

High Valleys Water District Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016



47781 Twin Pines Road, Banning, California 92220

High Valleys Water District Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

High Valleys Water District Board of Directors as of June 30, 2017

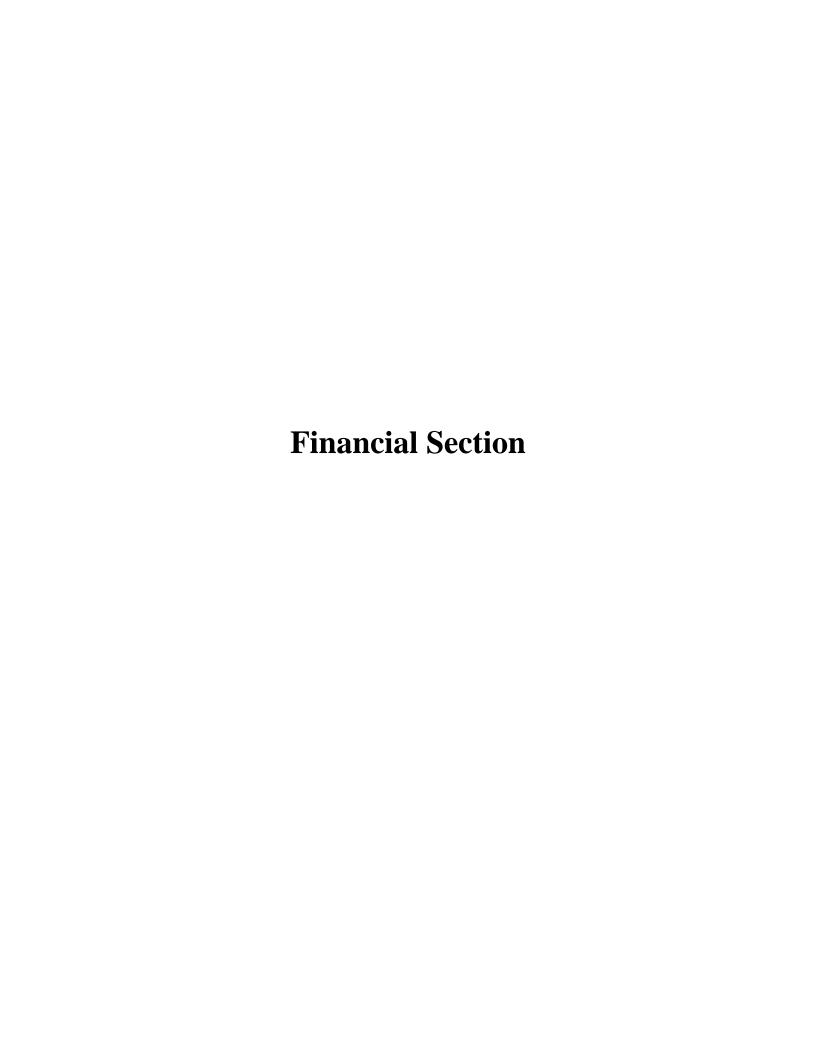
Name	Title	Elected/ Appointed	Current Term
Ernest Wright	President	Elected	12/2017 - 12/2021
Michelle Pavey	Vice-President	Elected	12/2015 - 12/2019
Robert Hughes	Director	Elected	12/2017 - 12/2021
Clarence Haaland	Director	Elected	12/2015 - 12/2019
Mona Van Sickle	Director	Elected	12/2015 - 12/2019

High Valleys Water District Stan Houghton, General Manager 47781 Twin Pines Road Banning, California 92220 www.highvalleyswater.com 951.849.2612 High Valleys Water District
Annual Financial Report
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

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Table of Contents

	Page No.
Table of Contents	i
Financial Section	
Independent Auditor's Report	1-2
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3-7
Basic Financial Statements:	
Statements of Net Position	8
Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position	9
Statements of Cash Flows	10-11
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	12-27
Other Supplemental Information	
Schedules of System Maintenance Expenses	28
Schedules of General and Administrative Expenses	29
Report on Compliance and Internal Controls	
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance on Internal Control Over	
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on	
Audits of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with	
Government Auditing Standards	30-31





Fedak & Brown LLP

Certified Public Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors High Valleys Water District Banning, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the High Valleys Water District (District) as of and for the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the State Controller's Minimum Audit Requirements for California Special Districts. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the High Valleys Water District, as of June 30, 2017 and 2016, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Independent Auditor's Report, continued

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, a required supplementary information on pages 3 through 7, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audits of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The supplemental information schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplemental information schedules are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 17, 2018, 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 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.

Fedak & Brown LLP

Fedak & Brown LLP

Cypress, California January 17, 2018

High Valleys Water District Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of activities and financial performance of the High Valleys Water District (District) provides an introduction to the financial statements of the District for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016. We encourage readers to consider the information, presented here, with the basic financial statements and related notes, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

- The District's net position increased 5.49%, or \$41,395 to \$795,421, in fiscal year 2017. In 2016, the District's net position increased 4.42%, or \$31,951 to \$754,026.
- The District's operating revenues decreased 4.24% or \$8,413, in fiscal year 2017. In 2016, the District's operating revenues increased 6.93% or \$12,857.
- The District's operating expenses decreased 1.62%, or \$7,451, in fiscal year 2017. In 2016, the District's operating expenses increased 2.78%, or \$12,454.

Required Financial Statements

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The Statements of Net Position, Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and the Statements of Cash Flows provide information about the activities and performance of the District using accounting methods similar to those used by private sector companies.

The District's records are maintained on an enterprise basis, as it is the intent of the Board of Directors that the costs of providing water to customers of the District are financed primarily through user charges.

The Statements of Net Position include all of the District's investments in resources (assets), deferred outflows of resources, the obligations to creditors (liabilities), and deferred inflows of resources. They also provide the basis for computing a rate of return, evaluating the capital structure of the District and assessing the liquidity and financial flexibility of the District. All of the revenues and expenses are accounted for in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. These statements measure the success of the District's operations over the past years and can be used to determine if the District has successfully recovered all of its costs through its rates and other charges. These statements can also be used to evaluate sustainability and credit worthiness. The final required financial statements are the Statements of Cash Flows, which provide information about the District's cash receipts and cash payments during the reporting period. The Statements of Cash Flows report cash receipts, cash payments, and net changes in cash resulting from operations, investing, non-capital financing, and capital and related financing activities, as well as providing answers to such questions as where did cash come from, what was cash used for, and what was the change in cash balance during the reporting period.

Financial Analysis of the District

One of the most important questions asked about the District's finances is, "Is the District better off or worse off as a result of this year's activities?" The Statements of Net Position and the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position report information about the District in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, continued For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

Financial Analysis of the District, continued

These two statements report the District's net position and changes in them. One can think of the District's net position (the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources), as one way to measure the District's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the District's net position is one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. However, one will need to consider other non-financial factors such as changes in economic conditions, population growth, zoning, and new or changed government legislation, such as changes in Federal and State water quality standards.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the basic financial statements. The notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 12 through 27.

Statements of Net Position

Condensed Statements of Net Position

	_	2017	2016	Change
Assets:				
Current assets	\$	478,552	424,131	54,421
Capital assets, net		469,318	518,642	(49,324)
Total assets	_	947,870	942,773	5,097
Liabilities:				
Current liabilities		144,797	145,513	(716)
Non-current liabilities		7,652	43,234	(35,582)
Total liabilities		152,449	188,747	(36,298)
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets		426,084	441,502	(15,418)
Restricted		25,596	26,791	(1,195)
Unrestricted	_	343,741	285,733	58,008
Total net position	\$_	795,421	754,026	41,395

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the District, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and inflows of resources by \$795,420 and \$754,026 as of June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

By far the largest portion of the District's net position (54% and 59% as of June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively) reflects the District's investment in capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to customers within the District's service area; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. See Note 7 for further information.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, continued For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

Statements of Net Position, continued

At the end of fiscal years 2017 and 2016, the District showed a positive balance in its unrestricted net position of \$343,741 and \$285,733, respectively. See Note 7 for the amount of spendable net position that may be utilized in future years.

Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

	_	2017	2016	Change
Revenues:				
Operating revenues	\$	190,067	198,480	(8,413)
Non-operating revenues	_	346,451	338,327	8,124
Total revenues	_	536,518	536,807	(289)
Expenses:				
Operating expenses		453,495	460,947	(7,452)
Non-operating expenses		3,218	4,991	(1,773)
Depreciation expense	_	38,410	38,918	(508)
Total expenses	-	495,123	504,856	(9,733)
Change in net position		41,395	31,951	9,444
Net position, beginning of year	_	754,026	722,075	31,951
Net position, end of year	\$	795,421	754,026	41,395

The statements of revenues, expenses, and changes of net position show how the District's net position changed during the fiscal years. In the case of the District, net position increased by \$41,395 and \$31,951, for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

A closer examination of the sources of changes in net position reveals that:

In 2017, the District's total revenues decreased by 0.05%, or \$289. The District's operating revenue decreased by \$8,413 primarily due to decreases in services charges of \$14,993 and other charges of \$3,953; which were offset by an increase in water sales of \$10,533. Non-operating revenues increased by 2.40% or \$8,124 primarily due to an increase in property taxes of \$8,170.

In 2016, the District's total revenues decreased by 1.85%, or \$10,118. The District's operating revenue increased by \$12,857 primarily due to increase in water sales of \$8,206 and service charges of \$4,264. Non-operating revenues decreased by 6.36% or \$22,975 due to a decrease in the gain on disposal of capital assets of \$22,402 in fiscal year 2015.

In 2017, the District's total expenses decreased by 1.93%, or \$9,733. The District's operating expenses decreased by \$7,452 primarily due to decreases in system maintenance of \$5,965 and pumping of \$1,805. Non-operating expenses decreased by 35.52%, or \$1,773, due to a decrease in interest expense of \$1,773.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, continued For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position, continued

In 2016, the District's total expenses increased by 2.32%, or \$11,430. The District's operating expenses increased by \$12,454 primarily due to increases of maintenance salaries of \$6,593, water purchases of \$4,232, pumping of \$4,961, and system maintenance expense of \$4,961; offset by a decrease in general and administrative expenses of \$8,083. Non-operating expenses decreased by 22.75%, or \$1,470, due to a decrease in interest expense of \$1,470.

Capital Asset Administration

At the end of fiscal years 2017 and 2016, the District's investment in capital assets amounted to \$469,318 and \$518,642, respectively, (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, transmission and distribution systems, buildings and structures, equipment, and vehicles, etc. Major capital assets additions during the year included the purchase of the District's water transmission and distribution system.

Changes in capital asset amounts for 2017 were as follows:

		Balance		Transfers/	Balance
	_	2016	Additions	Disposals	2017
Capital assets:					
Non-depreciable capital assets	\$	44,247	-	(16,764)	27,483
Depreciable capital assets		1,775,868	5,850	-	1,781,718
Accumulated depreciation	_	(1,301,473)	(38,410)		(1,339,883)
Total capital assets, net	\$ _	518,642	(32,560)	(16,764)	469,318

Changes in capital asset amounts for 2016 were as follows:

		Balance 2015	Additions	Transfers/ Disposals	Balance 2016
	_				
Capital assets:					
Non-depreciable capital assets	\$	44,247	-	-	44,247
Depreciable capital assets		1,775,868	-	-	1,775,868
Accumulated depreciation	_	(1,262,555)	(38,918)		(1,301,473)
Total capital assets, net	\$_	557,560	(38,918)		518,642

See note 4 for further discussion.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, continued For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

Debt Administration

Changes in long-term debt amounts for 2017 were as follows:

		Balance			Balance
		2016	Additions	Payments	2017
Long-term debt:					
Capital lease payable	\$	14,300	-	(4,158)	10,142
Loan payable		15,840	-	(6,748)	9,092
Bond payable	_	47,000		(23,000)	24,000
Total long-term debt	\$	77,140	<u> </u>	(33,906)	43,234

Changes in long-term debt amounts for 2016 were as follows:

		Balance			Balance
	_	2015	Additions	Payments	2016
Long-term debt:					
Capital lease payable	\$	18,258	-	(3,958)	14,300
Loan payable		22,152	-	(6,312)	15,840
Bond payable	_	69,000		(22,000)	47,000
Total long-term debt	\$_	109,410		(32,270)	77,140

See note 6 for further discussion

Conditions Affecting Current Financial Position

Management is unaware of any conditions at June 30, 2017, that would have a significant impact on the District's financial position, net position, or operating results in terms of past, present, and future.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide the District's funding sources, customers, stakeholders and other interested parties with an overview of the District's financial operations and financial condition. Should the reader have questions regarding the information included in this report or wish to request additional financial information, please contact Stan Houghton, General Manager of the High Valleys Water District, 47781 Twin Pines Road, Banning, California, 92220.





High Valleys Water District Statements of Net Position For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

		2017	2016
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents (note 2)	\$	361,177	309,118
Cash and cash equivalents – restricted (note 2)		25,596	26,791
Accounts receivable, net (note 3)		18,459	17,011
Accounts receivable – property taxes		71,320	69,211
Prepaid expenses		2,000	2,000
Total current assets		478,552	424,131
Non-current assets:			
Non-depreciable capital assets (note 4)		27,483	44,247
Depreciable capital assets, net (note 4)		441,835	474,395
Total non-current assets	_	469,318	518,642
Total assets		947,870	942,773
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		17,591	21,533
Accrued wages and relates payables		4,233	2,221
Unearned revenue		82,548	82,539
Long-term liabilities – due within one year:			
Compensated absences (note 5)		4,843	5,314
Capital lease – current portion (note 6)		4,369	4,158
Loan payable – current portion (note 6)		7,213	6,748
Bonds payable – current portion (note 6)		24,000	23,000
Total current liabilities		144,797	145,513
Non-current liabilities:			
Long-term liabilities – due in more than one year:			
Capital lease (note 6)		5,773	10,142
Loan payable – current portion (note 6)		1,879	9,092
Bonds payable (note 6)			24,000
Total non-current liabilities		7,652	43,234
Total liabilities		152,449	188,747
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets (note 7)		426,084	441,502
Restricted (note 7)		25,596	26,791
Unrestricted (note 7)	_	343,741	285,733
Total net position	\$	795,421	754,026

High Valleys Water District Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Net Position For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

		2017	2016
Operating revenues:			
Water consumption sales	\$	183,510	172,977
Water services		5,021	20,014
Other charges		1,536	5,489
Total operating revenues	_	190,067	198,480
Operating expenses:			
Water purchases		86,096	86,016
Pumping		31,962	33,767
System maintenance		51,744	57,709
Maintenance salaries		93,119	91,642
General and administrative		190,574	191,813
Total operating expenses	_	453,495	460,947
Operating loss before depreciation		(263,428)	(262,467)
Depreciation expense		(38,410)	(38,918)
Operating loss	_	(301,838)	(301,385)
Non-operating revenues(expense):			
Property taxes		346,175	338,005
Investment earnings		40	322
Interest expense		(3,218)	(4,991)
Gains on disposal of capital assets		236	
Total non-operating revenue, net	_	343,233	333,336
Change in net position		41,395	31,951
Net position, beginning of year		754,026	722,075
Net position, end of year	\$	795,421	754,026

High Valleys Water District Statements of Cash Flows For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

	_	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash receipts from customers	\$	188,628	193,105
Cash paid to employees for salaries and wages		(168,914)	(172,451)
Cash paid to vendors and suppliers	_	(286,982)	(282,298)
Net cash used in operating activities	_	(267,268)	(261,644)
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities:			
Proceeds from disposal of capital assets		17,000	-
Purchase of capital assets		(5,850)	-
Proceeds from property taxes	_	344,066	335,782
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities	_	355,216	335,782
Cash flows from capital and related financing activitie	s:		
Principal paid on long-term debt		(33,906)	(32,270)
Interest paid on long-term debt	_	(3,218)	(4,991)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activit	ies_	(37,124)	(37,261)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Investment earnings	_	40	322
Net cash provided by investing activities	_	40	322
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		50,864	37,199
Cash and cash equivalent, beginning of year	_	335,909	298,710
Cash and cash equivalent, end of year	\$_	386,773	335,909
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to the statements of net position:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	361,177	309,118
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	_	25,596	26,791
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$_	386,773	335,909

Continued on next page

High Valleys Water District Statements of Cash Flows, continued For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

	_	2017	2016
Reconciliation of operating income(loss) to net cash provided by operating activities: Operating income(loss)	\$_	(301,838)	(301,385)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income(loss) to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation expense		38,410	38,918
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase)decrease in assets:			
Accounts receivable		(1,448)	(5,002)
Accounts receivable – other		-	93
Prepaid expenses		-	(1,353)
Increase(decrease) in liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		(3,942)	10,959
Accrued wages and relates payables		2,012	(5,648)
Unearned revenue		9	(466)
Compensated absences	_	(471)	2,240
Total adjustments		34,570	39,741
Net cash used in operating activities	\$	(267,268)	(261,644)

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Organization and Operations of the Reporting Entity

The High Valleys Water District (District) was formed in 1969 by a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors under the provision of the State of California Water Code Section 34000. The District was created for the purpose of importing, and providing water service to approximately 200 connections within the District's service area. The District is located in the mountainous area south of Banning, between the cities of Riverside and Palm Springs, California. The Board of Directors is elected by landowners within the District who serve staggered four-year terms. Landowners within the District may cast one vote for each dollar's worth of land to which they hold title.

B. Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus

The District reports its activities as an enterprise fund, which is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to a private business enterprise, where the intent of the District is that the costs of providing water services to its customers on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges (water and service fees). Revenues and expenses are recognized on the full accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned and expenses are recognized in the period incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place.

Operating revenues and expenses, such as water sales and water purchases, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the District. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Management, administration, and depreciation expenses are also considered operating expenses. Other revenues and expenses not included in the above categories are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

The District recognizes revenue from water service charges based on cycle billings performed monthly. The District accrues revenues with respect to water service sold but not billed at the end of a fiscal period.

C. Financial Reporting

The District's basic financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), as applied to enterprise funds. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The District solely operates as a special-purpose government which means it is only engaged in business-type activities; accordingly, activities are reported in the District's proprietary fund.

The District has adopted the following GASB pronouncements in the current year:

In June 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 74 – Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans. The objective of this Statement is to improve the usefulness or information about postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits of OPEB) included in the general purpose external financial reports of state and local governmental OPEB plans for making decisions and assessing accountability.

This Statement replaces Statements No. 43 – Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, as amended, and No. 57 – OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Multiple-Employer Plans. It also includes requirements for defined contribution OPEB plans that replace the requirements for those OPEB plans in Statement No. 25 – Financial Reporting for Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Note Disclosures for Defined Contribution Plans, as amended, Statement 43, and Statement No.50 – Pension Disclosures.

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

C. Financial Reporting, continued

In August 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 77 – *Tax Abatement Disclosures*. The objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by giving users of financial statements essential information that is not consistently or comprehensively reported to the public at present. Financial statement users need information about certain limitations on a government's ability to raise resources. This includes limitations on revenue-raising capacity resulting from governmental programs that use tax abatements to induce behavior by individuals and entities that is beneficial to the government or its citizens. Tax abatements are widely used by state and local governments, particularly to encourage economic development.

In December 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 78 – Pensions Provided through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans. The objective of this Statement is to address a practice issue regarding the scope and applicability of Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions. This issue is associated with pensions provided through certain multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans and to state or local governmental employers whose employees are provided with such pensions. This Statement amends the scope and applicability of Statement 68 to exclude pensions provided to employees of state or local governmental employers through a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that meet certain criteria.

In January 2016, the GASB issued Statement No. 80 – Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units – An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 14. The objective of this statement is to improve financial reporting by clarifying the financial statement presentation requirements for certain component units. The additional criterion requires blending of a component unit incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation in which the primary government is the sole corporate member.

In March 2016, the GASB issued Statement No. 82 – *Pension Issues* – *An Amendment of GASB Statements No.* 67, No. 68, and No. 73. This Statement addresses issues regarding (1) the presentation of payroll-related measures in required supplementary information, (2) the selection of assumptions and the treatment of deviations from the guidance in an Actuarial Standard of Practice for financial reporting purposes, and (3) the classification of payments made by employers to satisfy employee (plan member) contribution requirements.

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Net Position

1. Use of Estimates

The preparation of the basic financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, and disclosures of contingent assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at the date of the financial statements, and the reported changes in net position during the reporting period.

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Net Position, continued

2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Substantially all of the District's cash is invested in interest bearing accounts. The District considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents.

3. Investments and Investment Policy

The District has directed the Office Administrator to deposit funds in financial institutions. Changes in fair value that occur during a fiscal year are recognized as investment income reported for that fiscal year. Investment income includes interest earnings, changes in fair value, and any gains or losses realized upon the liquidation or sale of investments.

4. Fair Value Measurement and Application

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset, as follows:

Level 1 – Valuations based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.

Level 2 – Valuation based on directly observable and indirectly observable inputs. These inputs are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data through correlation or market-corroborated inputs. The concept of market-corroborated inputs incorporates observable market data such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.

Level 3 – Valuation based on unobservable inputs where assumptions are made based on factors such as prepayment rates, probability of defaults, loss severity and other assumptions that are internally generated and cannot be observed in the market.

5. Accounts Receivable

The District extends credit to customers in the normal course of operations. When management deems a customer account uncollectable, the District uses the allowance method for the reservation and write-off of those accounts.

6. Property taxes and Assessments

The County of Riverside Assessor's Office assesses all real and personal property within the County each year. The County of Riverside Tax Collector's Office bills and collects the District's share of property taxes and assessments. In 1993, the County adopted the alternative method of secured property tax apportionment available under Chapter 3, Part 8, Division 1 (commencing section 4701) of the Revenue and Taxation Code of the State (also known as the "Teeter Plan"). This alternative method provides for funding each taxing entity included in the Teeter Plan with its total secured property taxes during the year the taxes are levied, including any amount uncollected at fiscal year-end. Under this plan, the County assumes an obligation under a debenture or similar demand obligation to advance funds to cover expected delinquencies, and by such financing, the District receives the full amount of secured property taxes levied each year and therefore, no longer experiences delinquent taxes. Property tax in California is levied in accordance with Article 13A of the State Constitution at one percent (1%) of countywide assessed valuations.

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Net Position, continued

6. Property taxes and Assessments, continued

Property taxes receivable at year-end are related to property taxes collected by the County of Riverside, which have not been credited to the District's cash balance as of June 30. The property tax calendar is as follows:

Lien date March 1 Levy date July 1

Due dates November 1 and March 1 Collection dates December 10 and April 10

7. Prepaid Expenses

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs or deposits applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in the basic financial statements.

8. Capital Assets

Capital assets acquired and/or constructed are capitalized at historical cost. Contributed assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of contribution. Upon retirement or other disposition of capital assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective balances and any gains or losses are recognized. Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Transmission and distribution
Source of supply
Tools and equipment
Building and structures
Water meters
Office furniture and equipment
Vehicles
3 to 42 years
5 to 7 years
35 years
7 years
3 to 7 years

9. Unearned Revenues

Unearned revenues consist of customer and developer deposits held at year-end.

10. Compensated Absences

The District's policy is to permit employees to accumulate earned vacation according to the number of years of service with the District and sick leave at six days per year upon the completion of the initial period. The liability for vested vacation and sick leave is recorded as an expense when earned and vested, in accordance with District policy.

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Net Position, continued

11. Net Position

The District follows the financial reporting requirements of the GASB and reports net position under the following classifications:

- Net Investment in Capital Assets Component of Net Position This component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and reduced by any debt outstanding against the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- Restricted Component of Net Position This component of net position consists of assets that have restrictions placed upon their use by external constraints imposed either by creditors (debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted Component of Net Position This component of net position is the net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the determination of the net investment in capital assets or restricted components of net position.

12. Connection Fees

Connection fees are collected by the District to cover the cost of service connections within the District.

13. Water Service Charges

The District recognizes water service charges based on cycle billings rendered to the customers on a monthly basis.

14. Budgetary Policies

The District adopts a one year non-appropriated budget for planning, control, and evaluation purposes. Budgetary control and evaluation are affected by comparisons of actual revenues and expenses with planned revenues and expenses for the period. Encumbrance accounting is not used to account for commitments related to unperformed contracts for construction and services.

(2) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as of June 30 are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

	 2017	2016
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 361,177	309,118
Cash and cash equivalents – restricted	 25,596	26,791
Total	\$ 386,773	335,909

(2) Cash and Cash Equivalents, continued

Cash and cash equivalents as of June 30 consist of the following:

	 2017	2016
Cash on hand	\$ 236	236
Deposits with bank	 386,537	335,673
Total	\$ 386,773	335,909

Investments Authorized by the California Government Code and the District's Investment Policy

The table below identifies the investment types that are authorized by the District in accordance with the California Government Code (or the District's investment policy, where more restrictive). The table also identifies certain provisions of the California Government Code (or the District's investment policy, where more restrictive) that address interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk.

Authorized Investment Type	Maximum Maturity	Maximum Percentage of Portfolio	Maximum Investment in One Issuer
U.S. Treasury obligations	5 years	None	None
Federal agency and bank obligations	5 years	None	None
Certificates-of-deposit (negotiable or placed)	5 years	30%	10%
Commercial paper (prime)	270 days	10%	10%
Money market mutual funds	N/A	20%	None
State and local bonds, notes and warrants	N/A	None	None
California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	N/A	None	None

Custodial Credit Risk

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

The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. Of the bank balances, up to \$250,000, as of June 30, 2017 and 2016, is federally insured and the remaining balance is collateralized in accordance with the Code; however, the collateralized securities are not held in the District's name.

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

(2) Cash and Cash Equivalents, continued

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. One of the ways that the District can manage its exposure to interest rate risk is by purchasing a combination of shorter term and longer term investments and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio matures or comes close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide for cash flow requirements and liquidity needed for operations.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The District's investment in LAIF, if any, is not required to be rated.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The District's investment policy contains no limitations on the amounts that can be invested in any one issuer as beyond that stipulated by the California Government Code. There were no investments in any one issuer that represent 5% or more of total District investments as of June 30, 2017 and 2016.

(3) Accounts Receivable

The balance of June 30, consists of the following:

	_	2017	2016
Accounts receivable – water sales Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$	20,541 (2,081)	17,011
	\$	18,459	17,011

(4) Capital Assets

Changes in capital assets for 2017, were as follows:

		Balance 2016	Additions/ Transfers	Disposals/ Transfers	Balance 2017
Non-depreciable assets:					
Land	\$	44,247		(16,764)	27,483
Total non-depreciable assets		44,247		(16,764)	27,483
Depreciable assets:					
Transmission and distribution		1,357,520	5,850	-	1,363,370
Source of supply		90,654	-	-	90,654
Tools and equipment		130,320	-	-	130,320
Buildings and structures		79,336	-	-	79,336
Water meters		58,835	-	-	58,835
Office furniture and equipment		357	-	-	357
Vehicles	_	58,846			58,846
Total depreciable assets		1,775,868	5,850		1,781,718
Accumulated depreciation:					
Transmission and distribution		(992,075)	(20,390)	-	(1,012,465)
Source of supply		(90,654)	-	-	(90,654)
Tools and equipment		(85,030)	(10,254)	-	(95,284)
Buildings and structures		(41,523)	(2,882)	-	(44,405)
Water meters		(58,835)	-	-	(58,835)
Office furniture and equipment		(357)	-	-	(357)
Vehicles		(32,999)	(4,884)		(37,883)
Total accumulated depreciation		(1,301,473)	(38,410)		(1,339,883)
Total depreciable assets, net		474,395	(32,560)		441,835
Total capital assets, net	\$	518,642			469,318

Major capital asset additions were the improvements of the District's water transmission and distribution system.

(4) Capital Assets, continued

Changes in capital assets for 2016, were as follows:

	Balance 2015	Additions/ Transfers	Disposals/ Transfers	Balance 2016
Non-depreciable assets:				
Land	44,247			44,247
Total non-depreciable assets	44,247			44,247
Depreciable assets:				
Transmission and distribution	1,357,520	-	-	1,357,520
Source of supply	90,654	-	-	90,654
Tools and equipment	130,320	-	-	130,320
Buildings and structures	79,336	-	-	79,336
Water meters	58,835	-	-	58,835
Office furniture and equipment	357	-	-	357
Vehicles	58,846			58,846
Total depreciable assets	1,775,868			1,775,868
Accumulated depreciation:				
Transmission and distribution	(971,177)	(20,898)	-	(992,075)
Source of supply	(90,654)	-	-	(90,654)
Tools and equipment	(74,776)	(10,254)	-	(85,030)
Buildings and structures	(38,641)	(2,882)	-	(41,523)
Water meters	(58,835)	-	-	(58,835)
Office furniture and equipment	(357)	-	-	(357)
Vehicles	(28,115)	(4,884)		(32,999)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,262,555)	(38,918)		(1,301,473)
Total depreciable assets, net	513,313	(38,918)		474,395
Total capital assets, net	557,560			518,642

There were no major capital asset additions during the year.

(5) Compensated Absences

Changes in compensated absences balances as of June 30, 2017, were as follows:

	Balance			Balance
_	2016	Additions	Deletions	2017
\$	5,314	11,131	(11,602)	4,843

(5) Compensated Absences, continued

Changes in compensated absences balances as of June 30 2016, were as follows:

	Balance			Balance
_	2015	Additions	Deletions	2016
\$_	3,074	8,842	(6,602)	5,314

(6) Long-Term Debt

Changes in long-term debt in 2017, were as follows:

	_	Balance 2016	Additions	Principal Payments	Balance 2017
Capital lease payable	\$	14,300	-	(4,158)	10,142
Note payable		15,840	-	(6,748)	9,092
Bond payable	_	47,000		(23,000)	24,000
Total long-term debt		77,140		(33,906)	43,234
Less current portion	_	(33,906)			(35,582)
Total non-current portion	\$ _	43,234			7,652

Changes in long-term debt in 2016, were as follows:

	_	Balance 2015	Additions	Principal Payments	Balance 2016
Capital lease payable	\$	18,258	-	(3,958)	14,300
Note payable		22,152	-	(6,312)	15,840
Bond payable	_	69,000		(22,000)	47,000
Total long-term debt		109,410		(32,270)	77,140
Less current portion	_	(32,270)			(32,270)
Total non-current portion	\$ _	77,140			44,870

(6) Long-Term Debt, continued

Note Payable

In October 2013, the District purchased an excavating equipment and entered into a finance agreement with CNH Capital. Monthly lease payments of \$634 began on October 2013. The total note payable at the execution of the note was \$31,780. The note has an interest rate of 6.69% and is due October 2018. Annual debt service requirement for the note payable are as follows:

Fiscal Year		Principal	Interest	Total
2018	\$	7,213	390	7,603
2019	_	1,879	21	1,900
Total		9,092	411	9,503
Current	_	(7,213)		
Non-current	\$_	1,879		

Capital Lease Payable

In October 2014, the District entered into a capital lease contract with Ford Motor Credit Company to lease a vehicle. Monthly lease payments of \$398 began in November 2014. The total lease obligation was \$21,195. The lease has an interest rate of 4.95% and is due in September 2019. Annual debt service requirement for the capital lease payable are as follows:

Fiscal Year	_	Principal	Interest	Total
2018	\$	4,369	404	4,773
2019		4,590	183	4,773
2020	_	1,183	10_	1,193
Total		10,142	597	10,739
Current	_	(4,369)		
Non-current	\$_	5,773		

Bonds Payable

On February 17, 1978, the High Valleys Water District issued \$420,000 of General Obligations Bond bearing an interest rate of 5% per annum, for the acquisition and construction of a water system for the District's Rancho Encino Improvement District No. 1. Debt service payments are due each January 1st with principal payments commencing on January 1, 1979, maturing in fiscal year 2018.

Fiscal Year	_	Principal	Interest	Total
2018	\$_	24,000	1,200	25,200
Total		24,000	1,200	25,200
Current	_	(24,000)		
Non-current	\$_			

(7) Net Position

Calculation of net position as of June 30 were as follows:

	_	2017	2016
Net investment in capital assets:			
Capital assets, net	\$	469,318	518,642
Capital lease payable – current portion		(4,369)	(4,158)
Capital lease payable – non-current portion		(5,773)	(10,142)
Loan payable – current portion		(7,213)	(6,748)
Loan payable – non-current portion		(1,879)	(9,092)
Bond payable – current portion		(24,000)	(23,000)
Bond payable – non-current portion	_		(24,000)
Total net investment in capital assets	_	426,084	441,502
Restricted for debt service	_	25,596	26,791
Unrestricted net position:			
Non-spendable unrestricted net position:			
Prepaid expenses	_	2,000	2,000
Total non-spendable unrestricted net position	_	2,000	2,000
Spendable unrestricted net position is designated as follows:			
Operating reserve	_	341,741	283,733
Total unrestricted net position	_	343,741	285,733
Total net position	\$ _	795,421	754,026

(8) Risk Management

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. The District is insured for a variety of potential exposures. The following is a summary of the insurance policies carried by the District as of June 30, 2017:

- Property: \$1,856,016 with liability limits varying by property type with a \$1,000 deductible.
- Personal and advertising injury: \$1,000,000 per person or organization and \$3,000,000 in the aggregate.
- Wrongful acts: \$1,000,000 per claim and \$3,000,000 in the aggregate with a \$1,000 deductible.
- Employment practices liability: \$1,000,000 per claim and \$3,000,000 in the aggregate.
- Employee benefits liability: \$1,000,000 per person and \$3,000,000 in the aggregate.
- Automobile: \$1,000,000 per occurrence varying by vehicle and ownership status with a \$1,000,000 combined single limit.
- Crime coverage: \$5,000 to \$250,000 limits per occurrence varying by type of infraction.
- Excess liability: \$5,000,000 employer's liability excluded.

(9) Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements Issued, Not Yet Effective

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued several pronouncements prior to the report date, that has effective dates that may impact future financial presentations.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75

In June 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 75 – Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. The objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB). It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities.

This Statement replaces the requirements of Statement No. 45 – Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, as amended, and No. 57 – OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans, for OPEB. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2017. The impact of the implementation of this Statement to the District's financial statements has not been assessed at this time.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 81

In March 2016, the GASB issued Statement No. 81 - Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements. The objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting for irrevocable split-interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of the agreement.

This Statement requires that a government that receives resources pursuant to an irrevocable split-interest agreement recognize assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at the inception of the agreement. Furthermore, this Statement requires that a government recognize assets representing its beneficial interests in irrevocable split-interest agreements that are administered by a third party, if the government controls the present service capacity of the beneficial interests. This Statement requires that a government recognize revenue when the resources become applicable to the reporting period.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and should be applied retroactively.

(9) Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements Issued, Not Yet Effective, continued

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 83

In November 2016, the GASB issued Statement No. 83 – Certain Asset Retirement Obligations. This Statement (1) addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs), (2) establishes criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources for AROs, (3) requires that recognition occur when the liability is both incurred and reasonably estimable, (4) requires the measurement of an ARO to be based on the best estimate of the current value of outlays expected to be incurred, (5) requires the current value of a government's AROs to be adjusted for the effects of general inflation or deflation at least annually, and (6) requires disclosure of information about the nature of a government's AROs, the methods and assumptions used for the estimates of the liabilities, and the estimated remaining useful life of the associated tangible capital assets.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018. Earlier application is encouraged.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 84

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

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

This Statement describes four fiduciary funds that should be reported, if applicable: (1) pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, (2) investment trust funds, (3) private-purpose trust funds, and (4) custodial funds. Custodial funds generally should report fiduciary activities that are not held in a trust or equivalent arrangement that meets specific criteria.

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

(9) Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements Issued, Not Yet Effective, continued

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 85

In March 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 85 – *Omnibus 2017*. The objective of this Statement is to address practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and postemployment benefits (pensions and other postemployment benefits [OPEB]).

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2017. Earlier application is encouraged.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 86

In May 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 86 – Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve consistency in accounting and financial reporting for insubstance defeasance of debt by providing guidance for transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources—resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt—are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing debt. This Statement also improves accounting and financial reporting for prepaid insurance on debt that is extinguished and notes to financial statements for debt that is defeased in substance.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2017. Earlier application is encouraged.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87

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

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

(10) Commitments and Contingencies

Grant Awards

Grant funds received by the District are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Such audit could lead to requests for reimbursements to the grantor agencies for expenditures disallowed under terms of the grant. Management of the District believes that such disallowances, if any, would not be significant.

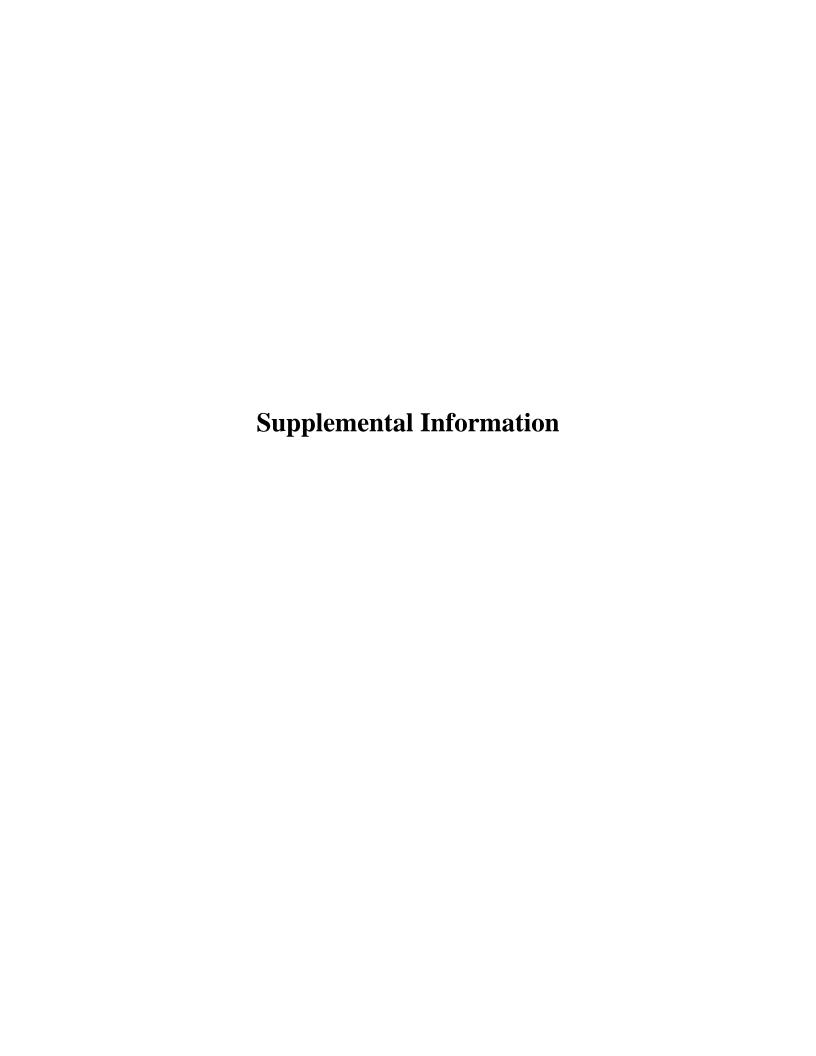
Litigation

In the ordinary course of operations, the District is subject to claims and litigation from outside parties. After consultation with legal counsel, the District believes the ultimate outcome of such matters, if any, will not materially affect its financial condition.

(12) Subsequent Events

Events occurring after June 30, 2017, have been evaluated for possible adjustment to the financial statements or disclosure as of January 17, 2018, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.



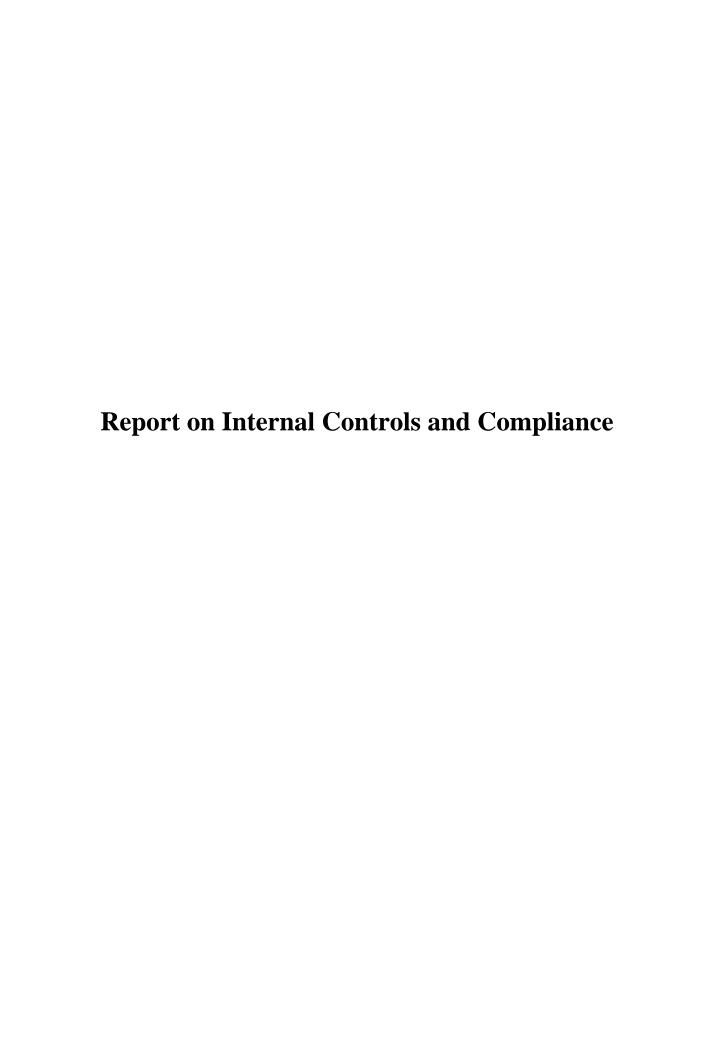


High Valleys Water District Schedules of System Maintenance Expense For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

	 2017	2016
Fuel and oil – service trucks	\$ 8,326	9,124
Repair and maintenance – service trucks	2,367	3,384
System maintenance	33,610	41,211
Tools and equipment	3,318	465
Subcontractor fees	 4,123	3,525
Total system maintenance expenses	\$ 51,744	57,709

High Valleys Water District Schedules of General and Administrative Expenses For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

	_	2017	2016
Accounting	\$	9,038	15,000
Board and officer fees		7,780	7,541
Dues/membership fees		3,557	3,674
Election expense		-	2,417
Employee benefits		48,503	45,678
General insurance		19,701	20,121
Legal		4,542	1,955
Miscellaneous		5,111	2,363
Office maintenance and equipment		2,749	4,690
Office salaries		67,713	65,331
Office expenses		16,555	18,533
Telephone, pagers, and answering service	_	5,325	4,510
Total general and administrative expenses	\$_	190,574	191,813



Fedak & Brown LLP





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Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting And on Compliance and Other Matters Based on the Audits of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

Board of Directors High Valleys Water District Banning, California

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the High Valleys Water District (District), as of and for the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 17, 2018.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audits 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 the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts.

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting And on Compliance and Other Matters Based on the Audits of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, (continued)

However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audits, and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

Purpose of this Report

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

Fedak & Brown LLP

Fedak & Brown LLP

Cypress, California January 17, 2018