	2018	2017
GENERAL FUND <sup>3</sup>	Ş <del></del>	=	·	
Revenues	\$ 30,219,035	\$ 35,348,280	\$ 30,823,281	\$ 26,983,031
Other sources and transfers in	372,602	12,880	13,722	660,461
Total Revenues				
and Other Sources	30,591,637	35,361,160	30,837,003	27,643,492
Expenditures	33,065,253	31,262,913	31,194,728	27,655,188
Other uses and transfers out	318,092	423,356	278,225	329,300
Total Expenditures				
and Other Uses	33,383,345	31,686,269	31,472,953	27,984,488
INCREASE (DECREASE)			(1 <del></del>	S <del>=</del>
INCREASE (DECREASE)				
IN FUND BALANCE	\$ (2,791,708)	\$ 3,674,891	\$ (635,950)	\$ (340,996)
ENDING FUND BALANCE	\$ 4,716,245	\$ 7,507,953	\$ 3,833,062	\$ 4,469,012
AVAILABLE RESERVES <sup>2</sup>	\$ 1,089,641	\$ 1,255,778	\$ 1,406,083	\$ 828,090
AVAILABLE RESERVES AS A	1			
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OUTGO	3.3%	5.1%	4.5%	3.0%
LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS	N/A	\$ 9,375,183	\$ 9,878,376	\$ 10,254,778
K-12 AVERAGE DAILY				
ATTENDANCE AT P-2	114	90	112	136
			1	

The County School Service Fund balance has increased by \$3,038,941 over the past two years. The fiscal year 2019-2020 budget projects a decrease of \$2,791,708 (37.18 percent). For a County this size, the State recommends available reserves of at least three percent of total County School Service Fund expenditures, transfers out, and other uses (total outgo).

The County has incurred operating deficits in two of the past three years and anticipates incurring an operating deficit during the 2019-2020 fiscal year. Total long-term obligations have decreased by \$879,595 over the past two years.

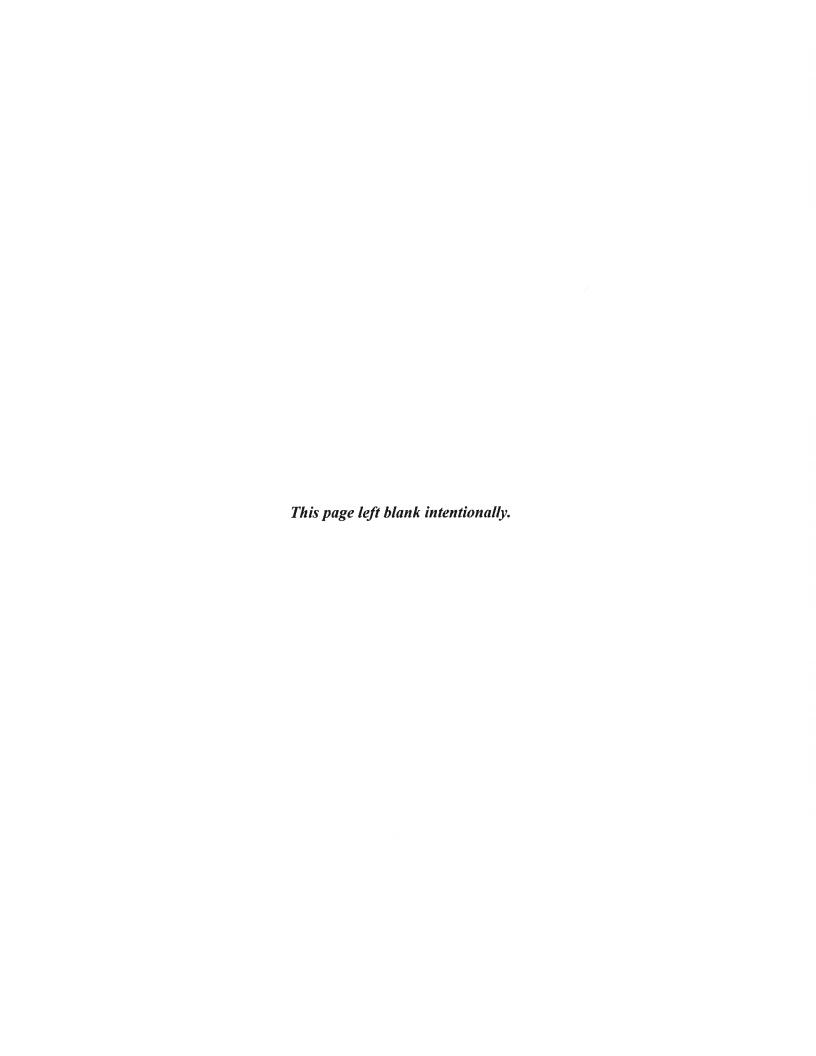
Average daily attendance has decreased by 46 over the past two years. Additional growth of 24 ADA is anticipated during fiscal year 2019-2020.

See accompanying note to supplementary information.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Budget 2020 is included for analytical purposes only and has not been subjected to audit.

Available reserves consist of all unassigned fund balances including all amounts reserved for economic uncertainties contained with the County School Service Fund, the Special Reserve Fund for Other Than Capital Outlay Projects, and the Special Reserve Fund for Postemployment Benefits.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Additional on behalf payments related to Senate Bill 90 of \$7,058,745 have been excluded from the calculation of available reserves for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019.



# SCHEDULE OF CHARTER SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Included in
Name of Charter School	Audit Report
Grizzly Challenge Charter School (0566)	No

## NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2019

	Child Development Fund		Cafeteria Fund		Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay Projects	
ASSETS	-	-				<del></del>
Deposits and investments	\$	-	\$	p.	\$	407,054
Receivables		102,512		10,985		24
Other current assets		:=:				-
Total Assets	\$	102,512	\$	10,985	\$	407,054
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
Liabilities:						
Overdrafts	\$	39,562	\$	2,565	\$	.a.c
Accounts payable		46,958		8,420		195,903
Total Liabilities		86,520		10,985		195,903
Fund Balances:						
Restricted		15,992		ij.		*
Assigned		-		2		211,151
Total Fund Balances	÷ -	15,992	77	-		211,151
<b>Total Liabilities and</b>	-					
Fund Balances	\$	102,512	\$	10,985	\$	407,054

Non-Major Governmental Funds			
\$	407,054 113,497		
\$	520,551		
\$	42,127 251,281		
	293,408		
	15,992		
	211,151 227,143		
\$	520,551		

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

	Child Development Fund		Cafeteria Fund		Forest Reserve Fund	
REVENUES	Φ.	22.066	Φ.	00.244	Φ.	1.4.10.4
Federal sources	\$	22,966	\$	90,344	\$	14,134
Other State sources		791,827		11,480		5#6
Other local sources		214,724	-	1,125		11101
<b>Total Revenues</b>		1,029,517		102,949		14,134_
EXPENDITURES						
Current						
Pupil services						
Food services		12,631		172,671		· ·
Administration						
All other administration		91,550		6,723		:: <del>€</del> 1
Plant services		171,698		909		:=
Community services		1,031,413				
Other outgo		9		-		12,014
Enterprise services		프		2,667		200
Facility acquisition and construction		-		140		<u> </u>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>		1,307,292		182,970		12,014
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues			-		-	-
Over Expenditures		(277,775)		(80,021)		2,120
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers in		283,335		80,021		78
Transfers out						(2,120)
<b>Net Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	100	283,335		80,021		(2,120)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		5,560				
Fund Balances - Beginning		10,432		(*)		<u></u>
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	15,992	\$		\$	Alas

Fund	cial Reserve I for Capital lay Projects	al Non-Major overnmental Funds
\$	90	\$ 127,444
	<b>₩</b> 0	803,307
	10,761	226,610
	10,761	1,157,361
	盛)	185,302
		98,273
	(4,030)	168,577
		1,031,413
		12,014
	-	2,667
	668,611	 668,611
	664,581	2,166,857
	(653,820)	(1,009,496)
	60,000	423,356
	(10,760)	 (12,880)
	49,240	410,476
	(604,580)	(599,020)
	815,731	 826,163
\$	211,151	\$ 227,143

See accompanying note to supplementary information.

# NOTE TO SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION JUNE 30, 2019

#### **NOTE 1 - PURPOSE OF SCHEDULES**

#### **Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards**

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards includes the Federal grant activity of the County and is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the financial statements. The County has not elected to use the ten percent de minimis cost rate as covered in Section 200.414 Indirect (F&A) costs of the Uniform Guidance.

#### **Local Education Agency Organization Structure**

This schedule provides information about the County's boundaries and schools operated, members of the governing board, and members of the administration.

#### Schedule of Average Daily Attendance (ADA)

Average daily attendance (ADA) is a measurement of the number of pupils attending classes of the County. 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 and county offices of education. This schedule provides information regarding the attendance of students at various grade levels and in different programs.

#### 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 Financial Trends and Analysis

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

#### Schedule of Charter Schools

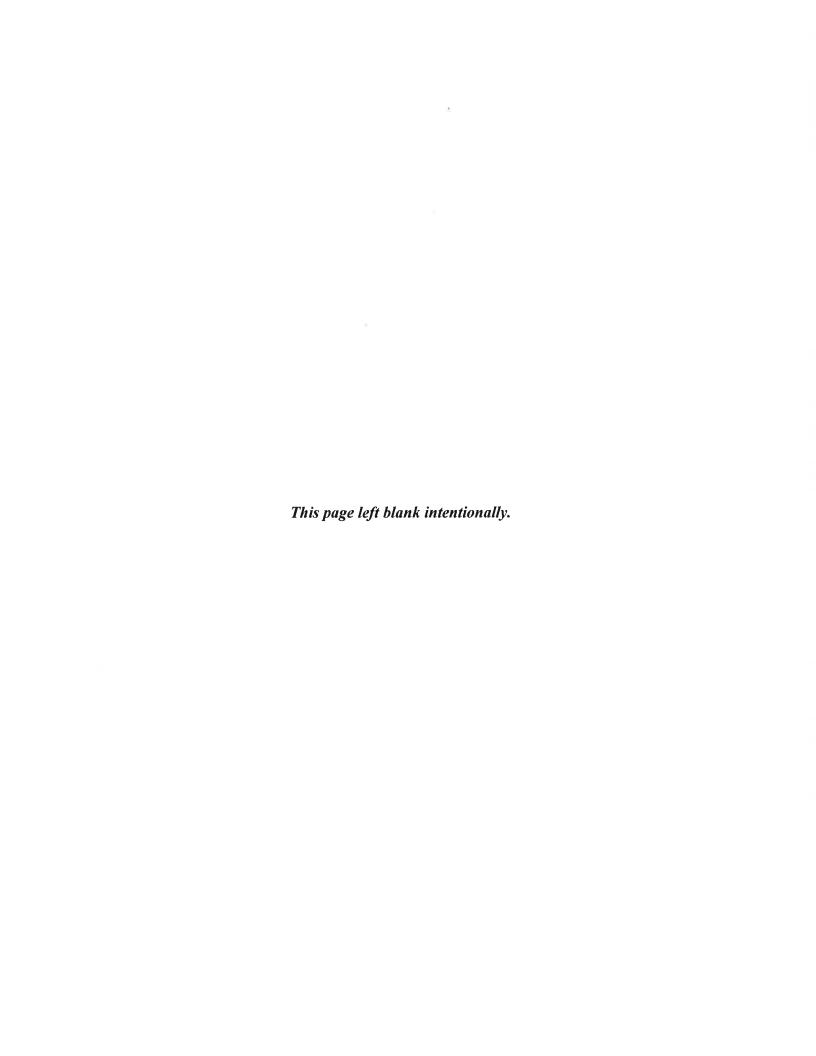
This schedule lists all Charter Schools chartered by the County, and displays information for each Charter School on whether or not the Charter School is included in the County audit.

# Non-Major Governmental Funds - Balance Sheet and Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

The Non-Major Governmental Funds Combining Balance Sheet and Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances are included to provide information regarding the individual funds that have been included in the Non-Major Governmental Funds column on the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet and Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances.



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS





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

Governing Board San Luis Obispo County Office of Education San Luis Obispo, 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 San Luis Obispo County Office of Education (the County) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise San Luis Obispo County Office of Education's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 13, 2019.

#### **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the 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 San Luis Obispo County Office of Education's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

#### **Purpose of this Report**

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 County's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Rancho Cucamonga, California

December 13, 2019

Esde Saelly LLP



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

Governing Board San Luis Obispo County Office of Education San Luis Obispo, California

#### Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited San Luis Obispo County Office of Education's (the County) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the OMB Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on each of San Luis Obispo County Office of Education's major Federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019. San Luis Obispo County Office of Education's major Federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

#### Management's Responsibility

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of San Luis Obispo County Office of Education'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 San Luis Obispo County Office of Education'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 San Luis Obispo County Office of Education's compliance.

#### Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, San Luis Obispo County Office of Education complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major Federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019.

#### Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of San Luis Obispo County Office of Education 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 San Luis Obispo County Office of Education'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 San Luis Obispo County Office of Education'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.

Rancho Cucamonga, California

December 13, 2019

Esde Saelly LLP



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON STATE COMPLIANCE

Governing Board San Luis Obispo County Office of Education San Luis Obispo, California

#### **Report on State Compliance**

We have audited San Luis Obispo County Office of Education's (the County) compliance with the types of compliance requirements as identified in the 2018-2019 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 San Luis Obispo County Office of Education's State government programs as noted below for the year ended June 30, 2019.

#### Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of State laws, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its State awards applicable to its State programs.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance of each of the San Luis Obispo County Office of Education's State programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. 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 2018-2019 Guide for Annual Audits of K-12 Local Education Agencies and State Compliance Reporting. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a material effect on the applicable government programs noted below. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about San Luis Obispo County Office of Education'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 opinions. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of San Luis Obispo County Office of Education's compliance with those requirements.

#### **Unmodified Opinion**

In our opinion, San Luis Obispo County Office of Education complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that are applicable to the government programs noted below that were audited for the year ended June 30, 2019.

In connection with the audit referred to above, we selected and tested transactions and records to determine the San Luis Obispo County Office of Education's compliance with the State laws and regulations applicable to the following items:

	Procedures Performed
LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCIES OTHER THAN CHARTER SCHOOLS	
Attendance	Yes
Teacher Certification and Misassignments	Yes
Kindergarten Continuance	No, see below
Independent Study	Yes
Continuation Education	No, see below
Instructional Time	No, see below
Instructional Materials	Yes
Ratio of Administrative Employees to Teachers	No, see below
Classroom Teacher Salaries	No, see below
Early Retirement Incentive	No, see below
Gann Limit Calculation	Yes
School Accountability Report Card	Yes
Juvenile Court Schools	Yes
Middle or Early College High Schools	No, see below
K-3 Grade Span Adjustment	No, see below
Transportation Maintenance of Effort	No, see below
Apprenticeship: Related and Supplemental Instruction	Yes
Comprehensive School Safety Plan	Yes
District of Choice	No, see below
SCHOOL DISTRICTS, COUNTY OFFICES OF EDUCATION, AND CHARTER SCHOOLS	
California Clean Energy Jobs Act	Yes
After/Before School Education and Safety Program:	
General Requirements	No, see below
After School	No, see below
Before School	No, see below
Proper Expenditure of Education Protection Account Funds	Yes
Unduplicated Local Control Funding Formula Pupil Counts	Yes
Local Control Accountability Plan	Yes
Independent Study - Course Based	No, see below
CHARTER SCHOOLS	
Attendance	No, see below
Mode of Instruction	No, see below
Non Classroom-Based Instruction/Independent Study for Charter Schools	No, see below
Determination of Funding for Non Classroom-Based Instruction	No, see below
Annual Instruction Minutes Classroom-Based	No, see below
Charter School Facility Grant Program	No, see below

The County does not offer a Kindergarten Program; therefore we did not perform procedures related to the Kindergarten Continuance Attendance Program

The County does not offer a Continuation Program; therefore we did not perform procedures related to the Continuation Education Attendance Program.

Instructional Time does not apply to County; therefore, we did not perform procedures related to the Instructional Time.

Ratio of Administrative Employees to Teachers Program does not apply to County; therefore, we did not perform procedures related to the Administrative Employees to Teachers Program.

Classroom Teachers Salaries Program does not apply to County; therefore, we did not perform procedures related to the Classroom Teacher Salaries Program.

The County did not offer an Early Retirement Incentive Program during the current year; therefore, we did not perform procedures related to the Early Retirement Incentive Program.

The County does not have Middle or Early College High Schools; therefore, we did not perform procedures related to the Middle or Early College High Schools.

K-3 Grade Span Adjustment Program does not apply to County; therefore, we did not perform procedures related to the K-3 Grade Span Adjustment Program.

The County does not offer a Transportation Program; therefore, we did not perform any procedures related to the Transportation Maintenance of Effort Program.

The County does not offer a District of Choice Program; therefore, we did not perform any procedures for the District of Choice Program.

The County does not offer an After/Before School Education and Safety Program; therefore, we did not perform any procedures related to the After/Before School Education and Safety Program.

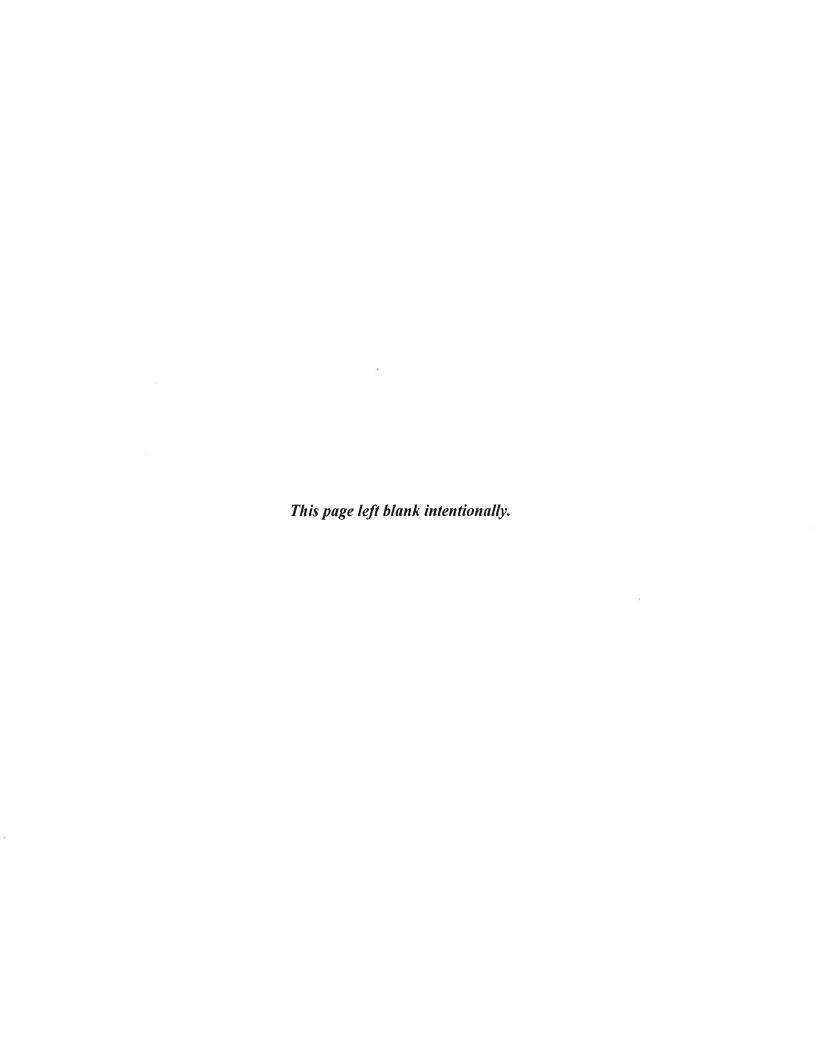
The County does not offer an Independent Study – Course Based program; therefore, we did not perform any related procedures.

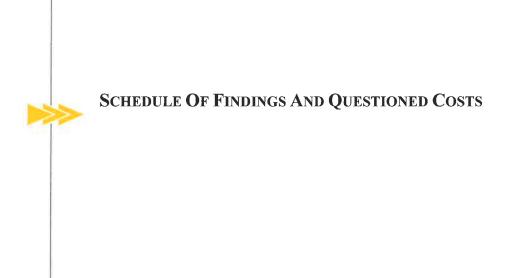
The County does not have any Charter Schools; therefore, we did not perform any procedures for Charter School Programs.

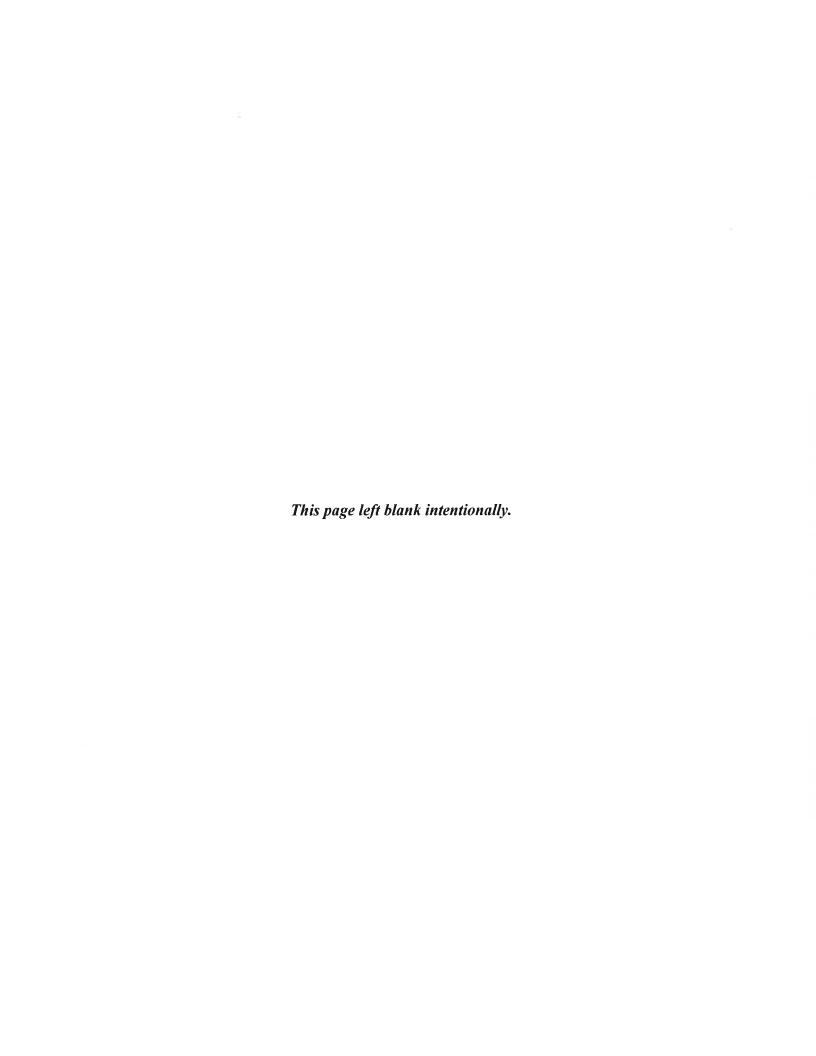
Rancho Cucamonga, California

December 13, 2019

Esde Sailly LLP







# SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS		
Type of auditor's report issued:		Unmodified
Internal control over financial rep	porting:	X
Material weaknesses identifie	rd?	No
Significant deficiencies ident	ified?	None reported
Noncompliance material to finance	cial statements noted?	No
FEDERAL AWARDS		
Internal control over major Feder	al programs:	
Material weaknesses identifie	ed?	No
Significant deficiencies identi	ified?	None reported
Type of auditor's report issued on	Unmodified	
Any audit findings disclosed that	are required to be reported in accordance with	-
Section 200.516(a) of the Unifor	m Guidance?	No
Identification of major Federal pr	ograms:	
CFDA Numbers	Name of Federal Program or Cluster	
84.027, 84.173, 84.027A,		
84.173A	Special Education Cluster	_
( <del>-</del>	<u> </u>	-
Dollar threshold used to distingui	sh between Type A and Type B programs:	\$ 750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?		Yes
STATE AWARDS		
Type of auditor's report issued on	Unmodified	

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

None reported.

# FEDERAL AWARDS FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

None reported.

# STATE AWARDS FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

None reported.

### SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Except as specified in previous sections of this report, summarized below is the current status of all audit findings reported in the prior year's schedule of financial statement findings.

Five Digit Code

AB 3627 Finding Type

40000

State Compliance

#### 2018-001 40000 - Educator Effectiveness

#### Criteria or Specific Requirements

Under the requirements set forth by the California Department of Education's guide on use of Educator Effectiveness Funds and Assembly Bill (AB) 104, Section 58 as amended by Senate Bill (SB) 103, Section 8, a school district, county office of education, charter school, or state special school shall on or before July 1, 2018, report detailed expenditure information to the California Department of Education, including, but not limited to, special purchases made and the number of teachers, administrators, or paraprofessional educators that received professional development.

#### Condition

The County submitted the Educator Effectiveness Final Expenditure Report to California Department of Education on July 2, 2018.

#### **Questioned Costs**

There are no questioned costs associated with the condition found.

#### Context

As a result of the condition identified the County was not compliant with California Department of Education's guide on reporting the detailed expenditure information for Educator Effectiveness funds and Assembly Bill (AB) 104, Section 58 as amended by Senate Bill (SB) 103, Section 8. Provisions of the program did not identify specific financial or other consequences that the County would face as a result of the condition identified.

#### **Effect**

The County has not complied with Assembly Bill (AB) 104, Section 58 as amended by Senate Bill (SB) 103, Section 8.

#### Cause

The condition identified has materialized as a result of not meeting the Educator Effectiveness Final Expenditure Report submission deadline via the California Department of Education's website.

# **SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

#### Recommendation

The County should review the requirements stated in Assembly Bill (AB) 104, Section 58 as amended by Senate Bill (SB) 103, Section 8 in order to ensure all deadlines are being met.

#### **Current Status**

Implemented.