Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2016

Table of Contents Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Page
INTRODUCTORY SECTION:	
Letter of Transmittal	1
FINANCIAL SECTION:	
Independent Auditor's Report	5
Management's Discussion and Analysis	8
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	17
Statement of Activities	18
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	19
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Positon	20
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	21
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	22
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual - General Fund	23
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	24
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedules of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) - Utah Retirement Systems	45
Schedules of District Contributions - Utah Retirement Systems	46
Notes to Required Supplementary Information	47
Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules:	
Major Funds:	
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual - General Fund	48
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual - Debt Service Fund	49
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual - Capital Projects Fund	50

Table of Contents Year Ended June 30, 2016

Page

Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds:	
Combining Balance Sheet - Nonmajor Governmental Funds	51
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Nonmajor Governmental Funds	52
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual - School Lunch Fund	53
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual - Student Activities Fund	54
Comparative Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Weber School District Foundation Fund	55
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual - Tax Increment Financing Fund	56
OTHER INFORMATION:	
Table 1 - General Obligation Overlapping Indebtedness	57
Table 2 - Debt Ratios	58
Table 3 - Debt Service Schedule of Outstanding General Obligation Bonds	59
Table 4 - Taxable and Fair Market Value	60
Table 5 - Significant Taxpayers in the District	61
Table 6 - Summary of Taxable Value	62
Table 7 - Tax Collection Record of the District	63
Table 8 - Schedule of Property Tax Rates	63
Table 9 - Historical Property Tax Collections by Fund	63
Table 10 - Comparative Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - General Fund	64
Table 11 - Comparative Balance Sheets - General Fund	65

WEBER SCHOOL DISTRICT 5320 Adams Avenue Parkway Ogden, Utah 84405

November 30, 2016

To President Richardson, Members of the Board of Education, and Citizens of Weber School District:

State law requires that school districts publish, within five months of the close of each year, a complete set of financial statements presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). In addition, these statements are to be audited by licensed certified public accountants 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 of the United States. Pursuant to that requirement, we hereby issue the basic financial statements of the Weber School District for the year ending June 30, 2016.

Designed to meet the needs of a broad spectrum of readers of financial statements, its basic financial statements are divided into three major sections:

- Introductory section Introduces the reader to the report and includes this transmittal letter.
- Financial section Consists of the independent auditor's report, management's discussion and analysis, the basic financial statements, required supplementary information, and combining and individual fund statements and schedules.
- Other Information Contains substantial selected financial information, but presents tables that differ from financial statements in that they include non-accounting data.

Internal controls. This report consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the District. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all of the information presented in this report. To ensure the validity of this report, management of the District has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed both to protect the District's assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the District's financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the District's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatement. As management, we assert that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

Independent audit. Squire & Company, PC, a firm of licensed certified public accountants, has audited the District's financial statements. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the District for the year ended June 30, 2016 are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditor concluded, based upon the audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the District's financial statements for the year ending June 30, 2016 are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. The independent auditor's report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

Management's discussion and analysis. GAAP require that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of management's discussion and analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in connection with it. The District's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditor.

District profile. The District is a legally separate entity enjoying all rights and privileges accorded political subdivisions in the State of Utah. The District is fiscally independent. Policymaking and legislative authority are vested in the Board of Education consisting of seven members. The Board of Education is responsible, among other things, for developing policy, adopting budgets, levying taxes, incurring bonded debt, supervising committees, and hiring both the Superintendent and Business Administrator. The Superintendent and Business Administrator are responsible for carrying out the policies of the Board of Education and oversee the day-to-day operations of the District. The Board of Education is elected on a non-partisan basis. Board members serve four-year staggered terms with no more than four board members elected every two years.

The major purpose of the District is to provide public education for those who reside within the boundaries of the District located in Weber County, Utah. To accomplish this purpose, for the 2016 school year, the District services four traditional high schools, nine junior high schools, and twenty-nine elementary schools. The District also offers various special purpose programs. These special programs include an alternative high school and Weber Innovations Center. The District serves approximately 31.198 students.

Budgetary control. The District adopts an annual budget for its funds. This budget acts as the financial operating plan for the entire year. Revisions may be implemented during the year authorizing a larger appropriation of available resources through a public hearing and approval from the Board.

All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end with the exception of those indicated as a fund balance commitment. During May of each year, the District Superintendent submits to the Board a proposed operating budget for the next fiscal year commencing July 1. This budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. Included also is a final budget for the current year ending June 30.

If the District does not exceed the certified tax rate, a public hearing is held prior to June 22 at which time the budget is legally adopted by resolution of the Board after obtaining taxpayer input. If the District exceeds the certified tax rate, the budget is adopted in August or September when data is available to set rates. The level by which expenditures may not exceed appropriations has been interpreted by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to be the total budgeted expenditures of a given fund. The District's 2016 balances and projected revenue are sufficient to meet the 2017 budget as presented to the public in June of 2016.

Economic condition and outlook. The economic outlook of the District is dependent on state aid. The state of Utah has been able to conclude each fiscal year since 1988 with a general fund surplus. However, in the first part of 2009, the state and national economy took an abrupt downturn and entered into a recession. In September and October of 2008, the financial markets plummeted along with job growth, and economic activity. In the forty-five day general session of the Utah State Legislature that is held every year from January to March, state funds for the District for 2009 were cut by nearly \$3 million. In addition, state funds were cut for 2010 and again for 2011 by a combined total of \$14 million. In response to these cuts, the District aggressively slashed non-compensation spending. In addition, discretionary social security and retirement monies that were slated for certain state programs were diverted to the shortfall. Sufficient surpluses in the affected state programs covered this deficit.

At the very end of 2009 and the start of 2010, many economists asserted that the "bottom of the recession had been reached." It is now 2016; the recovery from the recession was very slow. State revenues in many programs are still not at pre-recession levels. However, there is reason for optimism because

economic indicators in the State are showing a strong recovered economy. Zions Bank, a major Utah financial institution, said the following about the economic outlook in Utah:

In May, the CoreLogic Home Price Index (HPI) for Utah—which measures home price appreciation—experienced a 5.7% year-over-year increase. Nationally, the HPI increased 6.8% during the same period. Utah's unemployment rate held steady at 3.5% in June, while the national unemployment rate decreased 0.2 percentage points to 5.3% in June. The Zions Bank Utah Consumer Price Index increased 1.3% from May to June for a trailing 12-month inflation of 1.4%. In the same period, the U.S. CPI increased 0.4% for a trailing 12-month inflation of 0.1% (Zions Bank, *The Current: Real Time Indicators of Utah's Economic Outlook*, September 2015).

As the recovery continues to take hold, rising state revenue is helping to replace revenue lost during the recession. According to the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB), Utah has realized a full recovery. The state's industrial structure continues to be well-balanced and diversified, with a broad base of businesses and a solid technology and transportation infrastructure. Combined with continued population growth and a young highly educated workforce, the state is positioned well for positive long-term growth.

An indication of state economic growth is reflected in rising values of the weighted pupil unit (WPU). From 2012 to 2016, the value of the WPU went up from \$2,816 to \$3,092, an increase of 9.8%. Another sign of economic growth for the District is the rise in the assessed value of property. From years 2011 to 2013, property values in the District declined each year. But the last three years has seen an increase of property values: 2014 had a 8.2% increase; 2015 had an 8.3% increase and 2016 showed an 8.1% increase. For 2016, the total assessed property value for the District reached a high of \$9.1 billion.

Student growth and facilities. The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget estimates steady student growth in Utah schools over the next few years. This growth is expected to impact Weber School District. However, new charter schools that have opened and expanded in Weber County have had an impact on the District's enrollment. Notwithstanding, the addition and expansion of charter schools, steady growth is expected to continue for the next five years in the District.

Student growth brings additional state aid. However, student growth also adds fixed operational costs to the District. Accordingly, the District has made effective use of boundary changes and portable classroom units to manage the shifting student enrollments. In addition, on June 26, 2012, voters approved a \$65 million bond authorization to construct new facilities and expand current space. Since the passage of the bond election, additional classroom space has been added as four older elementary schools have been replaced by three new elementary schools. In addition a larger replacement junior high school has been completed and a targeted remodeling project occurred at another junior high school to expand its capacity to house additional students. All these projects were designed to provide more space for students and instruction.

As the District continues to grow, student counts will be carefully monitored so that available financing resources will have the greatest impact. Current projections indicate most of the growth in the north and west areas of the District.

Audit committee. The District's independent auditor uses the District's audit committee to communicate certain matters to upper management and the Board. The audit committee includes three members of the Board. The three members of the Board report audit findings and other financial considerations to the Board. The Board is responsible for the oversight of the financial reporting process.

Cash management and investments. The District maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds. This pool has deposits, repurchase agreements, and other investments with varying maturity dates. Over the past few years, interest rates plummeted as did investment income. At the end of 2007, interest rates in the investment pool were at about 5.25%. Since that time interest rates in the pool have declined to less than 1.0%. In response to this situation, the Board authorized

investments outside of the state pool. Working with our investment advisor, nearly \$25 million dollars have been invested in funds approved by the Utah Money Management Act. These alternate investments have a return that averages 2.0% more than the state pool. This has helped offset the losses in investment income.

The State of Utah Money Management Act with the State Money Management Council governs the District's investment policies and provides a measure of depository protection. The Council issues a list of qualified depositories to public treasurers each calendar quarter and monitors the maximum amount of public funds each depository is eligible to hold in accordance with the law and the rules of the Council. State law and Council rules govern the financial reporting requirements of qualified depositories in which public funds may be deposited and prescribe the conditions under which the designation of a depository shall remain in effect. If a qualified depository should become ineligible to hold public funds, the public treasurers are notified immediately.

The District considers the actions of the Utah Money Management Council to be necessary and sufficient for adequate protection of its uninsured bank deposits.

Risk management. The District is self-insured for workers' compensation. Unemployment compensation is handled on a cost of benefits reimbursement basis with the State of Utah. The District participates in the Utah State Risk Management system for property and liability insurance. This is a pooled arrangement where the participating entities pay annual premiums, which are designed to pay claims and build sufficient reserves so that the system will be able to protect the participating entities with its own capital. The pool reinsures excess losses to preserve the capital base.

Post employment benefits. Certain employees are eligible to receive post employment healthcare benefits and early retirement incentive stipends. These are considered termination benefits by the District and are recorded as obligations when an employee elects to retire early. The District finances these benefits primarily as premiums and stipends are paid. The District is actively striving to fund these obligations in advance or designating fund balances to provide for this obligation.

The efficient and dedicated staff of the business and payroll departments helped accomplish the preparation of this report. We express appreciation to all members of the department who assisted in the preparation of this report. We also thank members of the Board of Education for their interest and support in conducting the financial affairs of the District in a responsible and progressive manner.

Respectfully submitted,

Jeff M. Stephens, Ph.D.

Superintendent of Schools

Robert D. Petersen, Ph.D.

Business Administrator



Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Education Weber School District

Report on the Basic Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Weber School District (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the basic financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Basic 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 opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America 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 entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

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Opinions

In our opinion, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Weber School District as of June 30, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund statements and schedules and the transmittal letter and other information, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual fund statements and 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 audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual fund statements and schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The transmittal letter and other information have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 30, 2016, 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.

Orem, Utah

November 30, 2016

Again & Company, PC

Management's Discussion and Analysis

This section of the annual financial report of Weber School District (the District) presents our discussion and analysis of the District's financial performance during the year that ending June 30, 2016. Please read it in conjunction with the transmittal letter at the front of this report and the District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

Financial Highlights

- The District's total net position improved over the course of this year's operations by \$2.3 million. Federal and state funding increased by \$6.9 million and property tax revenue increased by \$5.8 million compared to the prior year to contribute to this improvement.
- On June 26, 2012 voters approved \$65.0 million in general obligation bonds for the construction of four new replacement schools and two major remodeling projects and various other improvements. Construction was complete in 2016 on the third and fourth new replacement schools (West Weber Elementary and Burch Creek Elementary) and the final remodel project was started on the North Ogden Junior High.
- The District refunded \$39.1 million of general obligation bonds in 2016 to reduce total debt service payments over the next 12 years by \$4.5 million.
- The unassigned fund balance in the *general fund* remained steady at \$10.9 million (or 5.4% of *general fund* budgeted expenditures) while the fund balance assigned to economic stabilization increased by \$0.5 million.
- District enrollment remained relatively unchanged from October 1, 2015 to October 1, 2016.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

- The first two statements are *government-wide financial statements* that provide both long-term and short-term information about the District's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are *governmental fund financial statements* that focus on individual parts of the District, reporting the District's operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements. The governmental fund financial statements tell how District services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending.

The financial statements also include *notes* that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of *required supplementary information* that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. In addition to these required elements, this annual report includes a section with *individual schedules* that compare fund activities with budgets and the prior year and *combining statements* that provide details about the nonmajor governmental funds, each of which are added together and presented in a single column in the basic financial statements.

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements report information about the District as a whole, using an accrual basis of accounting and economic resources measurement focus. Consequently, the *statement of net position* includes all of the District's assets and liabilities, as well as deferred inflows and outflows of resources. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the *statement of activities* regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the District's net position and how it has changed. Net position—essentially the difference between the District's assets and liabilities—is one way to measure the District's financial health. Over time, increases or decreases in the District's net position are indicators of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively. To assess the overall health of the District, you need to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as changes in the District's property tax base and the number of students enrolled.

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

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

The District adopts an annual appropriated budget for its *general fund*. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the *general fund* to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

Net Position. As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial standing. In the case of the District, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$24.0 million at the close of the most recent fiscal year (see chart on next page):

- A significant portion of the District's net position (\$80.6 million) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings and improvements, and furniture and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation) less any related debt (general obligation bonds payable, obligations under capital leases, and notes payable, less unspent bond proceeds) used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to students; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the District's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.
- An additional portion of the District's net position (\$13.6 million) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The majority of the restricted balance is for capital outlay.
- The remaining balance of net position (a deficit of \$70.2 million) is unrestricted. This deficit does not mean that the District does not have resources available to pay its bills next year. Rather, it is the result of having long-term commitments that are greater than presently available resources. Specifically, the unrestricted net position balance includes the District's proportionate share of the unfunded obligation of the defined benefit plans administered by the Utah Retirement Systems (URS). In 2016, the District, reported a net pension liability of \$117.7 million in the government-wide statement of net position at year end. As the defined benefit plans of the URS reach their goal of becoming fully funded, this liability will decline.

WEBER SCHOOL DISTRICT'S Net Position June 30, 2016 and 2015

(in millions of dollars)

	Governmen	tal acti	vities	Total change		
	2016		2015	201	6-2015	
Other assets	\$ 166.9	\$	170.5	\$	(3.6)	
Capital assets	 213.6		206.6		7.0	
Total assets	 380.5		377.1		3.4	
Deferred outflows of resources	44.8		16.7		28.1	
Other liabilities	51.8		48.3		3.5	
Long-term liabilities outstanding	 275.3		257.1		18.2	
Total liabilities	327.1		305.4		21.7	
Deferred inflows of resources	 74.2		66.7		7.5	
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	80.6		65.8		14.8	
Restricted	13.6		24.5		(10.9)	
Unrestricted	(70.2)		(68.6)		(1.6)	
Total net position	\$ 24.0	\$	21.7	\$	2.3	

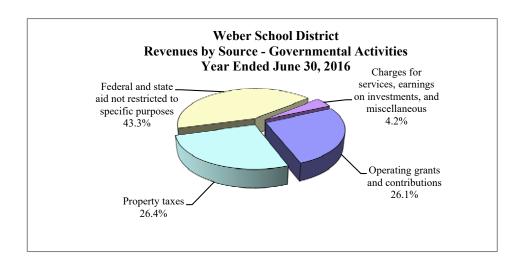
Changes in Net Position. The District's total revenues increased by 3.9% to \$238.1 million (see chart on next page). About 69.4% of the District's revenue comes from federal and state funding and 26.4% from property taxes. The total cost of all programs and services increased by \$13.2 million, or 5.9%. The District's expenses cover a range of services, primarily instructional and related support. The majority of the increase in expenses as compared to the previous year can be attributed to the completion of several bond projects including the construction of two new elementary schools.

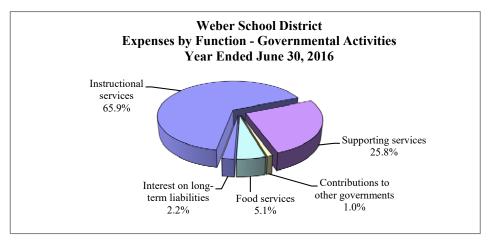
- Federal and state funding increased with the increase in the number of students served and an increase in the value of the weighted pupil unit (WPU), the state funding method that guarantees a minimum level for each student enrolled. The value of the WPU increased by 4.0% to \$3,092 in 2016 from \$2,972 in 2015.
- Property tax revenue is the result of applying tax rates to taxable property. The overall taxable value of property within the District increased by 8.1% to \$9.1 billion while the overall tax rate increased by 1.8% to 0.006643. The primary reason for the rate increase was a 22.3% increase in the State Basic Levy from 0.001419 to 0.001736.
- The total cost of all governmental activities this year was \$235.8 million. Personnel costs increased by 2.1% due mainly from increases in base salaries and insurance costs.

WEBER SCHOOL DISTRICT'S Changes in Net Position Years Ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

(in millions of dollars)

	(Governmen	Total change			
		2016		2015		6-2015
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$	8.4	\$	11.2	\$	(2.8)
Operating grants and contributions	Ψ	62.1	Ψ	59.9	4	2.2
General revenues:		-				
Property taxes		62.9		57.1		5.8
Federal and state aid not restricted to						
specific purposes		103.2		98.5		4.7
Earnings on investments		0.9		0.5		0.4
Miscellaneous		0.6		2.0		(1.4)
Total revenues		238.1		229.2		8.9
Expenses:						
Instructional services		155.5		146.3		9.2
Supporting services:						
Students		7.0		6.4		0.6
Instructional staff		3.5		3.0		0.5
District administration		4.1		4.1		-
School administration		12.5		12.1		0.4
Central		5.6		5.0		0.6
Operation and maintenance of facilities		18.9		18.0		0.9
Transportation		9.2		8.2		1.0
Contributions to other governments		2.3		2.0		0.3
Food services		12.1		12.2		(0.1)
Interest on long-term liabilities		5.1		5.3		(0.2)
Total expenses		235.8		222.6		13.2
Increase in net position		2.3		6.6		(4.3)
Net position - beginning		21.7		15.1		6.6
Net position - ending	\$	24.0	\$	21.7	\$	2.3





Governmental funds. The focus of the District's *governmental funds* is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the District's financing requirements. As the District completed the year, its governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$51.5 million; \$11.8 million less than the previous year (see chart on next page). In addition to the previous discussion on the changes in net position, the following factors contributed to the decrease in the combined fund balance:

- Capital outlay expenditures increased from \$25.0 million in 2015 to \$31.3 million in 2016 as the District completed the construction of two new elementary schools and made various other capital improvements to aging facilities. Building construction and renovation projects are financed mostly with the issuance of general obligation bonds. In 2015, the District issued \$20.0 million of general obligation bonds, completing the 2012 bond authorization of \$65.0 million.
- Funding student transportation continues to be a challenge. State policy requires that all elementary students (grades K-6) living more than 1.5 miles from their assigned school be eligible for transportation. In addition, secondary students (grades 7-12) are eligible for school transportation if they live more than two miles from their assigned school. State funding is inadequate to accomplish the required transportation standards. As a result, over \$1.6 million of District funding is required for transportation.

WEBER SCHOOL DISTRICT'S Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2016

(in millions of dollars)

		Major Funds						Other	
]	Debt	C	apital	Gove	rnmental	
	<u>G</u>	eneral	S	ervice	Pı	rojects	F	unds	 Total
Revenues	\$	195.6	\$	12.3	\$	14.1	\$	18.4	\$ 240.4
Expenditures		(194.3)		(12.3)		(31.3)		(20.6)	(258.5)
Other financing sources (uses)		(0.2)		0.2		6.1		0.2	6.3
Net change in fund balances		1.1		0.2		(11.1)		(2.0)	(11.8)
Fund balances - beginning		33.6		1.8		18.5		9.4	63.3
Fund balances - ending	\$	34.7	\$	2.0	\$	7.4	\$	7.4	\$ 51.5

The governmental funds report the differences between their assets and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources as fund balance, which is divided into nonspendable, restricted, and unrestricted portions. *Nonspendable* includes inventories. *Restricted* includes net fund resources of the District that are subject to external constraints due to state or federal laws, or externally imposed conditions by grantors or creditors. Restrictions include tax revenues levied for specific purposes. The unrestricted fund balance is, in turn, subdivided between committed, assigned, and unassigned portions. *Committed* balances reflect the District's self-imposed limitation on the use of otherwise available expendable financial resources in governmental funds. *Assigned* balances in the *general fund* and other governmental funds are those that do not meet the requirements of restricted or committed but that are intended to be used for specific purposes. *Unassigned* balances in the *general fund* are all other available net fund resources. At June 30, 2016, the District's combined governmental fund balance is \$51.5 million (\$1.0 million in nonspendable, \$13.3 million in restricted, \$9.9 million in committed, \$16.4 million in assigned, and \$10.9 million in unassigned fund balances).

WEBER SCHOOL DISTRICT'S Fund Balances - Governmental Funds June 30, 2016

(in millions of dollars)

		Major Funds						Other				
	General		General		General Debt Service		Capital Projects		Governmental Funds		Total	
Nonspendable	\$	0.7	\$	-	\$	-	\$	0.3	\$	1.0		
Restricted		-		2.0		7.4		3.9		13.3		
Committed to:												
Economic stabilization		4.5		-		-		-		4.5		
Employee vacation benefit		1.9		-		-		-		1.9		
Other purposes		0.3		-		-		3.2		3.5		
Assigned to:												
Early retirement benefit		10.2		-		-		-		10.2		
Other programs		6.2		-		-		-		6.2		
Unassigned		10.9				-				10.9		
Total fund balances	\$	34.7	\$	2.0	\$	7.4	\$	7.4	\$	51.5		

• As allowed by state law (limited to 5% of *general fund* budgeted expenditures), the District has committed resources to economic stabilization within the *general fund*. This amount is set aside for contingencies or possible reductions in state funding and is not to be used in the negotiation or settlement of contract salaries. The maintenance of a sufficient reserve is a key credit consideration in the District's excellent bond rating of Aa2 given by Moody's Investor Service.

• The District has assigned *general fund* resources toward economic stabilization; an additional \$0.5 million was assigned during 2016.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the year, the Board amended the District's budget to reflect changes in anticipated property tax revenue and changes in state and federal programs. Actual revenues were more than what was budgeted by \$0.2 million and actual expenditures were less than the amount budgeted by \$8.2 million. Variances between budgets and actual amounts primarily result from expenditure-driven federal and state grants that are included in the budgets at their full amounts. Such grants are recognized when qualifying expenditures are incurred and all other grant requirements are met; unspent grant amounts are carried forward and included in the succeeding year's budget. Therefore, actual grant revenues and expenditures are normally less than amounts budgeted.

Enrollment Highlights

State and federal funding is highly dependent on enrollment. Since state and federal sources comprise the majority of total revenue, projecting enrollment growth and trends is a critical part of the budget process. Complicating this process has been the addition by the State Charter School Board of new charter schools within the District's boundaries. Prior to 2008, District enrollment growth had been slow. However, enrollment growth from 2007 to 2008 was at a historic high of 965 students. Then two new charter schools were added and the enrollment from 2008 to 2009 dropped by 218 students. Then growth jumped again from 2009 to 2010 by 538 students to a new historic total enrollment high of 30,417. In 2011, two new charter schools were approved by the State Charter School Board resulting in a decline of 70 students. From 2012 to 2015, enrollment growth increased at a slow but steady rate. By 2015, the District had reached a student count of 31,185.

One new charter school opened within the District's boundaries in 2016. At the same time, enrollment caps for existing charter schools have been raised. With these changes, District enrollment growth from 2015 to 2016 was minimal. Going forward, it is estimated that steady growth will continue for the next few years.

WEBER SCHOOL DISTRICT'S Enrollment History Years Ended June 30, 2010 through 2016

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Regular schools:							
Elementary	16,725	16,382	16,213	16,354	16,517	16,564	16,441
Junior high	6,863	7,078	7,249	7,374	7,380	7,373	7,314
High	6,624	6,571	6,609	6,709	7,054	7,163	7,335
Total regular	30,212	30,031	30,071	30,437	30,951	31,100	31,090
Special schools	205	316	76	295	77	85	108
Total enrollment	30,417	30,347	30,423	30,732	31,028	31,185	31,198
Change from prior year	538	(70)	76	309	296	157	13

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The District's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2016 amounts to \$213.6 million (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, and furniture and equipment. The total increase in capital assets for the current year was \$7.0 million or 3.4%.

WEBER SCHOOL DISTRICT'S Capital Assets June 30, 2016 and 2015

(net of accumulated depreciation, in millions of dollars)

	G	ivities	Total change			
		2016		2015	201	16-2015
Land	\$	17.4	\$	17.5	\$	(0.1)
Construction in progress		1.8		17.2		(15.4)
Buildings and improvements		185.1		162.9		22.2
Furniture and equipment		9.2		9.0		0.2
Total capital assets	\$	213.6	\$	206.6	\$	7.0

The *capital projects fund* is used to account for costs incurred in acquiring and improving sites, constructing and remodeling facilities, and procuring equipment necessary for providing educational programs for all students within the District. On June 26, 2012, voters approved \$65.0 million in general obligation bonds for the construction of four new replacement schools, two major remodeling projects and various other improvements.

Additional information on the District's capital assets can be found in Note 5 to the basic financial statements.

Long-term Debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the District had total bonded debt outstanding of \$133.5 million (net of unamortized amounts for bond issuance premiums). Payment of the debt is backed by the full faith and credit of the District's taxpayers as well as the state of Utah under provisions of The Guaranty Act. The District's total debt decreased by \$3.6 million, or 2.4%, during the current year.

During 2016, The District refunded \$39.1 million of existing bonds to reduce total debt service payments over the next 12 years by \$4.5 million. The refunding bonds were issued with a \$4.4 million issuance premium.

WEBER SCHOOL DISTRICT'S Outstanding Debt June 30, 2016 and 2015

(net of accumulated amortization, in millions of dollars)

	G	lovernmen	ivities	Total	l change	
		2016		2015	2016-2015	
General obligation bonds	\$	124.3	\$	133.5		(9.2)
Unamortized amounts for bond issuance premiums		9.3		5.9		3.4
Net bonds payable		133.5		139.4		(5.9)
Obligations under capital leases		10.9		8.3		2.6
Notes payable		2.0		2.2		(0.2)
Total outstanding debt	\$	146.3	\$	149.9	\$	(3.6)

The general obligation bonded debt of the District is limited by state law to 4% of the fair market value of the total taxable property in the District. The legal debt limit at June 30, 2016 is \$545.0 million. General obligation debt at June 30, 2016 is \$133.5 million, resulting in a legal debt margin of \$411.5 million.

Although it is not unusual for governments to have a 30-year bond payoff schedule, the District maintains an aggressive schedule to retire all of its general obligation bonds by 2034.

Additional information on the District's long-term debt can be found in Note 9 to the basic financial statements.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact the Office of the Business Administrator, Weber School District, 5320 Adams Avenue Parkway, Ogden, UT 84405.

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2016

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Cash and investments	\$ 87,451,676
Receivables:	
Property taxes	64,252,127
Local	712,707
State	1,659,864
Federal	11,807,815
Inventories and prepaid items	965,276
Net pension asset	3,852
Capital assets:	10.227.221
Land and construction in progress	19,226,331
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	194,366,405
Total assets	380,446,053
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Deferred charges on refunding	3,673,665
Amounts related to pensions	41,172,598
Total deferred outflows of resources	44,846,263
Liabilities:	
Accounts and contracts payable	4,963,660
Accrued salaries and employee benefits	35,903,875
Accrued interest	470,423
Unearned revenue:	
State	8,854,740
Federal	1,597,922
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due and payable within one year	14,994,875
Due and payable in more than one year	260,295,994
Total liabilities	327,081,489
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for future year	62,600,629
Amounts related to pensions	11,590,059
Total deferred inflows of resources	74,190,688
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	80,599,396
Restricted for:	, ,
Food services	1,838,844
Students	2,215,933
Debt service	1,847,232
Capital outlay	7,728,257
Unrestricted	(70,209,523)
Total net position	\$ 24,020,139

Statement of Activities

Year Ended June 30, 2016

				Prograr	n Da	vanuas	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Functions	Expenses		(Charges for Services		Operating Grants and ontributions	Total Governmental Activities
Governmental activities:							
Instructional services	\$	155,530,264	\$	4,076,540	\$	45,625,261	\$ (105,828,463)
Supporting services:							
Students		7,022,517		-		1,865,358	(5,157,159)
Instructional staff		3,499,049		-		338,655	(3,160,394)
District administration		4,111,199		-		426,611	(3,684,588)
School administration		12,546,161		-		253,246	(12,292,915)
Central		5,561,555		-		-	(5,561,555)
Operation and maintenance of facilities		18,911,644		-		981,087	(17,930,557)
Transportation		9,207,679		556,799		3,842,033	(4,808,847)
Contributions to other governments		2,282,847		-		-	(2,282,847)
Food services		12,073,209		3,783,015		8,747,554	457,360
Interest on long-term liabilities		5,109,062				-	(5,109,062)
Total school district	\$	235,855,186	\$	8,416,354	\$	62,079,805	(165,359,027)
		eneral revenues Property taxes le		or:			
		General purpos					35,771,038
		Debt service					12,245,859
		Capital outlay					12,555,881
		Other governm	nents				2,282,847
		Total proper	ty tax	es			62,855,625
]	Federal and state			spec	ific purposes	103,229,914
]	Earnings on inve	stmen	nts	_		933,676
]	Miscellaneous					608,346
		Total genera	l reve	nues			167,627,561
		Change	e in ne	et position			2,268,534
	Ne	t position - beg	innin	g			21,751,605
	Nε	t position - end	ing				\$ 24,020,139

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

June 30, 2016

		Other	Total			
		Major Funds Debt	Capital	Governmental	Governmental	
	General	Service	Projects	Funds	Funds	
Assets: Cash and investments	\$ 69,153,613	\$ 1,494,394	\$ 9,145,694	\$ 7,657,975	\$ 87,451,676	
Receivables: Property taxes	36,575,941	12,367,490	12,689,766	2,618,930	64,252,127	
Local	205,697	478,250	-	28,760	712,707	
State	795,173	-	-	864,691	1,659,864	
Federal	11,807,815	-	-	-	11,807,815	
Inventories and prepaid items	674,058		808	290,410	965,276	
Total assets	\$ 119,212,297	\$ 14,340,134	\$ 21,836,268	\$ 11,460,766	\$ 166,849,465	
Liabilities:						
Accounts and contracts payable	\$ 3,065,613	\$ -	\$ 1,671,300	\$ 226,747	\$ 4,963,660	
Accrued salaries and employee benefits	34,563,263	-	83,904	1,256,708	35,903,875	
Unearned revenue:						
State	8,854,740	-	-	-	8,854,740	
Federal	1,597,922				1,597,922	
Total liabilities	48,081,538	-	1,755,204	1,483,455	51,320,197	
Deferred inflows of resources:						
Unavailable property tax revenue	814,885	275,526	282,707	58,556	1,431,674	
Property taxes levied for future year	35,631,240	12,047,522	12,361,493	2,560,374	62,600,629	
Total deferred inflows of resources	36,446,125	12,323,048	12,644,200	2,618,930	64,032,303	
Fund balances:						
Nonspendable:						
Inventories and prepaid items	674,058	-	808	290,410	965,276	
Restricted for:		2.017.006			2.017.006	
Debt service	-	2,017,086	7.426.056	-	2,017,086	
Capital projects Food services	-	-	7,436,056	1,669,890	7,436,056 1,669,890	
Students	-	-	-	2,202,864	2,202,864	
Committed to:				2,202,001	2,202,001	
Economic stabilization	4,500,000	-	-	-	4,500,000	
Employee vacation benefit	1,882,369	-	-	-	1,882,369	
Other purposes	303,816	-	-	-	303,816	
Students	-	-	-	3,195,217	3,195,217	
Assigned to:						
Early retirement benefit	10,250,000	-	-	-	10,250,000	
Other programs	6,206,513	-	-	-	6,206,513	
Unassigned	10,867,878				10,867,878	
Total fund balances	34,684,634	2,017,086	7,436,864	7,358,381	51,496,965	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of						
resources and fund balances	\$ 119,212,297	\$ 14,340,134	\$ 21,836,268	\$ 11,460,766	\$ 166,849,465	

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2016

Total fund balances for governmental funds	\$ 51,496,965	
Total net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position is different	nt because:	
Capital assets used in governmental funds are not current financial resources and therefore are in the funds. Those assets consist of the following:	e not reported	
Land Construction in progress Buildings and improvements, net of \$150,838,052 accumulated depreciation Furniture and equipment, net of \$22,303,979 accumulated depreciation	17,402,225 1,824,106 185,125,543 9,240,862	213,592,736
Some of the District's property tax revenue will be collected after year-end, but will not be ava enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, and therefore are reported as deferred infl resources in the funds.		1,431,674
The net pension asset is not an available resource and therefore is not reported in the government.	ental funds.	3,852
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and the net pension liability, are not due and pacurrent period and therefore are not reported as fund liabilities. All liabilities - both current are reported in the statement of net position. These and related balances at year end are:	-	
General obligation bonds payable Bond premiums, net of \$2,123,822 accumulated amortization Bond refunding costs, net of \$1,092,307 accumulated amortization Net pension liability Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions Obligations under capital leases Notes payable Early retirement obligation Accrued interest Accrued vacation	(124,270,000) (9,268,873) 3,673,665 (117,710,882) 41,172,598 (11,590,059) (10,850,552) (1,959,430) (9,348,763) (470,423) (1,882,369)	(242,505,088)
Total net position of governmental activities		\$ 24,020,139

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Major Funds			Other	Total	
	Debt		Capital	Governmental	Governmental	
	General	Service	Projects	Funds	Funds	
Revenues:	Ф. 25.701.00 <i>6</i>	Ф. 12.252.000	Ф. 12.562.202	Ф 2.202.047	Ф. (2 000 04)	
Property taxes	\$ 35,791,896	\$ 12,253,000	\$ 12,563,203	\$ 2,282,847	\$ 62,890,946	
Earnings on investments School lunch sales	779,757	-	156,342	(2,423) 3,783,015	933,676 3,783,015	
Other	2,490,355	-	1,294,714	3,601,393	7,386,462	
State	143,176,198	-	81,821	2,216,025	145,474,044	
Federal	13,304,146	-	-	6,531,529	19,835,675	
Total revenues	195,542,352	12,253,000	14,096,080	18,412,386	240,303,818	
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Instructional services	135,181,868	-	=	5,782,982	140,964,850	
Supporting services:	, ,			, ,	, ,	
Students	7,109,418	_	-	-	7,109,418	
Instructional staff	3,539,515	-	-	-	3,539,515	
District administration	3,841,976	-	-	-	3,841,976	
School administration	12,010,081	-	-	-	12,010,081	
Central	5,349,486	_	-	-	5,349,486	
Operation and maintenance						
of facilities	19,044,682	-	-	-	19,044,682	
Transportation	8,219,183	-	-	-	8,219,183	
Food services	-	-	=	12,617,401	12,617,401	
Contributions to other governments	=	-	-	2,282,847	2,282,847	
Capital outlay	-	-	27,835,163	-	27,835,163	
Debt service:						
Principal retirement	-	6,935,000	3,150,779	-	10,085,779	
Interest and fiscal charges	-	5,067,951	343,951	-	5,411,902	
Bond issuance costs		253,925			253,925	
Total expenditures	194,296,209	12,256,876	31,329,893	20,683,230	258,566,208	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over						
(under) expenditures	1,246,143	(3,876)	(17,233,813)	(2,270,844)	(18,262,390)	
Other financing sources (uses):						
Proceeds from general obligation bonds issued	-	36,835,000	-	-	36,835,000	
Premium on bonds issued	-	4,447,843	-	-	4,447,843	
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	(41,029,485)	-	-	(41,029,485)	
Capital leases	-	-	5,431,321	-	5,431,321	
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	713,391	-	713,391	
Transfers	(205,533)			205,533		
Total other financing sources (uses)	(205,533)	253,358	6,144,712	205,533	6,398,070	
Net change in fund balances	1,040,610	249,482	(11,089,101)	(2,065,311)	(11,864,320)	
Fund balances - beginning	33,644,024	1,767,604	18,525,965	9,423,692	63,361,285	
Fund balances - ending	\$ 34,684,634	\$ 2,017,086	\$ 7,436,864	\$ 7,358,381	\$ 51,496,965	

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Government Funds to the Statement of Activities

Year Ended June 30, 2016

Net change in fund balances for governmental funds

(11,864,320)

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities as different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 for land and furniture and equipment and \$100,000 for buildings and improvements are capitalized and the cost is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. The net effect of transactions involving capital assets increased net position in the current period.

Capital outlays	\$ 16,067,0	063
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	(713,3	391)
Gain on sale of capital assets	660,1	.21
Depreciation expense	(9,030,1	6,983,642

Some capital asset additions are financed through capital leases. In governmental funds, a capital lease arrangement is considered a source of financing, but in the statement of net position, the lease obligation is reported as a liability. Repayment of capital lease principal is an expenditure in governmental funds, but repayment reduces the lease obligation in the statement of net position.

Capital leases	(5,431,321)	
Principal payments of capital leases	2,894,052	(2,537,269)

Property taxes collected several months after the District's fiscal year end are not considered available revenues in the governmental funds and are, instead, counted as deferred inflows of resources at year end. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the statement of activities when levied.

(35,321)

The issuance of bonds provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of bonds consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. Interest is recognized as an expenditure in the governmental funds when it is due. The net effect of these differences in the treatment of general obligation bonds and related items is as follows:

Proceeds from general obligation bonds issued	(36,835,000)		
Proceeds from bond premiums	(4,447,843)		
Payment to bond escrow agent 41,029,485			
Principal payments of bond principal	6,935,000		
Principal payments of notes payable	256,727		
Accrued interest	34,082		
Amortization of bond refunding costs	(598,216)		
Amortization of bond premiums	866,974	7,241,209	

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds; long-term employee benefit obligations are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds when paid.

Pension expense	501,779	
Early retirement benefits	2,233,762	
Vacation benefits	(254,948)	2,480,593
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 2,268,534

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual General Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with	
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget	
Revenues:					
Property taxes	\$ 37,611,187	\$ 36,334,000	35,791,896	\$ (542,104)	
Earnings on investments	600,000	800,000	779,757	(20,243)	
Other	2,200,000	2,600,000	2,490,355	(109,645)	
State	143,868,838	142,865,360	143,176,198	310,838	
Federal	12,977,860	12,723,502	13,304,146	580,644	
Total revenues	197,257,885	195,322,862	195,542,352	219,490	
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Instructional services	140,547,159	140,696,059	135,181,868	5,514,191	
Supporting services:					
Students	7,161,826	7,122,612	7,109,418	13,194	
Instructional staff	3,676,566	3,921,310	3,539,515	381,795	
District administration	4,669,352	5,086,246	3,841,976	1,244,270	
School administration	12,480,874	13,060,917	12,010,081	1,050,836	
Central	4,642,484	4,824,619	5,349,486	(524,867)	
Operation and maintenance of facilities	17,878,749	19,433,141	19,044,682	388,459	
Transportation	7,876,175	8,146,024	8,219,183	(73,159)	
Total expenditures	198,933,185	202,290,928	194,296,209	7,994,719	
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,675,300)	(6,968,066)	1,246,143	8,214,209	
Other financing sources (uses):					
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	-	-	
Transfers	(400,000)	(4,500,000)	(205,533)	4,294,467	
Total other financing sources (uses)	(400,000)	(4,500,000)	(205,533)	4,294,467	
Net change in fund balances	(2,075,300)	(11,468,066)	1,040,610	12,508,676	
Fund balances - beginning	21,273,167	33,644,024	33,644,024		
Fund balances - ending	\$ 19,197,867	\$ 22,175,958	\$ 34,684,634	\$ 12,508,676	

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Weber School District (the District) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to local government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant accounting policies of the District are described below.

Reporting Entity – The Board of Education, comprised of seven elected individuals, is the primary governing authority for the District. As required by GAAP, these financial statements present the District and its component unit, Weber School District Foundation, for which the District is considered to be financially accountable. The District is not a component unit of any other primary government. A blended component unit, although a legally separate entity, is in substance part of the District's operations.

The Weber School District Foundation is a nonprofit organization established under Internal Revenue Service regulations as a conduit for tax-deductible donations to the District. The voting majority of the Foundation's board is appointed by the Board of Education. The Foundation exclusively services the District. The Foundation is reported as a special revenue fund (a blended component unit) of the District.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements – The *government-wide financial statements* (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report on all the activities of the primary government (the District) and its blended component unit. The effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Depreciation expense for capital assets that can specifically be identified with a function are included in its direct expenses. Depreciation expense for "shared" capital assets (for example, a school building is used primarily for instructional, school administration, operation and maintenance of facilities, and food services) are ratably included in the direct expenses of the appropriate functions. Indirect expense allocations that have been made in the funds have been reversed for the statement of activities. Interest on general long-term liabilities is considered an indirect expense and is reported in the statement of activities as a separate line item. Program revenues include: 1) fees and charges paid by students and other recipients of goods or services offered by a given function, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including property taxes, are presented as general revenues.

The *fund financial statements* provide information about the District's funds, including its blended component unit. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as other governmental funds.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

• The *general fund* is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Continued

- The *debt service fund* accounts for resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on general obligation school building bonds.
- The *capital projects fund* accounts for resources accumulated and payments made for the acquisition and improvement of land, construction and remodel of facilities, and procurement of equipment necessary for providing educational programs for all students within the District.

Additionally, the District reports the *school lunch*, *student activities*, the *Weber School District Foundation*, and *pass through taxes funds* as special revenue funds.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation – The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as *current financial resources* or *economic resources*. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within sixty days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to early retirement and pension benefits and compensated absences, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt is reported as an other financing source.

Property taxes and interest associated with the current fiscal period are considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues in the current fiscal period. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the District.

Budgetary Data – Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the governmental funds except for the *Weber School District Foundation* special revenue fund. Budgets are not adopted on a District level for the *Weber School District Foundation* special revenue fund. The following procedures are used in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements.

• During May of each year, the District superintendent submits to the Board a proposed operating budget for the next fiscal year commencing July 1. This budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. Included also is a final budget for the current year ending June 30.

Continued

- Copies of the proposed budget are made available for public inspection and review by the patrons of the District by June 1.
- If the District does not exceed the certified tax rate, a public hearing is held prior to June 22 at which the budget is legally adopted by resolution of the Board after obtaining taxpayer input. If the District exceeds the certified tax rate, the budget is adopted in August when additional data is available to set the rates.
- Once adopted, the budget can be amended by subsequent Board action. The Board upon recommendation of the superintendent can approve reductions in appropriations, but increases in appropriations by fund require a public hearing prior to amending the budget. In accordance with Utah state law, interim adjustments may be made by administrative transfer of money from one appropriation to another within any given fund.
- Certain interim adjustments in estimated revenue and expenditures during the year ended June 30, 2016 have been included in the final budget approved by the Board, as presented in the financial statements.
- Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted amounts at the fund level.

Appropriations in all budgeted funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year even if they have related encumbrances. Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services (i.e., purchase orders, contracts, and commitments). Encumbrance accounting is used to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. While all appropriations and encumbrances lapse at year end, valid outstanding encumbrances (for which performance under the executory contract is expected in the next year) are reappropriated and become part of the subsequent year's budget pursuant to state regulations.

Negative variances in total revenues and the positive variances in total expenditures are largely a result of federal and state program revenues and related expenditures that do not have a direct impact on the fund balance. Budgets generally assume the expenditure of all available resources. Therefore, when the budget is prepared, it is assumed these funds will not have a carryover of revenue to a subsequent year. Program revenue received but not spent is deferred to the subsequent fiscal year. As a result, overall fund revenue variances will be negative, and overall fund expenditure variances will be positive.

Deposits and Investments – The cash balances of governmental activities are pooled and invested by the District for the purpose of increasing earnings through investment activities and providing efficient management of temporary investments. The District's investments are reported at fair value at year end. Changes in the fair value of investments are recorded as investment earnings. Earnings on pooled funds are apportioned and paid or credited to the funds based on the average balance of each participating fund.

Receivables and Payables – Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at year end are referred to as either "due to/from other funds."

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Continued

Inventories and Prepaid Items – Inventories are valued at cost or, if donated, at acquisition value when received, using the moving average method. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased. Donated food commodities are reported in the governmental funds as revenue when received. Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

Capital Assets – Capital assets (which include land, buildings and improvements, furniture, and equipment) are reported in the government-wide financial statements. The District defines capital assets as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000 for land and furniture and equipment and \$100,000 for buildings and improvements. Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of an asset or significantly extend the lives of the assets is not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during construction is not capitalized.

Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. Buildings and improvements and furniture and equipment of the District are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Dell'Illiano	40
Buildings	40
Building improvements and portable classrooms	20
Maintenance equipment	15
Buses	10
Furniture	10
Office equipment	10
Vehicles	8
Computer equipment	3

Compensated Absences – Under terms of association agreements, twelve-month or full-year employees earn vacation and sick leave in amounts varying with tenure and classification. In the event of termination or death, an employee is reimbursed for accumulated vacation days. Accumulated sick leave is also reimbursed to employees that retire, but is dependent on certain criteria being meet. The criteria are defined in each employee groups' handbook. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

Long-term Obligations – In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as refunding costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while

Continued

discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenditures.

Pensions – For purposes of measuring the net pension liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Utah Retirement Systems (URS) and additions to/deductions from the URS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the URS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Pension plan investments are reported at fair value.

Deferred Outflows of Resources – In addition to assets, financial statements will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The District has the following sources that qualify for reporting in this category; these items are reported in the statement of net position:

- Deferred charges on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.
- Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions includes a) net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments, b) changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions, and c) District contributions subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2015.

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

The following item arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting and are reported in the governmental funds balance sheet; this item is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amount becomes available:

• Unavailable property tax revenue – consists of uncollected, delinquent property taxes.

The following source is reported in both the statement of net position and the governmental funds balance sheet:

• Property taxes levied for future year – property taxes levied on January 1, 2016 for the following school year.

The following source is reported in the statement of net position:

Continued

• Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions – includes a) differences between expected and actual experience, b) changes of assumptions in the measurement of the net pension liability/asset, and c) changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions.

Net Position/Fund Balances – The residual of all other elements presented in a statement of net position is *net position* on the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements and the residual of all other elements presented in a balance sheet on the governmental fund financial statements is *fund balance*.

Net position is divided into three components: net investment in capital assets (capital assets net of related debt less unspent bond proceeds), restricted, and unrestricted. Net position is reported as restricted when constraints are placed upon it by external parties or are imposed by constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on a hierarchy that shows, from highest to lowest, the level or form of constraints on fund balance resources and the extent to which the District is bound to honor them. The District first determines and reports nonspendable balances, then restricted, then committed, and so forth.

Fund balance classifications are summarized as follows:

- Nonspendable This category includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent because they are either a) not in spendable form or b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Fund balance amounts related to inventories and prepaid items are classified as nonspendable.
- Restricted This category includes net fund resources that are subject to external constraints that have been placed on the use of the resources either a) imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Restricted fund balance amounts include the following:
 - a) Unspent tax revenues levied for specific purposes, such as, capital projects and debt service.
 - b) Balances remaining for nutrition services.
 - c) Donations held by the Weber School District Foundation for schools.
- Committed The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the District's highest level of decision-making authority. The Board of Education is the highest level of decision-making authority for the District that can, by adoption of a resolution prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the resolution remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another resolution) to remove or revise the limitation. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

The Board of Education has resolved to commit fund balance amounts in the governmental funds to the following purposes:

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- a) Economic stabilization. As defined in Utah law as an "undistributed reserve," the District maintains for economic stabilization up to 5% of *general fund* budgeted expenditures. Potential state budget cuts, disasters, immediate capital needs, and other significant events are circumstances or conditions that signal the need for stabilization. Additionally, the commitment is necessary to maintain liquidity (i.e., reducing any disparity between when financial resources are available to make payments and the maturity of related liabilities). Also defined by state law, the commitment is not to be used "in the negotiation or settlement of contract salaries for school district employees" and the use of this reserve requires a written resolution adopted by a majority vote of the Board of Education filed with the Utah State Board of Education and Utah State Auditor.
- b) Employee vacation benefit for unpaid compensated absences.
- c) Contractual obligations that will be completed after June 30, 2016.
- d) Amounts held in other governmental funds for students.
- Assigned Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The Board has by resolution authorized the business administrator to assign fund balance. The Board may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

The District has assigned fund resources that are to be used for the early retirement benefit and other programs.

• Unassigned – Residual balances in the *general fund* are classified as unassigned.

Net Position Flow Assumption – Sometimes the District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted tax revenue or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted-net position and unrestricted-net position in the government-wide financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the District's policy to consider restricted-net position to have been depleted before unrestricted-net position is applied.

Fund Balance Flow Assumption – Sometimes the District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance) resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the District's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

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2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits and investments are carried at fair value. A summary of cash and investments at June 30, 2016 as reported on the financial statements is as follows:

Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 16,263,393
Carrying amount of investments	71,188,283
Total cash and investments	\$ 87,451,676

The District complies with the State Money Management Act (*Utah Code*, Section 51, Chapter 7) (the Act) and related Rules of the Money Management Council (the Council) in handling its depository and investing transactions. District funds are deposited in qualified depositories as defined by the Act. The Act also authorizes the District to invest in the Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund (PTIF), certificates of deposit, U.S. Treasury obligations, U.S. agency issues, high-grade commercial paper, banker's acceptances, repurchase agreements, corporate bonds, money market mutual funds, and obligations of governmental entities within the state of Utah.

The Act and Council rules govern the financial reporting requirements of qualified depositories in which public funds may be deposited and prescribe the conditions under which the designation of a depository shall remain in effect. The District considers the rules of the Council to be necessary and sufficient for adequate protection of its uninsured bank deposits.

Rules of the Council allow the Foundation to invest private grants, contributions, and endowments in any deposit or investment authorized by the Act and certain investment funds, equity securities, fixed-income securities, and investment strategies with institutions that meet certain restrictions.

Deposits – At June 30, 2016, the District's carrying amount of cash deposits is \$19,567,702, of which about \$1 million is covered by federal depository insurance; the difference is uninsured and uncollateralized. No deposits are collateralized, nor are they required to be by state statute. At June 30, 2016, the Foundation's carrying amount of cash deposits is \$255,492, all of which is covered by federal depository insurance.

• Custodial Credit Risk – Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, a government's deposits may not be returned to it. The District does not have a formal deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

Investments – At June 30, 2016, the District has investments in the PTIF of \$30,542,645. The PTIF is an external local government investment pool managed by the Utah State Treasurer. The PTIF is authorized and makes investments in accordance with the Act. The Council provides regulatory oversight for the PTIF. Participant accounts with the PTIF are not insured or otherwise guaranteed by the state of Utah. Participants in the PTIF share proportionally in the income, costs, gains and losses from investment activities. The degree of risk of the PTIF depends upon the underlying portfolio, which primarily consists of money market securities held by the Utah State Treasurer, including investment-grade corporate notes (81.8%), money market mutual funds (9.2%), top-rated commercial paper (8.6%), and certificates of deposit (0.4%). The portfolio has a weighted average maturity of 53 days. The PTIF is not rated. The reported value of the pool is the same as the fair value of the pool shares.

A portion of the District's investments are in corporate debt securities and government agencies. At June 30, 2016, the par value of these investments was \$38,570,000. The Foundation's investments are in mutual

Continued

funds holding equity and debt securities. The maturities of these investments as of June 30, 2016 are as follows:

		Maturity (in years)				
Investment Type	Fair Value L	Less than 1	Less then 2	Less than 3	Less than 4	
Weber School District:						
Corporate bonds	\$ 32,070,000	\$ 12,570,000	\$ 13,000,000	\$ 6,500,000	\$ -	
Government agencies	6,500,000	-	4,000,000	-	2,500,000	
Public Treasurers'						
Investment Fund	30,542,645	30,542,645	-	-	-	
Weber School District						
Foundation:						
Marketable securities	2,075,638	2,075,638				
Total investments	\$ 71,188,283	\$ 45,188,283	\$ 17,000,000	\$ 6,500,000	\$ 2,500,000	

- Interest Rate Risk Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates and will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The District manages its exposure to interest rate risk by complying with the Act, which requires that the remaining term to maturity of investments do not exceed the period of availability of the funds invested. The Act further limits the remaining term to maturity on all investments in commercial paper and bankers' acceptances to 270 days or less and fixed-income securities to 15 months or less. Variable-rate securities may not have a remaining term to final maturity exceeding three years. In addition, government agencies may not have a remaining term to final maturity exceeding five years. The District has no investment policy that would further limit its interest rate risk.
- Credit Risk Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The District's policy for reducing its exposure to credit risk is to comply with the Act and related rules. The Act and related rules limit investments in commercial paper to a first-tier rating and investments in fixed-income and variable-rate securities to a rating of A or higher as rated by Moody's Investors Service or by Standard & Poor's. The District has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.
- Concentration of Credit Risk Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The District's policy for managing this risk is to comply with the Act and related rules. The Act limits investments in commercial paper and or corporate obligations to 5% of the District's total portfolio with a single issuer. The District places no other limits on the amount it may invest in any one issuer.
- Custodial Credit Risk Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, a government will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District's policy for managing this risk is to comply with the Act and related rules. The District places no other limit on the amount of investments to be held by counterparties.

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3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

In 2016, the District adopted Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*.

The new standard provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for financial reporting purposes. The standard also provides guidance for applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements.

The District's financial statements are not affected by this new standard.

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The District has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2016:

- Investment-grade corporate bonds of \$32,070,000 valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).
- Government agencies of \$6,500,000 valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).
- Public Treasurers' Investment Fund of \$30,542,645 valued as the District's position in the PTIF multiplied by the published fair value factor (Level 2 inputs).
- Marketable securities of \$2,075,638 valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).

4. PROPERTY TAXES

District Property Tax Revenue – The property tax revenue of the District is collected and distributed by the county treasurer as an agent of the District. Utah statutes establish the process by which taxes are levied and collected. The lien date for real property in the State of Utah is the annual date on which the county assessor's office must establish the owner of record and assessed values of the property to be taxed. The lien date is January 1. The county assessor's office is required to complete the tax rolls by May 15. By July 21, the county auditor is to mail assessed value and tax notices to property owners. A taxpayer may then petition the County Board of Equalization between August 1 and August 15 for a revision of the assessed value. The county auditor makes approved changes in assessed value by November 1 and on this same date the county auditor is to deliver the completed assessment rolls to the county treasurer. Tax notices are mailed with a due date of November 30.

An annual uniform fee based on the age of motor vehicles is levied in lieu of an ad valorem tax on motor vehicles that is due each time a vehicle is registered. Revenues collected in the county from motor vehicles fees is distributed by the county to each taxing entity in the same proportion in which revenue collected from ad valorem real property tax is distributed. The District recognizes motor vehicle fees as property tax revenue when collected.

As of June 30, 2016, property taxes receivable by the District includes uncollected taxes assessed as of January 1, 2016 or earlier. It is expected that all assessed taxes (including delinquencies plus accrued

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interest and penalties) will be collected within a five-year period, after which time the county treasurer may force sale of property to collect the delinquent portion.

Incremental Taxes – In addition to property taxes the District levies for its own purposes, the District levies property taxes for redevelopment agencies (located within the boundaries of the District) in accordance with the Community Development and Renewal Agencies Act (*Utah Code* 17C-1). These taxes are forwarded directly by the county to the redevelopment agencies as these taxes are collected by the county.

Property tax revenue (or incremental taxes) from increased assessed values within project areas are earmarked to finance urban renewal, economic development, and community development projects managed by the redevelopment agencies for the duration of the projects.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, incremental taxes levied by the District for the redevelopment agencies totaling \$2,282,847 were recorded as revenue with an equivalent amount of expenditure for community development in the other governmental funds (in the *pass through taxes* special revenue fund).

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2016 is as follows:

	Beginning			Ending
	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 17,455,495	\$ -	\$ (53,270)	\$ 17,402,225
Construction in progress	17,222,780	14,112,132	(29,510,806)	1,824,106
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	34,678,275	14,112,132	(29,564,076)	19,226,331
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	306,506,696	29,456,899	-	335,963,595
Furniture and equipment	29,678,203	2,008,838	(142,200)	31,544,841
Total capital assets, being depreciated	336,184,899	31,465,737	(142,200)	367,508,436
Accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(143,600,201)	(7,237,851)	-	(150,838,052)
Furniture and equipment	(20,653,879)	(1,792,300)	142,200	(22,303,979)
Total accumulated depreciation	(164,254,080)	(9,030,151)	142,200	(173,142,031)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	171,930,819	22,435,586		194,366,405
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 206,609,094	\$ 36,547,718	\$ (29,564,076)	\$ 213,592,736

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Continued

For the year ended June 30, 2016, depreciation expense was charged to functions of the District as follows:

Governmental activities:	
Instructional services	\$ 6,432,695
Supporting services:	
District administration	58,231
School administration	503,431
Central	265,866
Operation and maintenance of facilities	112,088
Transportation	1,141,698
Food services	 516,142
Total depreciation expense, governmental activities	\$ 9,030,151

The District is obligated at June 30, 2016 under construction commitments as follows:

Project	Project Authorized		Costs to Date		Costs to Complete	
North Ogden Jr Remodel	\$	5,532,817	\$	1,824,106	\$	3,708,711

Costs to complete will be financed from unspent general obligation bond proceeds and restricted resources held in the *capital projects fund*.

6. STATE RETIREMENT PLANS

Description of Plans – Eligible employees of the District are provided with the following plans through the Utah Retirement Systems (URS) administered by the URS:

Defined Benefit Pension Plans (cost-sharing, multiple-employer plans):

- Public Employees Noncontributory Retirement System (Tier 1 Noncontributory System)
- Public Employees Contributory Retirement System (Tier 1 Contributory System)
- Tier 2 Public Employees Contributory Retirement System (Tier 2 Contributory System)

Defined Contribution Plans (individual account plans):

- 401(k) Plan (includes the Tier 2 Defined Contribution Plan)
- 457 Plan and other individual plans

Title 49 of the *Utah Code* grants the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms to the Utah State Retirement Board, whose members are appointed by the Governor. The URS (a component unit of the State of Utah) issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained at www.urs.org.

Continued

The Tier 2 systems became effective July 1, 2011. All eligible employees beginning on or after July 1, 2011, who have no previous service credit with any of the systems, are members of the Tier 2 systems.

Benefits provided – The URS provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to participants in the defined benefit pension plans. Retirement benefits are determined from 1.25% to 2.00% of the employee's highest 3 or 5 years of compensation times the employee's years of service depending on the pension plan; benefits are subject to cost-of-living adjustments up to 2.50% or 4.00%, limited to the actual Consumer Price Index increase for the year. Employees are eligible to retire based on years of service and age.

Defined contribution plans are available as supplemental plans to the basic retirement benefits of the defined benefit pension plans and as a primary retirement plan for some Tier 2 participants. Participants in the defined contribution plans are fully vested in employer and employee contributions at the time the contributions are made, except Tier 2 required contributions and associated earnings are vested during the first four years of employment. Benefits depend on amounts contributed to the plans plus investment earnings. Individual accounts are provided for each employee and are available at termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency.

Contributions – As a condition of participation in the plans, employers and/or employees are required to contribute certain percentages of salary and wages as authorized by statute and specified by the Utah State Retirement Board. Contributions are actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions (where applicable), is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

For the year ended June 30, 2016, District required contribution rates for the plans were as follows:

	Define			
	District Contribution	Employee Paid	Paid by District for Employee	District Rates for 401(k) Plan
Tier 1 Noncontributory System	22.19%	-	-	1.50%
Tier 2:				
Contributory System *	8.22%	-	-	1.78%
Defined Contribution Plan *	-	-	-	10.00%

^{*} The District is also required to contribute 9.94% of covered employee payroll of the Tier 2 plans to finance the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the Tier 1 plans. The District is also required to contribute 0.08% of covered employee payroll to the Tier 2 plans for death benefits.

Employees can make additional contributions to defined contribution plans subject to limitations.

For the year ended June 30, 2016, District and employee contributions to the plans were as follows:

Continued

	District Contributions	
Tier 1 Noncontributory System	\$ 22,622,968	\$ -
Tier 1 Contributiory System	3,339	189
Tier 2 Contributory System *	2,310,279	-
401(k) Plan	2,363,913	1,176,063
457 Plan and other individual plans	305,642	-

^{*} Tier 2 plan contributions include required contributions to finance the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the Tier 1 plans and for death benefits.

Pension liabilities, pension expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions – At June 30, 2016, the District reported a net pension asset of \$3,852 and a net pension liability of \$117,710,882 for the following plans:

	Proportionate Share	Net Pension Asset		Net Pension Liability
Tier 1 Noncontributory System	3.7448814%	\$	-	\$ 117,637,449
Tier 1 Contributory System	0.1171831%		-	73,433
Tier 2 Contributory System	1.7644955%		3,852	
Total		\$	3,852	\$ 117,710,882

The net pension asset and liability were measured as of December 31, 2015, and the total pension asset and liability used to calculate the net pension asset and liability were determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2016 and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The District's proportion of the net pension asset and liability is equal to the ratio of the District's actual contributions compared to the total of all employer contributions during the plan year.

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the District recognized pension expense of \$22,484,077 for the defined benefit pension plans and pension expense of \$2,363,913 for the defined contribution plans. At June 30, 2016, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to defined benefit pension plans from the following sources:

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Continued

	Ou	ferred atflows esources	1	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	_	\$	9,216,141
Changes of assumptions		-		2,334,766
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on				
pension plan investments	30	,592,595		-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions		66,688		39,152
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	10	,513,315		-
Total	\$ 41	,172,598	\$	11,590,059

The \$10,513,315 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2015 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2017. The other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to defined benefit pension plans will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources		
2017	\$ 4,062,702		
2018	4,062,702		
2019	4,379,586		
2020	6,621,964		
2021	(10,633)		
Thereafter	(47,097)		

Actuarial Assumptions – The total pension liability in the January 1, 2015 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 2.75%

Salary increases 3.50% to 10.50%, average, including inflation

Investment rate of return 7.50%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Mortality rates were developed from actual experience and mortality tables, based on gender, occupation, and age, as appropriate, with adjustments for future improvement in mortality based on Scale AA, a model developed by the Society of Actuaries.

The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2015 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five-year period ended December 31, 2013.

Continued

The long-term expected rate of return on defined benefit pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class and is applied consistently to each defined benefit pension plan. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

	Expected Return Arithmetic Basis						
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Real Return Arithmetic Basis	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return				
Equity securities	40%	7.06%	2.82%				
Debt securities	20%	0.80%	0.16%				
Real assets	13%	5.10%	0.66%				
Private equity	9%	11.30%	1.02%				
Absolute return	18%	3.15%	0.57%				
Cash and cash equivalents	0%	0.00%	0.00%				
Total	100%		5.23%				
Inflation			2.75%				
Expected arithmetic nomina	l return		7.98%				

The 7.50% assumed investment rate of return is comprised of an inflation rate of 2.75% and a real return of 4.75% that is net of investment expense.

Discount rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions all participating employers will be made at contractually required rates, actuarially determined and certified by the Utah State Retirement Board. 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 active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate was not changed from the prior measurement date.

Continued

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50%, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.50%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.50%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension (asset) liability:			
Tier 1 Noncontributory System	\$ 212,919,340	\$ 117,637,449	\$ 37,743,456
Tier 1 Contributory System	166,034	73,433	(5,119)
Tier 2 Contributory System	706,368	(3,852)	(542,132)
	\$ 213,791,742	\$ 117,707,030	\$ 37,196,205

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued URS financial report.

Payables to the pension plans – At June 30, 2016, the District reported payables of \$4,955,524 for contributions to defined benefit pension plans and \$1,616,806 for contributions to defined contribution plans.

7. EARLY RETIREMENT BENEFIT

Retiree Health Coverage – In accordance with Board of Education policy, the District provides health coverage to certain retirees who are not yet eligible for Medicare. Retirees receiving this benefit must contribute the same out-of-pocket premium percentage required by active employees. Teachers may receive up to ten years of single coverage and seven years of couple or family coverage. To receive this benefit, a teacher must have ten years of service in the District and qualify for retirement under the Utah State Retirement Systems. Administrators may receive family, couple, or single coverage from their retirement until they are eligible for Medicare. To receive this benefit, a retiring administrator must have ten years of service in the District and qualify for retirement under the Utah State Retirement Systems. Retired classified employees may also receive health benefits. Most classified employees may receive up to seven years of couple or single coverage until they become Medicare eligible. Generally speaking, a typical classified employee must be employed with the District prior to age 55 and qualify to retire under the Utah State Retirement Systems. At June 30, 2016 there were 210 retirees eligible to receive health coverage. During the year, the District paid \$1,315,426 for retiree health coverage. The projected estimated future cost of post-employment supplemental coverage of current retirees is \$4,568,449. The post-employment healthcare benefits are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Continued

Stipends – In accordance with Board of Education policy, the District provides early retirement incentive stipends to certain retirees. All employees are eligible for these stipends if they meet certain criteria. To receive a stipend an employee must have ten years of service in the District, qualify to retire under the Utah State Retirement Systems, and meet specified age requirements. Retirees will then receive a stipend each year up to four years based upon a percentage of final salary as it pertains to their employee classification. During the year, the District paid \$1,742,310 for retiree stipends. The projected estimated future cost of early retirement incentives of current retirees is \$4,780,314. The early retirement incentives are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT

The District maintains insurance coverage for general, automobile, personal injury, errors and omissions, employee dishonesty, and malpractice liability up to \$10 million per occurrence through policies administered by the Utah State Risk Management Fund (the Fund). The District also insures its buildings, including those under construction, and contents against all insurable risks of direct physical loss or damage with the Fund. Property physical damage is insured to replacement value with a \$1,000 deductible; automobile physical damage is insured to actual value with a \$500 deductible; other liability is limited to the lesser of \$10 million or the statutory limit. The Fund is a public entity risk pool operated by the State for the benefit of the State and local governments within Utah. The District pays annual premiums to the Fund. The Fund obtains independent coverage for insured events, up to \$25 million per location. This is a pooled arrangement where the participants pay experienced rated annual premiums, which are designed to pay claims and build sufficient reserves so that the pool will be able to protect the participating entities with its own capital. The Fund reinsures excess losses to preserve the capital base. Insurance coverage from coverage by major category of risk has remained relatively constant as compared to the prior fiscal year. Insurance settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage for the past three years.

9. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2016 is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due and Payable Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Bonds payable:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 133,495,000	\$ 36,835,000	\$ (46,060,000)	\$ 124,270,000	\$ 7,340,000
Unamortized bond premiums	5,921,930	4,447,843	(1,100,900)	9,268,873	
Net bonds payable	139,416,930	41,282,843	(47,160,900)	133,538,873	7,340,000
Net pension liability	93,950,371	46,746,367	(22,985,856)	117,710,882	-
Obligations under capital leases	8,313,283	5,431,321	(2,894,052)	10,850,552	2,894,052
Notes payable	2,216,157	-	(256,727)	1,959,430	262,062
Early retirement obligation	11,582,525	1,094,964	(3,328,726)	9,348,763	2,804,629
Accrued vacation	1,627,421	1,329,097	(1,074,149)	1,882,369	1,694,132
Total governmental activity					
long-term liabilities	\$ 257,106,687	\$ 95,884,592	\$ (77,700,410)	\$ 275,290,869	\$ 14,994,875

Continued

General Obligation Bonds – General obligation school building bonds payable at June 30, 2016, with their outstanding balance, are comprised of the following individual issues:

Series	Purpose	Original Amount	Remaining Interest Rate Range	Final Maturity Date	Current Outstanding Balance
2008	School building	\$ 33,000,000	3.25% to 4.30%	June 15, 2028	\$ 1,100,000
2009	School building	9,500,000	3.00% to 4.50%	June 15, 2029	5,355,000
2011	Refunding	11,450,000	2.00% to 4.00%	June 15, 2023	6,250,000
2012	School building	20,000,000	1.25% to 3.50%	June 15, 2032	17,965,000
2013	School building	25,000,000	2.50% to 5.00%	June 15, 2033	23,525,000
2014	School building and bond refunding	37,785,000	3.00% to 5.00%	June 15, 2034	35,515,000
2015	Refunding	16,000,000	2.00% to 5.00%	June 15, 2021	13,725,000
2016	Refunding	20,835,000	2.50% to 5.00%	June 15, 2028	20,835,000
	Total general obligation bonds payab	le as of June 30, 2016	i		\$ 124,270,000

The annual requirements to amortize all general obligation bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2016, including interest payments, are listed as follows:

Years Ending December 31,	 Principal	Interest	Total
2017	\$ 7,340,000	\$ 5,030,310	\$ 12,370,310
2018	7,960,000	4,440,632	12,400,632
2019	7,680,000	4,085,956	11,765,956
2020	7,060,000	3,785,032	10,845,032
2021	7,345,000	3,516,732	10,861,732
2022-2026	42,895,000	12,591,397	55,486,397
2027-2031	31,125,000	5,406,710	36,531,710
2032-2034	12,865,000	827,174	13,692,174
Total	\$ 124,270,000	\$ 39,683,943	\$ 163,953,943

The general obligation bonded debt of the District is limited by state law to 4% of the fair market value of the total taxable property in the District. For legal debt limit purposes under state law, the outstanding direct general obligation debt is increased by the premiums associated with debt issued. As of June 30, 2016, the total unamortized amount of bond issuance premiums is \$9,268,873, resulting in total outstanding net direct debt of \$133,538,873. The legal debt limit at June 30, 2016 is \$545,025,600. The legal debt limit less net direct debt equals an estimated additional debt incurring capacity of \$411,486,727.

Advance Refunding – In October 2015, the District issued \$16,000,000 of general obligation refunding bonds with a premium of \$1,178,695. The bonds were issued with interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 5.0% and will mature June 2021. The District issued the bonds to advance refund \$16,725,000 of outstanding Series 2006 general obligation school building bonds. The District deposited the net proceeds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service on the refunded portion of the Series 2006B general obligation school building bonds. As a result, that portion of the 2006 general obligation school building bonds is considered defeased, and the District has removed the liability from its accounts.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Continued

The advance refunding reduced total debt service payments over the next 12 years by \$1,625,987. This results in an economic gain (difference between present value of debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$1,509,602.

In February 2016, the District issued \$20,835,000 of general obligation refunding bonds with a premium of \$3,269,148. The bonds were issued with interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 5.0% and will mature June 2028. The District issued the bonds to advance refund \$22,400,000 of outstanding Series 2008 general obligation school building bonds. The District deposited the net proceeds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service on the refunded portion of the Series 2006B general obligation school building bonds. As a result, that portion of the 2008 general obligation school building bonds is considered defeased, and the District has removed the liability from its accounts.

The advance refunding reduced total debt service payments over the next 12 years by \$2,919,048. This results in an economic gain (difference between present value of debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$2,600,181.

Servicing Long-term Liabilities – Payments on the general obligation bonds are made by the *debt service fund* from property taxes and earnings on investments. Compensated absences and early retirement benefits will be paid by the fund in which the employee worked, including the *general fund* and other governmental funds.

Obligation Under Capital Leases – The District has entered into several capital leases to purchase buses and computer equipment.

Future minimum lease obligations relating to the equipment leases in the *capital projects fund* are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	
2017 2018	\$ 3,704,295 3,342,056
2019	1,973,390
2020 2021	1,395,420 429,111
Thereafter	926,806
Total minimum lease payments Amount representing interest	11,771,078 (920,527)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$ 10,850,552

Notes Payable – The District has three notes payable, two are with the federal government. One note is interest free and the other one has a stated interest rate of 2.00% percent. The third note payable is with a financial institution with a stated interest rate of 2.87%. The annual requirements to amortize the notes payable outstanding as of June 30, 2016, including interest payments, are listed as follows:

Continued

Year Ending June 30,	 Principal]	Interest	Total
2017	\$ 262,062	\$	44,926	\$ 306,988
2018	267,552		38,803	306,355
2019	257,370		32,561	289,931
2020	247,352		26,629	273,981
2021	253,332		20,649	273,981
2022 - 2024	671,762		24,313	 696,075
	\$ 1,959,430	\$	187,881	\$ 2,147,311

10. LITIGATION AND COMPLIANCE

There are several lawsuits pending in which the District is involved. The District's legal counsel and insurance carriers estimate that the potential claims against the District, not covered by insurance, resulting from such litigation would not significantly affect the financial statements of the District.

The District receives significant financial assistance from federal and state governmental agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the District's independent auditors and other governmental auditors. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the *general fund* or other applicable fund. Based on prior experience, District administration believes such disallowance, if any, would not be significant.

11. INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

During 2016, the District transferred \$205,533 from the *general fund* to the Foundation to cover administrative costs of the Foundation.

Schedules of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) Utah Retirement Systems

Last Two Plan Years

	 2015	 2014
Tier 1 Noncontributiory System:		
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	3.7448814%	3.7382783%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 117,637,449	\$ 93,925,314
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 103,427,458	\$ 105,232,505
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)		
as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	113.7%	89.3%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension		
liability	84.5%	87.2%
Tier 1 Contributiory System:		
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.1171831%	0.2285232%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 73,433	\$ 25,057
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 37,121	\$ 84,377
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)		
as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	197.8%	29.7%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension		
liability	92.4%	98.7%
Tier 2 Contributory System:		
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	1.7644955%	1.7058098%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ (3,852)	\$ (51,694)
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 11,393,880	\$ 8,345,525
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)		
as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	0.0%	-0.6%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension		
liability	100.2%	103.5%

Note: These schedules only present information for 2014 and subsequent measurement period of the plans; prior-year information is not available.

Schedules of District Contributions

Utah Retirement Systems

Last Two Fiscal Years

	 2016	2015
Tier 1 Noncontributory System:		
Contractually required contribution	\$ 22,622,968	\$ 22,332,759
Contributions in relation to the contractually required		
contribution	 (22,622,968)	(22,332,759)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ -
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 103,455,411	\$ 104,205,168
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	21.9%	21.4%
Tier 1 Contributory System:		
Contractually required contribution	\$ 3,339	\$ 12,467
Contributions in relation to the contractually required		
contribution	 (3,339)	 (12,467)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 18,865	\$ 72,792
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	17.7%	17.1%
Tier 2 Contributory System:		
Contractually required contribution	\$ 2,310,279	\$ 1,736,915
Contributions in relation to the contractually required		
contribution	 (2,310,279)	(1,736,915)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 12,654,065	\$ 9,675,884
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	18.3%	18.0%

Notes: These schedules only present information for the District's 2015 and subsequent reporting periods; prior-year information is not available. Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll may be differenct than the Utah State Retirement Board certified rate due to rounding or other administrative issues. Tier 2 plan contributions include required contributions to finance the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the Tier 1 plans and for death benefits.

WEBER SCHOOL DISTRICT Notes to Required Supplementary Information

Changes in assumptions-Utah Retirement Systems – Amounts reported in plan year 2015 reflect the following assumption changes adopted from the January 1, 2015 valuation:

- The wage inflation assumption for all employee groups was decreased from 3.75% to 3.50%.
- The rate of salary increases assumption for most groups was modified.
- The payroll growth assumption was decreased from 3.50% to 3.25%.
- The post retirement mortality assumption for female educators showed an improvement.
- Minor adjustments to the preretirement mortality assumption were made.
- Certain demographic assumptions were changed that generally resulted in a) an increase in members anticipated to terminate employment prior to retirement, b) a slight decrease in members expected to become disabled, and 3) a slight increase in the expected age of retirement.

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual General Fund

		2016	_	2015
	Final Budgeted Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget	Actual Amounts
Revenues: Property taxes	\$ 36,334,000	\$ 35,791,896	\$ (542,104)	\$ 36,279,852
Earnings on investments	800,000	779,757	(20,243)	474,106
Other	2,600,000	2,490,355	(109,645)	2,693,427
State	142,865,360	143,176,198	310,838	137,246,612
Federal	12,723,502	13,304,146	580,644	12,139,642
Total revenues	195,322,862	195,542,352	219,490	188,833,639
Expenditures: Current:				
Salaries	129,782,751	123,777,617	6,005,134	119,945,441
Employee benefits	51,918,147	52,215,225	(297,078)	50,881,622
Purchased professional services	7,545,341	8,096,853	(551,512)	7,614,529
Purchased property services	1,438,959	1,277,078	161,881	945,842
Other purchased services	483,186	692,117	(208,931)	656,259
Supplies	6,308,418	5,679,866	628,552	5,822,630
Property	3,027,697	2,955,329	72,368	2,925,426
Other	1,786,429	(397,876)	2,184,305	(121,105)
Total expenditures	202,290,928	194,296,209	7,994,719	188,670,644
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(6,968,066)	1,246,143	8,214,209	162,995
Other financing sources (uses): Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	-	17,088
Transfers	(4,500,000)	(205,533)	4,294,467	(2,986,261)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(4,500,000)	(205,533)	4,294,467	(2,969,173)
Net change in fund balances	(11,468,066)	1,040,610	12,508,676	(2,806,178)
Fund balances - beginning	33,644,024	33,644,024		36,450,202
Fund balances - ending	\$ 22,175,958	\$ 34,684,634	\$ 12,508,676	\$ 33,644,024

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual Debt Service Fund

		2015		
	Final Budgeted Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget	Actual Amounts
Revenues:				
Property taxes	\$ 12,209,971	\$ 12,253,000	\$ 43,029	\$ 11,344,042
Total revenues	12,209,971	12,253,000	43,029	11,344,042
Expenditures: Debt service:				
	6.025.000	6.025.000		7.515.000
Principal retirement Interest and other charges	6,935,000 6,442,575	6,935,000 5,067,951	1,374,624	7,515,000 5,105,867
Bond issuance costs	100.000	253,925	(153,925)	146,438
Total expenditures	13,477,575	12,256,876	1,220,699	12,767,305
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,267,604)	(3,876)	1,263,728	(1,423,263)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Proceeds from general obligation bonds issued	36,835,000	36,835,000	-	17,785,000
Premium on bonds issued	4,447,843	4,447,843	-	2,347,996
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	(41,029,485)	(41,029,485)		(19,986,809)
Total other financing sources (uses)	253,358	253,358		146,187
Net change in fund balance	(1,014,246)	249,482	1,263,728	(1,277,076)
Fund balances - beginning	1,767,604	1,767,604	-	3,044,680
Fund balance - ending	\$ 753,358	\$ 2,017,086	\$ 1,263,728	\$ 1,767,604

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual Capital Projects Fund

		2016		2015
Davanuasi	Final Budgeted Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget	Actual Amounts
Revenues: Property taxes	\$ 12,544,971	\$ 12,563,203	\$ 18,232	\$ 7,500,752
Earnings on investments	180,000	156,342	(23,658)	97,646
Other State	706,091 81,821	1,294,714 81,821	588,623	967,599 30,343
Total revenues	13,512,883	14,096,080	583,197	8,596,340
Expenditures:	13,312,003	11,000,000	303,177	0,570,510
Capital outlay:				
Land and buildings:				
Buildings	12,000,000	15,791,667	(3,791,667)	17,273,819
Land and improvements	3,500,000	2,355,987	1,144,013	288,832
Salaries and benefits	1,300,000	1,092,147	207,853	998,170
Purchased services	700,000	132,325	567,675	102,414
Supplies and materials	1,000,000	582,149	417,851	601,505
Total land and buildings Equipment and textbooks:	18,500,000	19,954,275	(1,454,275)	19,264,740
School buses	1,700,000	1,093,220	606,780	553,646
Vehicles	150,000	106,009	43,991	111,517
Software	500,000	345,418	154,582	364,288
Textbooks	2,000,000	280,316	1,719,684	1,345
Other instructional equipment	4,448,383	6,055,925	(1,607,542)	4,668,916
Total equipment and textbooks	8,798,383	7,880,888	917,495	5,699,712
Total capital outlay Debt service:	27,298,383	27,835,163	(536,780)	24,964,452
Principal retirement of notes and capital leases	3,000,000	3,150,779	(150,779)	2,659,606
Interest and fiscal charges	421,342	343,951	77,391	326,152
Bond issuance costs	350,000		350,000	160,149
Total debt service	3,771,342	3,494,730	276,612	3,145,907
Total expenditures	31,069,725	31,329,893	(260,168)	28,110,359
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	(17,556,842)	(17,233,813)	323,029	(19,514,019)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Proceeds from general obligation bonds issued	-	-	-	20,000,000
Premium on bonds issued	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	1,450,149
Capital leases	2,800,000	5,431,321	2,631,321	2,140,239
Proceeds from sale of capital assets Transfers	713,391 4,500,000	713,391	(4,500,000)	297,372 2,800,000
Total other financing sources (uses)		6 144 712		26,687,760
• , ,	8,013,391	6,144,712	(1,868,679)	
Net change in fund balances	(9,543,451)	(11,089,101)	(1,545,650)	7,173,741
Fund balances - beginning	18,525,965	18,525,965		11,352,224
Fund balances - ending	\$ 8,982,514	\$ 7,436,864	\$ (1,545,650)	\$ 18,525,965

Combining Balance Sheet

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

June 30, 2016

	Special Revenue Funds									
		School Lunch		Student Activities		oundation		ss Through Taxes		Total Nonmajor overnmental Funds
Assets:										
Cash and investments	\$	2,015,532	\$	3,053,199	\$	2,589,244	\$	-	\$	7,657,975
Receivables:								2 (19 020		2 (19 020
Property taxes Local		-		- 4,147		24,613		2,618,930		2,618,930 28,760
State		864,691		4,147		24,013		-		864,691
Inventories and prepaid items		262,442		14,899		13,069		_		290,410
Total assets	\$	3,142,665	\$	3,072,245	\$	2,626,926	\$	2,618,930	\$	11,460,766
Liabilities:										
Accounts and contracts payable	\$	33,898	\$	179,626	\$	13,223	\$	_	\$	226,747
Accrued salaries and employee benefits	Ψ	1,176,435	Ψ	80,273	Ψ	-	Ψ	_	Ψ	1,256,708
Total liabilities		1,210,333		259,899		13,223				1,483,455
Total naomities		1,210,333		237,077		13,223				1,405,455
Deferred inflows of resources:										
Unavailable property tax revenue		_		-		-		58,556		58,556
Property taxes levied for future year		-		-		_		2,560,374		2,560,374
Total deferred inflows of resources		-		-		-		2,618,930		2,618,930
Fund Balances:										
Nonspendable:										
Inventories and prepaid items		262,442		14,899		13,069		-		290,410
Restricted for:										
Food services		1,669,890		-		-		-		1,669,890
Students		-		-		2,202,864		-		2,202,864
Assigned to:										
Students				2,797,447		397,770				3,195,217
Total fund balances		1,932,332		2,812,346		2,613,703		-		7,358,381
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of										
resources, and fund balances	\$	3,142,665	\$	3,072,245	\$	2,626,926	\$	2,618,930	\$	11,460,766

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Special Revenue Funds									
		School Lunch		Student Activities		oundation		ass Through Taxes		Total Nonmajor vernmental Funds
Revenues:										
Property taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	- (100 10 5)	\$	2,282,847	\$	2,282,847
Earnings on investments		-		185,772		(188,195)		-		(2,423)
Contributions		-		1,559,781		1,126,680		-		2,686,461
Tuition		-		225,139		-		-		225,139
Student fees Lunch sales		3,783,015		689,793		-		-		689,793 3,783,015
State		2,216,025		-		-		-		2,216,025
Federal		6,531,529		-		-		-		6,531,529
Total revenues		12,530,569		2,660,485		938,485		2,282,847		18,412,386
Expenditures: Current: Instructional services Food services Contributions to other governments		- 12,617,401 -		4,675,078 - -		1,107,904		- - 2,282,847		5,782,982 12,617,401 2,282,847
Total expenditures		12,617,401		4,675,078		1,107,904		2,282,847		20,683,230
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures		(86,832)		(2,014,593)		(169,419)		-		(2,270,844)
Other financing sources: Transfers						205,533				205,533
Net change in fund balances		(86,832)		(2,014,593)		36,114		-		(2,065,311)
Fund balances - beginning		2,019,164		4,826,939		2,577,589				9,423,692
Fund balances - ending	\$	1,932,332	\$	2,812,346	\$	2,613,703	\$	-	\$	7,358,381

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual School Lunch

Nonmajor Special Revenue Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2016

With Comparative Totals for 2015

		2015		
	Final Budgeted Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget	Actual Amounts
Revenues:				
Lunch sales	\$ 3,945,779	\$ 3,783,015	\$ (162,764)	\$ 3,890,595
State	2,023,866	2,216,025	192,159	2,181,545
Federal	6,905,134	6,531,529	(373,605)	6,820,597
Total revenues	12,874,779	12,530,569	(344,210)	12,892,737
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Salaries	4,090,723	4,005,441	85,282	3,898,204
Employee benefits	1,773,990	1,563,004	210,986	1,569,465
Purchased services	231,231	139,006	92,225	127,332
Supplies and materials	558,292	733,353	(175,061)	644,685
Food	6,006,026	4,963,670	1,042,356	5,304,100
Equipment	378,214	362,238	15,976	430,714
Other	984,694	850,689	134,005	658,324
Total expenditures	14,023,170	12,617,401	1,405,769	12,632,824
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures / net change in fund balances	(1,148,391)	(86,832)	1,061,559	259,913
Fund balances - beginning	1,648,391	2,019,164	370,773	1,759,251
Fund balances - ending	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,932,332	\$ 1,432,332	\$ 2,019,164

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual Student Activities

Nonmajor Special Revenue Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2016

With Comparative Totals for 2015

		2015		
	Final Budgeted Actual Amounts Amounts		Variance with Final Budget	Actual Amounts
Revenues:				
Earnings on investments	\$ 20,000	\$ 185,772	\$ 165,772	\$ 6,545
Tuition	-	225,139	225,139	
Student fees	6,000,000	689,793	(5,310,207)	5,731,343
Other local	980,000	1,559,781	579,781	503,373
Total revenues	7,000,000	2,660,485	(4,339,515)	6,241,261
Expenditures:				
Current: Salaries and benefits	1,976,939	514,916	1,462,023	493,910
Purchased services	500,000	387,062	112,938	134,593
Supplies	6,200,000	3,575,974	2,624,026	6,165,041
Equipment	100,000	161,938	(61,938)	25,388
Other expenditures	50,000	35,188	14,812	15,789
Total expenditures	8,826,939	4,675,078	4,151,861	6,834,721
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures / net change in		(2.2.1.2.2)		
fund balances	(1,826,939)	(2,014,593)	(187,654)	(593,460)
Fund balances - beginning	4,826,939	4,826,939		5,420,399
Fund balances - ending	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 2,812,346	\$ (187,654)	\$ 4,826,939

Comparative Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Weber School District Foundation

Nonmajor Special Revenue Fund

Years Ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

		2015		
	Final Budgeted Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget	Actual Amounts
Revenues:				
Earnings on investments Contributions	\$ 100,000 1,000,000	\$ (188,195) 1,126,680	\$ (288,195) 126,680	\$ (49,244) 1,062,004
Total revenues	1,100,000	938,485	(161,515)	1,012,760
Expenditures: Current:				
Salaries	200,000	140,796	59,204	129,033
Employee benefits	100,000	56,037	43,963	47,834
Purchased services	35,000	16,250	18,750	29,974
Supplies	1,000,000	893,606	106,394	979,322
Other	8,794	1,215	7,579	1,050
Total expenditures	1,343,794	1,107,904	235,890	1,187,213
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(243,794)	(169,419)	(397,405)	(174,453)
Other financing sources:				
Transfers	200,000	205,533	(5,533)	186,261
Net change in fund balances	(43,794)	36,114	(402,938)	11,808
Fund balances - beginning	2,577,589	2,577,589		2,565,781
Fund balances - ending	\$ 2,533,795	\$ 2,613,703	\$ 79,908	\$ 2,577,589

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual Pass-Through Taxes

Nonmajor Special Revenue Fund

		2016			2015
	Final Budgeted Amounts	 Actual Amounts		riance with	 Actual Amounts
Revenues:					
Property taxes	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 2,282,847	\$	(717,153)	\$ 2,051,404
Total revenues	3,000,000	2,282,847		(717,153)	2,051,404
Expenditures: Current: Contributions to other governments	3,000,000	2,282,847		717,153	2,051,404
-	 		-		
Total expenditures	 3,000,000	 2,282,847		717,153	 2,051,404
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures/net change in fund balances	-	-		-	-
Fund balances - beginning					
Fund balances - ending	\$ 	\$ 	\$	_	\$

Table 1 Debt Structure WEBER SCHOOL DISTRICT

General Obligation Bonds

General Obligation Overlapping Indebtedness at June 30, 2016

Entity	 2015 Taxable Value	 District's Portion of Assessment	District's Percent	 General Obligation Debt	 Overlapping Debt
Weber County	\$ 12,976,409,253	\$ 9,130,234,035	70.4%	\$ 37,895,000	\$ 26,663,017
Cities: Washington Terrace	335,111,646	335,111,646	100.0%	2,085,000	2,085,000
Other Districts: Weber Basin Water Conservancy District North Davis County Sewer District	50,605,469,027 9,429,431,616	8,875,879,826 1,293,590,418	17.5% 13.7%	21,139,452 30,100,000	 3,707,726 4,129,313
Total overlapping general obligation debt					36,585,056
Total direct general obligation bonded indebtedness					 124,270,000
Total direct and overlapping general obligation debt					\$ 160,855,056

¹ Weber Basin Water Conservancy District ("WBWCD") covers all of Morgan County, most of Davis and Weber Counties, and a portion of Box Elder and Summit Counties. Principal and interest on WBWCD bonds are paid primarily from sales of water. WBWCD bonds are shown as overlapping but are self-supporting except for a minimum 0.000200 tax rate.

Note: The State of Utah general obligation debt is not included in the calculation of total direct and overlapping general obligation debt because the State currently levies no property tax for payment of general obligation bonds.

² Cities or districts marked with 100% are contained entirely within the District. Other cities or districts contain territory partly within and partly outside the district. The percentage shown represents the portion of the District's taxable value as compared to the total taxable value of the entity.

Table 2 Debt Structure WEBER SCHOOL DISTRICT General Obligation Bonds

Debt Ratios

	To 2015 Taxable Value (1)	To Adjusted Fair Market Value (2)	er Capita ot Ratio (3)
Direct general obligation debt	1.36%	0.91%	\$ 795.79
Direct and overlapping general obligation debt	1.76%	1.18%	1,030.07

(1) Based on the State of Utah's December 31, 2015 taxable value for Weber School District of: \$9,130,234,035

(2) Based on the State of Utah's December 31, 2015 adjusted fair market value for the District of: \$ 13,625,639,989

(3) Based on the U.S. Bureau of the Census estimate for Weber County of 240,475, less Ogden City's population estimate of 84,316 (Ogden City does not lie within the District's boundaries); therefore, Weber School District's 2014 population estimate is 156,159.

TABLE 3 Debt Structure

WEBER SCHOOL DISTRICT

General Obligation Bonds

Debt Service Schedule of Outstanding General Obligation Bonds at June 30, 2016

Year Ending		Series	2008	}		Serie	s 200	9		Series 2011		Series 2012				Series 2013				
June 30,	P	rincipal	I	nterest	P	rincipal		Interest	P	rincipal		Interest	I	Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest
2017	s	500,000	\$	29 500	s	325,000	¢	217,576	s	350,000	s	233,500	s	250,000	6	527,426	\$	965,000	\$	1 006 919
	Э		Ф	38,500	Ф		Ф		3		Þ		Ф		э		Ф	,	Ф	-,,
2018		600,000		21,000		335,000		207,014		650,000		223,000		280,000		524,300		890,000		958,568
2019		-		-		350,000		195,288		-		210,000		260,000		520,100		300,000		914,068
2020		-		-		365,000		182,164		-		210,000		280,000		516,200		280,000		899,068
2021		-		-		375,000		167,564		-		210,000		375,000		512,000		280,000		885,068
2022		-		-		390,000		152,564		3,075,000		210,000		415,000		504,500		750,000		871,068
2023		-		-		405,000		136,964		2,175,000		87,000		450,000		496,200		750,000		833,568
2024		-		-		420,000		120,764		-		-		1,510,000		487,200		1,115,000		796,068
2025		-		-		440,000		103,544		-		-		1,570,000		441,900		1,110,000		757,044
2026		-		-		455,000		85,394		-		-		1,625,000		379,100		1,130,000		718,194
2027		-		-		475,000		66,056		-		-		1,685,000		330,350		1,235,000		572,994
2028		-		-		500,000		45,276		-		-		1,725,000		279,800		1,280,000		600,994
2029		-		-		520,000		23,400		-		-		1,785,000		236,676		1,740,000		572,394
2030		-		-		-		-		-		-		1,845,000		187,588		2,325,000		502,794
2031		-		-		-		-		-		-		1,910,000		136,850		2,380,000		406,888
2032		-		-		-		-		-		-		2,000,000		70,000		2,425,000		308,712
2033				-		-		-		-		-		-		-		4,570,000		205,650
	\$	1,100,000	\$	59,500	\$	5,355,000	\$	1,703,568	\$	6,250,000	\$	1,383,500	\$	17,965,000	\$	6,150,190	\$	23,525,000	\$ 1	1,809,958

Year Ending	Series	s 2014	Series	s 2015	5	Series 2016				Totals				
June 30,	Principal	Interest	Principal	I	nterest	Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest	G	rand Total
				_		_								
2017	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 1,392,425	\$ 2,850,000	\$	543,750	\$ -	\$	-,-,-,	\$	7,340,000	\$	5,030,310	\$	12,370,310
2018	2,205,000	1,287,425	3,000,000		401,250	-		818,075		7,960,000		4,440,632		12,400,632
2019	2,320,000	1,177,175	3,125,000		251,250	1,325,000		818,075		7,680,000		4,085,956		11,765,956
2020	2,370,000	1,130,775	2,375,000		95,000	1,390,000		751,825		7,060,000		3,785,032		10,845,032
2021	2,490,000	1,012,275	2,375,000		47,500	1,450,000		682,325		7,345,000		3,516,732		10,861,732
2022	2,620,000	887,775	-		-	625,000		609,825		7,875,000		3,235,732		11,110,732
2023	2,760,000	756,775	-		-	1,665,000		578,575		8,205,000		2,889,082		11,094,082
2024	2,905,000	618,775	-		-	2,630,000		495,325		8,580,000		2,518,132		11,098,132
2025	3,060,000	473,525	-		-	2,775,000		363,825		8,955,000		2,139,838		11,094,838
2026	3,145,000	400,850	-		-	2,925,000		225,075		9,280,000		1,808,613		11,088,613
2027	1,050,000	322,225	-		-	2,985,000		166,575		7,430,000		1,458,200		8,888,200
2028	1,090,000	280,225	-		-	3,065,000		91,950		7,660,000		1,298,245		8,958,245
2029	1,135,000	236,625	-		-	-		-		5,180,000		1,069,095		6,249,095
2030	1,180,000	191,225	-		-	-		-		5,350,000		881,607		6,231,607
2031	1,215,000	155,825	-		-	-		-		5,505,000		699,563		6,204,563
2032	1,250,000	119,375	-		-	-		-		5,675,000		498,087		6,173,087
2033	1,290,000	81,875	-		-	_		-		5,860,000		287,525		6,147,525
2034	1,330,000	41,562	-		-	-		-		1,330,000		41,562		1,371,562
	\$ 35,515,000	\$10,566,712	\$ 13,725,000	\$	1,338,750	\$ 20,835,000	\$	6,671,765	\$ 1	124,270,000	\$	39,683,943	\$	163,953,943

Table 4 Financial Information WEBER SCHOOL DISTRICT Taxable and Fair Market Value

Including Fee in Lieu Valuation (1)

Tax Year	 Γaxable Value	Adjusted Fair Market Value
2015	\$ 9,130,234,035	\$ 13,625,639,989
2014	8,448,670,470	12,557,995,295
2013	8,090,784,419	11,949,325,120
2012	7,901,074,430	11,654,822,135
2011	8,096,519,157	11,965,128,134

Excluding Fee in Lieu Valuation

Tax Year	 Гахаble Value	Adjusted Fair Market Value
2015	\$ 8,803,257,251	\$ 13,298,663,205
2014	8,144,787,395	12,254,092,220
2013	7,779,791,910	11,638,332,612
2012	7,592,275,751	11,346,023,456
2011	7,784,906,222	11,538,653,927

(Source: Property Tax Division, Utah State Tax Commission)

⁽¹⁾ These valuation figures include the value associated with the fees in lieu of ad valorem taxes for motor vehicles and other tangible personal property.

Table 5 Financial Information WEBER SCHOOL DISTRICT Significant Taxpayers in the District

Taxpayer	Type of Business	December 31, 2015 Taxable Valuation	Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation (1)
Great Salt Lake Minerals	Manufacturing	\$ 237,368,390	2.60%
Pacificorp	Electric Utility	138,810,432	1.52%
Kimberly-Clark Corporation	Manufacturing	66,399,234	0.73%
Union Pacific Railroad Co	Transportation	63,146,803	0.69%
Questar Gas	Natural Gas Utility	56,439,528	0.62%
America First Credit Union	Banking	55,891,695	0.61%
Associated/Fresh Markets Inc.	Groceries	52,375,198	0.57%
Columbia Ogden Medical Center	Medical	46,808,628	0.51%
Westinghouse Electric	Manufacturing	45,841,564	0.50%
Riverdale Center Owner	Retail	 39,199,210	0.43%
Totals		\$ 802,280,682	8.78%

(1) Based on the District's 2015 taxable value of: Source: Office of Weber County Treasurer

\$ 9,130,234,035

Table 6 Financial Information WEBER SCHOOL DISTRICT Summary of Taxable Value

T	2015 axable Value	Percent of 2015	T	2014 Saxable Value
\$	507,646,159	6.01%	\$	434,160,707
	5,480,574,589	64.87%		5,007,983,245
	662,074,532	7.84%		629,634,857
	1,668,105,931	19.74%		1,606,959,458
	18,197,647	0.22%		19,233,815
	58,150,039	0.69%		58,491,609
	7,887,102,738	93.36%		7,322,302,984
	13,810,466	0.16%		14,500,430
	394,697,888	4.67%		373,823,274
	408,508,354	4.83%		388,323,704
	326,976,784	3.87%		303,903,075
\$	9,130,234,035	108.07%	\$	8,448,690,470
		\$ 507,646,159 \$ 507,646,159 5,480,574,589 662,074,532 1,668,105,931 18,197,647 58,150,039 7,887,102,738 13,810,466 394,697,888 408,508,354 326,976,784	Taxable Value 2015 \$ 507,646,159 6.01% 5,480,574,589 64.87% 662,074,532 7.84% 1,668,105,931 19.74% 18,197,647 0.22% 58,150,039 0.69% 7,887,102,738 93.36% 13,810,466 394,697,888 4.67% 408,508,354 4.83% 326,976,784 3.87%	Taxable Value 2015 T \$ 507,646,159 6.01% \$ 5,480,574,589 64.87% 662,074,532 7.84% 1,668,105,931 19.74% 19.74% 18,197,647 0.22% 58,150,039 0.69% 7,887,102,738 93.36% 93.36% 408,508,354 4.83% 4.67% 326,976,784 3.87%

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Tables 7, 8 & 9 Financial Information WEBER SCHOOL DISTRICT

Tax Collection Record of the District

Year Ended December 31,	1	Fotal Taxes Levied	 Current Collections	Percent Current Collections	Collections for Prior Years	Total Collections	Percent of Total Collections
2015	\$	55,766,306	\$ 54,213,009	97.21%	\$ 1,279,767	\$ 55,492,776	99.51%
2014		53,305,882	50,727,500	95.16%	1,862,158	52,589,658	98.66%
2013		51,914,184	49,301,176	94.97%	2,306,565	51,607,741	99.41%
2012		51,543,848	48,881,374	94.83%	2,388,261	51,269,635	99.47%
2011		50,923,174	48,014,304	94.29%	2,449,604	50,463,908	99.10%

Schedule of Property Tax Rates

		Tax Yea	r Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
State required	0.001736	0.001419	0.001535	0.001651	0.001591
Voted leeway	0.000958	0.001010	0.001083	0.001091	0.001123
Board leeway	0.001764	0.001866	0.002006	0.002026	0.000419
Transportation	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000264
Recreation	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000114
Tort liability	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000041
Capital outlay	0.000842	0.000888	0.000953	0.000960	0.000915
Debt service	0.001343	0.001343	0.001343	0.001343	0.001343
10% Additional	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000873
Judgment levy	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000007
Board reading levy	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000143
Total	0.006643	0.006526	0.006920	0.007071	0.006833

Historical Property Tax Collections by Fund

Year Ended			General		Special Revenue		Capital		
June 30,	Total Funds		 Fund	Funds			Projects		ebt Service
2016	\$	62,890,946	\$ 35,791,896	\$	2,282,847	\$	12,563,203	\$	12,253,000
2015		57,176,050	36,279,852		2,051,404		7,500,752		11,344,042
2014		56,541,836	37,781,712		-		7,786,759		10,973,365
2013		56,347,770	37,995,498		-		7,650,100		10,702,172
2012		55,570,368	36,279,732		927,122		7,441,371		10,922,143
2011		53,091,302	34,054,580		894,889		7,216,056		10,925,777

Table 10 Financial Information
WEBER SCHOOL DISTRICT
Comparative Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - General Fund

	Year Ended June 30,									
		2016		2015		2014		2013		2012
Revenues:										
Property tax	\$	35,791,896	\$	36,279,852	\$	37,781,712	\$	37,995,498	\$	36,279,732
Earnings from investments		779,757		474,106		764,726		845,942		615,214
Other		2,490,355		2,693,427		2,021,253		2,715,071		1,693,377
State		143,176,198		137,246,612		132,151,205		127,535,040		124,651,741
Federal		13,304,146		12,139,642		11,973,096		11,330,773		12,661,666
Total revenues		195,542,352		188,833,639		184,691,992		180,422,324		175,901,730
Expenditures:										
Instruction		135,181,868		132,077,653		127,829,436		126,645,971		124,927,043
Support services										
Students		7,109,418		6,721,162		6,613,916		6,549,798		6,367,704
Instructional staff		3,539,515		3,148,960		2,509,097		2,676,267		2,944,221
District general administration		3,841,976		3,865,284		4,401,624		5,469,192		5,401,049
School administration		12,010,081		12,238,374		12,089,094		11,600,702		11,485,959
Operations and maintenance		19,044,682		18,248,638		17,888,671		15,698,957		15,191,982
Student transportation		8,219,183		7,463,312		7,307,044		7,279,827		7,109,513
Central		5,349,486		4,907,261		3,931,078		3,064,737		2,476,525
Total expenditures		194,296,209		188,670,644		182,569,960		178,985,451		175,903,996
Excess (deficiency) of revenues										
over (under) expenditures		1,246,143		162,995		2,122,032		1,436,873		(2,266)
Other financing sources (uses):										
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		-		17,088		56,330		29,046		9,584
Transfers		(205,533)		(2,986,261)				-		(69,246)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(205,533)		(2,969,173)		56,330		29,046		(59,662)
Net change in fund balances		1,040,610		(2,806,178)		2,178,362		1,465,919		(61,928)
Fund balance, beginning of year		33,644,024		36,450,202		28,561,062		27,095,143		27,157,071
Fund balance, end of year	\$	34,684,634	\$	33,644,024	\$	30,739,424	\$	28,561,062	\$	27,095,143

Source: The District's Basic financial statements.

Table 11 Financial Information WEBER SCHOOL DISTRICT Comparative Balance Sheets - General Fund

as					

					•••	or June 30,				
		2016		2015		2014	2013		2012	
Assets:										
Cash and investments	\$	69,153,613	\$	67,452,769	\$	70,497,293	\$ 63,646,895	\$	58,193,688	
Receivables:										
Property taxes		36,575,941		33,873,834		29,171,837	28,650,978		28,929,795	
Local		205,697 795,173		333,009		9,917,048	6,194,466		10,583,536	
State Federal		11,807,815		742,689 8,676,078		_	-		_	
Due from other funds		-		188,589		_	_		_	
Other assets		-		-		540,966	316,766		285,373	
Inventories and prepaid items		674,058		625,246		530,079	 791,336		635,423	
Total assets	\$	119,212,297	\$	111,892,214	\$	110,657,223	\$ 99,600,441	\$	98,627,815	
Liabilities:										
Account payable	\$	3,065,613	\$	3,052,843	\$	2,965,704	\$ 3,127,124	\$	3,432,764	
Accrued wages		34,563,263		33,309,893		32,346,829	25,704,496		23,906,917	
Termination benefits		-		-		3,257,970	3,257,970		3,257,970	
Unearned revenue:										
Local		-		37,785		27,935	30,319		80,031	
Other governments		-		-		7,836,023	7,355,034		7,935,041	
State		8,854,740		7,568,380		-	-		-	
Federal		1,597,922		588,028		-				
Total liabilities		48,081,538		44,556,929		46,434,461	 39,474,943		38,612,723	
Deferred inflows of resources:										
Unavailable property tax revenue		814,885		849,484		-	-		_	
Property taxes levied for future year		35,631,240		32,841,777		33,483,338	 31,564,436		32,919,949	
Total deferred inflows of resources		36,446,125		33,691,261		33,483,338	 31,564,436		32,919,949	
Fund balances:										
Nonspendable:										
Inventories and prepaid items		674,058		625,246		530,079	791,336		635,423	
Committed to:										
Economic stabilization		4,500,000		4,000,000		4,000,000	4,000,000		4,000,000	
Employee benefit obligations		1,882,369		1,627,420		1,753,367	1,610,884		1,523,169	
Other purchases		303,816		564,290		664,647	233,351		226,163	
Assigned to:		,		,		ŕ			,	
Early retirement benefit		10,250,000		10,250,000		10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	
Programs		6,206,513		5,806,513		3,069,629	1,276,438		65,336	
Unassigned		10,867,878		10,770,555		10,721,702	10,649,053		10,645,052	
Total fund balance		34,684,634		33,644,024		30,739,424	28,561,062		27,095,143	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$	119,212,297	\$	111,892,214	\$	110,657,223	\$ 99,600,441	\$	98,627,815	

Source: The District's Basic financial statements.