Office of the Washington State Auditor
Pat McCarthy

Financial Statements and Federal Single Audit Report

West Valley School District No. 363

Spokane County

For the period September 1, 2015 through August 31, 2016

Published May 22, 2017

Report No. 1019046

Office of the Washington State Auditor
Pat McCarthy

May 22, 2017

Board of Directors
West Valley School District No. 363
Spokane, Washington

Report on Financial Statements and Federal Single Audit

Please find attached our report on West Valley School District No. 363's financial statements and compliance with federal laws and regulations.

We are issuing this report in order to provide information on the District's financial condition.

Sincerely,

Pat McCarthy

State Auditor

Olympia, WA

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West Valley School District No. 363
Spokane County
September 1, 2015 through August 31, 2016

SECTION I – SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

The results of our audit of West Valley School District No. 363 are summarized below in accordance with Title 2 *U.S. Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance).

Financial Statements

We issued an unmodified opinion on the fair presentation of the District's financial statements in accordance with its regulatory basis of accounting. Separately, we issued an unmodified opinion on the fair presentation with regard to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

Internal Control over Financial Reporting:

- *Significant Deficiencies:* We identified deficiencies in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be a significant deficiency.
- *Material Weaknesses:* We identified no deficiencies that we consider to be material weaknesses.

We noted no instances of noncompliance that were material to the financial statements of the District.

Federal Awards

Internal Control over Major Programs:

- *Significant Deficiencies:* We reported no deficiencies in the design or operation of internal control over major federal programs that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

- *Material Weaknesses:* We identified no deficiencies that we consider to be material weaknesses.

We issued an unmodified opinion on the District's compliance with requirements applicable to each of its major federal programs.

We reported no findings that are required to be disclosed in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a).

Identification of Major Federal Programs:

The following programs were selected as major programs in our audit of compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance.

CFDA No.	Program or Cluster Title
10.553	Nutrition Cluster – School Breakfast Program
10.555	Nutrition Cluster – National School Lunch Program
10.559	Nutrition Cluster – Summer Food Service Program for Children

The dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs, as prescribed by the Uniform Guidance, was $750,000.

The District qualified as a low-risk auditee under the Uniform Guidance.

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

See finding 2016-001.

SECTION III – FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

None reported.

West Valley School District No. 363
Spokane County
September 1, 2015 through August 31, 2016

2016-001 The District did not have adequate internal controls in place to ensure accurate accounting and reporting for its bond refinancing activities.

Background

District Management is responsible for designing and following internal controls to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting. Our audit identified a significant deficiency in internal controls that could adversely affect the District's ability to produce reliable financial statements.

Description of Condition

In July 2016, the District refinanced $7.34 million of 2006 unlimited tax general obligation bonds because of favorable interest rate markets. This bond refunding involved issuing new debt to retire existing debt. The District's financial reporting internal controls did not ensure it followed the bond refunding accounting guidance contained in the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) *Accounting Manual for Public School Districts in the State of Washington*.

Cause of Condition

Bond refunding activities occur infrequently and are not routine financial transactions reported in the financial statements, footnotes and supporting schedules. The District was unfamiliar with the recording and reporting of this specific transaction type. Personnel responsible for preparing and reviewing the financial statements did not adequately research or obtain guidance on the proper accounting treatment for the refunding activity.

Effect of Condition

The District's accounting records and related financial reports contained errors that District management did not detect. All bond refunding activity was omitted from the District's financial statements, which resulted in the following:

- Debt Service (bond issuance expenditures) was understated by $94,573.

- Other Financing Sources (Uses) (financing uses) was understated by $7,340,000.

- Other Financing Sources (Uses) (refunding bond sales) was understated by $7,434,573.

The District also omitted bond refunding information from the Schedule of Long-Term Liabilities and the Notes to the Financial Statements.

All bond refunding errors were subsequently corrected.

Recommendations

We recommend the District:

- Perform adequate research for the proper accounting and reporting of large, unusual and infrequent financial transactions, such as a bond refunding.

- Ensure its financial statement preparation and review controls result in complete and accurate financial statements that comply with the *Accounting Manual for Public School Districts in the State of Washington.*

District's Response

The perm file notebook was not updated with the refunded bond amount. We used the perm file to reconcile our accounts. The refunded bond did not affect County Treasurer Cash and therefore was not discovered in the preparation of the financial statements. In the future the perm file outstanding debt will be reconciled to the County Treasurer Outstanding Debt Amount.

Auditor's Remarks

We thank the District for its assistance during the audit and acknowledge its commitment to improve the conditions described. We will review the status of the issue during or next audit.

Applicable Laws and Regulations

The Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 392-123-010 states in part - The accounting manual.

> The superintendent of public instruction and the office of the state auditor shall publish and distribute to each school district and charter school an accounting manual which shall be referred to as *The Accounting Manual for Public School Districts of the State of Washington.* Such accounting manual, as now or hereafter

> amended, shall govern the accounting procedures of each school district and charter school and is hereby incorporated into this chapter by this reference. Prior to any revision thereof, the superintendent of public instruction shall publish notice of such proposed action and shall hold at least one public hearing.

Government Auditing Standards, December 2011 Revision, paragraph 4.23 states:

> **4.23** When performing GAGAS financial audits, auditors should communicate in the report on internal control over financial reporting and compliance, based upon the work performed, (1) significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control; (2) instances of fraud and noncompliance with provisions of laws or regulations that have a material effect on the audit and any other instances that warrant the attention of those charged with governance; (3) noncompliance with provisions of contracts or grant agreements that has a material effect on the audit; and (4) abuse that has a material effect on the audit.

The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants defines significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in its Codification of Statements on Auditing Standards, section 265, as follows:

> Deficiency in internal control. A deficiency in internal control over financial reporting 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 deficiency in design exists when (a) a control necessary to meet the control objective is missing, or (b) an existing control is not properly designed so that, even if the control operates as designed, the control objective would not be met. A deficiency in operation exists when a properly designed control does not operate as designed or when the person performing the control does not possess the necessary authority or competence to perform the control effectively.
>
> Material weakness. A deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A reasonably possibility exists when the likelihood of an event occurring is either reasonably possible or probably as defined as follows:

Reasonably possible. The chance of the future event or events occurring is more than remote but less than likely.

Probable. The future event or events are likely to occur.

Significant deficiency. A deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Accounting Manual for Public School Districts in the State of Washington Chapter 3, Accounting Guidelines, Internal Control Structure, states in part:

Introduction

. . . Internal control is a management process to assist a school district in achieving the educational objectives adopted by the school board. This management control system should include procedures and policies to help ensure resources are guarded against waste, loss, and misuse; that reliable data is obtained, maintained, and fairly disclosed in financial statement and other reports; and resource use is consistent with laws, regulations, and policies.

Basic Internal Control Requirements

Each school board is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective system of internal control throughout the school district.

An internal control system should provide *reasonable assurance* that a school district will accomplish its educational objectives. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of an internal control activity should not exceed the benefit derived from it. Reasonable assurance equates to a satisfactory level of confidence given considerations of costs, benefits, and risks . . . .

Accounting Manual for Public School Districts in the State of Washington Chapter 5, Revenues and Other Financing Sources, states in part:

9600 Sale of Refunding Bonds

Applicable Fund: (DSF)

Record the proceeds from the issuance of new debt in an advance refunding plus any discount related to underwriter’s fees. The contra entry for any discount related to underwriter's fees deducted from the proceeds of a refunding bond sale is a debit to General Ledger Account 535 Other Financing Uses (Actual). Payments made to the escrow agent for underwriter's fees from other resources provided by the school district should be recorded as a debit to General Ledger Account 530 Expenditures. The amount recorded under this account is net of any premium received or discount deducted because the stated rate of interest on the bonds sold was different from the market rate of interest.

Accounting Manual for Public School Districts in the State of Washington Chapter 4, General Ledger Accounts, states in part:

535 Other Financing Uses (Budget and Actual)

Applicable Fund: (GF, DSF, CPF, TVF)

This account is used to record payments to the refunded bond escrow agent from resources provided by the new debt in a regular advance bond debt refunding, debt issuance discounts, and the defeasance of the old bonds in a crossover refunding. This account is also used to summarize budgetary actions for estimated long-term financing and debt extinguishments.

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

West Valley School District No. 363
Spokane County
September 1, 2015 through August 31, 2016

Board of Directors
West Valley School District No. 363
Spokane, Washington

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of West Valley School District No. 363, Spokane County, Washington, as of and for the year ended August 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 1, 2017.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Audit Findings and Responses as Finding 2016-001 that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of the District's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

DISTRICT'S RESPONSE TO FINDINGS

The District's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Schedule of Audit Findings and Responses. The District's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

It also serves to disseminate information to the public as a reporting tool to help citizens assess government operations.

Pat McCarthy

State Auditor

Olympia, WA

May 1, 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

West Valley School District No. 363
Spokane County
September 1, 2015 through August 31, 2016

Board of Directors
West Valley School District No. 363
Spokane, Washington

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM

We have audited the compliance of West Valley School District No. 363, Spokane County, Washington, with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. *Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the District's major federal programs for the year ended August 31, 2016. The District's major federal programs are identified in 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the 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 the 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. Our audit does not provide a legal determination on the District's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the 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 August 31, 2016.

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE

Management of the 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 the District's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program in order 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 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 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.

Purpose of this Report

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. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited. It also serves to disseminate information to the public as a reporting tool to help citizens assess government operations.

Pat McCarthy

State Auditor

Olympia, WA

May 1, 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

West Valley School District No. 363
Spokane County
September 1, 2015 through August 31, 2016

Board of Directors
West Valley School District No. 363
Spokane, Washington

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of West Valley School District No. 363, Spokane County, Washington, as of and for the year ended August 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's financial statements, as listed on page 20.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of Washington State statutes and the *Accounting Manual for Public School Districts in the State of Washington* (Accounting Manual) described in Note 1. This includes determining that the basis of accounting is acceptable for the presentation of the financial statements in the circumstances. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. 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 District'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 District'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 account 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.

Unmodified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting (Accounting Manual)

As described in Note 1, the District has prepared these financial statements to meet the financial reporting requirements of Washington State statutes using accounting practices prescribed by the Accounting Manual. Those accounting practices differ from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The difference in these accounting practices is also described in Note 1.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of West Valley School District No. 363, as of August 31, 2016, and the changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

Unmodified Opinions on the Governmental and Fiduciary Funds Based on U.S. GAAP

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the General, ASB, Debt Service, Capital Projects, Transportation Vehicle and Fiduciary funds as of August 31, 2016, and the changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for governmental and fiduciary funds.

Other Matters

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was performed for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying 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* (Uniform Guidance). The accompanying Schedule of Long-Term Liabilities is also presented for purposes of additional analysis, as required by the prescribed Accounting Manual. These schedules are not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements, and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the 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 financial statements taken as a whole.

OTHER REPORTING REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 1, 2017 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 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.

Pat McCarthy

State Auditor

Olympia, WA

May 1, 2017

FINANCIAL SECTION

West Valley School District No. 363
Spokane County
September 1, 2015 through August 31, 2016

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SUPPLEMENTARY AND OTHER INFORMATION

West Valley School District 363
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
August 31, 2016

	General Fund	Associated Student Body Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Transportation Vehicle Fund	Total
Assets						
Cash and Cash Equivelants	$1,793,503	$31,016		$40,842	$1,700	$1,867,061
Warrants Outstanding	(1,694,352)	(3,335)		(40,842) .		($1,738,529)
Taxes Receivable	3,837,436		$1,887,702	239,008		$5,964,146
Due from Other Dunds				147,116		$147,116
Accounts Receivable	239,543			419,003		$658,546
Inventories	15,481			3,035		$18,516
Prepaid items	302,993					$302,993
Investments	3,340,998	141,135	1,811,593	260,680	$578,971	$6,133,377
Total Assets	$7,835,602	$168,816	$3,699,295	$1,068,842	$580,671	$13,353,226
Deferred Outflow of Resources						
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Deferred Outflow of Res.	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Liabilities						
Accounts Payable	$342,077			$134,123		$476,200
Due to Other Governmental Units	4,284			1,656		$5,940
Est Employee Ins Ben Pay	116,253					$116,253
Due to Other Funds	147,116					$147,116
Total Liabilities	$609,730	$0	$0	$135,779	$0	$745,509
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Unavailable Rev - Taxes Rec.	$3,837,436		$1,887,701	$239,008		$5,964,145
Total Deferred Inflows of Res.	$3,837,436	$0	$1,887,701	$239,008	$0	$5,964,145
Fund Balance						
Nonspendable Fund Balance	$318,474					$318,474
Restricted Fund Balance		$168,816	$1,811,594		$580,671	2,561,081
Assigned Fund Balance				$694,055		694,055
Unassigned Fund Balance	3,069,962					3,069,962
Total Fund Balance	$3,388,436	$168,816	$1,811,594	$694,055	$580,671	$6,643,572
Total Liabilities, Defferred Inflow of Resources and Fund Balance	$7,835,602	$168,816	$3,699,295	$1,068,842	$580,671	$13,353,226

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

West Valley School District 363
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For The Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2016

	General Fund	Associated Student Body Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Transportation Vehicle Fund	Total
Revenues						
Local	$8,717,598	$386,244	$3,965,038	$594,496	$23,902	$13,687,278
State	31,021,140		312	419,043	308,480	31,748,975
Federal	2,677,380					2,677,380
Other	473,092					473,092
Total Revenues	$42,889,210	$386,244	$3,965,350	$1,013,539	$332,382	$48,586,725
Expenditures						
Current:						
Regular Instruction	$21,412,898					$21,412,898
Special Education	5,228,158					5,228,158
Vocational Education	2,008,108					2,008,108
Compensatory Programs	2,734,126					2,734,126
Other Instructional Programs	280,107					280,107
Community Services	64,594					64,594
Support Services	9,334,757					9,334,757
Student Activities/Other		$409,366				409,366
Capital Outlay:						
Buildings				$344,762		344,762
Equipment				398,856		398,856
Instructional Technology				290,592		290,592
Transportation Equipment					$4,000	4,000
Other	856,553					856,553
Debt Service:						
Bond/Levy Issuance and/or Election			94,573			94,573
Principal			$3,256,615		427,893	3,684,508
Interest and Other	2,054		1,053,354		14,863	1,070,271
Total Expenditures	$41,921,355	$409,366	$4,404,542	$1,034,210	$446,756	$48,216,229
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures:	$967,855	($23,122)	($439,192)	($20,671)	($114,374)	$370,496
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Bond Sales			$7,434,573			$7,434,573
Long-Term Financing						
Transfers In			$272,429	$147,116		$419,545
Transfers Out	($276,046)				($143,499)	($419,545)
Other Financing Uses			(7,340,000)			($7,340,000)
Other						
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	($276,046)	$0	$367,002	$147,116	($143,499)	$94,573
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	$691,809	($23,122)	($72,190)	$126,445	($257,873)	$465,069
Fund Balance September 1	$2,696,627	$191,938	$1,883,784	$567,610	$838,544	$6,178,503
Fund Balance August 31	$3,388,436	$168,816	$1,811,594	$694,055	$580,671	$6,643,572

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

West Valley School District 363
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
August 31, 2016

	Private Purpose Trust
Assets	
Imprest Cash	
Cash on Hand	$1,967
Cash on Deposit w/ County Treasurer	555
Warrants Outstanding	(555)
Cash w/ Fiscal Agent	
Taxes Receivable	
Accounts Receivable	
Due From Other Funds	
Intergovernmental Receivable	
Prepaid Items	
Inventories	
Investments	61,157
Total Assets and Other Debits	$63,124
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	
Sick Leave Payable	
Est Employee Ins Ben Pay	
Due to Other Funds	
Matured Bonds Payable	
Bonds Payable Long-Term	
Defer Revenue	
Defer Rev - Taxes Rec	
Total Liabilities	$0
Net Position	
Held in Trust for Intact Trust Principal	$55,738
Held in Trust for Private Purposes	7,386
Total Net Position	$63,124

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

West Valley School District 363
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
For The Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2016

	Private Purpose Trust
ADDITIONS	
Contributions	
Private Donations	$9,903
Employer	
Members	
Other	
Total Contributions	$9,903
Investment Income	
Net Appreciation (Depreciation) in Fair Value	
Interest	$242
Less Investment Expenses	
Net Investment Income	$242
Less Investment Expense	
Total Additions	$10,145
DEDUCTIONS	
Benefits	
Refund of Contributions	
Administrative Expenses	
Scholarships	$6,750
Other	
Total Deductions	$6,750
Net Increase (Decrease)	$3,395
Net Position - Beginning of Year	59,729
Correction of Prior Year(s) Errors	
Net Position - End of Year	$63,124

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The West Valley School District is a municipal corporation organized pursuant to Title 28A of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) for the purposes of providing public school services to students in grades K–12. Oversight responsibility for the District’s operations is vested with the independently elected board of directors. Management of the District is appointed by and is accountable to the board of directors. Fiscal responsibility, including budget authority and the power to set fees, levy property taxes, and issue debt consistent with provisions of state statutes, also rests with the board of directors.

The District presents governmental fund financial statements and related notes on the modified accrual basis of accounting in accordance with the *Accounting Manual for Public School Districts in the State of Washington*, issued jointly by the State Auditor’s Office and the Superintendent of Public Instruction by the authority of RCW 43.09.200, RCW 28A.505.140, RCW 28A.505.010(1) and RCW 28A.505.020. This manual prescribes a financial reporting framework that differs from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the following manner:

(1) Districtwide statements, as defined in GAAP, are not presented.
(2) A Schedule of Long-Term Liabilities is presented as supplementary information.
(3) Supplementary information required by GAAP is not presented.

Fund Accounting

Financial transactions of the District are reported in individual funds. Each fund uses a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures (or expenses) as appropriate. All funds are considered major funds. The various funds in the report are grouped into governmental (and fiduciary) funds as follows:

Governmental Funds

General Fund

This fund is used to account for all expendable financial resources, except for those that are required to be accounted for in another fund. In keeping with the principle of having as few funds as are necessary, activities such as food services, maintenance, data processing, printing, and student transportation are included in the General Fund.

Capital Projects Funds

These funds account for financial resources that are to be used for the construction or acquisition of major capital assets. There are two funds that are considered to be of the capital projects fund type: the Capital Projects Fund and the Transportation Vehicle Fund.

Capital Projects Fund. This fund is used to account for resources set aside for the acquisition and construction of major capital assets such as land and buildings.

Transportation Vehicle Fund. This fund is used to account for the purchase, major repair, rebuilding, and debt service expenditures that relate to pupil transportation equipment.

Debt Service Fund

This fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for and the payment of matured general long-term debt principle and interest.

Special Revenue Fund

In Washington State, the only allowable special revenue fund for school districts is the Associated Student Body (ASB) Fund. This fund is accounted for in the District's financial statements as the financial resources legally belong to the District. As a special revenue fund, amounts within the ASB Fund may only be used for those purposes that relate to the operation of the Associated Student Body of the District.

Permanent Funds

These funds are used to report resources that are legally restricted such that only earnings, and not principal, may be expended. Amounts in the Permanent Fund may only be spent in support of the District's programs and may not be used to the benefit of any individual.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds include pension and other employee benefit trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and agency funds, and are used to account for assets that are held in trust by the District in a trustee and agency capacity.

Private-Purpose Trust Fund

This fund is used to account for resources that are legally held in trust by the District. The trust agreement details whether principal and interest may both be spent, or whether only interest may be spent. Money from a Private-Purpose Trust Fund may not be used to support the District's programs, and may be used to benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

Measurement focus, basis of accounting and fund financial statement presentation

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are measurable and available. Revenues are considered "measurable" if the amount of the transaction can be readily determined. Revenues are considered "available" when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. Property taxes receivable are measurable but are considered to be available only if they are collected within 30 days after year-end.   Categorical program claims and inter-district billings are measurable and available and are, therefore, accrued.

Expenditures are recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related fund liability is incurred, except for unmatured principal and interest on long-term debt which are recorded when due. Purchases of capital assets are expensed during the year of acquisition. For federal grants, the recognition of expenditures is dependent on the obligation date. (Obligation means a purchase order has been issued, contracts have been awarded, or goods and/or services have been received.)

Budgets

Chapter 28A.505 RCW and Chapter 392-123 Washington Administrative Code (WAC) mandate school district budget policies and procedures. The board adopts annual appropriated budgets for all governmental funds. These budgets are appropriated at the fund level. The budget constitutes the legal authority for expenditures at that level. Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal period.

Budgets are adopted on the same modified accrual basis as used for financial reporting. Fund balance is budgeted as available resources and, under statute, may not be negative, unless the District enters into binding conditions with state oversight pursuant to RCW 28A.505.110.

The government's policy regarding whether to first apply restricted or unrestricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available

The District receives state funding for specific categorical education-related programs. Amounts that are received for these programs that are not used in the current fiscal year may be carried forward into the subsequent fiscal year, where they may be used only for the same purpose as they were originally received. When the District has such carryover, those funds are expended before any amounts received in the current year are expended.

Additionally, the District has other restrictions placed on its financial resources. When expenditures are recorded for purposes for which a restriction or commitment of fund balance is available, those funds that are restricted or committed to that purpose are considered first before any unrestricted or unassigned amounts are expended.

The government's fund balance classifications, policies and procedures.

The District classifies ending fund balance for its governmental funds into five categories.

Nonspendable Fund Balance. The amounts reported as Nonspendable are resources of the District that are not in spendable format. They are either non-liquid resources such as inventory or prepaid items, or the resources are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted Fund Balance. Amounts that are reported as Restricted are those resources of the District that have had a legal restriction placed on their use either from statute, WAC, or other legal requirements that are beyond the control of the board of directors. Restricted fund balance includes anticipated recovery of revenues that have been received but are restricted as to their usage.

Committed Fund Balance. Amounts that are reported as Committed are those resources of the District that have had a limitation placed upon their usage by formal action of the District's board of directors. Commitments are made either through a formal adopted board resolution or are related to a school board policy. Commitments may only be changed when the resources are used for the intended purpose or the limitation is removed by a subsequent formal action of the board of directors.

Assigned Fund Balance. In the General Fund, amounts that are reported as Assigned are those resources that the District has set aside for specific purposes. These accounts reflect tentative management plans for future financial resource use such as the replacement of equipment or the assignment of resources for contingencies. Assignments reduce the amount reported as Unassigned Fund Balance, but may not reduce that balance below zero.

In other governmental funds, Assigned fund balance represents a positive ending spendable fund balance once all restrictions and commitments are considered. These resources are only available for expenditure in that fund and may not be used in any other fund without formal action by the District's board of directors and as allowed by statute.

The District's Board of Directors are the only persons who have the authority to create Assignments of fund balance.

Unassigned Fund Balance. In the General Fund, amounts that are reported as Unassigned are those net spendable resources of the District that are not otherwise Restricted, Committed, or Assigned, and may be used for any purpose within the General Fund.

In other governmental funds, Unassigned fund balance represents a deficit ending spendable fund balance once all restrictions and commitments are considered.

A negative Unassigned fund balance means that the legal restrictions and formal commitments of the District exceed its currently available resources.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

All of the District's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Receivables and Payables

There are no receivables or payables not expected to be collected within one year.

Inventory

Inventory is valued at cost using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. The consumption method of inventory is used, which charges inventory as an expenditure when it is consumed. A portion of fund balance, representing inventory, is considered Nonspendable. Such reserves for inventory indicate that a portion of net current assets is set aside to replace or increase the inventory. USDA commodity inventory consists of food donated by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is valued at the prices paid by the USDA for the commodities.

NOTE 2: DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The Spokane County Treasurer is the ex officio treasurer for the District and holds all accounts of the District. The District directs the County Treasurer to invest those financial resources of the District that the District has determined are not needed to meet the current financial obligations of the District.

The district's deposits and certificates of deposit are entirely covered by federal depository insurance (FDIC) or by collateral held in a multiple financial institution collateral pool administered by the Washington Public Deposit Protection Commission (PDPC).

All of the District's investments during the year and at year-end were insured or registered and held by the District or its agent in the District's name.

Washington State statutes authorize the district to invest in the following types of securities:

- Certificates, notes, or bonds of the United States, its agencies, or any corporation wholly owned by the government of the United States,
- Obligations of government-sponsored corporations which are eligible as collateral for advances to member banks as determined by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System,
- Bankers' acceptances purchased on the secondary market,
- Repurchase agreements for securities listed in the three items above, provided that the transaction is structured so that the public treasurer obtains control over the underlying securities,
- Investment deposits with qualified public depositories,
- Washington State Local Government Investment Pool, and
- County Treasurer Investment Pools.

The District's investments as of August 31, 2016, are as follows:

Type of Investment	District's own investments	Investments held by district as an agent for other organizations	Total
County Treasurer's Investment Pool	$ 6,133,377	$ 61,157	$ 6,194,534
Total Investments	$ 6,133,377	$ 61,157	$ 6,194,534

The district's participation in the Spokane County Investment Pool is voluntary and the pool is not rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO). The fair value of the district's investment in the pool is measured using a net asset value (NAV) as determined by the pool. The pool maintains a weighted average maturity of 1.33 years.

NOTE 3: SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Litigation

The District has no known legal obligations that would materially impact the financial position of the District.

NOTE 4: SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS OF SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The District has no subsequent events which would materially impact the financial position of the District.

NOTE 5: PENSION PLANS

General Information

The Washington State Department of Retirement Systems (DRS), a department within the primary government of the state of Washington, prepares a stand-alone comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for each pension plan. The pension plan's basic financial statement is accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. The measurement date of the pension plans is June 30. 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.

The school district is reporting the net pension liability in the notes and on the Schedule of Long-term Liabilities calculated as the district's proportionate allocation percentage multiplied by the total plan collective net pension liability.

Detailed information about the pension plans' fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued DRS CAFR. Copies of the report may be obtained by contacting the Washington State Department of Retirement Systems, P.O. Box 48380, Olympia, WA 98504-8380; or online at http://www.drs.wa.gov./administrations/annual-report.

Membership Participation

Substantially all school district full-time and qualifying part-time employees participate in one of the following three contributory, multi-employer, cost-sharing statewide retirement systems managed by DRS: Teachers' Retirement System (TRS), Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) and School Employees' Retirement System (SERS).

Membership participation by retirement plan as of June 30, 2016, was as follows:

Plan	Retirees and Beneficiaries Receiving Benefits	Inactive Plan Members Entitled to but not yet Receiving Benefits	Active Plan Members
PERS 1	49,417	827	3,230
SERS 2	7,391	5,704	26,127
SERS 3	6,715	7,899	32,409
TRS 1	34,859	223	962
TRS 2	4,700	2,443	17,612
TRS 3	8,866	8,373	53,417

Membership & Plan Benefits

Certificated employees are members of TRS. Classified employees are members of PERS (if Plan 1) or SERS. Plan 1 under the TRS and PERS programs are defined benefit pension plans whose members joined the system on or before September 30, 1977. TRS 1 and PERS 1 are closed to new entrants.

TRS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised of three separate plans for membership purposes: Plans 1 and 2 are defined benefit plans and Plan 3 is a defined benefit plan with a defined contribution component. TRS eligibility for membership requires service as a certificated public school employee working in an instructional, administrative or supervisory capacity.

TRS is comprised of three separate plans for accounting purposes: Plan 1, Plan 2/3, and Plan 3. Plan 1 accounts for the defined benefits of Plan 1 members. Plan 2/3 accounts for the defined benefits of Plan 2 members and the defined benefit portion of benefits for Plan 3 members. Plan 3 accounts for the defined contribution portion of benefits for Plan 3 members. Although members can only be a member of either Plan 2 or Plan 3, the defined benefit portions of Plan 2 and Plan 3 are accounted for in the same pension trust fund. All assets of this Plan 2/3 defined benefit plan may legally be used to pay the defined benefits of any of the Plan 2 or Plan 3 members or beneficiaries, as defined by the terms of the plan. Therefore, Plan 2/3 is considered to be a single plan for accounting purposes.

TRS Plan 1 provides retirement, disability and death benefits. TRS 1 members were vested after the completion of five years of eligible service. Retirement benefits are determined as two percent of the average final compensation (AFC), for each year of service credit, up to a maximum of 60 percent, divided by twelve. The AFC is the total earnable compensation for the two consecutive highest-paid fiscal years, divided by two. Members are eligible for retirement at any age after 30 years of service, or at the age of 60 with five years of service, or at the age of 55 with 25 years of service. Other benefits include temporary and permanent disability payments, an optional cost-of-living adjustment (COLA), and a one-time duty-related death benefit, if found eligible by the Department of Labor and Industries.

TRS Plan 2/3 provides retirement, disability and death benefits. Retirement benefits are determined as two percent of the average final compensation (AFC) per year of service for Plan 2 members and one percent of AFC for Plan 3 members. The AFC is the monthly average of the 60 consecutive highest-paid service credit months. There is no cap on years of service credit. Members are eligible for normal retirement at the age of 65 with at least five years of service credit. Retirement before age 65 is considered an early retirement. TRS Plan 2/3 members, who have at least 20 years of service credit and are 55 years of age or older, are eligible for early retirement with a reduced benefit.

The benefit is reduced by a factor that varies according to age, for each year before age 65. TRS Plan 2/3 members who have 30 or more years of service credit, were hired prior to May 1, 2013, and are at least 55 years old, can retire under one of two provisions: With a benefit that is reduced by three percent for each year before age 65; or with a benefit that has a smaller (or no) reduction (depending on age) that imposes stricter return-to-work rules.

TRS Plan 2/3 members hired on or after May 1, 2013 have the option to retire early by accepting a reduction of five percent for each year of retirement before age 65. This option is available only to those who are age 55 or older and have at least 30 years of service.
TRS Plan 2/3 retirement benefits are also actuarially reduced to reflect the choice of a survivor benefit.

Other benefits include duty and non-duty disability payments, a cost-of-living allowance (based on the Consumer Price Index), capped at three percent annually and a one-time duty-related death benefit, if found eligible by the Department of Labor and Industries.

PERS Plan 1 provides retirement, disability and death benefits. PERS 1 members were vested after the completion of five years of eligible service. Retirement benefits are determined as two percent of the member's average final compensation (AFC) times the member's years of service. The AFC is the average of the member's 24 highest consecutive service months. Members are eligible for retirement from active status at any age with at least 30 years of service, at age 55 with at least 25 years of service, or at age 60 with at least five years of service.

Members retiring from inactive status prior to the age of 65 may receive actuarially reduced benefits. PERS Plan 1 retirement benefits are actuarially reduced to reflect the choice of a survivor benefit. Other benefits include duty and non-duty disability payments, an optional cost-of-living adjustment (COLA), and a one-time duty-related death benefit, if found eligible by the Department of Labor and Industries.

SERS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised of two separate plans for membership purposes. SERS Plan 2 is a defined benefit plan and SERS Plan 3 is a defined benefit plan with a defined contribution component. SERS members include classified employees of school districts and educational service districts.

SERS is reported as two separate plans for accounting purposes: Plan 2/3 and Plan 3. Plan 2/3 accounts for the defined benefits of Plan 2 members and the defined benefit portion of benefits for Plan 3 members. Plan 3 accounts for the defined contribution portion of benefits for Plan 3 members.

Although members can only be a member of either Plan 2 or Plan 3, the defined benefit portions of Plan 2 and Plan 3 are accounted for in the same pension trust fund. All assets of this Plan 2/3 defined benefit plan may legally be used to pay the defined benefits of any of the Plan 2 or Plan 3 members or beneficiaries. Therefore, Plan 2/3 is considered to be a single plan for accounting purposes.

SERS provides retirement, disability and death benefits. Retirement benefits are determined as two percent of the member's average final compensation (AFC) times the member's years of service for Plan 2 and one percent of AFC for Plan 3. The AFC is the monthly average of the member's 60 highest-paid consecutive service months before retirement, termination or death. There is no cap on years of service credit. Members are eligible for retirement with a full benefit at 65 with at least five years of service credit. Retirement before age 65 is considered an early retirement. SERS members, who have at least 20 years of service credit and are 55 years of age or older, are eligible for early retirement with a reduced benefit.

The benefit is reduced by a factor that varies according to age, for each year before age 65. SERS members who have 30 or more years of service credit and are at least 55 years old can retire under one of two provisions, if hired prior to May 2, 2013: With a benefit that is reduced by three percent for each year before age 65; or with a benefit that has a smaller (or no) reduction (depending on age) that imposes stricter return-to-work rules.

SERS members hired on or after May 1, 2013, have the option to retire early by accepting a reduction of five percent for each year of retirement before age 65. This option is available only to those who are age 55 or older and have at least 30 years of service. SERS retirement benefits are also actuarially reduced to reflect the choice of a survivor benefit. Other benefits include duty and non-duty disability payments, a cost- of-living allowance (based on the Consumer Price Index), capped at three percent annually and a one-time duty-related death benefit, if found eligible by the Department of Labor and Industries.

Plan Contributions

The employer contribution rates for PERS, TRS, and SERS (Plans 1, 2, and 3) and the TRS and SERS Plan 2 employee contribution rates are established by the Pension Funding Council based upon the rates set by the Legislature. The methods used to determine the contribution requirements are established under chapters 41.40, 41.32, and 41.35 RCW for PERS, TRS and SERS respectively. Employers do not contribute to the defined contribution portions of TRS Plan 3 or SERS Plan 3. Under current law the employer must contribute 100 percent of the employer-required contribution. The employee contribution rate for Plan 1 in PERS and TRS is set by statute at six percent and does not vary from year to year.

The Employer and employee contribution rates for the PERS plan are effective as of July 1. SERS and TRS contribution rates are effective as of September 1. The pension plan contribution rates (expressed as a percentage of covered payroll) for 2016 were as follows:

Pension Rates			
	7/1/16 Rate	7/1/15 Rate	
PERS 1			
Member Contribution Rate	6.00%	6.00%	
Employer Contribution Rate	11.18%	11.18%	
Pension Rates			
	9/1/16 Rate	9/1/15 Rate	
TRS 1			
Member Contribution Rate	6.00%	6.00%	
Employer Contribution Rate	13.13%	13.13%	
TRS 2			
Member Contribution Rate	5.95%	5.95%	
Employer Contribution Rate	13.13%	13.13%	
TRS 3			
Member Contribution Rate	varies*	varies*	
Employer Contribution Rate	13.13%	13.13%	**
SERS 2			
Member Contribution Rate	5.63%	5.63%	
Employer Contribution Rate	11.58%	11.58%	
SERS 3			
Member Contribution Rate	varies*	varies*	
Employer Contribution Rate	11.58%	11.58%	**
Note: The DRS administrative rate of .0018 is included in the employer rate.			
* = Variable from 5% to 15% based on rate selected by the member.			
** = Defined benefit portion only.			

The Collective Net Pension Liability

The collective net pension liabilities for the pension plans districts participated in are reported in the following tables.

The Net Pension Liability as of June 30, 2016:				
Dollars in Thousands	PERS 1	SERS 2/3	TRS 1	TRS 2/3
Total Pension Liability	$12,496,872	$4,870,806	$9,001,257	$12,172,222
Plan fiduciary net position	($7,126,401)	($4,214,039)	($5,587,020)	($10,798,925)
Participating employers' net pension liability	$5,370,471	$656,767	$3,414,237	$1,373,297
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	57.03%	86.52%	62.07%	88.72%

The School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (NPL)

At June 30, 2016, the school district reported a total liability of $20,147,404 for its proportionate shares of the individual plans' collective net pension liability. Proportion of net pension liability is based on annual contributions for each of the employers participating in the DRS administered plans. At June 30, 2016, the district's proportionate share of each plan's net pension liability is reported below:

June 30, 2016	PERS 1	SERS 2/3	TRS 1	TRS 2/3
District's Annual Contributions	290,055	393,980	971,476	1,027,718
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	2,746,852	2,162,866	10,913,702	4,323,985

At **June 30,** 2016, the school district's percentage of the proportionate share of the collective net pension liability was as follows and the change in the allocation percentage from the prior period is illustrated below.

Allocation percentages	PERS 1	SERS 2/3	TRS 1	TRS 2/3
Current year proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	0.051147%	0.329320%	0.319653%	0.314862%
Prior year proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	0.053637%	0.343898%	0.324530%	0.314843%
Net difference percentage	(0.002490%)	(0.014578%)	(0.004877%)	0.000018%

Actuarial Assumptions

Capital Market Assumptions (CMAs) and expected rates of return by asset class provided by the Washington State Investment Board. The Office of the State Actuary relied on the CMAs in the selection of the long-term expected rate of return for reporting purposes.

The total pension liabilities for TRS 1, TRS 2/3, PERS 1 and SERS 2/3 were determined by actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2015, with the results rolled forward to June 30, 2016, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all prior periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.0% total economic inflation, 3.75% salary inflation
Salary increases	In addition to the base 3.75% salary inflation assumption, salaries are also expected to grow by promotions and longevity.
Investment rate of return	7.50%

Mortality Rates

Mortality rates used in the plans were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Table and Combined Disabled Table published by the Society of Actuaries. The Office of the State Actuary applied offsets to the base table and recognized future improvements in mortality by projecting the mortality rates using 100 percent Scale BB. Mortality rates are applied on a generational basis, meaning members are assumed to receive additional mortality improvements in each future year, throughout their lifetime. The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2015, valuation were based on the results of the 2007–2012 Experience Study. Additional assumptions for subsequent events and law changes are current as of the 2015 actuarial valuation report.

Long-term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which a best-estimate of expected future rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense, but including inflation) are developed for each major asset class by the Washington State Investment Board (WSIB). Those expected returns make up one component of WSIB's CMAs. The CMAs contain three pieces of information for each class of assets the WSIB currently invest in:

- Expected annual return
- Standard deviation of the annual return
- Correlations between the annual returns of each asset class with every other asset class

WSIB uses the CMAs and their target asset allocation to simulate future investment returns over various time horizons.

The long-term expected rate of return of 7.50% percent approximately equals the median of the simulated investment returns over a fifty-year time horizon, increased slightly to remove WSIB's implicit and small short-term downward adjustment due to assumed mean reversion. WSIB's implicit short-term adjustment, while small and appropriate over a ten to fifteen-year period, becomes amplified over a fifty-year measurement period.

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plans' target asset allocation as of June 30, 2016, are summarized in the following table:

TRS 1, TRS 2/3, PERS 1, and SERS 2/3		
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	20.00%	1.70%
Tangible Assets	5.00%	4.40%
Real Estate	15.00%	5.80%
Global Equity	37.00%	6.60%
Private Equity	23.00%	9.60%

The inflation component used to create the above table is 2.20 percent, and represents WSIB's most recent long-term estimate of broad economic inflation.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50 percent. To determine the discount rate, an asset sufficiency test was completed to test whether the pension plan's fiduciary net position was sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Consistent with current law, the completed asset sufficiency test included an assumed 7.70 percent long-term discount rate to determine funding liabilities for calculating future contributions rate requirements. Consistent with the long-term expected rate of return, a 7.50 percent future investment rate of return on invested assets was assumed for the test. Contributions from plan members and employers are assumed to continue to be made at contractually required rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's 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 of 7.50 percent on pension plan investments was applied to determine the total pension liability.

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

The following table presents the West Valley School District's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability (NPL) calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower (6.50 percent) or one percentage-point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate. Amounts are calculated using the school district's specific allocation percentage, by plan, to determine the proportionate share of the collective net pension liability.

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
PERS 1 NPL	$6,476,248,000	$5,370,471,000	$4,418,882,000
Allocation Percentage	0.051147%	0.051147%	0.051147%
Proportionate Share of Collective NPL	$3,312,427	$2,746,852	$2,260,139

SERS 2/3 NPL	$1,600,655,000	$656,767,000	($75,324,000)
Allocation Percentage	0.329320%	0.329320%	0.329320%
Proportionate Share of Collective NPL	$5,271,311	$2,162,866	($248,075)
TRS 1 NPL	$4,197,137,000	$3,414,237,000	$2,739,882,000
Allocation Percentage	0.319653%	0.319653%	0.319653%
Proportionate Share of Collective NPL	$13,416,263	$10,913,702	$8,758,108
TRS 2/3 NPL	$3,107,958,000	$1,373,297,000	($1,595,357,000)
Allocation Percentage	0.314862%	0.314862%	0.314862%
Proportionate Share of Collective NPL	$9,785,766	$4,323,985	($5,023,166)

NOTE 6: ANNUAL OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT COST AND NET OPEB OBLIGATIONS

The State, through the Health Care Authority (HCA), administers an agent multi-employer Other Post-Employment Benefit plan. The Public Employees Benefits Board (PEBB), created within the HCA, is authorized to design benefits and determine the terms and conditions of employee and retired employee participation and coverage, including establishment of eligibility criteria for both active and retired employees. Programs include medical, dental, life insurance and long-term disability insurance.

Employers participating in the plan include the State of Washington (which includes general government agencies and higher education institutions), 57 of the state's K–12 school districts and educational service districts (ESDs), and 206 political subdivisions and tribal governments. Additionally, the PEBB plan is available to the retirees of the remaining 247 K–12 school districts and ESDs. The District's retirees are eligible to participate in the PEBB plan under this arrangement.

According to state law, the Washington State Treasurer collects a fee from all school district entities which have employees that are not current active members of the state Health Care Authority but participate in the state retirement system. The purpose of this fee is to cover the impact of the subsidized rate of health care benefits for school retirees that elect to purchase their health care benefits through the state Health Care Authority. For the fiscal year 2015-2016, the District was required to pay the HCA $65.25 per month per full-time equivalent employee to support the program, for a total payment of $357,240. This assessment to the District is set forth in the State's operating budget and is subject to change on an annual basis. This amount is not actuarially determined and is not placed in a trust to pay the obligations for post-employment health care benefits.

The District has no control over the benefits offered to retirees, the rates charged to retirees, nor the fee paid to the Health Care Authority. The District does not determine its Annual Required Contribution nor the Net Other Post-Employment Benefit obligation associated with this plan. Accordingly, these amounts are not shown on the financial statements. This is a departure from GAAP.

NOTE 7: COMMITMENTS UNDER NONCAPITALIZED (OPERATING) LEASES

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2016, the District had non-capitalized leases as follows:

Lessor	Description	Amount	Annual Installment	Final Installment Date	Interest Rate	Balance
Konica	Copiers	44,036	11,678	December 1, 2018	11.71%	23,743
Konica	Copiers	18,416	4,884	April 27, 2019	11.71%	11,140
Konica	Copiers	6,728	1,344	March 10, 2021	0.00%	6,168
Ricoh	Copiers	66,455	17,349	December 1, 2018	11.03%	35,551
Ricoh	Copiers	93,493	24,515	April 20, 2019	11.22%	54,759
Ricoh	Copiers	16,621	3,324	August 25, 2021	0.00%	16,621
APS	Postage Machine & Meter	3,013	858	May 26,2021	0.00%	2,426
Total Operating Leases						$ 150,408

NOTE 8: CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS INCLUDING ENCUMBRANCES, IF APPROPIATE

Encumbrance accounting is employed in governmental funds. Purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of moneys are recorded in order to reserve a portion of the applicable appropriation. Encumbrances lapse at the end of the fiscal year and may be re-encumbered the following year. There were no encumbrances that were re-encumbered on September 1, 2016.

NOTE 9: REQUIRED DISCLOSURES ABOUT CAPITAL ASSETS

The District's capital assets are insured in the amount of $181,832,218 for fiscal year 2016. In the opinion of the District's insurance consultant, the amount is sufficient to adequately fund replacement of the District's assets.

The District entered into three School Bus Lease-To-Purchase contracts with East Valley School District to lease four busses. For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2016, the District had lessor capitalized leases as follows:

Description	Lessee	Term	Final Installment Date	Monthly Installment	Annual Installment
2 Busses	East Valley School District	59 Months	August 2018	800	9,600
1 Bus	East Valley School District	58 Months	August 2018	400	4,800
1 Bus	East Valley School District	44 Months	August 2018	500	6,000
Total Lease to Purchase Contracts				$ 1,700	$ 20,400

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2016, the District had capitalized leases as follows:

Lessor	Description	Amount	Annual Installment	Final Installment Date	Interest Rate	Balance
Banner Bank	3 Busses	207,556	34,349	May 30, 2018	4.25%	65,149
Banner Bank	3 Busses	248,098	36,658	May 30, 2019	4.25%	102,133
Total Capital Leases						$ 167,282

NOTE 10: REQUIRED DISCLOSURES ABOUT LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Long-Term Debt

Bonds payable at August 31, 2016, are comprised of the following individual issues:

Issue name	Amount Authorized	Annual Installments	Final Maturity	Interest Rate(s)	Amount Outstanding
General Obligation Bonds - 2011 Issue	13,905,000	30,000 to 2,750,000	2021	2.00% to 5.00%	11,860,000
Limited General Obligation Bonds - 06/01/2012 Issue	700,000	83,361	2022	3.40%	448,335
Limited General Obligation Bonds - 012/01/2012 Issue	275,000	32,748	2022	3.40%	189,235
Limited General Obligation Bonds - 07/02/2013 Issue	230,000	27,390	2022	3.40%	179,649
Limited General Obligation Bonds - 07/02/2013 Issue	1,500,000	128,930	2027	3.40%	1,300,232
Limited General Obligation Bonds -06/06/2014 Issue	200,000	17,083	2024	3.40%	165,208
Limited General Obligation Bonds -06/06/2014 Issue	1,500,000	128,122	2024	3.40%	1,239,057
Limited General Obligation Bonds - 07/27/15 Issue	250,000	29,619	2025	3.40%	227,496
General Obligation Bonds - 2016 Issue	7,434,573	1,311,677 to 3,196,141	2019	1.20%	7,434,573
Total Limited & General Obligation Bonds					$ 23,043,785

The following is a summary of general obligation long-term debt transactions of the district for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2016:

Long-term Debt Payable at September 1	$ 26,205,827
New Issues	7,434,573
Debt Retired	10,596,615
Long-term Debt Payable at August 31	$ 23,043,785

The following is a schedule of annual requirements to amortize debt at August 31, 2016:

Years Ending August 31	Principal	Interest	Total
2017	3,594,529	706,304	4,300,833
2018	3,781,383	629,408	4,410,791
2019	3,981,835	496,755	4,478,590
2020	4,210,938	372,580	4,583,518
2021	3,003,814	251,096	3,254,910
2022-2026	4,164,997	216,180	4,381,177
2027-2029	306,289	16,039	322,328
Total	$ 23,043,785	$ 2,688,362	$ 25,732,147

On August 31, 2016, the district had $1,811,590 available in the Debt Service Fund to service the general obligation bonds.

Refunded Debt

On July 14, 2016, the District issued $7,434,573 in general obligation bonds with an average interest rate of 1.20 % to advance refund $7,340,000 of outstanding 2006 series bonds with an average interest rate of 4.36 %. The net proceeds of $7,405,627 after payment of $28,946 in issuance costs were used to purchase U.S. Government securities. Those securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the 2006 series bonds. As a result, the 2006 series bonds are considered defeased.

The District advance refunded the 2006 series bonds to reduce its total debt service payments over the next 4 years by $297,490 and to obtain an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt of $290,704.)

Cash Flows Difference	
Old Debt Service Cash Flows	7,865,181
New Debt Service Cash Flows	7,567,691
Total	297,490
Economic Gain	
Present Value of Old Debt Service Cash Flows	7,725,277
Present Value of New Debt Service Cash Flows	7,434,573
Total	290,704

NOTE 11: INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

The following table depicts interfund transfer activity:

Transferred From (Fund) 535 or 536	Transferred To (Fund) 965 9900	Amount	Description
General Fund	Capital Projects	147,116	Permanent transfer to Capital Projects Fund from General Fund
General Fund	Debt Service Fund	128,930	Permanent transfer to Debt Service Fund from Transportation Vehicle Fund
Transportaion Vehicle Fund	Debt Service Fund	143,499	Permanent transfer to Debt Service Fund from General Fund

NOTE 12: ENTITY RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

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.

WORKERS COMPENSATION COOPERATIVE
The District made payments totaling $242,332 to the industrial insurance pool, which is administered by Educational Service District No. 101 on behalf of several local school districts for fiscal year 2016. These funds are operated for the District's benefit in lieu of the District having to make monthly premium payments to the State of Washington for industrial insurance beneficiaries as they occur and minimizes the District's cost for the programs.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
The District is a self-insurer of unemployment compensation for all of its employees. Actual employee claims are paid by the State of Washington Department of Employment Security and then reimbursed by the District. This self-insurance program costs the District less than full participation in the state unemployment compensation program. The District made unemployment compensation payments totaling $4,398 in fiscal year 2016, and has set aside $116,253 in payables for fiscal year 2016 to ensure payment of these claims.
CAUSUALTY INSURANCE

The District is a member of United Schools Insurance Program.
Chapter 48.62 RCW authorizes the governing body of any one or more governmental entities to form together into or join a pool or organization for the joint purchasing of insurance, and/or joint self-insuring, and/or joint hiring or contracting for risk management services to the same extent that they may individually purchase insurance, self-insure, or hire or contract for risk management services. An agreement to form a pooling arrangement was made pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 39.34 RCW, the Interlocal Cooperation Act. The program was formed on September 1, 1985, when 29 school districts in the state of Washington joined together by signing a Joint Purchasing Agreement to pool their self-insured losses and jointly purchase insurance and administrative services. Current membership includes 155 school districts.

The program allows members to jointly purchase insurance coverage and provide related services, such as administration, risk management, claims administration, etc. Coverage for Wrongful Acts Liability and Employee Benefit Liability is on a claims-made basis. All other coverages are on an occurrence basis. The program provides the following forms of group purchased insurance coverage for its members: Property, General Liability, Automotive Liability, Wrongful Acts Liability, and Crime.

Liability insurance is subject to a self-insured retention of $100,000. Members are responsible for a $1,000 deductible for each claim (member deductibles may vary), while the program is responsible for the $100,000 self-insured retention (SIR). Insurance carriers cover insured losses over $101,000 to the limits of each policy. Since the program is a cooperative program, there is a joint liability among the participating members towards the sharing of the $100,000 SIR. The program also purchases a stop loss policy with an attachment point of $967,749, as an additional layer of protection for its members.

Property insurance is subject to a per-occurrence deductible of $100,000. Members are responsible for a $1,000 deductible for each claim (Member deductibles may vary), while the program is responsible for the $100,000 SIR. Equipment Breakdown insurance is subject to a per-occurrence deductible of $10,000. Members are responsible for the deductible amount of each claim. Members contract to remain in the program for a minimum of one year, and must give notice before August 31 to terminate participation the following September 1. The Interlocal Agreement is renewed automatically each year. Even after termination, a member is still responsible for contributions to the program for any unresolved, unreported, and in-process claims for the period they were a signatory to the Joint Purchasing Agreement.

The program is fully funded by its member participants. Claims are filed by members with Clear Risk Solutions, which has been contracted to perform program administration, claims adjustment, and loss prevention for the program. Fees paid to the third party administrator under this arrangement for the year ending August 31, 2016, were $1,681,707.94.

A board of directors consisting of nine members is selected by the membership from six areas of the state on a staggered term basis and is responsible for conducting the business affairs of the program. The Board of Directors has contracted with Clear Risk Solutions to perform day-to-day administration of the program. This program has no employees.

NOTE 13: PROPERTY TAXES

Property tax revenues are collected as the result of special levies passed by the voters in the District. Taxes are levied on January 1. The taxpayer has the obligation of paying all taxes on April 30 or one-half then and one-half on October 31. Typically, slightly more than half of the collections are made on the April 30 date. The October 31 collection is not available in time to cover liabilities for the fiscal period ended August 31. Property taxes receivable are measurable but are considered to be available only if they are collected within 30 days after year-end.

NOTE 14: JOINT VENTURES AND JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

The District is a member of the King County Director's Association (KCDA). KCDA is a purchasing cooperative designed to pool the member districts' purchasing power. The board authorized joining the association and has remained in the joint venture ever since. The District's current equity of $6,010 is the accumulation of the annual assignment of KCDA's operating surplus based upon the percentage derived from KCDA's total sales to the District compared to all other districts applied against paid administrative fees. The District may withdraw from the joint venture and will receive its equity in 10 annual allocations of merchandise or 15 annual payments.

NOTE 15: FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATION DETAILS

The District's financial statements include the following amounts presented in the aggregate.

	General Fund	ASB Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Transportation Vehicle Fund
Nonspendable Fund Balance					
Inventory and Prepaid Items	318,475				
Restricted Fund Balance					
Debt Service			1,811,594		
Other Items		168,816			580,671
Assigned Fund Balance					
Fund Purposes				694,055	
Unassigned Fund Balance					
Unassigned	3,069,962				

NOTE 16: POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS OTHER THAN PENSION PLANS—BOTH IN SEPARATELY ISSUED PLAN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND EMPLOYER STATEMENTS

457 Plan – Deferred Compensation Plan

District employees have the option of participating in a deferred compensation plan as defined in §457 of the Internal Revenue Code that is administered by the state deferred compensation plan, or the District.

403(b) Plan – Tax Sheltered Annuity (TSA)

The District offers a tax deferred annuity plan for its employees. The plan permits participants to defer a portion of their salary until future years under elective deferrals (employee contribution).

The District complies with IRS regulation that require school districts to have a written plan to include participating investment companies, types of investments, loans, transfers, and various requirements. The plan is administered by a third party administrator. The plan assets are assets of the District employees, not the school district, and are therefore not reflected on these financial statements.

NOTE 17: TERMINATION BENEFITS

Compensated Absences

Employees earn sick leave at a rate of 12 days per year up to a maximum of one contract year.

Under the provisions of RCW 28A.400.210, sick leave accumulated by District employees is reimbursed at death or retirement at the rate of one day for each four days of accrued leave, limited to 180 accrued days. This chapter also provides for an annual buy out of an amount up to the maximum annual accumulation of 12 days. For buyout purposes, employees may accumulate such leave to a maximum of 192 days, including the annual accumulation, as of December 31 of each year.

These expenditures are recorded when paid, except termination sick leave that is accrued upon death, retirement, or upon termination provided the employee is at least 55 years of age and has sufficient years of service. Vested sick leave was computed using the vesting method.

Vacation pay, including benefits, that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported as expenditures and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it.

No unrecorded liability exists for other employee benefits.

West Valley School District 363
SCHEDULE OF LONG-TERM LIABILITIES
For The Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2016

Description	Beginning Outstanding Debt	Amount Issued	Amount Redeemed	Ending Outstanding Balance	Amount Due Within One Year
Voted Debt					
Voted Bonds	$22,090,000	$7,434,573	$10,230,000	$19,294,573	$3,216,141
Non-Voted Debt and Liabilities:					
Non-Voted Bonds	4,115,827		366,605	3,749,222	$378,388
Capital Leases	582,874		415,592	167,282	64,484
Non-Cancelable Operating Leases	168,494	26,363	44,448	150,409	51,888
Compensated Absences	1,283,178	60,854		1,344,032	256,636
Other Liabilities					
Net Pension Liabilities TRS 1	10,281,570	632,132		$10,913,702	
Net Pension Liabilities TRS 2/3	2,656,656	1,667,329		$4,323,985	
Net Pension Liabilities SERS 2/3	1,396,745	766,121		$2,162,866	
Net Pension Liabilities PERS 1	2,805,713		58,862	$2,746,851	
TOTAL LONG TERM LIABILITITES	$45,381,057	$10,587,372	$11,115,507	$44,852,922	$3,967,537

West Valley School District No. 363

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

For the Year Ending August 31, 2016

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Expenditures				
Federal Agency Name	Pass Through Agency	Federal Program Title	CFDA Number	Other Identification Number/Award Number	From Direct Awards	From Pass Through Awards	Total	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Foot note
U.S. Department of Agriculture	WA OSPI	Child Nutrition Cluster:							
		School Breakfast Program	10.553	32-363		$ 141,820	$ 141,820		
		National School Lunch Program	10.555	32-363		$ 661,069	$ 661,069		
		National School Lunch - Non-Cash	10.555			$ 111,284	$ 111,284		3
		Summer Food Service Program for Children	10.559	32-1058		$ 25,990	$ 25,990		
		Subtotal Child Nutrition Cluster					$ 940,163		
		Total U.S. Department of Agriculture				$ 940,163	$ 940,163		
U.S. Department of Education	WA OSPI	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	201842		$ 558,805	$ 558,805		4
	WA OSPI	Special Education Cluster:							
		Special Education - Grants to States	84.027	305112		$ 690,525	$ 690,525		4
		Special Education - Preschool Grants	84.173	305112		$ 29,243	$ 29,243		4
		Subtotal Special Education Cluster					$ 719,768		
	WA OSPI	Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	84.048	173364		$ 18,109	$ 18,109		4
	CVSD	Education for Homeless Children and Youth	84.196	CV		$ 10,534	$ 10,534		
	WA Student Achievement Council	Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs	84.334			$ 134,992	$ 134,992		2,4
	WA OSPI	English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	402131		$ 9,787	$ 9,787		4
	WA OSPI	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant	84.367	523550		$ 82,982	$ 82,982		4
		Total U.S. Department of Education				$ 1,534,977	$ 1,534,977		
U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services	WA HCA	Medical Assistance Program	93.778			$ 158,355	$ 158,355		2
						$ 158,355	$ 158,355		
		Total Federal Awards Expended				**$ 2,633,495**	**$ 2,633,495**		

The Accompanying Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are an Integral Part of this Schedule.

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

NOTE 1—BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is prepared on the same basis of accounting as the West Valley School District's financial statements. The West Valley School District uses the modified accrual basis of accounting. Expenditures represent only the federally funded portions of the program. District records should be consulted to determine amounts expended or matched from non-federal sources.

NOTE 2—PROGRAM COSTS/MATCHING CONTRIBUTIONS

The amounts shown as current year expenses represent only the federal grant portion of the program costs. Entire program costs, including the West Valley School District's local matching share, may be more than shown. Such expenditures are recognized following, as applicable, either the cost principles in the OMB Circular A-87, Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments, or the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

NOTE 3—NONCASH AWARDS

The amount of commodities reported on the schedule is the value of commodities distributedby the West Valley School District during the current year and priced as prescribed by the State of Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

NOTE 4—FEDERAL INDIRECT RATE

The West Valley School District used the federal restricted rate of 3.5%.

The West Valley School District has not elected to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR FINDINGS REPORTED UNDER UNIFORM GUIDANCE

West Valley School District No. 363
Spokane County
September 1, 2015 through August 31, 2016

This schedule presents the corrective action planned by the auditee for findings reported in this report in accordance with Title 2 *U.S. Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). The information in this schedule is the representation of the West Valley School District No. 363.

Finding ref number: 2016-001	**Finding caption:** The District did not have adequate internal controls in place to ensure accurate accounting and reporting for its bond refinancing activities.
Name, address, and telephone of auditee contact person: Doug Matson, CPA 2805 N. Argonne Road Spokane, WA 99211 (509) 924-2150	
Corrective action the auditee plans to take in response to the finding: *The perm file notebook was not updated with the refunded bond amount. We used the perm file to reconcile our accounts. The refunded bond did not affect County Treasurer Cash and therefore was not discovered in the preparation of the financial statements. In the future the perm file outstanding debt will be reconciled to the County Treasurer Outstanding Debt Amount.*	
Anticipated date to complete the corrective action: Effective with 2016-2017 Financial Statements	

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The State Auditor's Office is established in the state's Constitution and is part of the executive branch of state government. The State Auditor is elected by the citizens of Washington and serves four-year terms.

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Our audits look at financial information and compliance with state, federal and local laws on the part of all local governments, including schools, and all state agencies, including institutions of higher education. In addition, we conduct performance audits of state agencies and local governments as well as fraud, state whistleblower and citizen hotline investigations.

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