# LOWELL JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT LOS ANGELES COUNTY AUDIT REPORT For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020



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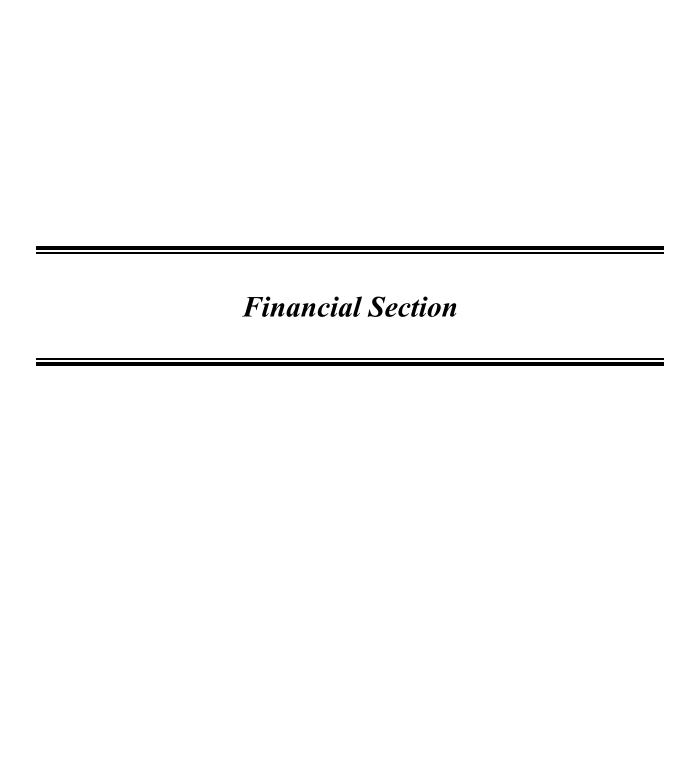
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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Trustees Lowell Joint School District Whittier, 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 Lowell Joint School District, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### **Auditors' Responsibility**

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

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

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

#### **Opinions**

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

#### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information

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

#### Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The supplementary information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements. The supplementary information on pages 65 to 68 and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards on page 69 are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole. The information on page 64 has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 26, 2021, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Murrieta, California March 26, 2021

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Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

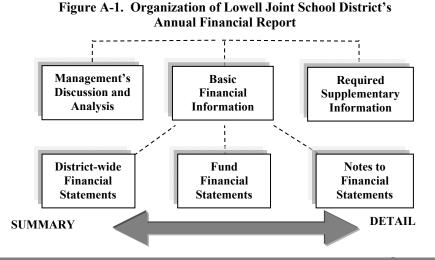
- The District's overall financial status increased from last year, as the net position increased by 7.5% to \$(9.2) million.
- Total governmental revenues were \$35.0 million, \$753,165 more than expenses.
- The District's combined fund balances increased by \$14.0 million, primarily due to the issuance of general obligation bonds.
- The total cost of basic programs was \$34.3 million. Because a portion of these costs was paid for with charges, fees, and intergovernmental aid, the net cost that required taxpayer funding was \$30.6 million.
- Second period (P2) average daily attendance (grades K-8) decreased by six.
- Reserves for the General Fund increased by \$1.2 million, or 32.2%. Revenues were \$34.5 million and expenditures were \$32.8 million.

#### OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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



Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

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

#### **District-Wide Statements**

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

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

- Over time, increases and decreases in the District's net position are an indicator of whether its financial position is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the District, you need to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as changes in the District's demographics and the condition of school buildings and other facilities.
- In the District-wide financial statements, the District's activities are categorized as *Governmental Activities*. Most of the District's basic services are included here, such as regular and special education, transportation, and administration. Property taxes and state aid finance most of these activities.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

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

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

The District has two kinds of funds:

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

#### **Fund Financial Statements (continued)**

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

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

**Net Position.** The District's combined net position was higher on June 30, 2020, than it was the year before – increasing 7.5% to \$(9.2) million (See Table A-1).

**Table A-1: Statement of Net Position** 

	 Governmen		Variance Increase		
	2020	2019		(Decrease)	
Assets					
Current assets	\$ 38,807,917	\$ 23,377,240	\$	15,430,677	
Capital assets	 8,004,541	4,378,712		3,625,829	
<b>Total assets</b>	46,812,458	27,755,952		19,056,506	
Deferred outflows of resources	 10,795,646	8,627,107		2,168,539	
Liabilities	 _				
Current liabilities	4,434,977	2,758,310		1,676,667	
Long-term liabilities	27,071,588	10,694,476		16,377,112	
Net pension liability	 31,508,638	30,609,649		898,989	
<b>Total liabilities</b>	63,015,203	44,062,435		18,952,768	
Deferred inflows of resources	 3,819,592	2,300,480		1,519,112	
Net position					
Net investment in capital assets	3,061,176	4,378,712		(1,317,536)	
Restricted	4,592,685	3,135,360		1,457,325	
Unrestricted	 (16,880,552)	(17,493,928)		613,376	
Total net position	\$ (9,226,691)	\$ (9,979,856)	\$ 753,10		

**Changes in net position, governmental activities.** The District's total revenues increased 7.2% to \$35.0 million (See Table A-2). The increase is due primarily to increased LCFF revenue.

The total cost of all programs and services increased 10.1% to \$34.3 million. The District's expenses are predominantly related to educating and caring for students, 76.6%. The purely administrative activities of the District accounted for just 7.4% of total costs. A significant contributor to the increase in costs was negotiated salary increases, step and column increases, and increased health and welfare benefits costs.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (continued)

**Table A-2: Statement of Activities** 

		Governmen		Variance Increase			
		2020	2019	(Decrease)			
Revenues	'		 _		_		
Program Revenues:							
Charges for services	\$	368,002	\$ 417,941	\$	(49,939)		
Operating grants and contributions		3,323,237	2,803,969		519,268		
General Revenues:							
Property taxes		12,503,072	10,627,646		1,875,426		
Federal and state aid not restricted		17,478,414	17,221,027		257,387		
Other general revenues		1,376,848	 1,638,548		(261,700)		
<b>Total Revenues</b>		35,049,573	32,709,131		2,340,442		
Expenses	·	·					
Instruction-related		23,840,179	22,364,004		1,476,175		
Pupil services		2,435,385	2,295,590		139,795		
Administration		2,531,562	2,118,994		412,568		
Plant services		3,848,809	3,686,069		162,740		
All other activities		1,640,473	 692,559		947,914		
Total Expenses		34,296,408	31,157,216		3,139,192		
Increase (decrease) in net position		753,165	1,551,915	\$	(798,750)		
<b>Total Net Position</b>	\$	(9,226,691)	\$ (9,979,856)				

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

The financial performance of the District as a whole is reflected in its governmental funds as well. As the District completed this year, its governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$34.6 million, which is above last year's ending fund balance of \$20.6 million. The primary cause of the increased fund balance is the issuance of general obligation bonds.

Table A-3: The District's Fund Balances

	Fund Balances											
	Jı	uly 1, 2019		Other Sources and (Uses)		June 30, 2020						
Fund												
General Fund	\$	7,352,944	\$	34,460,590	\$	32,764,119	\$	(286,121)	\$	8,763,294		
Cafeteria Fund		1,141,984		1,278,473		1,303,712		3,929		1,120,674		
Deferred Maintenance Fund		1,977,328		109,239		156,945		682,192		2,611,814		
Building Fund		82,266		205,818		4,303,139	13,687,633			9,672,578		
Capital Facilities Fund		1,437,145		83,410		47,962		-		1,472,593		
Special Reserve Fund (Capital Outlay)		8,627,263		884,280		142,077		(59,989)		9,309,477		
Bond Interest and Redemption Fund				1,411,451		281,714		509,477		1,639,214		
	\$	20,618,930	\$	38,433,261	\$	38,999,668	\$	14,537,121	\$	34,589,644		

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS (continued)

#### **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

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

- Revenues increased by \$1.0 million primarily to reflect changes in federal and state categorical funding estimates.
- Salaries and benefits costs decreased \$131,515 due to revised benefit estimates.
- Other expenditures increased by \$1.2 million to re-budget prior years carryover funds.

While the District's final budget for the General Fund anticipated that revenues would exceed expenditures by \$290,456, the actual results for the year show that revenues exceeded expenditures by roughly \$1.7 million. Actual revenues were \$58,962 less than anticipated, and expenditures were \$1.4 million less than budgeted.

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

#### CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

#### **Capital Assets**

By the end of 2019-20 the District had invested \$4.1 million in new capital assets, related to ongoing remodeling and the acquisition of equipment. (More detailed information about capital assets can be found in Note 6 to the financial statements). Total depreciation expense for the year exceeded \$387,000.

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

	 Governmen 2020	tal Act	ivities 2019	Variance Increase (Decrease)
Land	\$ 1,428,571	\$	1,428,571	\$ -
Improvement of sites	276,477		223,381	53,096
Buildings	1,430,181		1,314,316	115,865
Equipment	424,650		467,956	(43,306)
Construction in progress	 4,444,662		944,488	3,500,174
Total	\$ 8,004,541	\$	4,378,712	\$ 3,625,829

#### **Long-Term Debt**

At year-end the District had \$27.1 million in long-term debt other than pensions – an increase of 153.1% from last year – as shown in Table A-5. (More detailed information about the District's long-term liabilities is presented in Note 7 to the financial statements).

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

		Variance Increase (Decrease)			
General obligation bonds	\$	2020 14,615,943	\$ 2019	\$	14,615,943
Compensated absences		273,546	200,822		72,724
Other postemployment benefits		12,182,099	10,493,654		1,688,445
Total	\$	27,071,588	\$ 10,694,476	\$	16,377,112

Net pension liability increased during the year by \$898,989.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### **ENROLLMENT**

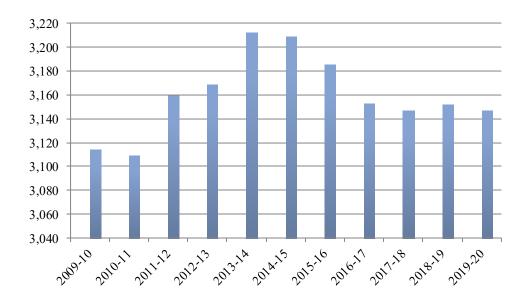
For the year ended June 30, 2020, Lowell Joint School District served approximately 3,147 pupils from the communities of La Habra, La Habra Heights, Whittier and unincorporated portions of Los Angeles County. The number of enrolled students establishes the basis for revenue projections, staffing needs, and planning for facility needs, therefore it is a very important projection. For the purpose of projecting enrollment and comparing historical trends, the District utilizes the enrollment data obtained through the California Basic Education Data Survey (CBEDS) which is conducted in October of each year.

#### **ENROLLMENT TRENDS**

The overall enrollment in the District increased 1.1% from 3,114 to 3,147 in the course of ten years. Beginning in October 2010, the enrollment began to slightly increase until October 2013. Over the period of October 2014 to October 2019, District enrollment has decreased to 3,147. Enrollment has stabilized over the last few years.

Beginning in 2018/19, the District expanded the eligible age for transitional kindergarten enrollment. Transitional kindergarten is defined as any students not turning age 5 by December 2. The age expanded from turning age 5 by January 31 to March 31. This resulted in increased transitional kindergarten enrollment of approximately 35 students. Beginning in 2019/20, in response to input from the community, the district started a "Dual Language" program with grades kindergarten and first. This program will expand by one grade level each year until fully implemented across all K-8 grades. The District is also planning to create a state funded preschool program beginning with the 2020/21 school year.

#### DISTRICT OCTOBER ENROLLMENT



Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

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

#### **Proposition 98**

#### Proposition 98 Establishes Minimum Funding Level for Schools and Community Colleges

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

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

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

#### **Budget Plan Implements Significant Payment Deferrals**

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

#### Makes a Few Other Spending Adjustments

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### FACTORS BEARING ON THE DISTRICT'S FUTURE (continued)

#### **Proposition 98 (continued)**

#### **Creates Supplemental Obligation to Increase Funding Beginning in 2021-22**

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

#### **K-12 Education**

#### **Proposition 98 Funding Decreases 12 Percent**

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

#### Defers \$11 Billion in K-12 Payments, Allows Exemptions in Limited Circumstances

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

#### Addresses Historically Low-Funded Special Education Regions

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

#### Allocates \$6.4 Billion in One-Time Federal Funding

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### FACTORS BEARING ON THE DISTRICT'S FUTURE (continued)

#### **K-12 Education (continued)**

#### **Funds Learning Loss Mitigation Activities**

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

#### Funds Schools Based on 2019-20 Attendance Levels, Allows Growth Under Certain Conditions

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

#### Modifies Instructional Requirements to Allow for Distance Learning

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

#### Includes Additional Fiscal Flexibility in a Few Areas

Budget trailer legislation includes several changes to provide more spending flexibility for school districts:

- For the purposes of calculating minimum routine maintenance deposits, excludes one-time funding for state pension payments on behalf of school districts, learning loss mitigation funds, and federal Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief funds. Typically, school districts receiving funding from the state's School Facility Program are required to establish a restricted account for routine maintenance of school facilities and deposit 3 percent of the district's annual expenditures.
- Allows for proceeds from the sale or lease of surplus property purchased entirely with local funds to be used for one-time general fund purposes through 2023-24.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### **BEARING ON THE DISTRICT'S FUTURE (continued)**

#### K-12 Education (continued)

#### **Includes Additional Fiscal Flexibility in a Few Areas (continued)**

- For the purpose of spending restricted lottery revenues, permanently expands the definition of instructional materials to also include laptop computers and devices that provide internet access. Schools and community colleges receive about \$450 million in lottery revenues annually that must be spent on instructional materials.
- Allows the California Department of Education (CDE) to waive several programmatic requirements for the After School Education and Safety program.

#### Repurposes Prior Pension Payment to Reduce District Costs Over the Next Two Years

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

All of these factors were considered in preparing the Lowell Joint School District budget for the 2020-21 fiscal year.

#### CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the District's Business Office at (562) 943-0211.

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020

A COLETE	Total Governmental Activities
ASSETS	¢ 22.510.615
Deposits and investments Accounts receivable	\$ 33,519,615
Inventories	5,285,049
	3,253
Capital assets:	5 972 222
Non-depreciable assets  Depreciable assets	5,873,233 15,522,417
Less accumulated depreciation	(13,391,109)
Less accumulated depreciation	(13,391,109)
Total assets	46,812,458
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred outflows related to pensions	9,397,871
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	1,397,775
Total deferred outflows of resources	10,795,646
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	4,355,862
Unearned revenue	79,115
Long-term liabilities other than pensions:	
Portion due or payable within one year	1,321,179
Portion due or payable after one year	25,750,409
Net pension liability	31,508,638
Total liabilities	63,015,203
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred inflows related to pensions	3,147,154
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	672,438
Total deferred inflows of resources	3,819,592
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	3,061,176
Restricted for:	
Capital projects	1,472,593
Debt service	1,639,214
Educational programs	1,480,878
Unrestricted	(16,880,552)
Total net position	\$ (9,226,691)

Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

				Progra	m Rev	enues	N	et (Expense)	
Functions/Programs		Expenses		Charges for Services		Operating Grants and ontributions	Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
<b>Governmental Activities</b>									
Instructional Services:									
Instruction	\$	20,183,630	\$	-	\$	1,538,908	\$	(18,644,722)	
Instruction-Related Services:									
Supervision of instruction		885,599		-		189,739		(695,860)	
Instructional library, media and technology		674,816		-		-		(674,816)	
School site administration		2,096,134		-		(86,490)		(2,182,624)	
Pupil Support Services:									
Home-to-school transportation		96,609		-		-		(96,609)	
Food services		1,145,082		309,020		822,013		(14,049)	
All other pupil services		1,193,694		-		459,330		(734,364)	
General Administration Services:									
Data processing services		161,779		-		-		(161,779)	
Other general administration		2,369,783		58,982		25,166		(2,285,635)	
Plant services		3,848,809		-		115,741		(3,733,068)	
Ancillary services		19,094		-		(592)		(19,686)	
Interest on long-term debt		477,239		-		-		(477,239)	
Other outgo		756,320		-		259,422		(496,898)	
Depreciation (unallocated)		387,820		-				(387,820)	
Total Governmental Activities	\$	34,296,408	\$	368,002	\$	3,323,237		(30,605,169)	
		al Revenues:							
	-	ty taxes						12,503,072	
		l and state aid n			ific pur	pose		17,478,414	
		t and investmen	t earn	ings				556,043	
	Miscel	laneous						820,805	
	Tot	al general reven			31,358,334				
	Change	e in net position						753,165	
	Net po	sition - July 1, 2	019				(9,979,856)		
	Net po	sition - June 30,	2020	)			\$	(9,226,691)	

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds June 30, 2020

	General Fund		Building Fund	Fun	ecial Reserve d for Capital tlay Projects	Non-Major overnmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
ASSETS Deposits and investments Accounts receivable Inventories	\$	9,775,186 5,016,500 -	\$ 10,290,292 64,547 -	\$	9,291,861 29,343 -	\$ 4,162,276 174,659 3,253	\$	33,519,615 5,285,049 3,253
Total Assets	\$	14,791,686	\$ 10,354,839	\$	9,321,204	\$ 4,340,188	\$	38,807,917
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	s							
Liabilities								
Accounts payable Unearned revenue	\$	3,374,555 42,023	\$ 682,261	\$	11,727	\$ 70,615 37,092	\$	4,139,158 79,115
Total Liabilities		3,416,578	 682,261		11,727	 107,707		4,218,273
Fund Balances								
Nonspendable		10,000	-		-	3,253		13,253
Restricted		503,795	9,672,578		-	4,229,228		14,405,601
Assigned		5,774,810	-		9,309,477	-		15,084,287
Unassigned		5,086,503	-			-		5,086,503
Total Fund Balances		11,375,108	 9,672,578		9,309,477	 4,232,481		34,589,644
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	14,791,686	\$ 10,354,839	\$	9,321,204	\$ 4,340,188	\$	38,807,917

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

Total fund balances - governmental funds	\$ 34,589,644
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different from amounts reported in governmental funds because:	
In governmental funds, only current assets are reported. In the statement of net position, all assets are reported, including capital assets and accumulated depreciation.	
Capital assets at historical cost: 21,395,650 Accumulated depreciation: (13,391,109) Net:	8,004,541
In governmental funds, interest on long-term debt is not recognized until the period in which it matures and is paid. In the government-wide statement of activities, it is recognized in the period that it is incurred. The additional liability for unmatured interest owing at the end of the period was:	(216,704)
In governmental funds, only current liabilities are reported. In the statement of net position, all liabilities, including long-term liabilities, are reported. Long-term liabilities relating to government-wide statements, consist of:	
General obligation bonds payable 14,615,943 Compensated absences 273,546 Other postemployment benefits payable 12,182,099 Total:	(27,071,588)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current reporting period, and therefore is not reported as a liability in the fund financial statements.	(31,508,638)
In governmental funds, deferred outflows and inflows of resources relating to pensions are not reported because they are applicable to future periods. In the statement of net position, deferred outflows and inflows of resources relating to pensions are reported.	
Deferred outflows of resources relating to pensions  Deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions  Net:  9,397,871  (3,147,154)	6,250,717
In governmental funds, deferred outflows and inflows of resources relating to OPEB are not reported because they are applicable to future periods. In the statement of net position, deferred outflows and inflows of resources relating to OPEB are reported.	
Deferred outflows of resources relating to OPEB Deferred inflows of resources relating to OPEB Net:  1,397,775 (672,438)	725,337
Total net position - governmental activities	\$ (9,226,691)

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

	General Fund		General		Fun	cial Reserve d for Capital lay Projects		Ion-Major overnmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
REVENUES										
LCFF sources	\$	27,449,681	\$	_	\$	_	\$	-	\$	27,449,681
Federal sources		1,139,849		_		_		887,275		2,027,124
Other state sources		3,304,911		_		_		71,252		3,376,163
Other local sources		2,675,388		205,818		884,280		1,814,807		5,580,293
Total Revenues	_	34,569,829		205,818		884,280		2,773,334		38,433,261
EXPENDITURES										
Current:										
Instruction		22,131,012		-		-		-		22,131,012
Instruction-related services:										
Supervision of instruction		967,807		-		-		-		967,807
Instructional library, media and technology		579,740		-		-		-		579,740
School site administration		2,117,647		-		-		-		2,117,647
Pupil support services:										
Home-to-school transportation		96,609		-		-		-		96,609
Food services		3,505		-		_		1,100,766		1,104,271
All other pupil services		1,264,001		-		-		-		1,264,001
Ancillary services		20,198		-		-		-		20,198
General administration services:		-,								.,
Data processing services		150,548		_		_		-		150,548
Other general administration		1,995,988		_		_		-		1,995,988
Plant services		3,129,344		82,600		5,101		121,428		3,338,473
Transfers of indirect costs		(43,631)		-		-		43,631		-
Intergovernmental		458,676		_		_		-		458,676
Capital outlay		49,620		3,922,895		136,976		85,849		4,195,340
Debt service:		,		-,,				00,012		.,.,.,.
Issuance costs		_		297,644		_		_		297,644
Interest		_		-		_		281,714		281,714
Total Expenditures	_	32,921,064		4,303,139		142,077	_	1,633,388		38,999,668
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues										
Over (Under) Expenditures		1,648,765		(4,097,321)		742,203		1,139,946		(566,407)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)										
Interfund transfers in		682,192				340,011		3,929		1,026,132
Interfund transfers out		(286,121)		(340,011)		(400,000)		3,929		
						(400,000)		-		(1,026,132)
Issuance of debt - general obligation bonds Premiums on issuance of debt		-		13,900,000		-		500 477		13,900,000
Premiums on issuance of debt				127,644				509,477	_	637,121
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses		396,071		13,687,633		(59,989)		513,406		14,537,121
Net Change in Fund Balances		2,044,836		9,590,312		682,214		1,653,352		13,970,714
Fund Balances, July 1, 2019		9,330,272		82,266		8,627,263		2,579,129		20,618,930
Fund Balances, June 30, 2020	\$	11,375,108	\$	9,672,578	\$	9,309,477	\$	4,232,481	\$	34,589,644

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

Total net change in fund balances - governmental funds	\$	13,970,714			
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:					
In governmental funds, the costs of capital assets are reported as expenditures in the period when the assets are acquired. In the statement of activities, costs of capital assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. The difference between capital outlay expenditures and depreciation expense for the period was:					
Expenditures for capital outlay 4,072,402 Depreciation expense (387,820) Net:		3,684,582			
In governmental funds, the entire proceeds from disposal of capital assets are reported as revenue. In the statement of activities, only the resulting gain or loss is reported. The difference between the proceeds from disposal of capital assets and the resulting gain or loss is:		(58,753)			
In governmental funds, proceeds from debt issuances are reported as other financing sources. In the government-wide statements, proceeds from debt issuances are reported as a liability. Proceeds from bond and other issuances plus premiums for the year were:		(14,637,121)			
In governmental funds, if debt is issued at a premium or at a discount, the premium is recognized as an Other Financing Source in the period it is incurred. In the government-wide statements, the premium is amortized as interest over the life of the debt. Amortization of premium for the period was:		21,178			
In governmental funds, interest on long-term debt is recognized in the period it becomes due. In the government-wide statement of activities, it is recognized in the period that it is incurred. Unmatured interest owing at the end of the period, less matured interest paid during the period but owing from the prior period, was:					
In governmental funds, compensated absences are measured by the amounts paid during the period. In the statements of activities, compensated absences are measured by the amounts earned. The difference between compensated absences paid and compensated absences earned was:					
In government funds, pension costs are recognized when employer contributions are made in the statement of activities, pension costs are recognized on the accrual basis. This year, the difference between accrual-basis and actual employer contributions was:					
In governmental funds, OPEB expenses are recognized when employer OPEB contributions are made. In the statement of activities, OPEB expenses are recognized on the accrual basis. This year, the difference between OPEB expenses and actual employer OPEB contributions was:		(605,069)			
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	753,165			

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position June 30, 2020

		Agency Funds						
	Payroll		Student					
ASSETS	Clearance Fund		Clearance Fund		Во	dy Funds		Total
Deposits and investments	\$	148,340	\$	38,644	\$	186,984		
Total assets	\$	148,340	\$	38,644	\$	186,984		
LIABILITIES								
Due to regulatory agencies	\$	148,340	\$	-	\$	148,340		
Due to student groups				38,644		38,644		
Total liabilities	\$	148,340	\$	38,644	\$	186,984		

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

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

Lowell Joint School District (the "District") accounts for its financial transactions in accordance with the policies and procedures of the California Department of Education's *California School Accounting Manual*. The accounting policies of the District conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

#### A. Reporting Entity

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

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

The District has identified no organizations that are required to be reported as component units.

The District has evaluated the activity of the Lowell Joint Education Foundation and has determined that the Foundation does not meet the criteria to be reported as a component unit.

#### B. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting

#### 1. Basis of Presentation

#### **District-Wide Financial Statements**

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the primary government (the District). These statements include the financial activities of the overall government, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions.

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

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

#### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

#### 1. Basis of Presentation (continued)

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

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

#### **Major Governmental Funds**

The District maintains the following major governmental funds:

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

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

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

#### Non-Major Governmental Funds

The District maintains the following non-major governmental funds:

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

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

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

**Capital Facilities Fund:** This fund is used to primarily account separately for moneys received from fees levied on development projects as a condition of approval (*Education Code* sections 17620-17626 and *Government Code* Section 65995 et seq.).

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

#### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

#### 1. Basis of Presentation (continued)

Non-Major Governmental Funds (continued)

**Debt Service Funds:** Debt service funds are established to account for the accumulation of resources for and the payment of principal and interest on general long-term debt.

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

#### Fiduciary Funds

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

**Payroll Clearance Fund:** This fund is used to record dedicated funds for payroll and related expenses.

**Student Body Funds:** The District maintains a separate agency fund for each school that operates an Associated Student Body (ASB) Fund, whether it is organized or not. The District maintains these funds, which are used to account for the raising and expending of money to promote the general welfare, morale, and educational experience of the student body. The amounts reported for student body funds represent the combined totals of all schools within the District that maintain a student body fund.

#### 2. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

#### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

#### 2. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting (continued)

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

The agency funds have no measurement focus and utilize the accrual basis of accounting for reporting their assets and liabilities.

#### 3. Revenues – Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year. Generally, available is defined as collectible within 60 days. However, to achieve comparability of reporting among California districts and so as not to distort normal revenue patterns, with specific respect to reimbursement grants and corrections to state-aid apportionments, the California Department of Education has defined available for districts as collectible within one year. The following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at fiscal year-end: State apportionments, interest, certain grants, and other local sources.

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

#### C. Budgetary Data

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

The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts after all budget amendments have been accounted for. For budget purposes, on behalf payments have not been included as revenue and expenditures as required under generally accepted accounting principles.

#### D. Encumbrances

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

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

#### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

#### 1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

#### 2. Inventories and Prepaid Items

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

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items.

#### 3. Capital Assets

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

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Buildings	20-50 years
Land Improvements	5-40 years
Machinery and Equipment	2-15 years

#### 4. Unearned Revenue

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

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

#### 5. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

#### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

#### 6. Compensated Absences

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

#### 7. Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

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

#### 8. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the District's California State Teachers Retirement System (CalSTRS) and California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) plans and addition to/deductions from the Plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalSTRS and CalPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

#### 9. Fund Balances

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

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

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

#### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

#### 9. Fund Balances (continued)

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

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

#### 10. Net Position

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

- Net investment in capital assets This component of net position consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. If there are significant unspent related debt proceeds at year-end, the portion of the debt attributable to the unspent proceeds are not included in the calculation of net investment in capital assets. Rather, that portion of the debt is included in the same net position component as the unspent proceeds.
- Restricted This component of net position consists of constraints placed on net position use through external constraints imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted net position This component of net position consists of net position that does not meet the definition of "net investment in capital assets" or "restricted".

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

#### F. Minimum Fund Balance Policy

During the 2010-11 fiscal year, pursuant to GASB Statement No. 54, the District adopted a minimum fund balance policy for the General Fund in order to protect the District against revenue shortfalls or unpredicted expenditures. The policy requires a Reserve for Economic Uncertainties consisting of unassigned amounts equal to no less than five percent of total General Fund expenditures and other financing uses.

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

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

#### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### G. Property Tax Calendar

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

#### H. Use of Estimates

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

#### I. New GASB Pronouncement

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

#### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### J. Future Accounting Pronouncements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

#### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### J. Future Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

#### 3. (continued)

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

#### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### J. Future Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

- 6. In January 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics and includes specific provisions about the following:
  - The effective date of Statement No. 87, *Leases*, and Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, *Leases*, for interim financial reports
  - Reporting of intra-entity transfers of assets between a primary government employer and a component unit defined benefit pension plan or defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan
  - The applicability of Statements No. 73, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68, as amended, and No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pensions Plans, as amended, to reporting assets accumulated for postemployment benefits
  - The applicability of certain requirements of Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, to postemployment benefit arrangements

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

#### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### J. Future Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

#### 6. (continued)

- Measurement of liabilities (and assets, if any) related to asset retirement obligations (AROs) in a government acquisition
- Reporting by public entity risk pools for amounts that are recoverable from reinsurers or excess insurers
- Reference to nonrecurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities in authoritative literature
- Terminology used to refer to derivative instruments

The requirements of this Statement are effective as follows:

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

Earlier application is encouraged and is permitted by topic.

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

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

# J. Future Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

#### 7. (continued)

- Providing exceptions for certain hedging derivative instruments to the hedge accounting termination provisions when an IBOR is replaced as the reference rate of the hedging derivative instrument's variable payment
- Clarifying the hedge accounting termination provisions when a hedged item is amended to replace the reference rate
- Clarifying that the uncertainty related to the continued availability of IBORs does not, by itself, affect the assessment of whether the occurrence of a hedged expected transaction is probable
- Removing LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate for the qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of an interest rate swap
- Identifying a Secured Overnight Financing Rate and the Effective Federal Funds Rate as appropriate benchmark interest rates for the qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of an interest rate swap
- Clarifying the definition of *reference rate*, as it is used in Statement 53, as amended Providing an exception to the lease modifications guidance in Statement 87, as amended, for certain lease contracts that are amended solely to replace an IBOR as the rate upon which variable payments depend.

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

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

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### J. Future Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

#### 8. (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

# NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

Governmental Activities	\$ 33,519,615
Fiduciary funds	186,984
Total deposits and investments	\$ 33,706,599

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

Cash on hand and in banks	\$ 99,197
Cash in revolving fund	10,000
Investments	33,597,402
Total deposits and investments	\$ 33,706,599

# **Pooled Funds**

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

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

#### NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

#### **Pooled Funds (continued)**

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

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

# **Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits**

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District does not have a policy for custodial credit risk for deposits. Cash balances held in banks are insured up to \$250,000 by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and are collateralized by the respective financial institutions. In addition, the *California Government Code* requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by State or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under State law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110 percent of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure public deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150 percent of the secured public deposits and letters of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco having a value of 105 percent of the secured deposits.

As of June 30, 2020, \$103,453 of the District's bank balance was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agency, but not in the name of the District.

### **Investments - Interest Rate Risk**

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

		Less Than	One '	Year Through	Fair Value	
	 Fair Value	 One Year		Five Years	Measurement	Rating
Investments:						
County Pool	\$ 33,597,402	\$ 33,597,402	\$	-	Uncategorized	N/A

#### **Investments - Credit Risk**

The District's investment policy limits investment choices to obligations of local, state and federal agencies, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, corporate notes, banker acceptances, and other securities allowed by *State Government Code* Section 53600. At June 30, 2020, all investments represented governmental securities which were issued, registered and held by the District's agent in the District's name.

#### **Investments - Concentration of Credit Risk**

The District does not place limits on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. At June 30, 2020, the District had no investments outside of the County Pool.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

#### NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

#### **Fair Value Measurements**

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

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

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

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

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

# NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

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

		G	overnm	nental Funds		
	 General Fund	Building Fund	Fund	cial Reserve for Capital ay Projects	on-Major vernmental Funds	Totals
Federal Government:						
Categorical aid programs	\$ 45,183	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 147,197	\$ 192,380
Special education	691,599	-		-	-	691,599
State Government:						
LCFF	2,471,525	-		-	-	2,471,525
Lottery	159,874	-		-	-	159,874
Categorical aid programs	244,385	-		-	12,628	257,013
Local:						
Interest	27,302	64,547		26,812	6,817	125,478
Special education	1,355,302	-		-	-	1,355,302
Other local	21,330			2,531	8,017	 31,878
Total	\$ 5,016,500	\$ 64,547	\$	29,343	\$ 174,659	\$ 5,285,049

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

# **NOTE 4 – INTERFUND ACTIVITIES**

# **Transfers To/From Other Funds**

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

General Fund transfer to Cafeteria Fund for reimbursement of negative student account balances
General Fund transfer to Deferred Maintenance Fund for a one time mandate, routine maintenance costs, and contributions to sites for attendance incentives
Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay Projects transfer to Deferred Maintenance Fund for maintenance projects
Building Fund transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay Projects to reimburse for an eligible project that occurred prior to bond approval
Total

\$ 3,929
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# **NOTE 5 – FUND BALANCES**

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

	General Fund		Building Fund		Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay Projects		Non-Major Governmental Funds		Total
Nonspendable:									_
Revolving cash	\$	10,000	\$	=	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 10,000
Inventories		-		-		-		3,253	 3,253
Total Nonspendable		10,000		-		-		3,253	13,253
Restricted:									
Categorical programs		360,204		-		-		-	360,204
Food service program		-		_		-		1,117,421	1,117,421
Capital projects		143,591		9,672,578		-		1,472,593	11,288,762
Debt service		-		-		-		1,639,214	 1,639,214
Total Restricted		503,795		9,672,578		=		4,229,228	14,405,601
Assigned:		_							_
Technology/chrome cart initiative		1,281,000		-		-		-	1,281,000
Textbooks/math & science		757,000		-		-		-	757,000
Site carryovers		323,116		_		-		-	323,116
OCDE transition		100,000		_		-		-	100,000
GASB 75-retiree health benefits		440,000		-		-		-	440,000
Preschool pupil one-time funding		405,471		-		-		-	405,471
Deferred maintenance program		2,468,223		-		-		-	2,468,223
Capital outlay projects		-		_		9,309,477		_	9,309,477
Total Assigned		5,774,810		-		9,309,477		-	15,084,287
Unassigned:									
Remaining unassigned balances		5,086,503		_		_		_	5,086,503
Total Unassigned		5,086,503		-		-		-	5,086,503
Total	\$ 1	1,375,108	\$	9,672,578	\$	9,309,477	\$	4,232,481	\$ 34,589,644

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

### NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

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

	Balance,					Balance,		
	July 1, 2019		Additions		Retirements		June 30, 2020	
Capital assets not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	1,428,571	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,428,571
Construction in progress		944,488		3,879,696		379,522		4,444,662
Total capital assets not being depreciated		2,373,059		3,879,696		379,522		5,873,233
Capital assets being depreciated:								
Improvement of sites		1,042,897		79,203		-		1,122,100
Buildings		11,663,446		416,696		-		12,080,142
Equipment		3,176,285		76,329		932,439		2,320,175
Total capital assets being depreciated		15,882,628		572,228		932,439		15,522,417
Accumulated depreciation for:								
Improvement of sites		(819,516)		(26,107)		-		(845,623)
Buildings		(10,349,130)		(300,831)		-		(10,649,961)
Equipment		(2,708,329)		(60,882)		(873,686)		(1,895,525)
Total accumulated depreciation		(13,876,975)		(387,820)		(873,686)		(13,391,109)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net		2,005,653		184,408		58,753		2,131,308
Governmental activity capital assets, net	\$	4,378,712	\$	4,064,104	\$	438,275	\$	8,004,541

# NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM DEBT OTHER THAN PENSIONS

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

	J	Balance, uly 1, 2019	Additions	]	Deductions	Jı	Balance, ane 30, 2020	 mount Due hin One Year
General Obligation Bonds:								
Principal payments	\$	-	\$ 14,000,000	\$	-	\$	14,000,000	\$ 1,300,000
Issuance premiums		-	637,121		21,178		615,943	21,179
Sub-total - bonds		-	14,637,121		21,178		14,615,943	1,321,179
Compensated Absences		200,822	72,724		-		273,546	-
Other Postemployment Benefits		10,493,654	2,192,125		503,680		12,182,099	-
Totals	\$	10,694,476	\$ 16,901,970	\$	524,858	\$	27,071,588	\$ 1,321,179

General Obligations Bonds will be paid from the Bond Interest and Redemption Fund. Compensated absences and other postemployment benefits will be paid for by the fund for which the employee worked.

# A. General Obligation Bonds

# Election of 2018, Series 2019 Bonds

On November 6, 2018, the voters of the District approved by more than 55% Measure LL, authorizing the Board of Trustees to issue general obligation bonds in an amount not to exceed \$48,000,000. Proceeds from the sale of the bonds authorized by Measure LL shall be used for the purpose of making essential repairs and upgrades to neighborhood schools.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

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

### A. General Obligation Bonds (continued)

### Election of 2018, Series 2019 Bonds (continued)

On July 16, 2019, the District issued the first series of bonds authorized under Measure LL, Series A, in the amount of \$14,000,000. The bonds were issued as: \$7,705,000 Serial Bonds, having interest rates ranging from 3.00% to 5.00% and maturing from August 1, 2020 to August 1, 2041; \$2,300,000 Term Bonds with an interest rate of 3.00% maturing August 1, 2044; and \$3,995,000 Term Bonds with an interest rate of 3.25% maturing August 1, 2048.

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

Fiscal Year	 Principal	 Interest	 Total
2020-2021	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 487,588	\$ 1,787,588
2021-2022	960,000	431,088	1,391,088
2022-2023	-	407,088	407,088
2023-2024	-	407,088	407,088
2024-2025	40,000	406,088	446,088
2025-2030	540,000	1,970,188	2,510,188
2030-2035	1,290,000	1,746,938	3,036,938
2035-2040	2,320,000	1,373,538	3,693,538
2040-2045	3,555,000	932,613	4,487,613
2045-2049	 3,995,000	271,614	4,266,614
	 	 _	
	\$ 14,000,000	\$ 8,433,831	\$ 22,433,831

# B. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability

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

	Net		Deferred Outflows		Deferred Inflows	
Pension Plan	 OPEB Liability		of Resources		of Resources	OPEB Expense
District Plan	\$ 12,029,660	\$	1,397,775	\$	672,438	\$ 921,192
MPP Program	152,439					(3,058)
Total	\$ 12,182,099	\$	1,397,775	\$	672,438	\$ 918,134

The details of each plan are as follows:

#### **District Plan**

# Plan Description

The District's single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan provides OPEB for eligible certificated, classified, and management employees of the District. The District sponsors healthcare coverage under the California Public Employees Medical and Hospital Care Act ("PEMHCA"), commonly referred to as PERS Health. PEMHCA provides health insurance through a variety of Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) and Preferred Provider Organization (PPO) options. The authority to establish and amend the benefit terms and financing requirements are governed by collective bargaining agreements with plan members. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of Statement 75.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

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

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

# Benefits Provided

The District makes the required statutory PEMHCA contribution, subject to the "Equal Contribution Method" under which the District's contribution for retirees is equal to its basic contribution for active employees. The District also pays a 0.33% of premium administrative fee (0.23% for 2018/19) to PEMHCA for each retiree. Furthermore, the District makes supplemental contributions towards certain eligible retirees' premiums until age 65, as described below.

Employees who have completed at least 10 years of service with the District, and are at least age 55 at retirement, are eligible to receive a monthly District contribution under one of two options: (1) the lesser of the PEMHCA option they have selected, or the single-party Kaiser rate for the Los Angeles Area, plus retiree-only dental and vision coverage through ASCIP; or (2) the lesser of the PEMHCA option they have selected, or the two-party Kaiser rate for the Los Angeles Area; both offset by the District's statutory minimum contribution to PEMHCA. Supplemental benefits are payable until age 65, after which the contribution reverts to the statutory minimum for the retiree's further lifetime, with the exception that five

former Board Members and one sitting Board Member are entitled to lifetime District-paid medical, dental, vision and life coverage for retiree and spouse.

Unit members who are in paid status, who have at least ten (10) years of continuous full-time service in the District, and who were hired after July 1, 2013, are eligible for this Early Retirement Plan at age sixty (60).

### Employees covered by benefit terms

At July 1, 2019, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	64
Active employees	202
Total	266

# Total OPEB Liability

The District's total OPEB liability of \$12,029,660 for the Plan was measured as of June 30, 2019, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2019. Standard actuarial update procedures were used to project/discount from valuation to measurement dates.

# Actuarial assumptions and other inputs

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

Valuation Date July 1, 2019
Salary increases 3.00%
Inflation rate 3.00%

6.00% for 2019; 5.90% for 2020; 5.80% for 2021; and decreasing 0.10% per year to an ultimate rate of 5.00% for

Healthcare cost trend rates 2029 and later years

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

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

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

# **District Plan (continued)**

#### Discount Rate

The discount rate of 3.62 percent is based on the Municipal Bond 20- Year High Grade Rate Index.

#### Mortality Rates

Mortality rates are from the Pre-Retirement: RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table for Males or Females, as appropriate, without projection; Post Retirement: RP-2014 Health Annuitant Mortality Table for Males or Females, as appropriate, without projection.

# **Changes in the Total OPEB Liability**

		Total
	0	PEB Liability
Balance at July 1, 2018	\$	10,338,157
Changes for the year:		
Service cost		489,135
Interest		385,262
Differences between expected		
and actual experience		(127,892)
Changes of assumptions		1,317,728
Benefit payments		(372,730)
Net changes		1,691,503
Balance at June 30, 2019	\$	12,029,660

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

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

	OPEB
Discount Rate	Liability
1% decrease	\$ 14,396,726
Current discount rate	\$ 12,029,660
1% increase	\$ 10,196,114

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

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

Healthcare Cost	OPEB
Trend Rate	 Liability
1% decrease	\$ 9,956,370
Current trend rate	\$ 12,029,660
1% increase	\$ 14,784,618

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

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

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

### **District Plan (continued)**

*OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB*For the year ended June 30, 2020, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$921,192. In addition, at June 30, 2020, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	erred Outflows f Resources	rred Inflows Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 113,021
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	1,164,504	559,417
District contributions subsequent to the measurement		
date of the net OPEB liability	 233,271	
Total	\$ 1,397,775	\$ 672,438

The deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the subsequent fiscal year. The deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to changes of assumptions and differences between expected and actual experience in the measurement of the total OPEB liability will be amortized over the Expected Average Remaining Service Life (EARSL) of all members that are provided benefits (active, inactive, and retirees) as of the beginning of the measurement period. The EARSL for the current measurement period is 8.6 years and 8.1 years for the 2017-18 measurement period and earlier.

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

Year Ended, June 30:	Deferred Outflows of Resources		eferred Inflows of Resources
2021	\$ 153,224	\$	106,429
2022	153,224		106,429
2023	153,224		106,429
2024	153,224		106,429
2025	153,224		106,429
Thereafter	 398,384		140,293
	\$ 1,164,504	\$	672,438

# Medicare Premium Payment (MPP) Program

### Plan Description

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

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

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

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

# Medicare Premium Payment (MPP) Program (continued)

### Plan Description (continued)

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

#### Benefits Provided

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

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

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

#### Total OPEB Liability

At June 30, 2020, the District reported a liability of \$152,439 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability for the MPP Program. The total OPEB liability for the MPP Program as of June 30, 2019, was determined by applying update procedures to the financial reporting actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018 and rolling forward the total OPEB liability to June 30, 2019. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating school districts and the State, actuarially determined. The District's proportions of the net OPEB liability for the two most recent measurement periods were:

	Percentage Share	of MPP Program	
	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2019	Change Increase/ (Decrease)
Measurement Date	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.040935%	0.040624%	0.000310%

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the District reported OPEB expense of \$(3,058).

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

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

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

### Medicare Premium Payment (MPP) Program (continued)

### Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

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

Measurement Date June 30, 2019 Valuation Date June 30, 2018

Experience Study July 1, 2010, through June 30, 2015

Actuarial Cost Method Entry age normal

Investment Rate of Return 7.00%

Healthcare Cost Trend Rates 3.70% for Medicare Part A, and 4.10% for Medicare Part B

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

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

#### Discount Rate

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

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

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

# Medicare Premium Payment (MPP) Program (continued)

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

	MPP OPEB
Discount Rate	Liability
1% decrease	\$ 166,346
Current discount rate	\$ 152,439
1% increase	\$ 139,652

# Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Medicare Costs Trend Rates

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using Medicare costs trend rates that are one percentage-point lower or one percentage-point higher than the current rates:

Medicare Cost	ost MPP OPE		
Trend Rates	Liability		
1% decrease	\$	138,907	
Current trend rate	\$	152,439	
1% increase	\$	167,947	

### **NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS**

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

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

		Net	Defe	erred Outflows	De	ferred Inflows		
Pension Plan	Pe	nsion Liability	o	f Resources	О	f Resources	Pen	sion Expense
CalSTRS	\$	23,920,337	\$	7,558,961	\$	2,724,647	\$	3,406,146
CalPERS		7,588,302		1,838,909		422,507		1,552,880
Total	\$	31,508,638	\$	9,397,871	\$	3,147,154	\$	4,959,026

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

### **NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS (continued)**

The details of each plan are as follows:

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

#### **Plan Description**

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

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

#### **Benefits Provided**

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

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

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

### **NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS (continued)**

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

#### **Contributions**

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

The contribution rates for each program for the year ended June 30, 2020, are presented above, and the District's total contributions were \$2,494,274.

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

At June 30, 2020, the District reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected a reduction for State pension support provided to the District. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related state support and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the District were as follows:

District's proportionate share of net pension liability	\$	23,920,337
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the District		13,050,141
	<u></u>	
Total	\$	36,970,478

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating school districts and the State, actuarially determined. The District's proportions of the net pension liability for the two most recent measurement periods were:

	Percentage Sha		
	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2019	Change Increase/ (Decrease)
Measurement Date	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.026485%	0.025833%	0.000652%

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

### **NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS (continued)**

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

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

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the District recognized pension expense of \$3,406,146. In addition, the District recognized pension expense and revenue of \$357,047 for support provided by the State. At June 30, 2020, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date		\$	2,494,274	\$	-
Net change in proportionate share of net pension liability			1,923,812		1,074,092
Difference between projected and actual earnings					
on pension plan investments			55,089		976,508
Changes of assumptions			3,025,400		-
Differences between expected and actual experience			60,386		674,047
	Total	\$	7,558,961	\$	2,724,647

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

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

Year Ended	Deferred Outflows			ferred Inflows
June 30,		of Resources	0	f Resources
2021	\$	1,144,509	\$	471,460
2022		1,144,509		1,111,076
2023		1,144,509		480,200
2024		1,200,393		283,150
2025		177,109		299,041
Thereafter		253,658		79,720
Total	\$	5,064,687	\$	2,724,647

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

### **NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS (continued)**

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

#### **Actuarial Methods and Assumptions**

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

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

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

The long-term investment rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. The best-estimate ranges were developed using capital market assumptions from CalSTRS' general investment consultant (Pension Consulting Alliance) as inputs to the process. The actuarial investment rate of return assumption was adopted by the board in February 2017 in conjunction with the most recent experience study.

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

### NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS (continued)

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

#### **Discount Rate**

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

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

	Net Pension
Discount Rate	Liability
1% decrease (6.10%)	\$ 35,619,362
Current discount rate (7.10%)	23,920,337
1% increase (8.10%)	14,219,617

### On Behalf Payments

The State of California makes contributions to CalSTRS on behalf of the District. These payments consist of State General Fund contributions to CalSTRS pursuant to Sections 22954 and 22955.1 of the Education Code and Public Resources Code Section 6217.5. In addition, for the 2018-19 fiscal year, California Senate Bill No. 90 (SB 90) was signed into law on June 27, 2019, and appropriated supplemental contributions. Under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, these amounts are reported as revenues and expenditures in the fund financial statements. The total amount recognized by the District for its proportionate share of the State's on-behalf contributions is \$1,820,368.

# B. California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS)

#### **Plan Description**

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

### NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS (continued)

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

#### **Benefits Provided**

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

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

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

# Contributions

Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers are determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. Total plan contributions are calculated through the CalPERS annual actuarial valuation process. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The District is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees. The contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of annual payroll. The contribution rates for each plan for the year ended June 30, 2020 are presented above, and the total District contributions were \$774,767.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

### NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS (continued)

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

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

As of June 30, 2020, the District reported net pension liabilities for its proportionate share of the CalPERS net pension liability totaling \$7,588,302. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating school districts, actuarially determined. The District's proportions of the net pension liability for the two most recent measurement periods were:

	Percentage Sha	are of Risk Pool	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020		Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2019	Change Increase/ (Decrease)
Measurement Date	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.026037%	0.025754%	0.000283%

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the District recognized pension expense of \$1,552,880. At June 30, 2020, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		 ed Outflows Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date		\$ 774,767	\$	-
Net change in proportionate share of net pension liability		62,278		262,702
Difference between projected and actual earnings				
on pension plan investments		89,422		159,805
Changes of assumptions		361,227		-
Differences between expected and actual experience		 551,215		-
	Total	\$ 1,838,909	\$	422,507

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

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

### **NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS (continued)**

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

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

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

Year Ended June 30,	Deferred Outflows of Resources		erred Inflows Resources
2021	\$	660,657	\$ 124,323
2022		253,926	232,866
2023		104,020	65,318
2024		44,019	-
2025		1,519	-
Thereafter			
Total	\$	1,064,142	\$ 422,507

# **Actuarial Methods and Assumptions**

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

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

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

### NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS (continued)

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

# **Actuarial Methods and Assumptions (continued)**

The target asset allocation and best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

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

#### **Discount Rate**

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

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

	Net Pension
Discount Rate	Liability
1% decrease (6.15%)	\$ 10,938,038
Current discount rate (7.15%)	7,588,302
1% increase (8.15%)	4,809,464

### C. Social Security

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

# D. Payables to the Pension Plans

At June 30, 2020, the District reported payables of \$254,421 and \$48,242 for the outstanding amount of legally required contributions to the CalSTRS and CalPERS pension plans, respectively, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

#### **NOTE 9 – JOINT VENTURES**

Lowell Joint School District participates in a joint venture under joint powers agreements (JPAs) with the Alliance of Schools for Cooperative Insurance Programs (ASCIP). The relationship between the District and the JPA is such that the JPA is not a component unit of the District for financial reporting purposes.

The JPA provides medical, property and liability insurance coverage and workers' compensation insurance coverage for their members. The JPA is governed by a board consisting of a representative for each district category. The governing board controls the operations of its JPA independent of any influence by the member districts beyond their representation on the governing board. Each member district pays a premium commensurate with the level of coverage requested and shares surpluses and deficits proportionate only to its participation in the JPA.

Condensed financial information is as follows:

	ASCIP		
	June 30, 2019		
	(Audited)		
Total Assets	\$	493,693,588	
Deferred Outflows of Resources		1,539,202	
Total Liabilities		293,593,683	
Deferred Inflows of Resources	277,662		
		_	
Net Position	\$	201,361,445	
Total Revenues	\$	271,786,016	
Total Expenditures		274,827,206	
Change in Net Assets	\$	(3,041,190)	

### **NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT**

# **Property and Liability**

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year ending June 30, 2020, the District participated in the ASCIP public entity risk pool for property and liability insurance coverage. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

# Workers' Compensation

For fiscal year 2020, the District was in the ASCIP JPA for workers' compensation, with York Risk Services Group acting as claims administrator. The District has \$211,410 on hand with ASCIP from separation from the Whittier Area Schools Insurance Authority (WASIA) Joint Powers Agency (JPA) in 2011 for workers' compensation reserves to be held until maturity of prior year claims.

# **Employee Medical Benefits**

The District has contracted with CalPERS to provide employee health and welfare benefits.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

#### **NOTE 11 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

#### A. State and Federal Allowances, Awards and Grants

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

### **B.** Construction Commitments

As of June 30, 2020, the District had commitments with respect to unfinished capital projects of approximately \$2.6 million.

### C. Litigation

The District is involved in certain legal matters that arose out of the normal course of business. The District has not accrued a liability for any potential litigation against it because it does not meet the criteria to be considered a liability at June 30, 2020.

### D. Impact of COVID-19

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

In response, the District announced the closing of all schools in mid-March. With nearly all districts in California shut down to stem the spread of COVID-19, officials statewide hastily put in place plans to deliver "grab and go" meals with minimal contact between cafeteria staff, volunteers and families in need. In addition, the District worked to implement distance learning for all students for the remainder of the 2019-20 school year.

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

### NOTE 12 – DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

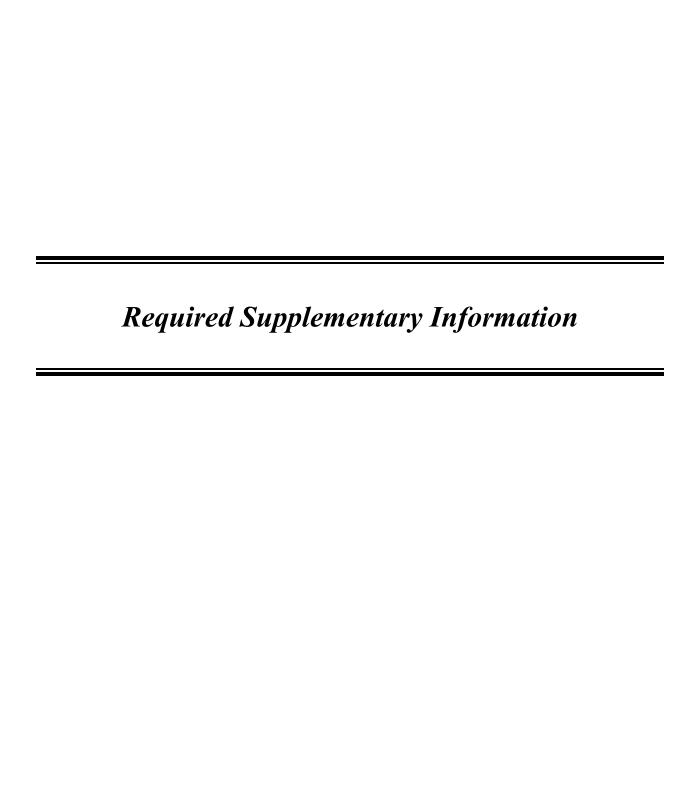
The District has adopted a deferred compensation plan on February 14, 1998 in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457 for its eligible employees. Under this plan, employees may choose to defer income until retirement or termination. The District established a custodial agreement with Credit Union of Southern California (CUSC) and created a custodial account on behalf of the plan participants.

The District makes no contributions under the plan. All amounts of compensation deferred under the plan, all property and rights purchased with those amounts, and all income attributable to those amounts, are held in such custodial account for the exclusive benefit of the employee participants and their beneficiaries. The District determined that the custodial account established with CUSC qualifies as a third party trust agreement as described in GASB Statement No. 32, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Section 457 Deferred Compensation plans. Accordingly, the Plan net assets are excluded from the accompanying general purpose financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2020

# NOTE 12 - DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN (continued)

While the District has full power and authority to administer and to adopt rules and regulations for the plan, all investment decisions under the plan are the responsibility of the plan participants. The District has no liability for losses under the plan, but does have the duty of due care that would be required of an ordinary prudent investor. Under certain circumstances, employees may modify their arrangements with the plan to provide for greater or lesser contributions or to terminate their participation. If participants retire under the plan or terminate service with the District, they may be eligible to receive payments under the plan in accordance with provisions thereof. In the event of serious financial emergency, the District may approve, upon request, withdrawal from the plan by the participants, along with their allocated contributions. At June 30, 2020, assets of the plan totaled \$81,844.





Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

		Budgeted	Amo			Actual	Fir	riance with nal Budget -
D.		Original		Final	(Bud	getary Basis)		Pos (Neg)
Revenues  LCFF sources Federal sources Other state sources Other local sources	\$	27,435,506 1,169,917 954,621 2,189,102	\$	27,417,094 1,499,673 1,451,711 2,330,706	\$	27,449,681 1,139,849 1,484,543 2,566,149	\$	32,587 (359,824) 32,832 235,443
Total Revenues		31,749,146		32,699,184		32,640,222		(58,962)
Expenditures Current:								
Certificated salaries Classified salaries Employee benefits		14,934,906 4,518,018 8,315,125		14,956,847 4,588,125 8,091,562		14,717,326 4,562,299 7,904,657		239,521 25,826 186,905
Books and supplies Services and other operating expenditures Transfers of indirect costs		1,017,153 2,092,774 (41,686)		2,085,595 2,180,310 (45,770)		1,349,685 1,969,506 (43,631)		735,910 210,804 (2,139)
Capital outlay Intergovernmental		20,000 475,039		25,250 526,809		25,234 458,675		16 68,134
Total Expenditures		31,331,329		32,408,728		30,943,751		1,464,977
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		417,817		290,456		1,696,471		1,406,015
Other Financing Sources and Uses Interfund Transfers Out		(10,000)		(415,471)		(286,121)		129,350
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses		(10,000)		(415,471)		(286,121)		129,350
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		407,817		(125,015)		1,410,350		1,535,365
Fund Balances, July 1, 2019		4,474,958		6,101,779		7,352,944		1,251,165
Fund Balances, June 30, 2020	\$	4,882,775	\$	5,976,764		8,763,294	\$	2,786,530
Other Fund Balances included in the Statement of Rev and Changes in Fund Balances:	ŕ	•						
		intenance Fund				2,611,814		
otal reported General Fund balance on the Statemen Expenditures and Changes in					\$	11,375,108		

Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Last Ten Fiscal Years\*

	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14
CalSTRS						
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0265%	0.0258%	0.0250%	0.0270%	0.0250%	0.0280%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 23,920,337	\$ 23,742,714	\$ 23,149,952	\$ 21,837,870	\$ 16,831,000	\$ 16,831,000
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the District	13,050,141	13,593,814	13,695,316	12,433,740	8,901,720	10,163,387
Totals	\$ 36,970,478	\$ 37,336,528	\$ 36,845,268	\$ 34,271,610	\$ 25,732,720	\$ 26,994,387
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 14,175,227	\$ 13,997,942	\$ 13,252,997	\$ 13,241,445	\$ 12,798,224	\$ 11,954,788
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	168.75%	169.62%	174.68%	164.92%	131.51%	140.79%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	73%	71%	69%	70%	74%	77%
CalPERS						
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0260%	0.0258%	0.0267%	0.0279%	0.0285%	0.0266%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 7,588,302	\$ 6,866,935	\$ 6,371,011	\$ 5,510,267	\$ 4,200,928	\$ 3,022,553
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 3,717,218	\$ 3,428,691	\$ 3,410,354	\$ 3,413,413	\$ 3,071,880	\$ 2,977,583
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	204.14%	200.28%	186.81%	161.43%	136.75%	101.51%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	70%	71%	72%	74%	79%	83%

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

Schedule of Pension Contributions For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Last Ten Fiscal Years\*

	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16		2014-15	
CalSTRS												
Contractually required contribution	\$	2,494,274	\$	2,307,727	\$	2,019,903	\$	1,667,227	\$	1,420,807	\$	1,136,482
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		2,494,274		2,307,727		2,019,903		1,667,227		1,420,807		1,136,482
Contribution deficiency (excess):	\$		\$		\$		\$	<u> </u>	\$		\$	
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	14,586,397	\$	14,175,228	\$	13,997,942	\$	13,252,997	\$	13,241,445	\$	12,798,224
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		17.10%		16.28%		14.43%		12.58%	_	10.73%		8.88%
CalPERS												
Contractually required contribution	\$	774,767	\$	671,404	\$	532,510	\$	473,630	\$	404,387	\$	361,591
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		774,767		671,404		532,510		473,630		404,387		361,591
Contribution deficiency (excess):	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
District's covered-employee payroll	\$	3,928,640	\$	3,717,220	\$	3,428,691	\$	3,410,354	\$	3,413,413	\$	3,071,880
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		19.721%		18.062%		15.531%		13.888%		11.847%		11.771%

<sup>\*</sup> This schedule is required to show information for ten years; however, until a full ten year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is

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

# Last Ten Fiscal Years\*

	2019			2018	2017
Total OPEB liability					
Service cost	\$	489,135	\$	455,123	\$ 441,867
Interest		385,262		328,707	318,118
Differences between expected and actual experience		(127,892)		-	-
Changes of assumptions or other inputs		1,317,728		(742,533)	-
Benefit payments		(372,730)		(406,789)	 (436,312)
Net change in total OPEB liability	' <u></u>	1,691,503		(365,492)	323,673
Total OPEB liability - beginning		10,338,157		10,703,649	10,379,976
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$	12,029,660	\$	10,338,157	\$ 10,703,649
Covered-employee payroll	\$	17,220,221	\$	18,705,914	\$ 17,737,894
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-					
employee payroll		69.86%		55.27%	60.34%

### **Notes to Schedule:**

The discount rate was lowered from 3.62% to 3.13% in the most recent measurement period.

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

Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability – MPP Program For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

# Last Ten Fiscal Years\*

		2019	2018		2017	
District's proportion of net OPEB liability		0.0409%	0.0406%		0.0398%	
District's proportionate share of net OPEB liability	\$	152,439	\$ 155,497	\$	167,616	
Covered-employee payroll	N/A		N/A	N/A		
District's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered- employee payroll		N/A	N/A		N/A	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		(0.81%)	0.40%		0.01%	

# **Notes to Schedule:**

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

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

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

### **NOTE 1 – PURPOSE OF SCHEDULES**

### **Budgetary Comparison Schedule**

The District employs budget control by object codes and by individual appropriation accounts. Budgets are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by the *Governmental Accounting Standards Board* and provisions of the *California Education Code*. The 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 adoptions with the legal restriction that expenditures cannot exceed appropriations by major object account.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Schedule of District Contributions**

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

# NOTE 1 – PURPOSE OF SCHEDULES (continued)

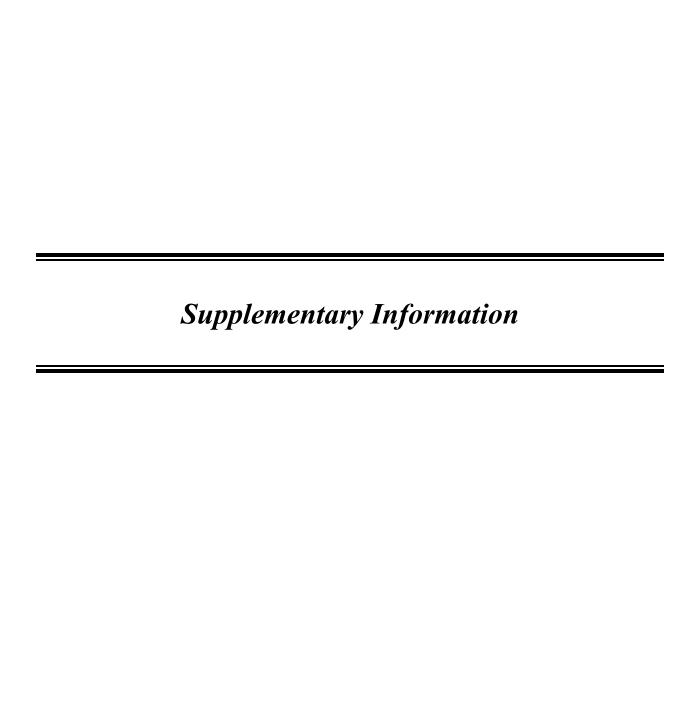
# Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability - MPP Program

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

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

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







Local Educational Agency Organization Structure June 30, 2020

The Lowell Joint School District was established in 1906 and is located in the southeastern portion of Los Angeles County and the northwestern portion of Orange County. It serves families from the communities of La Habra, La Habra Heights, and Whittier. There were no changes in the boundaries of the District during the current year. The District operates five elementary schools and one intermediate school.

The Board of Trustees and the District Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 were as follows:

#### GOVERNING BOARD

	GO I ERITH TO DOMED			
Member	Office	Term Expires		
Fred Schambeck	President	December, 2020		
William Hinz	Vice President	December, 2022		
Melissa Salinas	Clerk	December, 2020		
Anastasia Shackelford	Member	December, 2022		
Karen Shaw	Member	December, 2022		

#### **DISTRICT ADMINISTRATORS**

Jim Coombs, Superintendent

Sheri McDonald, Ed.D., Assistant Superintendent, Instruction

Andrea Reynolds, Assistant Superintendent, Administrative Services

David Bennett, Assistant Superintendent, Facilities and Operations

Schedule of Average Daily Attendance For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Second Period Report	Annual Report
	Certificate No. (CB1DBF83)	Certificate No. (39E01FA5)
Regular ADA & Extended Year:		
TK/Grades K-3	1,242.67	1,242.67
Grades 4-6	1,031.09	1,031.09
Grades 7-8	782.73	782.73
Total Regular ADA	3,056.49	3,056.49
Total ADA	3,056.49	3,056.49

Schedule of Instructional Time For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Grade Level	Required	2019-20 Offered Minutes	Number of Days Traditional Calendar	Status
Kindergarten	36,000	38,695	180	Complied
Grade 1	50,400	54,955	180	Complied
Grade 2	50,400	54,955	180	Complied
Grade 3	50,400	54,955	180	Complied
Grade 4	54,000	54,955	180	Complied
Grade 5	54,000	54,955	180	Complied
Grade 6	54,000	54,955	180	Complied
Grade 7	54,000	60,985	180	Complied
Grade 8	54,000	60,985	180	Complied

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

General Fund	(Budget) 2021 <sup>2</sup>	 2020 <sup>3</sup>	2019	2018
Revenues and other financing sources	\$ 29,969,370	\$ 32,640,222	\$ 34,452,908	\$ 29,877,344
Expenditures Other uses and transfers out	 31,867,641 10,000	 30,943,751 286,121	 32,256,248 855,557	 28,924,618 2,573
Total outgo	 31,877,641	 31,229,872	 33,111,805	 28,927,191
Change in fund balance (deficit)	(1,908,271)	1,410,350	1,341,103	950,153
Ending fund balance	\$ 6,855,023	\$ 8,763,294	\$ 7,352,944	\$ 6,011,841
Available reserves <sup>1</sup>	\$ 3,571,334	\$ 5,086,503	\$ 3,847,322	\$ 3,165,501
Available reserves as a percentage of total outgo	11.2%	 16.3%	 11.6%	10.9%
Total long-term debt	\$ 57,259,047	\$ 58,580,226	\$ 41,304,125	\$ 40,515,060
Average daily attendance at P-2	N/A	 3,056	 3,062	 3,061

The General Fund balance has increased by \$2,751,453 over the past two years. The fiscal year 2020-21 adopted budget projects a decrease of \$1,908,271. For a district of this size, the state recommends available reserves of at least 3% of total general fund expenditures, transfers out, and other uses (total outgo).

The District has incurred an operating surplus in the past three years, but anticipates incurring an operating deficit during the 2020-21 fiscal year. Long-term debt has increased by \$18.1 million over the past two years primarily due to the issuance of bonds and increases in the net pension liability and OPEB liability.

Average daily attendance has decreased by 5 over the past two years. No ADA will be reported in 2020-21.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Available reserves consist of all unassigned fund balances in the General Fund.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Revised Final Budget September, 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The actual amounts reported in this schedule are for the General Fund only, and do not agree with the amounts reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances because the amounts on that schedule include the financial activity of the Deferred Maintenance Fund in accordance with the fund type definitions promulgated by GASB Statement No. 54.

Reconciliation of Annual Financial and Budget Report with Audited Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Cluster Expenditures		Federal Expenditures	
Federal Programs:	1 (dillo e)		 penanares		periarrares	
U.S. Department of Agriculture:						
Passed through California Dept. of Education (CDE):						
Child Nutrition Cluster:						
School Breakfast Program - Especially Needy	10.553	13526	\$ 227,175			
National School Lunch Program	10.555	13523	578,516			
USDA Donated Foods	10.555	13391	81,584			
Total Child Nutrition Cluster				\$	887,275	
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture					887,275	
U.S. Department of Education:						
Passed through California Dept. of Education (CDE):						
Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA):						
Title I, Part A, Basic Grants Low-Income and Neglected	84.010	14329			310,224	
Title II, Part A, Supporting Effective Instruction	84.367	14341			79,100	
Title III, Limited English Proficiency	84.365	14346			47,907	
Title IV, Part A, Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants	84.424	15396			3,452	
COVID-19, Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund	84.425D	15536			22,203	
Passed through North Orange County SELPA:						
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA):						
Special Education Cluster:						
Local Assistance Entitlement	84.027	13379	680,408			
Preschool Grants, Part B, Sec 619	84.173	13430	 18,758			
Total Special Education Cluster					699,166	
Total U.S. Department of Education					1,162,052	
U.S.Department of Treasury:						
Passed through California Dept. of Education						
COVID-19, Coronavirus Relief Fund: Learning Loss Mitigation	21.019	25516			349,248	
Total U.S. Department of Education					349,248	
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards				\$	2,398,575	

Of the Federal expenditures presented in the schedule, the District provided no Federal awards to subrecipients.

Note to the Supplementary Information June 30, 2020

#### NOTE 1 – PURPOSE OF SCHEDULES

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

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

#### **Schedule of Instructional Time**

The District has participated in the Incentives for Longer Instructional Day and Longer Instructional Year. This schedule presents information on the amount of instructional time offered by the District and whether the District complied with Article 8 (commencing with Section 46200) of Chapter 2 Part 26 of the *Education Code*.

#### Schedule of Financial Trends and Analysis

This schedule discloses the District's financial trends by displaying past years' data along with current year budget information. These financial trend disclosures are used to evaluate the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time. The instructional time presented in this schedule includes the days that the District was closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### Reconciliation of Annual Financial and Budget Report with Audited Financial Statements

This schedule provides the information necessary to reconcile the fund balance of all funds reported on the Unaudited Actual financial report to the audited financial statements.

#### Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

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

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

_	CFDA Number	_	Amount
Total Federal Revenues from the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,			
and Changes in Fund Balances		\$	2,027,124
Differences between Federal Revenues and Expenditures:			
COVID-19, Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund	84.425D		22,203
COVID-19, Coronavirus Relief Fund: Learning Loss Mitigation	21.019		349,248
Total Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards		\$	2,398,575









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

Board of Trustees Lowell Joint School District Whittier, 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 Lowell Joint School District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Lowell Joint School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 26, 2021.

#### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

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

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

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

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

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

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

Murrieta, California March 26, 2021

Nigro & Nigro, PC



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

Board of Trustees Lowell Joint School District Whittier, California

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

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

#### Management's Responsibility

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

#### Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of Lowell Joint School District's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Lowell Joint School District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of Lowell Joint School District's compliance.

#### Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Lowell Joint School District complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2020.

#### **Report on Internal Control Over Compliance**

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

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

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance.

Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Nigro & Nigro, PC

Murrieta, California March 26, 2021



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON STATE COMPLIANCE

Board of Trustees Lowell Joint School District Whittier, California

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

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

#### Management's Responsibility

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

#### Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of Lowell Joint School District's state programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to on the following page. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the 2019-20 Guide for Annual Audits of K-12 Local Education Agencies and State Compliance Reporting. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to on the following page that could have a direct and material effect on a state program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Lowell Joint School District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each state program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of Lowell Joint School District's compliance.

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

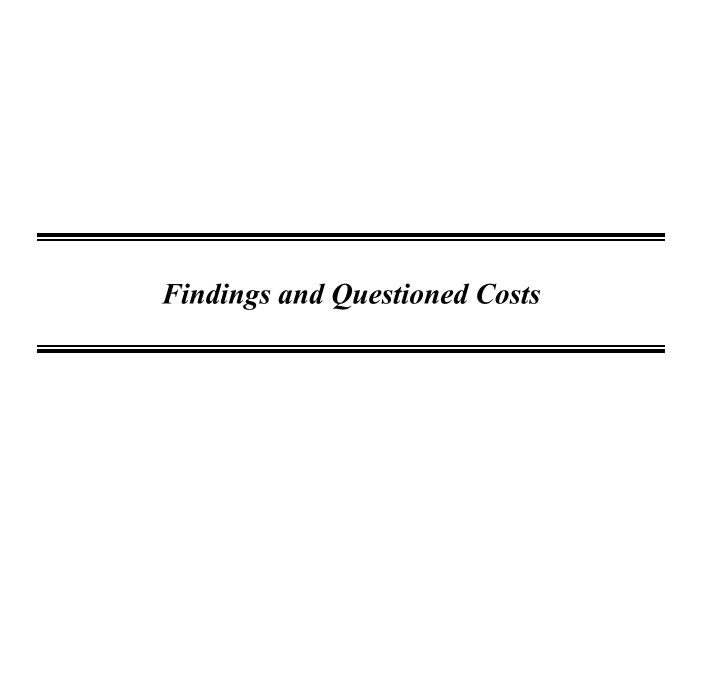
	Procedures
Description	Performed
Local Education Agencies Other Than Charter Schools:	
Attendance	Yes
Teacher Certification and Misassignments	Yes
Kindergarten Continuance	Yes
Independent Study	Not Applicable
Continuation Education	Not Applicable
Instructional Time	Yes
Instructional Materials	Yes
Ratio of Administrative Employees to Teachers	Yes

	Procedures
Description	Performed
Classroom Teacher Salaries	Yes
Early Retirement Incentive	Not Applicable
Gann Limit Calculation	Yes
School Accountability Report Card	Yes
Juvenile Court Schools	Not Applicable
Middle or Early College High Schools	Not Applicable
K-3 Grade Span Adjustment	Yes
Transportation Maintenance of Effort	Not Applicable
Apprenticeship: Related and Supplemental Instruction	Not Applicable
Comprehensive School Safety Plan	Yes
District of Choice	Not Applicable
School Districts, County Offices of Education, and Charter Schools:	
California Clean Energy Jobs Act	Yes
After/Before School Education and Safety Program	Not Applicable
Proper Expenditure of Education Protection Account Funds	Yes
Unduplicated Local Control Funding Formula Pupil Counts	Yes
Local Control and Accountability Plan	Yes
Independent Study - Course Based	Not Applicable
Charter Schools:	
Attendance	Not Applicable
Mode of Instruction	Not Applicable
Nonclassroom-Based Instruction/Independent Study	Not Applicable
Determination of Funding for Nonclassroom-Based Instruction	Not Applicable
Annual Instructional Minutes – Classroom Based	Not Applicable
Charter School Facility Grant Program	Not Applicable

#### Unmodified Opinion on Compliance with State Programs

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

Murrieta, California March 26, 2021





Schedule of Audit Findings and Questioned Costs For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### **SECTION I - SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS**

Financial Statements	
Type of auditors' report issued	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	No
Significant deficiency(s) identified not considered	
to be material weaknesses?	None reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No
Federal Awards	
Internal control over major programs:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	No
Significant deficiency(s) identified not considered	
to be material weaknesses?	None reported
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for	
major programs:	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported	
in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, Section 200.516	No
Identification of major programs:	
CFDA Numbers Name of Federal Program or Cluster	
10.553, 10.555 Child Nutrition Cluster	
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and	
Type B programs:	\$ 750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	Yes
State Awards	
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for	
state programs:	Unmodified

Schedule of Audit Findings and Questioned Costs For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### **SECTION II - FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS**

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

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

There were no financial statement findings in 2019-20.

Schedule of Audit Findings and Questioned Costs For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### SECTION III - FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

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

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

Schedule of Audit Findings and Questioned Costs For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### SECTION IV - STATE AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

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

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

Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

There were no findings or questioned costs in 2018-19.



To the Board of Trustees Lowell Joint School District Whittier, California

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

However, during our audit we noted matters that are an opportunity for strengthening internal controls and operating efficiency. The following items represent conditions noted by our audit that we consider important enough to bring to your attention. This letter does not affect our report dated March 26, 2021 on the financial statements of Lowell Joint School District.

#### ASSOCIATED STUDENT BODY (ASB)

**Observation:** In our testing of cash disbursements, we noted an instance in which purchased items were shipped directly to the purchaser's home address rather to the school site. Allowing items to be shipped directly to the purchaser allows the possibility for fraudulent transactions to occur and go undetected.

**Recommendation:** We recommend all goods be shipped to the school site or district office.

**Observation:** In our test of cash disbursements, we noted that disbursements tested were approved, but not until after the expenditure had already been incurred. Furthermore, we noted one disbursement that was missing the approval of the student representative.

**Recommendation:** Education Code Section 48933(b) requires all expenditures from ASB funds be authorized by a student representative, an advisor, and a district representative prior to disbursing the funds. As a best practice, approvals by the required parties should be obtained before the actual commitment to purchase the items to ensure the expenditure is a proper use of student-body funds and falls within budgetary guidelines.

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

Murrieta, California March 26, 2021

Nigro & Nigro, PC